Questionnaire on Financial Schemes for Disaster Risk Reduction
Objectives of Questionnaire

• Survey the current financial schemes related to disaster risk reduction in each country

• Review current approaches and identify good practices and problems

• Make concrete recommendations to promote effective financing for disaster risk reduction
Outline of the Questionnaire (1/2)

Q.1 Please indicate annual damage and loss due to natural disasters.

Q.2-1 Please indicate major laws on disaster management and its background.

Q.2-3 How does the above legislation describe pre-disaster (ex-ante) financing?

Q.3 Please indicate the amount of disaster management budget.

Q.4-1 Please describe financial/budget schemes of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.
Outline of the Questionnaire (2/2)

Q.5-1 Do you have any **national contingent budget** for post-disaster measures?

Q.5-2 Do you think the annual contingent budget system is useful/effective for emergency response/reconstruction and rehabilitation after disasters?

Q.5-3 Are there any problems or challenges when executing annual contingent budget?

Q.5-4 Do you have **post-disaster financial schemes** to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

Q.5-5 Do you have **non-financial support schemes** for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

Q.6-1 Has your country received **aid from international donors** or provided aid for disaster management as a donor in the past (including both pre-disaster & post disaster assistance)?
# Responding Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organization in Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Germany</td>
<td>German Committee for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Australia</td>
<td>Emergency Management Australia, Attorney-General’s Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Japan</td>
<td>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Nepal</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Vietnam</td>
<td>Agency for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Indonesia</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q.1. Please indicate annual damage and loss due to natural disasters.

30% of damage and loss is caused by water-related disasters

90% of damage and loss in Japan is caused by water-related disasters except year of “The East Japan Earthquake”

Not available
Q.1. Please indicate **annual damage and loss** due to natural disasters.

More than 90% of damage and loss is caused by water-related disasters (except earthquake?)

More than 90% of damage and loss in Vietnam is caused by water-related disasters.
Q.2-1. Please indicate major laws on disaster management, including water-related disasters.

- **Basic Constitutional law:**
  The federation is responsible for the protection of the population against war and other military conflicts.
  In all other cases the federal states are responsible.

- **New Strategy for Protecting the Population (2002):**
  This strategic framework was to strengthen the collaboration between federation and federal states in dealing with large-scale damage.
Disaster law: Australia

Q.2-1. Please indicate major laws on disaster management, including water-related disasters.

- States and territories have primary responsibility for the protection of life, property and the environment within the bounds of their jurisdiction. They control most functions essential for effective crisis prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

- Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF) : The Framework outlines the roles and responsibilities for managing a crisis that may require whole of government coordination across multiple agencies and organizations at the federal and state/territory level.
Q.2-1. Please indicate major laws on disaster management, including water-related disasters.

- **River Act (1896):**
  The Act prescribes planning of river improvement plans, which enables long-term river improvement works by providing financial support based on the plan. Also, by designating relevant river administrators, which enables facilitation of the integrated river management. The Act stipulates the proportion of the cost for river improvement works to be shouldered by the central and local governments.

- **Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act (1960):**
  Necessary collaborative systems shall be established between the central and local governments and responsibility shall be clarified. Pre-disaster and post-disaster measures shall be provided.
Q.2-1. Please indicate major laws on disaster management, including water-related disasters.

- Natural Calamity Relief Act (1982):
  This act mandates the Ministry of Home Affairs as a lead agency for immediate rescue and relief work as well as disaster preparedness and rehabilitation initiatives.

- National Disaster Response Framework (2013):
  This has been prepared for the effective coordination and implementation of disaster preparedness and response activities clarifies the roles and responsibilities of Government and NGO.
Q.2-1. Please indicate major laws on disaster management, including water-related disasters.

- The **central government is responsible** for disaster management in Nepal.

- Under the federal system, **states are responsible** for that in Germany and Australia. The central government **recognizes the importance of coordination** between the central and local governments and establishes the framework to specify their roles and responsibilities.
Q.4-1. Please describe financial schemes of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.

- National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience (NPA): Australian Government provides funding (up to 50%) for mitigation activities undertaken by states that increase disaster resilience.
Q.4-1. Please describe **financial schemes** of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.

- **Flood control project stipulated by law:**
  Central government contribution to flood risk reduction measures is:
  - Large scale improvement works: class A river (70%)
  - Rehabilitation cost: class A river (100%), class A river within designated section (33% or less) etc.
  *National government’s financial responsibility is clearly defined based on the purpose and scale/importance of the works.*

- **Fund for Comprehensive Improvement of Social Infrastructure:**
  This scheme was established in 2010 to create more flexible grant system for local governments in order to **provide focused support for disaster prevention and mitigation.**
Q.4-1. Please describe financial schemes of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.

- Earmarked budget for government institutions and local bodies: Disaster preparedness, education, and information activities are being carried-out for disaster awareness.
Q.4-1. Please describe financial schemes of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.

- Emergency Response Budget from Central Government:
  The central government provides budget required for rehabilitation. After finishing the rehabilitation work, surplus budget will be returned to the central government.
Financial scheme: Summary

Q.4-1. Please describe financial schemes of the national government to support local governments in planning/implementing pre-disaster measures.

• Some countries have financial schemes that the central government supports local governments to a certain degree.
Contingent budget: Australia

Q.5-2. Do you think the annual contingent budget system is useful/effective for emergency response/reconstruction and rehabilitation after disasters?

YES.

Q.5-3. Are there any problems or challenges when executing annual contingent budget?

• Expenditures have varied significantly from year-to-year making it difficult to forecast future expenditures with an acceptable level of accuracy.
Q.5-2. Do you think the annual contingent budget system is useful/effective for emergency response/reconstruction and rehabilitation after disasters?

YES. Particularly for countries that experience natural disasters annually. It allows quick disbursement of funds for response and reconstruction.
Post-disaster financial scheme: Australia

Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

• Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA): In large-scale expenditure by state governments in the form of disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure restoration, the Commonwealth has made arrangements to provide financial assistance to the states in certain circumstances. Usually the assistance is in the form of partial reimbursement of state expenditure.
Post-disaster financial scheme : Japan

Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

• Act on Special Financial Support to Deal with Extremely Severe Disasters: In order to relieve the financial burden of disaster affected local government in responding to large scale disasters, central government’s financial grant for recovery and reconstruction of public infrastructure and agricultural facilities is increased by 10% to 20%.
Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- Prime Minister Natural Disaster Relief Fund (PMNDR):
  The Cabinet can decide to manage the budget from internal resources. In case of mega-disaster that is beyond its capacity, the government call for international assistance – within the National Disaster Response Framework 2013.
Post-disaster financial scheme : Vietnam

Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

• Article 9. State budget funds for natural disaster prevention and control: Support the response to, and remediation of the consequences of, natural disasters. In case the local budget provisions are used up and insufficient to meet urgent needs, provincial-level People’s Committee chairpersons may propose to the Prime Minister to provide support.
Post-disaster financial scheme : Indonesia

Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

• President issues a Special Policy to support affected area. President allocates budget to form special agency E. g. Rehabilitation Reconstruction Agency (BRR) for Aceh Tsunami and Sidoarjo Mud Countermeasure Center (PPLS) for Sidoarjo Mud to recover the affected area.
Post-disaster financial scheme: Summary

Q.5-4. Do you have post-disaster financial schemes to support affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- Most countries have post-disaster financial schemes that the central government increases its support to local governments in case of large-scale disasters.
Q.5-5. Do you have non-financial support schemes for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- **Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)**: The coordination arrangements for the provision of Australian Government non-financial assistance in the event of a disaster. Assistance can only be sought when a state or territory has exhausted all government, community and commercial options.

E.g. Planning expertise, provision of mapping services, counselling, advice, management of external resources and physical assistance, including Australian Defense Force assistance.
Q.5-5. Do you have non-financial support schemes for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- TEC-FORCE (Technical Emergency Control Force): Specialist group, established in the central government, which provides fast technical assistance for the affected municipalities to help make fast damage assessment, prevent the occurrence or escalation of disaster, and implement faster restoration and any other temporary disaster responses against large-scale natural disasters, such as earthquakes, flood or landslide disasters, etc.
Q.5-5. Do you have non-financial support schemes for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- The concerned authority of the government will observe and assess the disaster impact and make plans to implement countermeasures to stop further damage from the disaster.
- Based on the plan and available earmarked budget the Agency will implement relief and mitigation activities to stop further damage, and for maximum recovery.
Non-financial support: Vietnam

Q.5-5. Do you have non-financial support schemes for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- Program of improving community awareness on community-based disaster risk management:
  - Completion of the training material “Education on natural disaster prevention and control and climate change in schools" from pre-school to high school.
  - Organization of 300 training courses for 4,951 government staffs at all levels (province, district, commune)
  - Organization of 43 commune and inter-commune disaster drills
  - Development of 420 maps of natural disaster risks drawn by the people
Q.5-5. Do you have non-financial support schemes for disaster affected areas in case of large-scale disasters?

- Comprehensive non-financial support for disaster-hit area is available in most countries.
Analysis of National Progress Reports of Hyogo Framework for Action
This progress report assesses current national strategic priorities with regard to the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions, and establishes baselines on levels of progress achieved with respect to the implementation of the HFA's five priorities for action.
Outline of the Questionnaire

Q.1 What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

Q.2 Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular/systematic budget allocations for DRR?

Q.3 Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated?

Q.4 Are there studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR?

Q.5 Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?
Q.1 What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction vs disaster relief and reconstruction?

- 65% of countries can’t track their own national budget allocation to DRR vs disaster relief/reconstruction.

-> Budget allocation should be tracked to shift the proportion of financing for DRR and that for emergency response from the current 10%:90% to 90%:10%
Q.2 Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular/systematic budget allocations for DRR?

- Local gov. in 66% of countries has specific legislation for DRR.
- However, Local gov. in 54% of countries don’t have regular budget allocation for DRR.
Q.3 Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated?

- Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated in 64% of countries.
- However, progress in Oceania is worse than progress in other areas.
Q.4 Are there studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR?

- It is necessary to promote studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR all over the world.

![Pie charts showing the distribution of responses to the question across different regions.](image-url)
Q.5 Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

- 75% of countries have an agreed method and procedure to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur.

N = 135

YES = 101 (75%)
NO = 34 (25%)

Americas

YES = 22 (85%)
NO = 4 (15%)

Europe

YES = 24 (77%)
NO = 7 (23%)

Africa

YES = 24 (63%)
NO = 14 (37%)

Oceania

YES = 11 (85%)
NO = 2 (15%)

Asia

YES = 20 (74%)
NO = 7 (26%)
Thank you