

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)?₄

Responding Countries

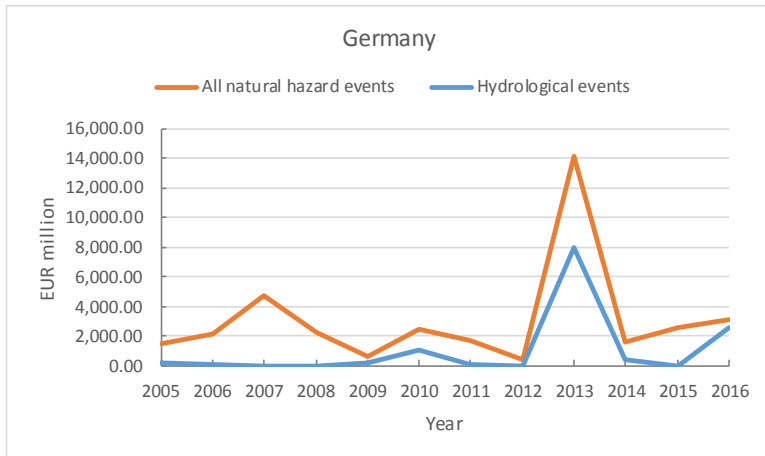
	Country	Organization in Charge
1	Germany	German Committee for Disaster Reduction
2	Australia	Emergency Management Australia, Attorney-General's Department
3	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
4	Nepal	Ministry of Home Affairs
5	Vietnam	Agency for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery
6	Indonesia	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

Damage and loss: Germany, Japan, Australia

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

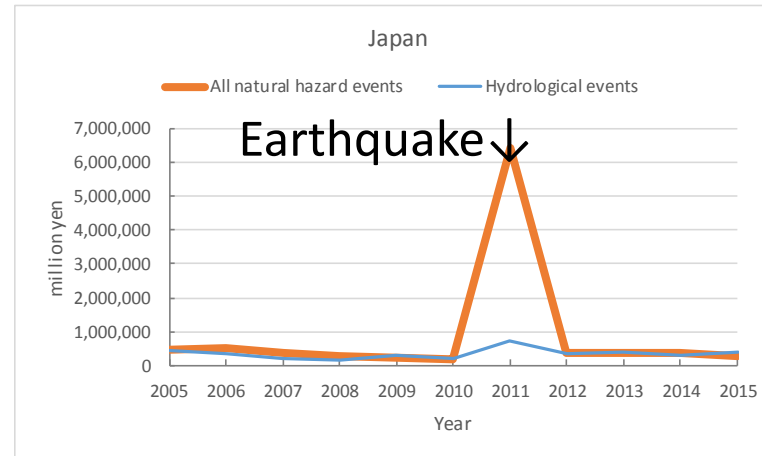
— All natural hazard events
— Hydrological events

Germany



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

Japan



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

Australia

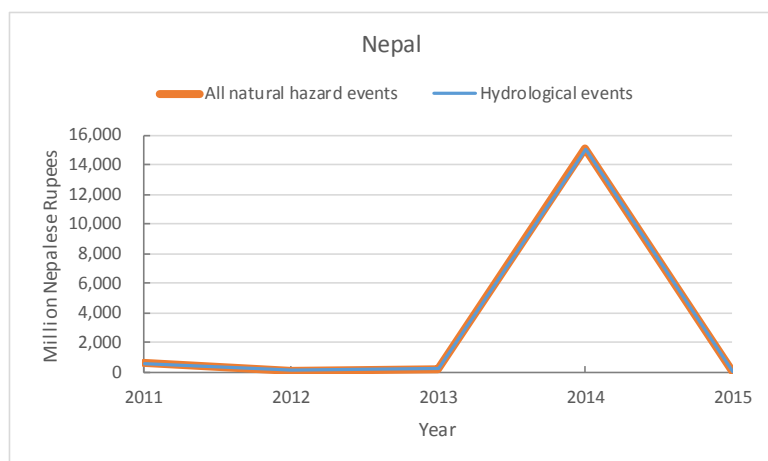
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Damage and loss: Nepal, Vietnam

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

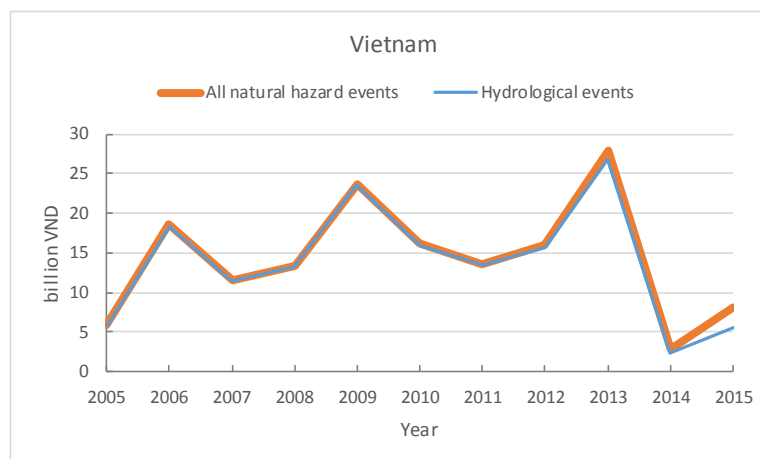
— All natural hazard events
— Hydrological events

Nepal



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

Vietnam



More than 90 % of damage and loss in Vietnam is caused by water-related disasters

Disaster law: Germany

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.

Disaster law: Japan

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.

Disaster law: Nepal

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.

Disaster law: Summary

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.

Financial scheme: Australia

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.

Financial scheme: Japan

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.**

Financial scheme: Nepal

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.

Financial scheme: Indonesia

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.

Contingent budget: Japan

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%**.

Post-disaster financial scheme: Nepal

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.

Non-financial support : Australia

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.

Non-financial support : Japan

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.

Non-financial support : Nepal

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


Non-financial support : **Summary**

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

National Progress Reports of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)




Japan

National progress report on the implementation of
the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

Name of focal point: Mr. Masatochi Yokkaihi
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Telephone:
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Reporting period: 2011-2013
Report status: Final
Last updated on: 18 October 2012
Print date: 12 April 2013
Reporting language: English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/jpn/>

 National Progress Report 2011-2013 142

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?

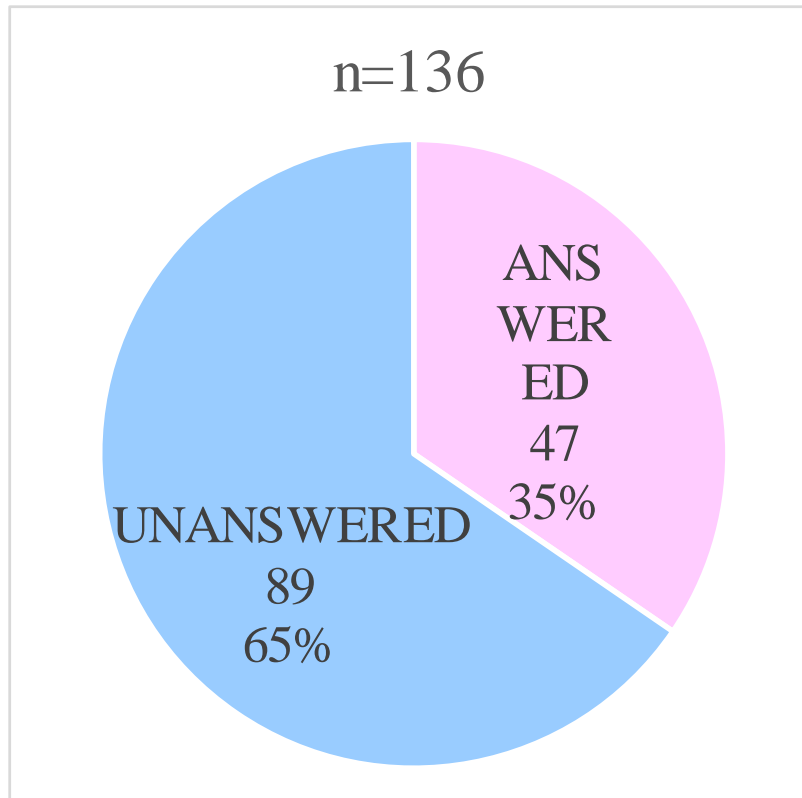
Q.2 Do **local governments** have **legal responsibility** and regular/systematic budget allocations for DRR?

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

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

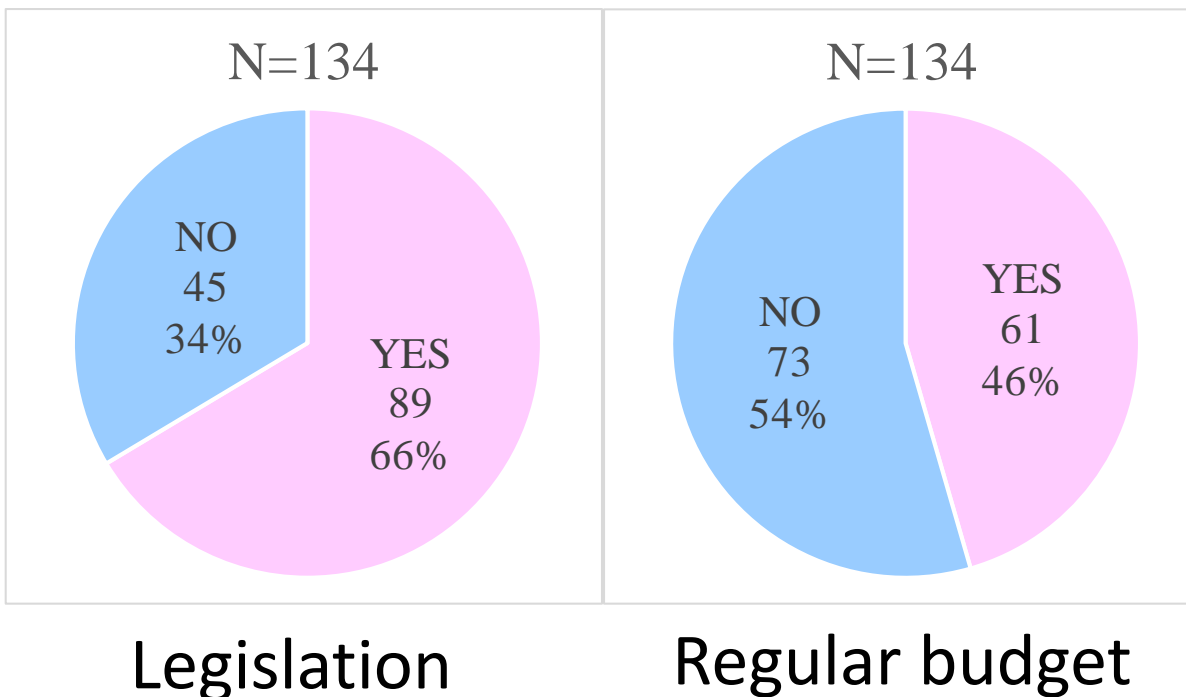
Q.5 Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to **assess damage, loss and needs** when disasters occur?

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%

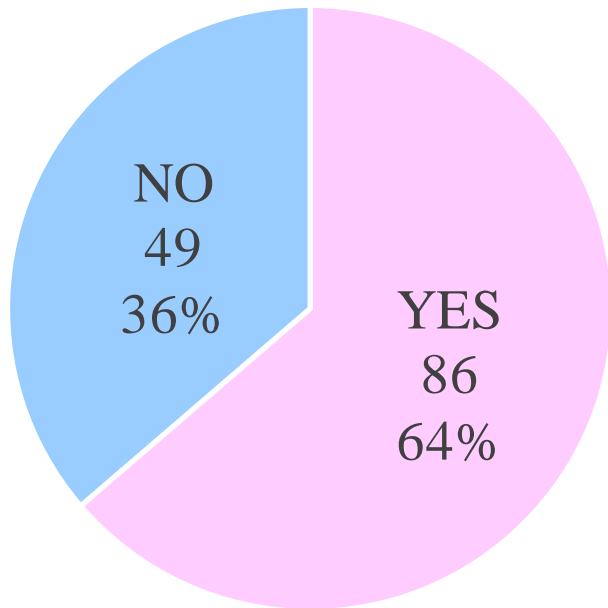
Q.2 Do **local governments** have legal responsibility and regular/systematic budget allocations for DRR?



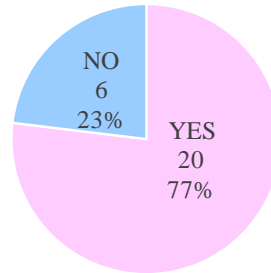
- Local gov. in 66% of countries has **specific legislation** for DRR.
- However, Local gov. in 54% of countries don't have **regular budget allocation** for DRR.

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

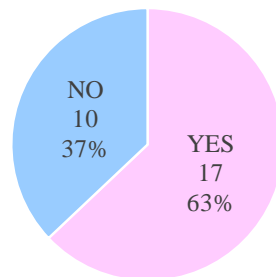
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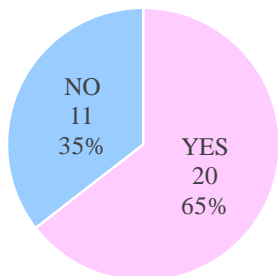
Americas



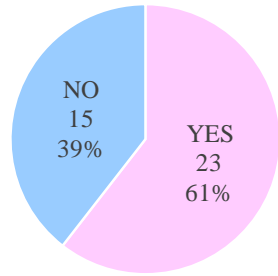
Asia



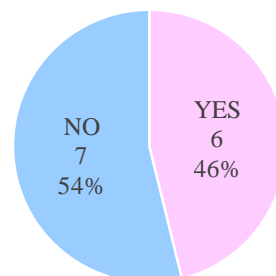
Europe



Africa



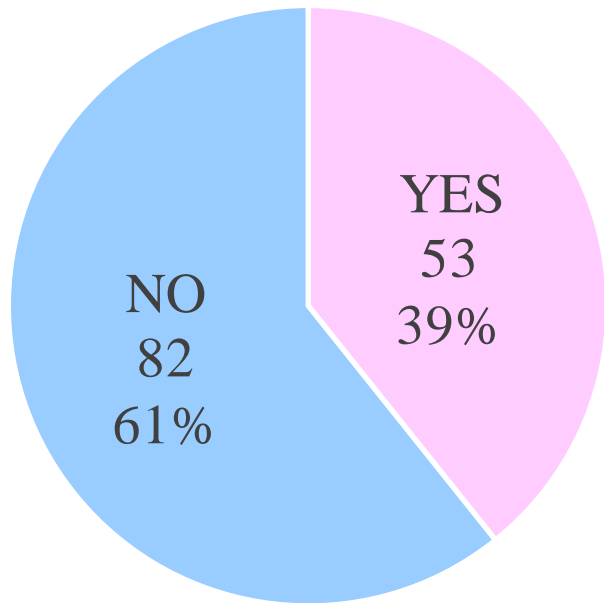
Oceania



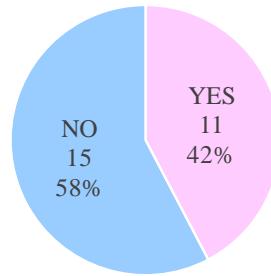
- Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated in 64% of countries.
- However, progress in Oceania is worse than progress in other areas.

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

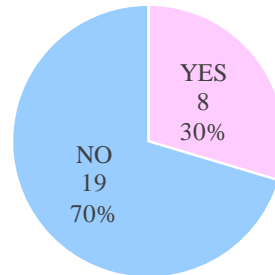
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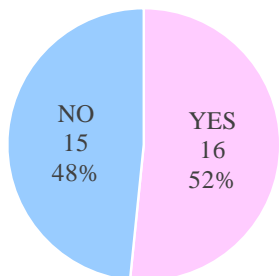
Americas



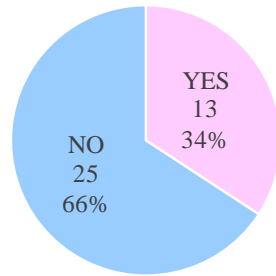
Asia



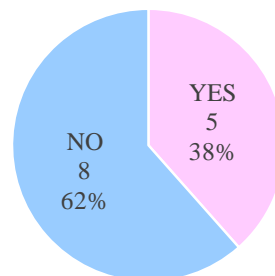
Europe



Africa



Oceania

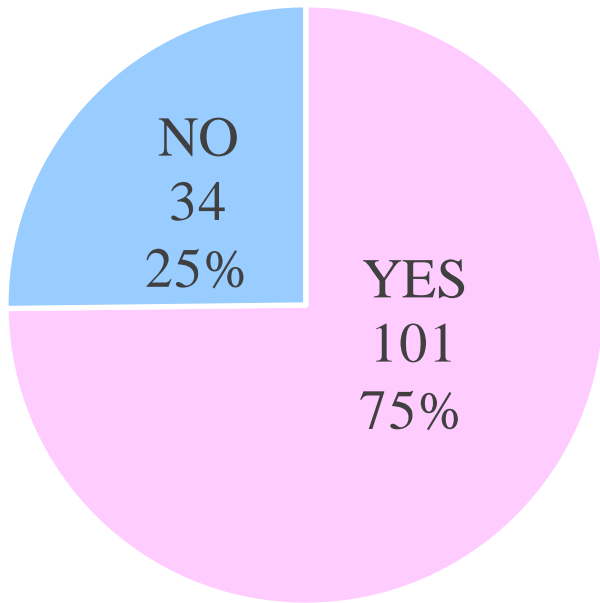


- It is necessary to promote studies on **the economic costs and benefits of DRR** all over the world.

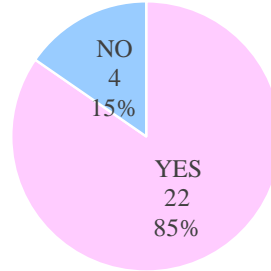
Q.5 Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to **assess damage, loss and needs** when disasters occur?

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

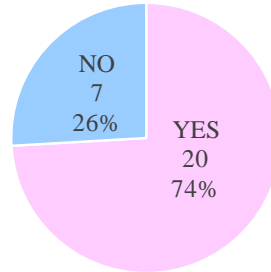
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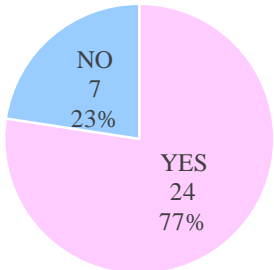
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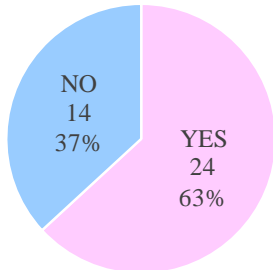
Asia



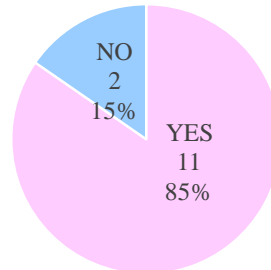
Europe



Africa



Oceania



Thank you