

National platforms and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in Europe and Central Asia

Regional overview report 2024



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework) stresses the need for better governance of risk, in which the State has the primary role, but the engagement of a wide range of relevant stakeholders at all levels of governance is essential to building long-lasting resilience. This understanding has been confirmed by Member States on a number of occasions, most recently during the extensive process of assessing the state of implementation of the Sendai Framework, which led to the 2023 *Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* (MTR SF). The MTR SF, as well as the *Status Report on Target E*,¹ published in the same year, both concluded that successful disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies are based on multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, as well as on a whole-of-society approach to DRR.

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework in 2015, disaster risk governance has seen significant progress, which has been evident through the increased number of countries with national strategies for DRR. This process has been especially supported by the creation and availability of national coordination mechanisms (national platforms) for DRR in Member States, which have been instrumental in facilitating coherence among policies, based on the expertise and experience of participating stakeholders.

To accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework towards 2030, Member States must further commit to the creation of adaptive governance arrangements that support vertically- and horizontally-integrated understanding and management of risks, and are reflective of the broadened scope of hazards and risks. DRR needs to be integrated in a meaningful and consistent way into development and finance policies, as well as into legislation and national and local planning.

When it comes to the local level, the MTR report acknowledged the efforts of European countries in engaging local authorities in disaster governance. This has become especially visible through the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative, where municipalities, cities and regions² from across Europe and Central Asia have been engaged and are being active. Still, the report underlines that there is little devolution of DRR governance and decision-making power to the local level and financing is insufficient or inadequate.

At the regional level, the 2021 European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), hosted by the Government of Portugal, provided the ground for the adoption of the *EFDRR Roadmap 2021–2030*,³ which outlined the major areas for improvement towards strengthened disaster risk governance: 1) understanding and communicating existing, emerging and future systemic risks; 2) inclusive and collaborative systems for governance and decision-making; 3) supporting investments in resilience; and 4) preparedness for response and resilient recovery. Achieving success in these areas requires the continued commitment by national and local authorities as well as the Sendai Framework Focal Points.

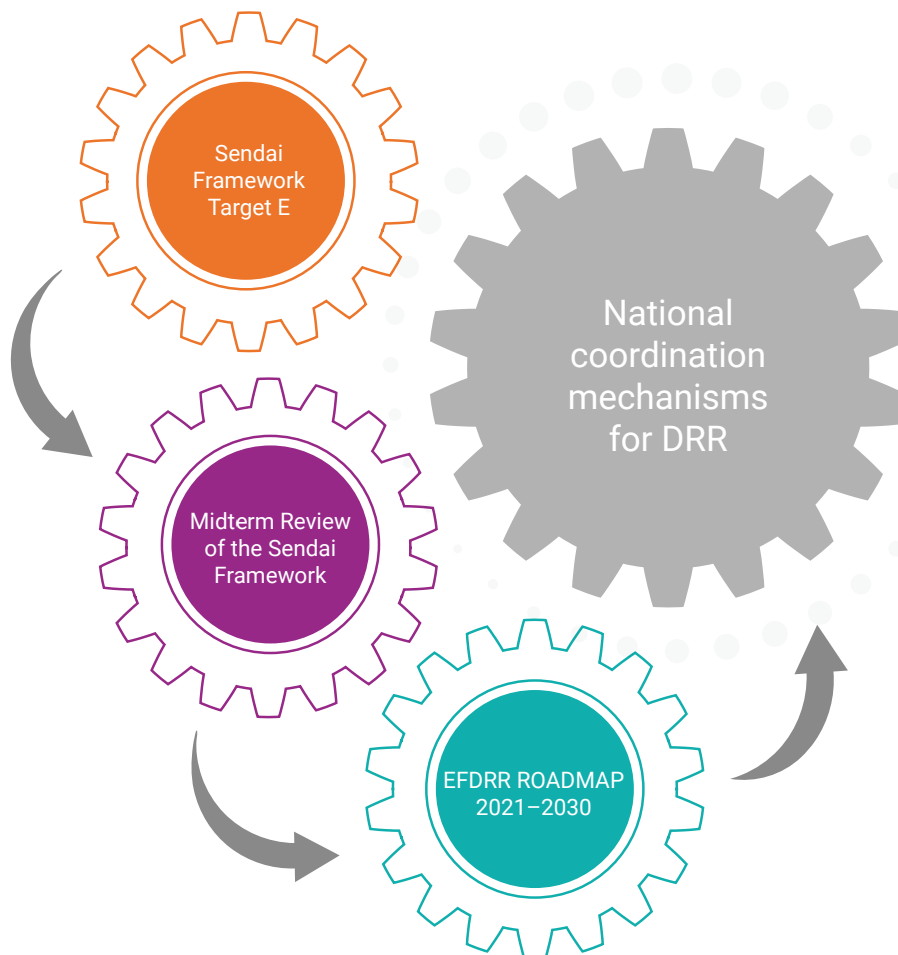
Disaster risk governance is understood as a system of institutions, mechanisms, policies, legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee DRR and related areas of policy. The Sendai Framework, the outcome documents of the global and regional platforms, the MTR SF and other progress reports, through the experience of various participating stakeholders, provide guidance on what good disaster risk governance entails: it needs to be transparent, inclusive, collective and efficient to reduce existing disaster risks and avoid creating new ones.

1 Target E of the Sendai Framework is to “substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.

2 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, available at <https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>.

3 European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, *Roadmap 2021–2030*, available at https://efdr.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EFDRR%20Roadmap%202021-2030.pdf?_gl=1*d8hbk9*_ga*MTI4MTM2Mzg5LjE2MjcyODk1MTQ.*_ga_T3RWEE6Z0J*MTcwNDczNTUwOS4xMi4wLjE3MDQ3MzU1MTMuMC4wLjA.

A strong disaster risk governance system is based on relevant laws and policies, well-defined roles and responsibilities among institutions, strong leadership and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, resources and capacity, and monitoring and accountability set up across all sectors, actors and levels. Finally, disaster risk governance needs to be understood as a multi-level mechanism, which requires coherence and coordination between the local, national, regional and global levels.



A key instrument that supports the formulation of national strategies and policies, which is inclusive, multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, is the national platform for DRR.⁴

The national platforms for DRR are national coordination mechanisms, which are composed of relevant stakeholders from government, the private sector, civil society, academia and other relevant actors, and have a designated national focal point (Sendai Framework Focal Point).

The UNDRR guidelines on establishing national platforms for DRR provide details and suggestions on the composition and principles for the formulation and development of national platforms.

4 United Nations, Guidelines: National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, available at https://www.preventionweb.net/files/601_engguidelinesnpdrr.pdf?_gl=1*168jnjw*_ga*MTI4MTM2Mzg5LjE2MjcyODk1MTQ.*_ga_D8G5WXP6YM*MTcwNDc1MDcwNC4yOS4xLjE3MDQ3NTA3ODYuMC4wLjA.

National coordination mechanisms vary from one country to another in their name, structure, mandate, budget and activities. Nonetheless, the efforts of national and local governments to bring stakeholders together and improve coordination are apparent across the region, with shared objectives to align national DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) policies with regional and global commitments, share data and exchange knowledge, improve capacities for disaster reduction and preparedness, implement DRR-related projects and activities, and ultimately to strengthen disaster risk governance. In this report, “national platforms for DRR” and “national coordination mechanisms” are used interchangeably.

In 2020, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) conducted an overview of the status of national platforms in the region, with the intent to allow for an exchange of good practices, the development of synergies and the possibility for stronger engagement across the countries. In 2023, a review of this report was carried out through a consultation of Member States and partners in the region. Based on the findings collected across the Europe and Central Asia region, which is composed of 55 United Nations Member States, 42 national platforms or equivalent national coordination mechanisms for DRR are reported to be in place. This report is a living document that offers an updated overview of the main dimensions of these coordination mechanisms at present.

Responses contributed by the national focal points allowed for a better understanding of the advancements and challenges faced by the national platforms, as well as provided a snapshot of the national priorities of the Member States.

Countries with coordination mechanisms existing for a longer period of time report several important benefits of maintaining a national platform:

- » There has been a change in the approach towards disaster management with **greater focus on prevention and proactive risk management** as opposed to response alone

- » DRR is better-integrated into country development programmes and strategies, which has led to **improved coordination among stakeholders** as well as across plans and activities
- » National platforms/coordination mechanisms have **enhanced the confidence-building and trust** among participating institutions and other stakeholders

No less important is the notion that there has been an improved understanding of the systemic nature of risks and an increased flexibility in responding to emerging challenges in a timely manner. National coordinating mechanisms have also allowed for the development of joint projects and better collection, sharing and dissemination of disaster data among institutions and other stakeholders in several Member States. Regular meetings among stakeholders in Member States have led to a transdisciplinary learning process and more coherent approaches to DRR and CCA policy formulation.

A positive trend is the gradual inclusion of a wider group of stakeholders (e.g. non-government stakeholders, such as representatives from the private sector, civil society and academia) in the national coordination mechanisms of a few countries. However, such efforts are still somewhat limited across the region. Very few report the inclusion of media representatives.

Similarly, a heightened, but not yet universal, understanding of the need for an all-of-society approach is being observed, where the needs and capacities of vulnerable groups and youth are considered, and specific policies and actions are in the pipeline.

The activities of national coordination mechanisms include a growing range of DRR-related exercises such as national and local disaster risk assessments, disaster risk management capacity assessments or Sendai Framework implementation monitoring. The results of these efforts have interestingly become a

basis for the formulation of national DRR strategies and action plans. Capacity-building, trainings, the development of methodologies, policies, plans and other materials, and the participation at regional and global forums related to DRR are common activities of the national platforms in the region. These initiatives have led to better identification of disaster risks and an overall increase in the level of DRR and preparedness in the Member States; and have stimulated the open exchange of ideas, knowledge-sharing and innovative thinking among national platform actors.

A small number of respondents have indicated that there is a need to develop or update their national DRR strategies, including their national DRR financing strategies; and a few have announced that their national coordination mechanisms are undergoing reorganization. Those of the respondents that signalled a lack of specific dedicated coordination mechanism altogether still noted the existence of national authorities and legislation responsible for disaster management, and have recognized the possible benefits of having a national platform in the future in one form or another.

Through the collected responses from national contact points, important remaining gaps and challenges have come to light:

- » **Lack of or limited dedicated budget** in a number of countries, including for overall DRR
- » Still **limited participation of non-government stakeholders** (private sector, civil society, academia, media, vulnerable groups)
- » Need for **improvement of technical capacities for disaster loss and damage data** collection, sharing and reporting
- » Need for the development of **practical projects, actual implementation and monitoring** related to DRR and overall disaster resilience

Based on the received information, it has become clear that stronger political support for DRR-related policies and activities is required, which should also lead to financial commitment for risk reduction activities.

Lack of a fully dedicated budget for the operation of the national platform/coordination mechanism is pervasive, with a few cases where the cost is shared among participating governmental actors or the activities of the platform are funded through specific projects. This calls for a discussion on innovative models for the financing of the activities of national platforms where national budgets are limited, which is further related to the wider topic of financing for DRR.

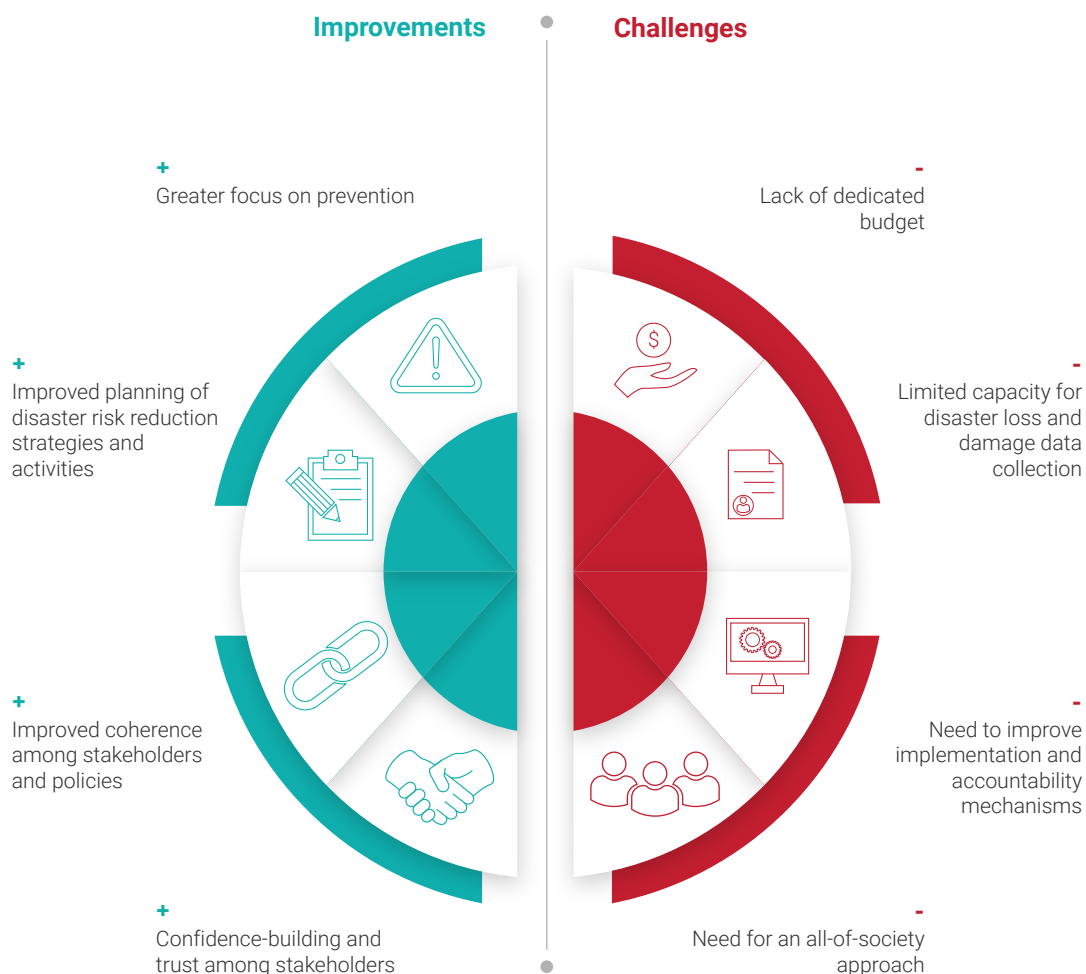
As per the collected responses, another critical area to be further examined is the need for improved capacities for statistical data collection, which includes both the development of common standards, methodologies and templates (and which also match the reporting requirements of the Sendai Framework Monitor) as well as the acquisition of relevant national software. Several responses indicated that countries have been using the DesInventar Sendai server software for reporting purposes, with an example of the integration and adaptation of DesInventar into a national database in a local language. Better data collection would allow for evidence-based decision-making and planning, and would support national disaster risk and resilience assessments.

Transforming planning into practical implementation and involving the platforms in large-scale projects related to DRR and resilience-building have been identified as gaps and priorities by the respondents. Limited financial and human resource capacities are a part of the issue. Another part of this issue is the general absence of evaluation and monitoring processes to track gaps and successes of implemented activities.

Another issue pinpointed by the participating focal points relates to communicating the work and achievements of the national coordinating mechanisms to the general public, which could be used as means to raise awareness, share good practices and emphasize the role of prevention. There is a need for establishing communication channels that could support the dissemination of information and the engagement of residents. Demand for the development of awareness-raising and communication guidelines have been identified in the provided answers.

Some examples of activities aimed at capacity-building at the community level have been described in the responses (e.g. school safety programmes and prevention activities around flood protection), but those remain minimal. In this regard, the requirement for the investment in and development of early warning systems to reduce the impact of disasters on the population have been repeatedly acknowledged by the focal points.

As mentioned earlier, the participation of vulnerable groups in the work of the national platforms is as yet limited, though some focal points do mention the involvement or the intention to involve youth, the elderly and other persons with specific needs. The confined number of such stakeholders misses out on the opportunity to better identify the needs and capacities of these groups and develop an all-of-society approach to DRR.



All of the abovementioned areas have been identified as priorities for the national coordination mechanisms by a considerable number of respondents. The following overarching priorities can be formulated as per the received information sheets:

- » **Prioritization** of DRR in national policy and **harmonization** of policies (the integration of relevant DRR-related policies across areas and sectors [Sustainable Development Goals, CCA])
- » Improved **understanding of risk governance** among decision makers at national and local levels
- » Improved capacity for **collection of disaster-related data**

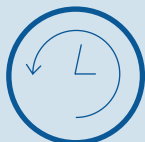
- » **Investing in DRR** projects, but also **de-risking** existing and planned investments
- » The development of **clear monitoring and accountability** mechanisms

Even though important gaps and challenges still remain, the efforts of countries of the Europe and Central Asia region towards DRR and strengthening disaster risk governance are significant and commendable. The national platforms and coordination mechanisms for DRR remain instrumental for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework. These efforts are closely tied to the coordination efforts at the local level as well as the supranational level (e.g. EFDRR).

Country **fact sheets**



Technical Advisory Commission in Albania



History

In the ministry responsible for civil protection in Albania (currently, the Ministry of Defence), under the direction of the National Civil Protection Agency, a Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) was created and is in operation, advising on reducing disaster risk. The TAC is established with the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 1020, dated 16 December 2020, "On the composition, functioning and tasks of the Technical Advisory Commission for disaster risk reduction", in support of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and Article 25 of Law No. 45/2019, "On civil protection", with the proposal of the Minister of Defence. Several meetings have taken place so far, dedicated to: delineating the duties and responsibilities for civil protection of each institution according to their area of responsibility; discussing the priorities for the efficient deployment of civil protection capacities and the measures to be taken by municipalities for coordination and coping with emergency situations; discussing the establishment of an early warning system and the monitoring of risks; and addressing the issue of setting up a common platform for monitoring and exchanging information, among other issues. Several meetings have taken place since the establishment of the TAC, which have also aimed at discussing strategic documents of civil protection: *Disaster Risk Assessment at the Central Level*, *the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction* and *the National Plan for Civil Emergencies*.



Structure

The TAC is chaired by the Director General of the National Civil Protection Agency, and is composed of representatives of the ministries, their dependent structures and institutions, as follows:

- » Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Interior; Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finances and Economy; Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Ministry of Tourism and Environment; Ministry of Justice; and Ministry of Culture
- » General Directorate of the State Police; Directorate for Local Affairs and Prefectures; General Directorate of Material Reserves of the State; and General Directorate for Fire Protection and Rescue
- » Albanian Road Authority; National Secretariat of Large Dams; and National Environment Agency
- » National Forestry Agency; State Authority for Geospatial Information; Water Resources Management Agency; National Committee of Large Dams; National Housing Authority (by invitation); and National Urban Construction Inspectorate (by invitation)

- » Institute of Geosciences (by invitation); Albanian Geological Service; Institute of Public Health; Institute of Applied Nuclear Physics (by invitation); National Institute of Cultural Heritage; Polytechnic University of Tirana (by invitation); Institute of Food and Veterinary Safety; Institute of Geography and Military Infrastructure; Institute of Construction (by invitation); and Agricultural University of Tirana (by invitation)
- » Albanian Power Corporation and Electricity Power Distribution System Operator

The Director General of the National Civil Protection Agency, for specific issues, as the case may be, may call some of the members of the TAC.

Depending on the needs, representatives from scientific and monitoring institutions, non-governmental organizations, etc. are also invited to TAC meetings.



Mandate

The protection of human life, property, cultural heritage and the environment. The main responsibilities of the TAC include:

- » Reviewing strategies, policies, programmes and plans for DRR and civil protection, with the aim of protecting human life, property, cultural heritage and the environment
- » Reviewing and recommending issues related to education/schooling programmes for the structures of the civil protection system and the public in the field of civil protection
- » Examining and analysing plans for civil emergencies, prepared by State and non-State institutions, and giving relevant recommendations, as appropriate
- » Helping improve the civil protection system, making it fully efficient, setting priorities and identifying needs
- » Contributing to solutions for preventive, rehabilitation and recovery measures for different types of natural disasters or other disasters
- » Reviewing or evaluating studies in the field of civil protection

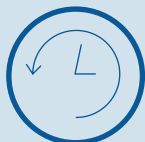


Budget
N/A



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National Civil Protection Commission in Andorra



History

Establishment of the commission took place on 27 February 2023. Only one initial presentation meeting has taken place thus far. The second meeting is scheduled for the first half of 2024.



Structure

- » Representatives of the Government of Andorra: ministers from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Territory and Town Planning; directors of departments involved in civil protection and emergency management (police, firefighters, education, transportation, industry, etc.)
- » Representatives of the parishes: one consul from each parish
- » A person from civil society knowledgeable in the field of risks and emergencies



Mandate

The objective is to create transversal work dynamics and strengthen collaboration among the various stakeholders involved in civil protection.

The National Civil Protection Commission is very recent, and strategic projects aimed at reducing the risk of disasters in the current context of climate change have not yet been developed. However, at a more operational level, action plans have been put in place to organize the response of emergency teams in the face of specific risks according to the different activation levels of the plans.

These documents focus on establishing preventive procedures and identifying various actions in the pre-alert phases. These phases are intended, among other things, to prepare response teams for potential intervention, to inform and provide self-protection advice to the population to reduce the impact of the phenomenon, and to facilitate a return to normalcy.

The mandate of the Commission is four years.

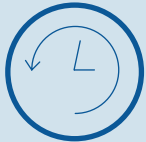


Budget
N/A



**PreventionWeb country
page available [here](#).**

ARNAP: The national platform for disaster risk reduction in Armenia



History

As a result of joint efforts by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia, United Nations organizations (UNDRR, United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]) and other DRR-interested partners, the Government of Armenia adopted in December 2010 a decision on the formation of the ARNAP Foundation (ARNAP), the national platform for DRR of Armenia. Being an NGO, ARNAP provides opportunities for State, non-governmental, private and international institutions to participate in decision-making and consultation processes. At the same time, it provides opportunities for organizing and controlling day-to-day operational activities as well as implementing long-term projects; it also provides the necessary flexibility to respond to new challenges.



Structure

The main players of ARNAP are governmental authorities of Armenia, Ministry of Emergency Situations, international and donor organizations working in the field of DRR (the United Nations, the Armenian Red Cross Society, Save the Children, OxYGen Foundation, Caritas Armenia, World Vision Armenia), as well as scientific institutions, civil societies and experts.

At different stages, other participants may be involved in the process, including representatives of various State and public agencies and organizations, the private sector and other institutions.

- » **Advisory Council (AC)** – The AC as an external body is the main forum of ARNAP, where regular discussions are held on the main issues of the DRR system and recommendations are developed into guidelines for the activities of the national platform. Decisions on the quantity and quality of AC members are decided by the **Board of Trustees (BoT)** – AC sessions are advised to be held on a quarterly basis and called for special sessions as required.
- » **The BoT** consists of 15 people and it manages the activity of the platform in compliance with the legislation of Armenia. The Board consists of:
 - › Eight representatives from the Ministry of Emergency Situations
 - › Two representatives from the staff of the Security Council of Armenia (with consent)

- › One representative from:
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
 - Ministry of Defence
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Republic of Armenia Police Adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia

Board sessions are held, as required, at least twice a year. The Board assigns the Director of ARNAP, who then reports to the BoT.

The BoT's members perform their responsibilities without remuneration and on a non-profit basis:

- » **Director and administrative staff** – a small staff headed by the Director works on organizing the ongoing activities of the national platform. Organizational and financial decisions of the administrative staff are made by the BoT. The Director and the administrative staff assist in organizing the works of experts and thematic groups, and also initiate programmes and services in accordance with the objectives of the national platform.
- » **Thematic groups** – the main functions of the national platform require the formation of thematic groups and organization of their work. This assists in effective use of human and other resources to overcome the long-term and short-term issues of the system.
- » **Experts** – one of the objectives of the national platform is to involve local and international experts in strengthening the DRR system in the country. In this sense, the national platform may expect active participation and assistance of international and donor organizations.
- » **Programmes** – based on the goals and objectives of the national platform, special programmes may be initiated and implemented to strengthen the DRR system and the platform. Programmes must be approved by the BoT.



Mandate

The goal of the national platform is to establish a multisectoral and multidisciplinary mechanism for DRR and resilience-building with the involvement of all stakeholders.

Objectives of the national platform:

- » Elaboration of DRR strategy and coordination of implementation, as well as improvement and development of the legislative background

- » Clarification of roles and responsibilities of the national platform's stakeholders, harmonization of agency interests, provision of functioning and cooperation among ARNAP stakeholders, and efficient use of resources
- » Development of knowledge and learning, raising public awareness and strengthening of analytical skills
- » Development of DRR methodology, including improvement of monitoring system
- » Mainstreaming of DRR into development policies, programmes and planning
- » Foster partnership and environment for developing a culture of preparedness and advocacy for disaster-resilient communities

Expected outputs of the national platform:

- » Advocacy of DRR issues and strategy, and improvement of the legislative background of the DRR sector
- » Increase the effectiveness of decision-making in system of the national platform
- » Introduction of national platform mechanisms, application of common methodology and creation of databases
- » Strengthening national platform capacities and knowledge in all levels, introduction of DRR studies in the education system and raising awareness
- » Inclusion of DRR in all development programmes for empowering sustainable development of the country
- » Establishment of gender-sensitive system of DRR
- » Expansion of integration into international cooperation, promoting implementation of the Sendai Framework, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, provision of transparency and assistance in regional development in DRR cooperation
- » Improvement of conditions for effective use of natural resources and protection of the environment
- » Capacity-building of various stakeholders for integrating DRR into development planning, policy and programmes
- » Linking DRR into other sectoral interventions and ensuring disaster-proof development in any developmental initiatives



Budget

The national platform does not receive State funding. Financial resources are formed from paid services and implemented projects.



Website:
<http://www.arnap.am/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

ASDR: **Austrian** Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction



History

The Directorate General for Public Security requested the National Management for Crisis and Catastrophes to form a subgroup for the establishment of a national platform in the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) in 2013. This subgroup organized several events in order to investigate the readiness of potential partners to contribute and cooperate with the future national platform for DRR. Together with the Austrian representation of the World Bank Group, an expert meeting with 300 participants was organized in 2016. The Federal Chancellery and six relevant ministries signed an administrative contract in 2017 as a basis for the constituent meeting, which took place on 7 June 2017.



Structure

The Federal Chancellery and the following ministries are the founding members of the platform:

- » Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs; Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection; Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management; Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology; and Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
- » Representatives of the federal states
- » Regional Warning Centre of Vorarlberg
- » Chief Executive Office of the City of Vienna – Executive Group for Organisation, Safety and Security
- » Environment Agency Austria; Austrian Development Agency; Austrian Mountain Rescue Services; Austrian Road Safety Board; and Austrian Fire Brigade Association
- » Austrian Association of Cities and Towns, and Austrian Association of Municipalities
- » Statistics Austria and Austrian Research Promotion Agency
- » Austrian Red Cross and Samaritan Austria

- » Austrian Representative of the World Meteorological Organization
- » Austrian Hail Insurance and Austrian Insurance Association



Mandate

The platform supports the implementation of the goals of the Sendai Framework.



Budget

All arising costs will be carried by the partners undertaking the actions defined in the action plan.



Website: www.isdr.at

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

State system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations: national platform for disaster risk reduction in Belarus



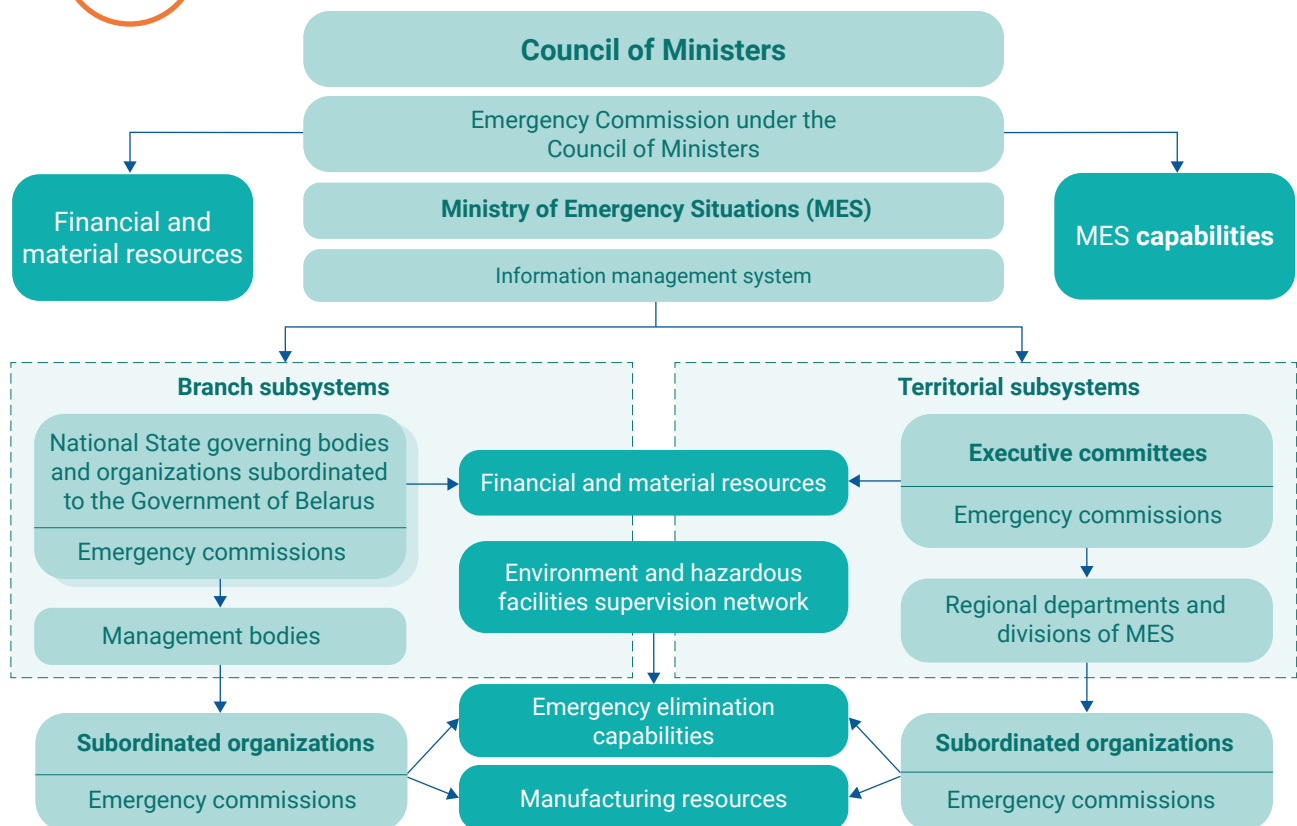
History

On 10 April 2001, according to the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 495, the State system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations was founded.

This decision was taken to team up all governing bodies, organizations, local authorities, private and public sector for providing a consistent approach of prevention and elimination of any emergency situations as well as efficient protection of people, territories and national heritage against risks and threats.



Structure



Source: National Sendai focal point



Mandate

The protection of people and territories against natural and human-made emergency situations.

Some of the main tasks include:

- » Development and implementation of legal and economic norms for the protection of population and territories from emergency situations
- » Realization of targeted and scientifically technical programmes, aimed at the prevention of emergency situations and the elevation of stability of the operations of organizations and social facilities in emergency situations
- » Ensuring preparedness for actions of management bodies, forces and funds, which are assigned and allocated to the prevention and elimination of emergency situations
- » Creation of reserves of material recourses for elimination of emergency situations at the republican, sectoral, territorial, local and site levels
- » Collection, processing, exchange and delivery of information in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations
- » Prepare the population to act in emergency situations
- » Prediction and assessment of the socioeconomic consequences of disasters
- » Implementation of State examination, supervision and control in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations
- » Elimination of emergency situations
- » International cooperation in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations



Budget

The budget is flexible and updated each year to cover all necessary activities.



Website: www.112.by

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Belgium



History

In 2021, the national platform for DRR in Belgium underwent changes. A new structure is being set up by the National Crisis Center (NCCN), and has been operational since December 2023.

In 2021, the NCCN was designated as a technical focal point to support the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (national focal point). In October 2022, Belgium submitted a report for the MTR SF for the first time. In November 2023, the NCCN was able to start the first reporting on monitoring indicators.



Structure

The new national platform is composed of several task forces: environment, energy, safety, mobility and health. Each task force brings together experts from different government departments.

Other task forces, with other specific focuses, are also being developed.



Mandate

Initial activities include the development of a data group to collect the data needed for monitoring and to identify existing gaps.



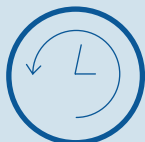
Budget

There is no specific budget.



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Protection and Rescue Sector of the Ministry of Security: national platform for disaster risk reduction **in Bosnia and Herzegovina**



History

Delegates to the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the session dated 15 May 2008, passed the *Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. This legal framework defines the protection and rescue of people and material goods in case of natural or other disasters in the county, the implementation of international obligations, and the cooperation in the implementation of protection and rescue (i.e. civil protection), as well as the responsibilities of institutions, the coordination of activities of institutions and bodies, Entity Civil Protection Administrations and the competent body for the civil protection of Brcko District Public Security Department. The law came into force on 1 July 2008.

Based on a proposal by the protection and rescue sector of the Ministry of Security, in May 2012, the Council of Ministers adopted the information about the establishment of the national platform for DRR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The first conference on the national platform for DRR was held on 25 March 2013, in the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

The conference gathered the representatives of the protection and rescue structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, government bodies, scientific and academic institutions, private businesses, NGOs, local communities, international and regional organizations, as well as numerous representatives of the media.



Structure

The Council of Ministers tasked the Ministry of Security to establish, in cooperation with relevant entity and Brcko District institutions, the national platform as a permanent forum for the exchange and provision of opinions, proposals and achievements contributing to DRR in all areas of human activities.



Mandate

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is need to build platforms for DRR at the national level in order to systematically decrease various risks, through all economic and social activities. Also, the risks arising from new developments should be clearly recognized and taken into account in advance.

DRR must be part of the strategy of community development, involve the knowledge and experience of individual sectors, and ensure a multisectoral approach. Further work should ensure that all people at all levels in the country take over their responsibilities, tasks and duties in the DRR system.



Budget

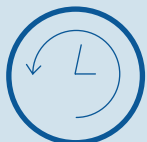
N/A



Website: www.msb.gov.ba

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Disaster Risk Reduction Council: national platform for disaster risk reduction **in Bulgaria**



History

In 2006, the Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents (later Fire Safety and Civil Protection Directorate General in the Ministry of Interior [the Directorate]), comprising the Directorate with territorial units in every region of Bulgaria, was established and became a national platform for DRR.

In 2012, with amendments in the *Disaster Protection Act*, a Consultative Council to support the Council of Ministers in forming the State policy for disaster protection was created. It was designated as the new national platform for DRR in Bulgaria.

In 2018, Bulgaria adopted its National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (NDRRS). The NDRRS was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2018, and will be implemented until 2030. The strategic plan is completed by the development of a National Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction 2021–2025. This structure is planned to be implemented through annual action plans.

Following a request from the Directorate in 2020, UNDRR coordinated an assessment process of the available documents in order to evaluate the alignment of the national strategy with the recommendations of the Sendai Framework and its main pillars in terms of structure, substance, coherence and transparency.

In order to address most of the recommendations of the *Assessment of the National DRR Strategy of Bulgaria* report, as well as some additional challenges, a Reimbursable Advisory Services Agreement Accelerating Resilience to Disaster Risks between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Bulgaria and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was signed.

This has led to the development and adoption of a National Disaster Risk Profile and Disaster Risk Management Plan in 2023.



Structure

The Disaster Risk Reduction Council is a continuously acting body of the Council of Ministers that ensures coordination and cooperation upon the implementation of the State policy in the field of disaster protection.

The DRR Council acts as a national platform for DRR in compliance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 (the Hyogo Framework) and the Sendai Framework.

The DRR Council consists of a Chairman and members. The Chairman is the Minister of Interior. The Chairman leads and represents the council and is supported by a Secretary. The Secretary is the Director of the Directorate.

Other members include:

- » Representatives of the leadership of all the ministries (mainly deputy ministers), particularly:
 - › State Agency for National Security
 - › State Agency of State Reserve and War-time Stocks
 - › Nuclear Regulatory Agency
- » Bulgarian Industrial Association and Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- » National Association of Municipalities
- » Bulgarian Red Cross
- » Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
- » Up to three representatives of universities
- » Up to three representatives of research institutes
- » Up to three representatives of non-profit legal entities dealing with DRR
- » Up to three representatives of legal entities dealing with DRR

To support the DRR Council, a permanent National Coordination Mechanism comprising representatives occupying managerial positions in the abovementioned ministries, agencies and organizations is created. The Chairman of the National Coordination Mechanism is the Secretary of the DRR Council.



Mandate

The general aim of the DRR Council is to support the Council of Ministers in Bulgaria to form and implement the State policy in the field of disaster protection.

Its main functions are as follows:

- » Develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a national platform for DRR
- » Develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a national DRR programme and annual plans for its implementation

- » Develops and proposes to the Council of Ministers a national disaster protection plan
- » Reviews and updates the aforementioned documents
- » Supports development and implementation of acts and secondary regulatory acts in the field of DRR
- » Proposes and opines on draft acts related to the implementation of the State policy for DRR
- » Coordinates the implementation of the aforementioned documents
- » Supports formation and implementation of sectoral policies related to DRR
- » Reviews and develops an annual report to the Council of Ministers on the state of disaster protection
- » Communicates with UNDRR
- » Develops guidelines related to disaster protection



Budget

The financial resources needed to run the DRR Council shall be provided by the budget of the Directorate.

The members of the platform and the National Coordination Mechanism do not receive remuneration for their work within the platform and the group.



Website of the Directorate:
<https://www.mvr.bg/gdpbzn/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Hrvatska platforma za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa: national platform for disaster risk reduction in **Croatia**



History

Founded in November 2009, multisector and interdisciplinary in practice, the advisory body to the Government of Croatia held conferences every year and was redesigned during 2016 into a more proactive body on two levels. A new redesign is in progress, due to changes in jurisdiction of relevant government bodies.



Structure

The Platform Committee is a body established by the Government to coordinate all activities of the Croatian national platform. The administrator of the platform is the Civil Protection Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior.

The structure and members of the committee and the main working group will be amended and delivered in accordance with the new Government Decision.



Mandate

The national platform is an umbrella body leading to major risks reduction through continuous risk prioritization in order to achieve smart investments, sectoral active involvement, prevent recourse squandering (knowledge, data, money, etc.), create an active network of educated and fully involved individuals, and vertical and horizontal cooperation.

The platform has been developing strategic disaster risk management documents such as:

- » *National Disaster Risk Assessment*
- » *National Capability Assessment*
- » *National Disaster Risk Management Strategy*



Budget

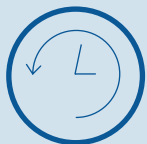
The budget is envisaged in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.



Website: <https://civilnazastita.gov.hr/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Cyprus



History

The platform was created at the end of 2017 with the participation of government departments.

The members of the platform have met at the presentation of the risk assessment reports (mid and final), as well as at the presentation of the results of the peer review that was organized by the Civil Defence under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism regarding risk assessment and risk management.



Structure

The platform consists of government departments (more than 20), although private institutions will be invited to join once it becomes more formalized.



Mandate

There is no official mandate other than recording data regarding loss due to disasters at this point.



Budget

There is no budget specified.



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in the Czech Republic**



History

At the beginning of 2013, the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic took on the coordination of the Czech National Committee for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (founded in 2005), and now fulfils the role of the national platform for DRR in the Czech Republic.



Structure

The role of the main focal point is fulfilled by the Department of Security and Crisis Management at the Ministry of the Environment, and the second focal point is served by the Department of International Relations at the Ministry of the Environment. The national platform for DRR in the Czech Republic includes experts from the following institutions:

- » Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of the Interior)
- » Fire Rescue Service (Ministry of the Interior)
- » Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
- » Czech National Committee for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction
- » Union of towns and municipalities
- » VSB – Technical University of Ostrava and the Czech Academy of Sciences
- » Czech Geological Survey

The Ministry of the Environment is coordinating all activities in the field of fulfilling the tasks of the Hyogo Framework. The Ministry of the Interior is a lead coordinating institution for DRR.

An important part of the Czech system, which ensures the practical application of the activities and objectives of the ISDR and the Hyogo Framework for the period 2005–2015, is the Integrated Rescue System (IRS). IRS is an effective system of links, rules, cooperation and coordination of rescue and security forces, State and local governments, individuals and legal entities in the joint conduct of rescue and relief work, and preparing for emergencies caused by natural disasters.

The basic bodies of the IRS are the Fire Rescue Service, Emergency Medical Services Providers, and the Police of the Czech Republic. Other bodies include:

- » Designated powers and resources of the Armed Forces
- » Public health authorities
- » Emergency, expert and technical services
- » Civil protection facilities
- » Non-profit organizations
- » Associations of citizens, which can be used for rescue and liquidation operations

The Fire Rescue Service is the main coordinator of the IRS. The Operation and Information Centre of the IRS mobilizes and deploys the necessary forces and resources of IRS in specific locations.

The Ministry of the Environment as well as different representatives and experts from the abovementioned institutions are attending joint meetings of the National Committee for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction, which take place two to three times a year, and are discussing the main issues and activities related to the field of DRR and prevention.



Mandate

The main aim of the national platform is to support all actions leading to reducing human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters. The following goal is to integrate DRR into decision-making processes at all levels.

The national platform for DRR in the Czech Republic focuses mainly on:

- » Supporting a risk-aware and resilient society that is able to prevent disasters and mitigate their impact
- » Strengthening legislation on issues related to DRR

- » Improving crisis management and international cooperation within the frame of DRR
- » Improving coordination between government, non-government and private sector stakeholders in the field of natural hazards and disasters.



Budget

The budget mainly depends on State contribution, while some projects are covered by the European Union (EU).



Website: <http://www.mzp.cz>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

The Danish Emergency Management Agency in Denmark



Structure

In Denmark, DRR (including general preparedness planning) and crisis management are structured in accordance with the principle of sector responsibility. The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) coordinates preparedness planning on behalf of the Minister of Defence, while the Danish National Police Force coordinates crisis management at the national level. In addition to the responsibilities outlined by the principle of sector responsibility (i.e. in Sections 24 and 25 of the *Emergency Management Act*), other sector-specific legislation may stipulate additional requirements for individual actors or groups of actors in regard to preparedness planning or crisis management. Such legislation may exist within any sector.



Budget
N/A



Website:
<https://www.brs.dk/en/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Estonia



History

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the Ministry of the Interior in Estonia established its national focal point within the Department of Rescue and Crisis Management Policy.

At the end of the very same year, the Government of Estonia passed a decision to form a task force for civil protection, which consisted of two levels: the steering group and the expert group. The national platform itself was established in January 2020.

The civil protection task force included the following institutions and organizations:

- » Government Office
- » Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Education and Research; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Rural Affairs; Ministry of Climate; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ministry of Finance
- » Estonian Rescue Board
- » Police and Border Guard Board
- » Estonian Internal Security Service
- » Estonian Emergency Response Centre
- » Headquarters of the Estonian Defence Forces
- » Estonian Defence League
- » Environmental Board
- » Estonian Academy of Security Sciences
- » Estonian Tax and Customs Board
- » Health Board
- » Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities

The work of the task force was coordinated by the Government Office and the Ministry of the Interior. The aim was to increase public awareness and preparedness for potential crises, to improve the public's ability to cope with such situations and the preparedness of the population for such situations, and to ensure the protection of the population through the cooperation of various institutions. In order to achieve this, the emphasis was placed on the necessity of agreeing on a comprehensive approach to civil protection as well as on the roles and responsibilities of different parties in civil protection in any national crises, which could include civil crises (such as natural disasters, catastrophes), terrorist activity or a military conflict.

At the government level, Estonia has developed an internal security strategy (in Estonian, also known as [STAK](#)), which lays the groundwork for internal security policy in Estonia.



Structure

Estonia uses a three-level crisis committee system as a national platform:

- 1) **Government crisis committee** (held at least four times per year): Coordinates the performance of the crisis management duties of authorities of executive power, that where necessary imposes on them duties for preventing and preparing for emergencies as well as monitors the performance of duties imposed.
- 2) **Regional crisis committee** (held at least four times per year): Coordinates, in the region, the performance of crisis management duties of regional structural units of authorities of executive power and local authorities, and forms a permanent or ad hoc territorial or field subcommittee, if necessary.
- 3) **Local authority crisis committee:** Coordinates crisis management within the local authority and submits to the regional crisis management committee annual summaries of the activities of the local crisis management committee and the workplan for the following year.

All crisis committees work in close cooperation. All policy documents, recommendations and guidelines will be sent to the regional and local level. In addition, as a bottom-up approach, the local level sends relevant information to the regional and government level.

The Ministry of the Interior also organizes risk communication network meetings and coordination meetings for vital service providers. Both groups meet regularly and provide relevant bottom-up information to the crisis committees. The Ministry of the Interior is also a service unit of the Government crisis committee. This means that two-way information (policy documents, recommendations, guidelines, etc.) moves quickly between the government/regional/local level and stakeholders.

The platform supports, among other things, the implementation of the goals of the Sendai Framework in Estonia.



Mandate

Main areas of activity:

- » Preparing for emergencies
- » Emergency response
- » Vital service continuity
- » Risk communication



Budget

Measures indicated in national risk assessments (such as capacity gaps) include estimated costs, and the relevant ministry decides which of the proposals need to be applied. However, additional applications from the State budget have to be lodged in larger cases. If the amount is smaller, the financing usually comes from the authority's budget. State reserve is used only in cases of emergencies.



Website: www.siseministerium.ee/en

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Toimintaohjelma luonnononnettomuuksien vahinkojen rajoittamiseksi: action programme to limit damages from natural disasters **in Finland**



History

The Finnish national platform was established on 7 May 2010. The platform was reorganized on 23 September 2016. The number of organizations has risen from 16 to 21.

The network has been re-established since 9 June 2021, with 27 members from ministries, agencies, regional authorities, NGOs, businesses, and the research, development and innovation sector.



Structure

The executive group consists of high-level officials and members of the following:

- » Ministry of the Interior; Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Ministry for Foreign Affairs Representative in Geneva; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; and Ministry of Transport and Communications
- » Secretariat of the Security Committee; National Emergency Supply Agency; Regional State Administration Agency; Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency; Finnish Transport and Communications Agency; and Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority
- » Institute of Seismology; Finnish Meteorological Institute; and Finnish Environment Institute
- » Association of Finnish Municipalities
- » Finnish Food Authority and Finnish Heritage Agency
- » Savonia University for Applied Sciences and Emergency Services Academy
- » Finnish Red Cross
- » Finnish National Rescue Association and Finnish Fire Officers' Association

In the preparation group, there are experts from the same organizations as above, except the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and the Ministry of the Environment.



Mandate

- » To improve the preparedness of society and reduce the damage caused by possible natural disasters
- » To pull together different actors and utilize the work that already has been done, and coordinate better the work that is going to be done, as far as natural disasters are concerned
- » To develop cooperation with the EU and neighbouring countries, and to support developing countries to build more risk-resilient societies



Budget

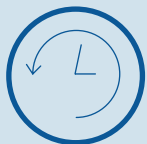
The Finnish national platform has no separate funding and the costs are covered by the participating organizations.



Website: <https://intermin.fi/etusivu>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in France**



History

The French national platform succeeded the French Government Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) (1990–2000), and has been active since its inception in 2001, fostering cooperation for DRR activities in France and Europe.



Structure

The French national platform is a network of actors, with a national consultative body on DRR matters since 2003, the COPRNM (Guidance Council for the Prevention of Major Natural Risks).

The focal point of this network is the General Directorate for Risk Prevention at the ministry in charge of the environment, who coordinates DRR policy with other relevant ministries (civil protection, finance, agriculture, education, etc.) and public agencies such as Meteo France.

The General Directorate for Risk Prevention provides the administration for the COPRNM.

The members of the COPRNM are:

- » Ministries in charge of the environment, civil protection, agriculture, housing, culture, education, economy, etc.
- » Experts from civil society, including scientific experts on DRR and insurance companies. The French Association for the Prevention of Natural and Technological Disasters has a leading role representing civil society.
- » Members of Parliament
- » Local authorities



Mandate

The national platform helps shape public policies on DRR. It provides proposals, policy guidance notes and recommendations involving public authorities, research community and civil society on major issues related to disaster risks, and is currently concentrating its activities in the following areas:

- » CCA
- » National strategy for flood risk management
- » Prevention of seismic risks
- » Strategic approach to international DRR activities
- » Evaluation of the effectiveness of local risk prevention planning
- » Linking prevention and emergency response stakeholders
- » Vigilance and early warning systems
- » Vulnerability and resilience of networks
- » Education and public awareness



Budget

The ministry responsible for the environment covers the operating costs of COPRNM. It also equally subsidizes several associations that are related to the work of COPRNM (stakeholders relevant to DRR in France, or those that liaise with national education or the business world).

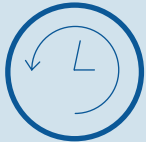


Websites: <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/>

<https://afpcnt.org/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National Crisis Management Center in Georgia



History

The National Crisis Management Center (NCMC) was established under the auspices of the Office of the National Security Council back in 2019 (previously, the State Security and Crisis Management Council), according to the *Law of Georgia on National Security Policy Planning and Coordination*.



Structure

- » NCMC, under the Office of the National Security Council
- » Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the respective subagencies (Emergency Management Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs – 112)
- » Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture and the respective subagencies (National Environment Agency)
- » National Forestry Agency; Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety; Georgian Amelioration; National Food Agency
- » Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and the respective subagencies (National Center for Disease Control and Public Health)
- » Emergency Situations Coordination and Urgent Assistance Center
- » Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure; Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Culture, Sport and Youth; and Ministry of Finance
- » Municipalities/city halls
- » Institute of Earth Sciences and National Seismic Monitoring Centre of Ilia State University
- » Georgian National Academy of Science and M. Nodia Institute of Geophysics
- » GeoGraphic

- » United Nations/UNDP; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/Disaster Management Country Team; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Georgia Professional Development Programme; Substantial NATO-Georgia Package; World Bank; and Red Cross Society of Georgia
- » Caucasus Environmental NGO Network; Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland; Save the Children; Bridge Innovation and Development; and World Vision International
- » Georgian Center for Security and Development, and DRR Centre



Mandate

- » Unified policy planning and coordination in the field of civil protection
- » Coordination of the elaboration process of relevant strategies and action plans for all types of crises that threaten national interests
- » Inter-agency coordination during large-scale crises
- » Information and analytical support to the Secretary of the National Security Council and the Prime Minister



Budget
N/A



Website: <https://nsc.gov.ge/en/home>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for strengthening resilience to disasters in Germany



History

Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the German Federal Government established an interministerial working group for the implementation of the Sendai Framework (IMAG Sendai), which was restructured in 2018.

In the same year, the national focal point has been nominated within the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK). The national focal point coordinates and advises between the IMAG Sendai and other relevant actors in Germany.

Since 2016, the German Red Cross has been organizing the German Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office. The event's main focus is the dialogue on current topics, challenges and innovative approaches to enable synergies between international and national DRR. This conference has provided the opportunity to record the overall progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and allowed public participation in the development of the German Resilience Strategy for monitoring. Therefore, the conference is currently supported by the national focal point in Germany, the *Deutsches Komitee für Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. and Katastrophennetz e.V.*

Since 2020, the German web portal on disaster risk management ([KatRiMa.de](https://www.katrima.de)) has served as a virtual information exchange platform. Every institution or organization can participate and publish information on their mandate/activities, tools and good practices. Funding for this web portal has been provided by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development as well as the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

Additional steps were taken in the past years to further develop the national platform and enhance its outreach to various stakeholders from different sectors and levels. In 2023, an initial participation process with various stakeholders took place.



Structure

Current permanent members and functions of the national platform:

- » The IMAG Sendai steers all activities related to the Sendai Framework and the German Resilience Strategy. All federal Government ministries are involved in this working group.

- » The authorities working group consists of several federal authorities and provides technical support to the IMAG Sendai related to different sectors and various hazards.
- » The IMAG Sendai as well as the authorities working group currently form the institutional core of the German national platform and meets twice a year.
- » The national focal point has the role of a coordinating office for all joint meetings and activities of these groups, and it is mandated to act on behalf of the German Federal Government in various international processes related to the Sendai Framework.

The German Resilience Strategy envisages the further development of a national platform for strengthening resilience to disasters in Germany. This includes the cooperation and exchange between government institutions and civil society stakeholders, the scientific community, the media and the private sector in Germany.

In 2024, these non-governmental groups will be invited to elect members for a coordination group. In the sense of a network of networks, the coordination group will pool expertise and interests by reaching out to a wider number of experts, which represent various stakeholders. The first formal meeting of the coordination group will take place in connection with the 2024 German Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. By then, a working programme will be jointly defined for the next few years, related to topics such as progress monitoring and documentation of lessons learned.



Mandate

The national focal point within the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance was mandated to guide the establishment of the national platform and foster stakeholder participation in the implementation process of the Sendai Framework in Germany. As such, it serves as an information hub for organizations and initiatives involved in DRR.



Budget

The office of the national focal point, group meetings (e.g. of the IMAG Sendai and the authorities working group) as well as the web portal ([KatRiMa.de](https://www.katrima.de)) are funded. Additional activities, depending on the topic/focus, require resource mobilization.



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Greece



History

The Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is set up as an open network as well as a forum of government agencies and other stakeholders, with a focus on reducing the risk of natural and/or human-induced hazards occurring with major frequency and having a big social and economic impact on the country.

In the past years, the idea of a coherent policy for DRR, as determined by its United Nations definition, has been diffused to a number of government policies and sectoral plans, under the responsibility of the relevant ministries. The multisectoral coordination of public authorities in disaster prevention and mitigation measures, as part of the wider DRR management, has been one of the main responsibilities of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection/Ministry for Climate Crisis and Civil Protection (previously under the Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection) from the beginning. Coordination activities engage a number of actors, including those in the forces and means of civil protection, such as:

- » Specialized executives for civil protection at national, regional and local levels who are assigned to supervise the development and application of plans, programmes and measures of civil protection as well as coordination of all necessary actions
- » All government, regional and local agencies and public companies that are in charge at operational level for concrete actions of preparedness and response to disasters
- » Volunteer organizations as well as specialized volunteers at national, regional or local level included in the planning done by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection and assigned to support plans and actions of prevention, preparedness and response

Concerning multisectoral coordination and collaboration in DRR, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection is responsible for elaborating, planning and monitoring national civil protection policies under the government guidelines. For this purpose, it collaborates with the competent ministries and relevant institutions for drafting regulations and specifications to prevent natural, human-induced and other disasters, while being responsible for approving all regional and local plans of civil protection, per category of risk. General information and public awareness regarding prevention issues and specific directives provided by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection in case of imminent or present disasters are issues of great importance. Identifying risks and developing early warning systems also forms part of a basic field of its expertise. In this context, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection has been issuing, for example, during the fire season, a Daily Fire Risk Map for the country, which specifies the probability of a fire occurring over time and space.

The entry into force of the Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (31 May 2012) reflects the idea of addressing DRR issues in the most coherent way, as well as recognizing the importance of DRR for the promotion of national sustainable economic growth and progress.



Structure

The Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is coordinated by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection/Ministry for Climate Crisis and Civil Protection. It builds on existing DRR capabilities.

Within the structure of the national platform, the following bodies and their political subdivisions are represented at present:

- » Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of the Environment and Energy; Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports; Ministry of National Defence; Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy; and Ministry of Culture and Sports
- » National Health Operations Centre and Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- » National Observatory of Athens; Institute of Geodynamics; Institute for Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Applications and Remote Sensing; Institute of Environmental Research and Sustainable Development; National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos"; Greek Atomic Energy Commission; and Hellenic National Meteorological Service
- » Hellenic Red Cross

The Hellenic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction shall be constantly open to new stakeholders.



Mandate

The aim of the platform is to facilitate the integration of DRR into decision-making processes, mainly at the national administration level (national policies, planning and programmes), but also at the level of local administration with the participation of the private sector and research institutions.

The national platform serves as a coordination mechanism for the support of multi-stakeholder coordination in implementing DRR activities within the framework of the national legislation and in line with the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

The overarching goal is to establish a “culture of prevention” with activities that will enable the society to reduce human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters. Special focus will be placed on reducing the risk and impact of natural disasters occurring with major frequency and having a big social and economic impact on the country. Forest fires, earthquakes, severe weather, floods and landslides are primarily included in these.



Budget

All common initiatives undertaken by the platform are co-financed by the participating parties, and individual activities are financed by members of the platform in accordance with the policy field. At the moment, the national platform has no specific budget.

The members of the national platform will seek additional and differentiated financial resources, giving priority to absorbing funds within the frameworks of other financing instruments.

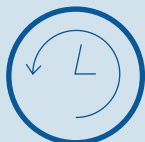
At local level, the annual national budget dedicated to prevention actions and distributed to municipalities by the Ministry of the Interior after a proposal from the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, will continue to also serve for DRR purposes.



Website: <https://civilprotection.gov.gr/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Hungary



History

The Hungarian national platform for DRR within the ISDR system was established in 2001. Since then, it has been working within the unified national disaster management, which had been created as a consequence of a reorganization of the Hungarian disaster management system in 1999. The Hungarian platform is now working under the National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM).



Structure

As aforementioned, the Hungarian national platform for DRR is an initiative of the NDGDM. It is not an individual body, so it does not have its own budget. Thus, the position of the President of the platform is taken by the Director General of the NDGDM. Furthermore, the Secretary of the platform as well as other positions are filled by heads of the NDGDM. The members of the platform are drawn from different parts of society:

- » Ministry of Interior
- » Ministry of National Development; Ministry of National Resources; Ministry for National Economy; Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and Ministry of Public Administration and Justice
- » Hungarian National Association of Local Authorities
- » Budapest University of Technology and Economics and Eötvös Lóránd University
- » Hungarian Red Cross and Hungarian Baptist Aid
- » Hungarian news agency (*Magyar Távirati Iroda*)
- » Budapest Chemical Works Co. Ltd.; Association of Hungarian Insurance Companies; and MOL Group



Mandate

Currently, almost 30 members participate in the general platform, which takes place yearly. The aim of the platform is to convene a joint meeting once a year where the competent persons from the government, non-government, science and private sphere can discuss their contributions and efforts in the field of DRR, to discuss the progress taken in the Hyogo Framework and to come up with new ideas to reduce disaster risks. The NDGDM updates the platform members about the actual international DRR themes and upcoming ISDR events. On the other hand, the NDGDM circulates information about the international DRR trends and news electronically to the platform members.

Additionally, certain members of the platform regularly meet on other occasions. For example, the Governmental Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the preparation of decisions related to disaster management issues of the Government. Hungarian ministries are members of the Governmental Coordination Committee as well as of the national platform, as listed above. Another example is provided by the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination working group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in which the same competent ministries as well as civil and charitable organizations take part to coordinate humanitarian relief and assistance activities.



Budget

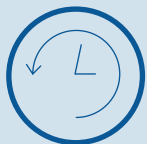
N/A



Website: <https://www.katasztofavedelem.hu/33763/introduction>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in Italy**



History

The Italian national platform for DRR has been formally created by a decree of the Prime Minister issued on 18 February 2008, aiming at ensuring the full implementation of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework in Italy.

In the years following 2008, the organization of the national platform was revised through a directive from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (2013). Furthermore, in 2018, the *Civil Protection Code* was issued, which incorporated many of the indications from the Sendai Framework. Those indications have also been confirmed in recent updates to the code.



Structure

The platform is a coordination forum that builds on existing DRR capabilities. It is coordinated by the Italian Civil Protection Department (DPC).

Currently, the structure of the national platform is under revision.

Non-governmental stakeholders engaged in the work of the national platform include:

- » The national scientific and academic community
- » The community of NGOs and volunteers' organizations active in the field of DRR and disaster risk management
- » The community of insurance companies active in Italy represented by the Italian Association of Insurance Companies
- » Other organizations invited to join the work of the platform on a subject-matter basis



Mandate

The vision of the platform is a risk-aware and resilient society able to prevent disasters and mitigate their impact.

The aim of the platform is to integrate DRR into decision-making processes at all levels in policy, administration and in the private sector. The overall goal is to promote all activities that may enable society to reduce human, social and economic losses caused by natural disasters.

In 2019, a survey was conducted on actions for DRR undertaken in the field of non-structural and structural prevention by entities affiliated with the national platform participating in the national strategy for DRR.

In general, from the responses received, it is evident that most entities carry out non-structural prevention actions through activities that represent their institutional core business.

As for structural prevention actions, the majority of ministries and entities have implemented interventions for seismic and/or hydrogeological risk prevention, or for securing infrastructure and structures. The “*Casa Italia*” Department coordinates government strategies for post-disaster reconstruction, prevention of hydrogeological disaster and seismic risk reduction. It develops legislative proposals and financial tools to enhance the national territory and building heritage. It also promotes assessments of the vulnerability of school buildings and related adaptation measures. Additionally, it has supported experimental plans (10 pilot sites) for seismic protection of public buildings.

Training, as a non-structural prevention action, is a topic addressed by a few entities, specifically the National Fire and Rescue Service, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Education, University and Research. We continue entering data related to the various targets and their respective indicators into the Sendai Framework monitoring platform.



Budget

All initiatives undertaken by the platform are co-financed by the participating parties.



Website: <http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Interagency State Commission for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations: national platform for disaster risk reduction in Kazakhstan



History

The Interagency State Commission as an advisory body was established in 1996 to develop a unified public policy in the field of civil protection, and has since changed its form and composition. The latest update of the order of the Commission took place on 22 January 2021: No. 31 (amended on 7 August 2023: No. 418).



Structure

- » Chairman: Minister of Emergency Situations
- » Deputy Chairman: Vice-Minister of Emergency Situations
- » Secretary: Head of the Department for Emergency Prevention of the Ministry of Emergency Situations
- » Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Agriculture (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Information and Social Development (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Health (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Science and Higher Education (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Population (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Industry and Infrastructure Development (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Finance (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Education and Science (upon agreement); First Vice-Minister of Trade and Integration (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of National Economy (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry (upon agreement); Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (upon agreement); Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs (as agreed); Vice-Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources (upon agreement); Vice-Minister of Energy (upon agreement); Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Kazakh Armed Forces (upon agreement); and Head of the Service for the Protection of Public Interests of the General Prosecutor's Office (upon agreement)
- » Representative of the joint-stock company National Company Kazakhstan Temir Zholy (upon agreement); Managing Director for Operations and Capital Construction of the joint-stock company Kazakhstan Electric Grid Operating Company (upon agreement)
- » Member of the Board of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Atameken" (upon agreement)

- » President of the public association Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan (upon agreement)
- » Chairman of the Board of the joint-stock company Institute of Geography and Water Security (upon agreement)
- » Representative of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (upon agreement); representative of the Kazakh State Agrotechnical University (upon agreement); and representative of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (upon agreement)
- » Representative of the Association of Legal Entities in the form of the National Volunteer Network (upon agreement)



Mandate

- » Development and further improvement of civil protection
- » Formation of a system of legal, economic, organizational and other measures in the field of civil protection
- » Establishment and development of civil protection capacities
- » Coordination of central and local executive bodies on emergency prevention and response



Budget

No funding is required.



Website: <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer?lang=en>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan



History

As part of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, during the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland in May 2011, the Kyrgyz delegation announced the creation of a national platform on DRR of Kyrgyzstan, which was approved by UNDRR. A concept of comprehensive protection of the population and the territory of Kyrgyzstan from emergency situations for 2018–2030 was approved by the Government, dated 29 January 2018 (No. 58). To date, the legal basis for the national platform for DRR has been created by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 21 November 2022 (No. 653), and the regulation on the national platform for DRR was approved.



Structure

The national platform for DRR of Kyrgyzstan is a national mechanism for coordination and strategic leadership in the field of DRR, which are multisectoral and multidisciplinary in nature, with the participation of all stakeholders including government agencies, the private sector and civil society. Currently, the Secretariat of the national platform for DRR is functioning, consisting of two specialists.



Mandate

The national platform is a mechanism that serves to promote DRR at various levels of government and provides coordination, analysis and recommendations in priority areas, development and implementation of strategic programme-targeted measures in the field of DRR in the country's development programmes.



Budget

Participation in projects is of an undefined nature, as an external expert without the involvement of the Secretariat of the national platform.



Website: <https://www.mchs.gov.kg/ru/kr-kyrsyktyn-tobokeldigin-azaituu-boyuncha-uluttuk-platformasy/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in Luxembourg**



History

In order to comply with the Sendai Framework and to strengthen resilience, Luxembourg set up a national platform for DRR in June 2016. After a revision of the strategy, the platform has been launched with a new structure in 2020.

In an initial phase, the established strategy had provided for a platform involving State actors in DRR.

In 2020, the mandate was extended to integrate municipalities, the private sector, science and research, as well as representatives of vulnerable groups.



Structure

The DRR platform is currently composed of an interministerial committee, involving all ministries, and four thematic working groups:

- » Resilient municipalities
- » Vegetation and forest fires
- » Special needs
- » Cultural heritage protection

A new working group, which is currently in implementation, will focus on risk assessments.



Mandate

- » Create and maintain a permanent forum for a better coordination and information exchange between different sectors and institutions
- » Identification of the main stakeholders in the risk reduction process and building up of an inclusive national network
- » Identification of possible deficiencies and gaps in the field of DRR, improving preparedness to avoid human and economic damage as far as possible
- » Establish a common risk assessment methodology

With the introduction of a dedicated working group on resilient municipalities, the national platform builds up a strong network reinforcing the cooperation between municipalities (more than half of municipalities in Luxembourg are actively participating), as well as the link between national and local authorities.

The national platform, in a participative approach with the municipalities, developed a note clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the local and national level in civil security situations.

A strong collaborative network has been built in the scope of the national platform with disability organizations to identify gaps and implement short-term solutions to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations.

In view of anticipating new risks, a multisectoral working group on vegetation and forest fires has been set up, and has analysed the specific risk for Luxembourg. In a first step, a common communication to the population has been published for the vegetation and forest fire season of 2023. Further collaboration in this working group will result in coordinated prevention and preparedness measures.



Budget

The platform does not have a specific budget.



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

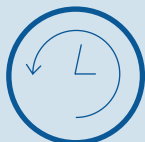
National mechanism for disaster risk reduction **in Moldova**



History

A national platform for DRR has not yet been established in Moldova. There is a Government programme for the prevention and management of emergency and exceptional situations for 2022–2025 (approved by the *Government Decision No. 846/2022*). The coordination between national stakeholders and the division of responsibilities are yet to be developed.

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Monaco



History

The platform was officially registered to the Secretariat of the ISDR on 3 July 2009.



Structure

The national platform is composed of representatives of the following institutions:

- » One representative of:
 - › Ministry of Interior
 - › Ministry of Public Works, the Environment and Facilities, Urban Development
 - › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
 - › UNDRR
 - › Subcommittee specialized in the field of natural and technological hazards
- » One representative of the Scientific Center of Monaco

Functioning of the status of the national platform

The national platform is built around the focal point (Hyogo Framework). It includes:

- » Members of the subcommittee that specializes in the field of natural and technological hazards created within the Technical Commission of Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (established by *Sovereign Order No. 2214 of 9 June 2009*)

- » Representatives of:
 - › Ministry of Public Works, the Environment and Facilities, Urban Development
 - › Ministry of Interior
 - › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- » A member of the Scientific Centre of Monaco also represents civil society, which is in charge of monitoring these operations through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Operational practices will be defined during the first operational year of the national committee.



Mandate

- » To provide a coordination mechanism among different partners in setting up a consultative process in order to reduce disaster risks
- » To promote an integrated DRR approach within development and construction programmes



Budget

N/A



Website: <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Security/Coordinated-emergency-intervention>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Montenegro



History

With the adoption of the *National Strategy for States of Emergency* and the *Law on Rescue and Protection*, as well as by establishing the Coordination Team for Protection and the Rescue and Protection Directorate as an organizational unit of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, conditions are created so that on the territory of Montenegro, there is a single place from which the following can be performed: risk management in emergency situations; management of rescue and protection in emergency situations; and management of recovery from the consequences of emergency situations. With the establishment of the State emergency management system, all existing relevant institutions (ministries and other administrative bodies, local government bodies, operational units, police, military and civil sector) that are involved in the monitoring process are functionally integrated.

With the aim to perform normative regulation of all relevant areas of government activities, which are important for prevention of emergencies and recovery from consequences, several legislative acts that were harmonized with EU regulations were adopted, such as: *Law on Rescue and Protection*; *Law on Transportation of Dangerous Substances*; *Law on Explosive Substances*; and *Law on Flammable Liquids and Gases*.

In 2014, the national Disaster Risk Reduction Committee was formed by the Government of Montenegro, which consists of representatives from various ministries and agencies in Montenegro, with the task to establish the national platform for DRR in Montenegro on 15 December 2014.

After establishing the national platform for DRR, nine conferences of the national platform were organized on various topics up to now. The platform has supported the development of the following reports: *Disaster Risk Assessment of Montenegro*; *Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Voluntary review and report of Montenegro*; and *Disaster Risk Management Capability Assessment of Montenegro*.



Structure

The following authorities make the structure of the Montenegrin national platform for DRR:

- » Ministry of Interior Affairs; Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Health; and Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports

- » Environmental Protection Agency
- » Institute for Emergency Medical Care; Institute for Public Health; and Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology
- » Red Cross of Montenegro
- » Centre for Ecotoxicological Research



Mandate

- » Monitor, examine and determine the achievements that contribute to DRR
- » Organize conferences to exchange views, present and coordinate opinions, suggestions, knowledge and experience to act on DRR, as well as to assess risk and activities of all parties involved in the action in order to reduce risk and threats of disasters
- » Be informed about criteria, directives and initiatives of public administrations related to DRR
- » Prepare the technical basis for dialogue of all stakeholders in order to achieve the highest quality response to threats and risks of disasters
- » Encourage and connect academic institutions as well as all entities involved in the action concerning DRR
- » Promote initiatives of different public administrations and private sector to implement actions that contribute to the improvement of disaster risk prevention and mitigation
- » Be informed about programmes, projects, reports and recommendations issued by institutions of the United Nations or UNDRR
- » Raise awareness of all citizens in the area of DRR



Budget

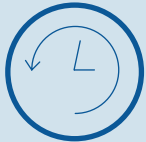
At the moment, the platform has no specific budget and all activities are financed from the budget of governmental and international organizations through different projects.



Website: <https://www.gov.me/mup>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

The Security Strategy for **the Kingdom of the Netherlands**



History

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the activities on national safety and security, disaster reduction and crisis management are based on the Cabinet's Strategy on National Safety and Security since 2007.

Since 2023, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has established a new approach, a more integrated and whole-of-society approach in the form of the Security Strategy for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Where relevant, in terms of both the preparation and implementation of measures, the crisis plans and scenarios formulated by the government, safety regions and municipal authorities take the needs of vulnerable groups into account as much as possible, including in refugee and migration contexts.

In terms of crisis communication, authorities act in accordance with EU directives with regard to accessibility, within the constraints of the technical possibilities and time pressure, and everything is focused on reaching all target groups. In recent years, additional attention has been given to people who are dependent on Dutch Sign Language. This has led to the creation of an on-call function. Accessibility is an important principle in the development and refining of alert and crisis channels. A focus on the health and position of persons with disabilities continues to be necessary, potentially in the form of additional actions or measures.

The Government is also developing a new NL-Alert, which aims to provide accessible information in emergency situations, for example, by reading messages aloud and/or displaying a map of the crisis zone.



Structure

The Security Strategy for the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the outcome of broad participation on the part of public, private and civil society organizations from all parts of the country. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Security as well as within the ministry by the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security department.



Mandate

The Ministry of Justice and Security is responsible for coordinating disasters and crises.



Budget

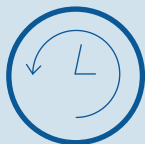
Budgetary provisions are used for a variety of expenditures that relate either directly or indirectly to disaster prevention, safety and security.



Website: <http://www.government.nl/securitystrategy>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in North Macedonia



History

The foundations of the national platform for DRR can be traced in the national conceptual and strategic documents, most specifically the *National Conception for Security and Defense* and the *Defence Strategy of the Republic of North Macedonia* as well as the *Law on Crisis Management* (this law established the crisis management system, which aims to provide continuous consultations and high-level decision-making, maximal coordination, timely response, efficient, and appropriate utilization of available capabilities and resources in the event of a crisis, as well as timely, quality-based and real assessment of the risks and threats to the security of the country).

In December 2007, the process of establishing the national platform began with the initial networking of stakeholders dealing with prevention and management of accidents and disasters. This networking established cooperation among all stakeholders in the country dealing with crisis management. Until March 2009, a number of cooperation memorandums were signed with all ministries, governmental agencies, municipalities, public enterprises and services, NGOs, academic institutions, universities, research centres and laboratories, as well as with the business community and religious communities. As a result, the National Laboratory Network and the National Network of Experts were launched as part of the national platform.

The Government, in its session held on 21 April 2009, officially declared the national platform for DRR. Therefore, a political impetus was given, guaranteeing the platform's national ownership and leadership of the DRR process.

The first session of the extended Steering Committee as a governing body of the national platform was held on 1 July 2009, marking the start of the platform's institutionalization and its governing structure's establishment process. Intensive activities and the summing up of experiences resulted in the first review, which although planned for January 2010, was completed two months in advance on 19 November 2009. Also, the reform of the national platform meant the establishment of the three Advisory Councils (Legal, Economic-Social and Academic-Expert) as a framework uniting the highest decision makers in the respective areas with top representatives of the academic and business communities as well as the NGO sector. During January to March 2010, the seven specialized platforms that constitute the national platform were set up.

On 25 April 2010, the Government established the position of a national coordinator for implementation of the national platform for DRR to coordinate and oversee the process of implementation.



Structure

The national platform is organized on the following interconnected and interdependent levels:

- » Political
- » Administrative
- » Expert
- » Operative

From a territorial point of view, the national platform is organized on national and local levels. However, when threats surpass municipal boundaries, the establishment of regional structures covering several municipalities is anticipated. This corresponds with the regional organization of other relevant governmental structures, such as the police.

Interconnecting all levels is the national coordinator for implementation of the national platform.

Political level

Steering Committee

On the political and decision-making level, the Government is actively engaged through the Steering Committee, which is the managing body of the national platform headed by a Government-appointed minister. Other ministers, a representative of the Security and Defense Commission of the Assembly (Parliament), the National Security Adviser to the President, the President of the Association of Local Self-Governing Units, as well as directors of the Crisis Management Center and the Protection and Rescue Directorate participate in the committee's work. The Steering Committee's authority extends to two bodies: the Council of State Secretaries and the Inspection Council.

Local and regional councils of the national platform

On the local and municipal level, local councils of the national platform are formed to assess local risks and threats, coordinate resources and activities, organize rural and urban communities, and to cooperate with neighbouring municipalities. The council headed by the Mayor consists of members of the local council for prevention, the president and members of the municipal council, the presidents of urban and rural municipal communities, as well as local representatives of the Crisis Management Center and the Protection and Rescue Directorate. It should be mentioned that the municipality, when necessary, establishes local rescue and protection headquarters, and the municipality and its mayor have specific duties arising from the *Law on Local Self-Government* and the *Law on Protection and Rescue*.

When the situation exceeds municipal boundaries, close cooperation with other affected municipalities and government structures (that have their local units and offices) is crucial. For this purpose, the so-called

regional councils of the national platform are set up, covering several geographically close municipalities. The tasks of the regional councils are to organize risk and threat assessments when local (municipal) resources for response are depleted, to coordinate municipal resources and activities in the regional context, and to provide coordination with competent government bodies on the national level.

The regional councils of the national platform are headed, for a period of six months, by one of the mayors of the municipalities included in the region (in alphabetic order of the municipalities). Other mayors, heads of local ministry units, as well as regional representatives of the Crisis Management Center and the Protection and Rescue Directorate take part in the work of the regional councils. A regional headquarter is established within the regional council of the national platform, which, depending on the risk and threat type, convenes on a regular basis and in cases of need.

The local and regional councils brief the municipal councils as well as the Steering Committee of the national platform on their work.

Administrative level

Council of State Secretaries

The administrative level consists of the Council of State Secretaries, headed by the Secretary-General of the Government, and is composed of state secretaries of ministries and directors of independent governmental agencies. If necessary, the directors of bodies within ministries can also be invited to participate in the work of the Council. The task of the Council of State Secretaries is to bridge over the problems and to mark out administrative-expert decisions affecting the accident and disaster risk levels addressed by the national platform. In that regard, nine working groups have been established composed of high-ranking representatives of ministries and independent governmental agencies, whose work is coordinated by the state secretaries of competent ministries or other governmental agencies, according to their competencies and experiences in specific domains.

The effective functioning of the working groups is enhanced by a unified organizational structure involving members and deputies appointed from each institution comprising the working groups, which are headed by a coordinator or a deputy coordinator.

Inspection Council

The Inspection Council was set up to further effective inspectoral supervision within the framework of the national platform. A working group for normative-legal unification in inspectoral supervision was established, with the authority to determine inspectoral services' interoperability procedures and to review problems in the domains of personnel hiring and qualifications, as well as the inspectoral services' material-technical equipping, along with a coordinated financial framework determining support for inspectoral supervision in crisis management as well as rescue and protection.

The Director of the State Administrative Inspectorate is appointed as the head of the working group, while its members come from the Crisis Management Center, the Radiation Safety Directorate, the State Inspectorate for Agriculture, the State Environmental Inspectorate, the Protection and Rescue Directorate, and the State Inspectorate for Construction and Urban Planning.

The Inspection Council submits its findings to the Steering Committee, to which it is directly accountable.

Specialized platforms

Depending on the risk type, seven specialized platforms have been established and headed by competent ministries. Each of the platforms has its coordinative council presided by the minister in charge of the competent ministry, and each of the platforms has a number of national commissions for prevention as well as risk and threat management.

The following platforms have been established:

- » Risks in the domain of infrastructure, coordinated by the Minister of Transport and Communications
- » Health-related risks, coordinated by the Minister of Health
- » Hazardous material risks, coordinated by the Minister of Internal Affairs
- » Environmental risks, coordinated by the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning
- » Industrial accidents, coordinated by the Minister of Economy
- » Risks in the domain of agriculture, forestry and water management, coordinated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- » Risks in the domain of cultural heritage, coordinated by the Minister of Culture

To achieve efficient functioning of the national platform and to satisfy normative-legal standards, the Crisis Management Center signed cooperation memorandums and agreements with all ministries, independent government agencies, municipalities, NGOs, academic and expert institutions, and religious communities. These measures furthered coordination and cooperation in dealing with specific accidents, disasters, risks and threats. The signed documents clearly determine the place and role of the stakeholders in each of the platforms, as well as the goals that should be reached by the national platform.

Thematic working groups

The thematic working groups represent a special part of the national platform for DRR. They relate to issues and problems that are interdisciplinary in character, and whose different aspects fall into the scope of interest of various government and non-government structures on both local and national levels, and, as such, are linked to two or more specialized platforms.

Expert level

The scientific-technical and expert backbone of the national platform is composed of academic institutions, public and private universities, and research centres and observatories.

The impressive National Laboratory Network, which brought 174 laboratories nationwide under one umbrella only adds to the picture. The advisory councils of the national platform consists of the Legal Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Academic and Expert Council. Furthermore, the National Laboratory Network consists of the scientific institutions that are a crucial part of the national platform. The aim of the functional integration of the laboratory resources country-wide is to provide capacity development,

reliable data and expertise, support for prevention and mitigation, as well as to provide a variety of forensics (medical, technical-technological, building and construction forensics, environmental forensics, as well as telecommunication and information technology system safety). Further information on the expert level can be found at <http://www.vlada.gov.mk>.

Operative level

Within the Crisis Management Center, the State Operations Centre functions on a central (national) level 24 hours a day, seven days of the week, through the single communication and information 195 contact number (soon to be replaced by the single 112 European emergency call services).

The early warning and alert system is also part of the State Operations Center, and, as such, is to be thoroughly reconstructed and modernized in the implementation process of the 112 system.

When necessary, headquarters of the Crisis Management Center and the Protection and Rescue Directorate are formed, which, according to the national platform concept, are to be united in a single, unified command structure. The national platform, apart from interlinking the various government and non-government stakeholders on the national level, also has its structures on local and regional levels.

The Next-Generation Incident Command System (NICS) is the NATO solution for incident management on the operative level. The national NICS model is still in its initial phase. The NICS is a management system designed to provide effective and efficient incident management by integrating services, equipment, staff, procedures and communication within a unified command structure that is designed to provide effective and efficient incident (accident) management. It is based on a flexible organization that enables participating actors to work within a common framework. The NICS participants may belong to different agencies that do not cooperate under normal circumstances.



Mandate

The general approach to handling accident and disaster risks, regardless of whether the events are natural or human-induced, is to prepare a single doctrinal position that will be used as a blueprint to mark out specific strategies, policies and legislation. During a session held on 19 November 2009, the enlarged Steering Committee of the national platform accepted the following:

- » The overall objective of the national platform is set in the basic position for accident and DRR. Prevention and early warning are the basis for preventing natural hazards or human-made accidents and their disastrous consequences, while the preparedness of each stakeholder and their capability for coordinated and rapid response are preconditions for reducing the consequences and rapid mitigation of such accidents.

- » Achieving this means crisis management through effective and efficient utilization of available resources and capacities as an instrument for: reduction of risk factors; identifying, assessing and monitoring risks; building a culture of safety; and strengthening disaster preparedness at all levels. Being a multi-stakeholder national mechanism, the national platform for DRR serves as advocate of DRR on national and local levels.
- » The aim is to ensure an integrated, efficient and effective approach to DRR through prevention, early warning, management and mitigation of disaster threats and post-disaster consequences, while securing functional unity of the state authority, the local self-government, the NGO sector, and the academic and business communities.



Budget

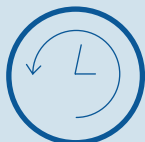
The competent ministries and government agencies will execute their activities along with the budget lines allocated to them for disaster risk prevention, response and recovery activities.



Website: <http://www.vlada.gov.mk>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Naturfareforum: national platform for disaster risk reduction in Norway



History

Norway established its national platform for DRR (*Samvirkeområdet natur*) on 1 September 2011, and it was re-established in 2016. It is set up as an authority network of government agencies and other stakeholders focusing on natural hazards (geological and hydrometeorological).

The national risk assessment concluded that extreme weather and landslides are among the hazards most likely to affect Norway, and that they can have severe consequences. The Arctic climate in the north gives an extra dimension to present hazards, which may increase with climate change.



Structure

The following bodies are represented in the national platform:

- » A representative from the County Governors
- » Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities
- » Norwegian Environment Agency; Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection; Norwegian Building Authority; Norwegian Agriculture Agency; Norwegian Mapping Authority; Norwegian Public Roads Administration; Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate; and Norwegian National Rail Administration
- » Geological Survey of Norway and Norwegian Meteorological Institute



Mandate

Naturfareforum (the platform) is a collaborative forum for preventive work for natural hazards. This includes both sudden, dramatic events and more long-term, gradual changes, which in the long term may have consequences for society's vulnerability, including climate change. Through regular meetings, the forum

shall exchange information and experiences, and shall take the initiative to start projects, working groups or similar in areas where there are particularly sector-wide challenges. The forum shall identify deficiencies or potential for improvement related to society's prevention and handling of natural hazards, as well as propose measures to address this. The Natural Hazards Forum shall facilitate cooperation between various national, regional and local actors in order to reduce our vulnerability to unwanted natural events, with an emphasis on events and developments of a geological and hydrometeorological nature. The collaboration will follow up on the White Paper on flood and landslides, *Meld. St. 15* (2011–2012). *Naturfareforum* has the status of Norway's national platform for the United Nations global framework for disaster prevention, the Sendai Framework.



Budget

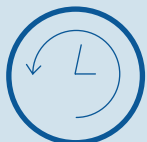
The platform currently has no specific budget, and activities are financed by partners in the platform.



Website: <https://www.nve.no/naturfare/naturfareforum-samarbeid-for-aa-redusere-vaar-saarbarhet-for-naturfarehendelser/om-naturfareforum/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in Poland**



History

Since 2018, the national Sendai Framework focal point for DRR is located in the Government Centre for Security, and is responsible for running the Polish national platform for DRR. The platform was formally established in 2009 by official notification from the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the ISDR Secretariat in Geneva and is continuing activities of the former Polish IDNDR Committee created in 1991. Before 2018, the focal point was located in the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management in Warsaw.



Structure

Within the structure of the Polish national platform for DRR, the following bodies are represented:

- » Government Centre for Security
- » Representatives of ministries, voivodeships, government offices and institutions
- » Representatives of regional governments and local government organizations
- » Representatives of emergency services
- » Research and scientific institutes, academies and universities
- » Operators of critical infrastructure
- » Representatives of NGOs
- » National Insurance Service



Mandate

The Polish national platform for DRR actively participates in common initiatives concerning:

- » Creation of research programmes connected with protection systems
- » Sharing experience in the risk management, especially in area of hazards identified in the *Report on Threats to National Security*
- » Training on current risks of extreme environmental threats
- » Early warning systems
- » Education and information systems on unusual threats
- » Dealing with disinformation as a disorganizing factor in efficient crisis management and especially in cyberspace

The detailed areas of activity include those mentioned below.

Strategic priorities, which are as follows:

- » Social and sociological protection of the population. The Polish platform takes into account the psychological consequences of disasters and the prevention of post-traumatic stress disorder in people exposed to occupational traumatization.
- » Forecasting dangerous events
- » Promoting innovative technologies, especially in the area of crisis management
- » Implementing activities in the field of adaptation to climate change. Carrying out and implementation of research works in the scope of natural threats (prevention, preparedness, response, recovery). Cooperating with national institutions responsible for creating legislation and providing funding for local stakeholders including residents, private entities or NGOs. The crucial element is the awareness of local communities about climate change. For instance, the Polish city Wrocław has joined the world's centres for building city resilience (Resilience Hubs).
- » Preparation of land-use plans, including in high-risk areas
- » Public education

» Information and communication systems:

- › Government Centre for Security: Creation and operation of the GISBN National Security geospatial system, which aimed at building situational awareness through monitoring and analysis of selected threats important for national security, including those related to the war in Ukraine, as well as collecting data on disasters, natural and caused by human activity. This system has evolved from the GISCOVID-19 system, which was ensuring support for decision-making processes at the central and regional levels, providing services and relevant entities with the necessary data related to the selected crisis situation, and providing the public with access to current maps visualizing the presented threat (for instance, a report on COVID-19 infections).

- › Platform member: Develop geographic information system tools in monitoring the migration situation.

» Risk assessment and methods of reduction of hazard effects

- » Dissemination of artificial intelligence solutions within tasks carried out within the framework of the crisis management system

DRR system improvements including:

- » Organizational, operational and legal

- » Economic and financial

- » Coordination and cooperation of governments, organizations and people's activities in extreme situations



Budget

The Polish national platform for DRR is an NGO. Currently, the platform has no specific budget and activities are financed from the budget of the Government Centre for Security.



Website: <http://www.rcb.gov.pl/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Portugal da Plataforma Nacional para a Redução do Risco de Catástrofes: national platform for disaster risk reduction **in Portugal**



History

Portugal subscribed to the Hyogo Framework in 2005 and has since taken concrete steps to integrate and streamline DRR into national development strategies, recognizing the importance of DRR for the promotion of sustainable economic growth and progress. DRR has also been increasingly included in humanitarian aid policies, especially within bilateral cooperation established in this regard with African Portuguese-speaking countries.

The need for increased coordination among relevant stakeholders led Portugal to create an institutional basis for the already existing informal settings and arrangements to promote DRR. The establishment of the Portuguese national platform for DRR in May 2010 was a key step towards better coordination of prevention, preparedness and response activities.

The commitment to DRR was further enhanced in 2017 with the adoption of the National Strategy for Preventive Civil Protection 2030 (reviewed in 2021 and currently valid for the decade up to 2030).



Structure

The platform, created under the auspices of the National Commission for Civil Protection, is chaired by the Minister for Internal Affairs and composed, at the political level, by:

- » Delegates of all ministries
- » The President of the National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection
- » Representatives of:
 - › National Association of Portuguese Municipalities
 - › National Association of Portuguese Parishes
 - › General Staff of the Armed Forces; National Republican Guard; Public Security Police; and Portuguese Association of Fire Officers

- › Portuguese Firefighters League (organization representing the associations of volunteer firefighters)
- › Judicial Police
- › Security Coordination Office
- › Maritime and aeronautical authorities
- › National Institute for Medical Emergency
- › Regional governments of Madeira and Azores

The platform's activities are operationalized by a subcommission currently comprising more than 70 stakeholders, including State organizations with responsibilities in risk management (in the sectors of environment, agriculture, infrastructure, science, health, education, etc.), private companies, research centres/universities, local authorities, first responders and NGOs. These stakeholders organized themselves in working groups to fulfil a three-year action programme.



Mandate

The platform is a coordination mechanism to facilitate the integration of DRR into prevention, preparedness and response policies and programmes, aiming at reducing the risk as well as preventing and mitigating the consequences caused by disasters, and increasing safety of the population, goods, the environment and cultural heritage.

By promoting the coordination and cooperation between the stakeholders involved in DRR, such as authorities, public services, private sector, research institutions and NGOs, the platform aims at improving the capabilities of and enabling civil society to mitigate losses produced by disasters, while raising the awareness towards risk and disaster management, as well as promoting the coordination between the national and local levels.



Budget

The platform has no specific budget assigned. The activities developed are financed by the budgets of the ministries, agencies and other members of the platform.



Website: <https://prociv.gov.pt/en/prevention-and-preparedness/disaster-risk-reduction/national-platform-for-disaster-risk-reduction/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National mechanism for disaster risk reduction **in Romania**



History

In 2005, Romania participated in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan and signed the Hyogo Declaration, thus adopting the Hyogo Framework and committing to implement its measures at the national and local levels.

At first, the role of the national platform for DRR was fulfilled by the National Committee for Emergency Situations, but it soon became clear that there is a need for a more complex entity that should involve civic organizations, NGOs and media.

After months of negotiations, the *Government Decision 762/2016* entered into force, establishing the organization and the functioning of the national platform for DRR, comprising relevant national authorities, risk management working groups and civil society representatives.



Structure

The national platform for DRR comprises the National Committee for Emergency Situations, National Risk Assessment Working Group, technical working groups dedicated for the management of specific disaster risks, NGOs, local authorities' associations, professional associations, trade unions, academia, religious and cultural organizations, and the media.

The platform is an open entity. Any relevant organization can be part of it and participate in activities, after going through a very simple registration process.

Entities included in the platform:

National authorities

- » Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of National Defence; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; and Ministry of Finance
- » Romanian Intelligence Service

- » Special Telecommunications Service
- » Protection and Guard Service, and Romanian General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations
- » National Administration of State Reserves and Special Problems; National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority; and National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control
- » State Secretariat for Religious Affairs
- » Association of Communes of Romania
- » Patriarch of All Romania; Romanian Greek Catholic Church; Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania; Reformed Church in Romania; and Baptist Cult of Romania
- » National Institute for Earth Physics; National Institute for Research and Development in Forestry “*Marin Drăcea*”; Geological Institute of Romania; National Research and Development Institute for Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Environment Protection; and National Institute for Research and Development in Constructions, Urbanism and Sustainable Spatial Development
- » Romanian Academy; Technical University of Civil Engineering of Bucharest; Babeş-Bolyai University; and Gheorghe Asachi Technical University
- » Romanian Red Cross and Save the Children Romania
- » Habitat for Humanity Romania; World Vision Romania; Adventist Development and Relief Agency; and Romanian Caritas Confederation



Mandate

The national platform provides the legal and institutional framework for involving different entities outside the National Committee for Emergency Situations in DRR activities.

The national platform provides support to the national authorities for the implementation of the international and regional strategies for DRR developed by the United Nations, the EU, NATO and other relevant entities.

The mandate of the national platform:

- » Encourage cooperation between relevant stakeholders in all phases of disaster risk management
- » Advocate for investments in raising community resilience and promote the “build back better” approach to disaster recovery

- » Provide a framework for discussion on how to involve all relevant stakeholders, thus ensuring a national approach of disaster risk management
- » Represent the focal point for communication with regional, European and international organization on DRR/disaster risk management.



Budget

There is no established specific budget for the platform. The ministries responsible for risk management finance the activities carried out under the auspices of the platform, based on their area of responsibility. The budget is estimated each year based on the annual plan of activities.



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction **in the Russian Federation**



History

The Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergency Situations and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM) was set up by decree of the President of the Russian Federation on 10 January 1994. In fact, the ministry came into existence on 27 December 1990 when the Russian Rescue Corps was established. Its task was to ensure prompt and effective actions when emergencies arise. In 1995, two federal laws were enforced: *Law No. ZRU-790 "On protection of the population and the territory against emergency situations of natural and technogenic type"* and *Law No. 151-FZ "On emergency rescue services and the status of rescuers"*. These laid down the foundation of the government policy and administrative and legal norms in the realm of population protection on the one hand, and rescuers on the other hand.

In accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions and recommendations on the expediency to continue the policy of the IDNDR, the Russian Federation has developed several measures for the realization of the ISDR.

These measures have resulted in the creation of the national platform for DRR of the Russian Federation (2003), which now consists of several government agencies and NGOs.



Structure

The core of the platform is the EMERCOM.

Another important element of the platform is the Government Commission on Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and for Ensuring of Fire Safety. The Commission was created in 2003 in accordance with a decree of the Government. The Commission is the coordinating body for joint activities of the executive bodies and other stakeholders in emergency management. The Commission works closely with competent federal executive bodies, local emergency management organizations and NGOs, as well as with relevant international and intergovernmental organizations.

The Chairman of the Commission is the Minister of EMERCOM.

The following government bodies are represented in the commission:

- » EMERCOM; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Defence; Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East and Arctic; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Health; Ministry for Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities; Ministry of Science and Higher Education; and Ministry of Energy
- » Federal Agency for Air Transport; Federal Agency for Fishery; Federal Agency for National Emergency Reserves; Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology; Federal Agency for Mineral Resources; Federal Agency for Water Resources; Federal Communications Agency; Federal Agency for Forestry; Federal Medical-Biological Agency; and Federal Agency for Rail Transport; Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance; Federal Service for Labour and Employment; Federal Service for Supervision of Transport; Federal National Guard Service; Federal Service for Supervision in Education and Science; Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare; Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision; Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring; and State Atomic Energy Corporation
- » National Research Center Kurchatov Institute
- » Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- » Moscow City Administration

The Commission meets as necessary, at least every three months.

The Public Council under EMERCOM was established in 2006. The Public Council is a standing advisory body of public control under EMERCOM. The members of the Public Council are well-known public figures and represent the interests of various social groups. The council meets at least every six months to discuss topical issues and provide recommendations.



Budget
N/A



PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Serbia



History

The Government of Serbia has established the national platform for DRR on 24 January 2013, introducing the National Emergency Management Headquarters (NEMH) acting as the national platform for DRR in the international community.

In accordance with the current law on DRR and emergency management (2018), the national platform is a platform for considering and defining issues of greatest importance for the system of DRR and emergency management, which: ensures the exchange of opinions, knowledge, innovations, and experiences in the field of DRR; proposes policy measures and activities for DRR and emergency management; considers development of strategies, plans and programmes that are of interest for risk reduction and emergency management; and strengthens cooperation and coordination mechanisms at the national and international levels.



Structure

The NEMH is a political and expert governmental body formed with the aim of mainstreaming DRR policies and activities, as well as coordinating and managing protection and rescue activities in emergencies.

The Chairperson of NEMH is the Minister of the Interior (as the Commander), and the Assistant Minister of the Interior and Head of the Sector for Emergency Management is the Head of NEMH. Other members of the NEMH are the following:

- » Ministers responsible for foreign affairs; finance; defence; culture; economy; agriculture, forestry and water management; environmental protection; and environmental protection; construction, transport and infrastructure; mining and energy; domestic and foreign trade; justice; public administration and local self-government; education; health; labour, employment, veteran and social affairs; information and telecommunications; and public investment
- » Prime Ministers of autonomous provinces
- » Director of the Office for Kosovo and Metohija
- » Experts from the Ministry of Interior and the Serbian Army

- » Red Cross of Serbia and Mountain Rescue Service of Serbia
- » Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities
- » Volunteer Fire Association and other relevant organizations
- » Directors of the special governmental organizations responsible for seismology, hydrology, meteorology, water management and forestry
- » Directors of public companies, business associations and other legal entities
- » Representatives from scientific and research institutions, academia, humanitarian organizations, civil society and citizen associations, as well as other institutions which, based on their portfolio, may be part of the protection and rescue system in case of emergency
- » National broadcasting television

The NEMH as the national platform can organize expert operational bodies with the aim to work on reduction of specific risks. These bodies may include representatives from scientific and research institutions, academia, civil society and NGOs, public and private companies, and other relevant stakeholders in this area.



Mandate

Coordination of the activities in the field of emergency management on national, regional and local levels, as well as implementation of DRR concepts into national and local policies, sustainable development strategies, and protection and rescue strategies.



Budget

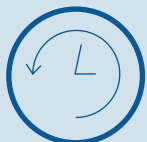
The activities of the NEMH are financed through the budget of the Government of Serbia and resources of the authorities that are members of the NEMH.



Website: <http://www.mup.gov.rs/wps/portal/sr/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Council of the Government of the Republic of **Slovenia** for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters



History

In July 2014, the Council of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters was established as an advisory body to the Government of Slovenia on protection against natural and human-made disasters. The council shall act as a national platform for DRR, but will be undergoing a reorganization.



Structure

Members of the platform are representatives of key ministries and government offices, NGOs and associations, as well as expert, scientific and research institutions, representatives of local communities and national media:

- » Ministries (environment, interior, infrastructure, health, foreign affairs, education, culture, defence)
- » Office of the Prime Minister of the RS
- » National Civil Protection Commander
- » Associations of Municipalities of Slovenia
- » Fire Fighting Association of Slovenia
- » CIPRA Slovenia - Association for the Protection of the Alps
- » Slovenian Electronic Communication Society SIKOM
- » Slovenian Red Cross
- » Slovenian Rectors Conference
- » Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

- » Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia
- » RTV Slovenia (media)



Mandate

Its aim is to facilitate dialogue between the Government of Slovenia and civil society as well as non-governmental, scientific and research, and other organizations and associations on DRR, building disaster resilience and sustainable development in line with the objectives of the Hyogo Framework.

The main activities of the council/platform are:

- » To take an active part in the development and implementation of the National Programme on Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters
- » To facilitate cooperation of stakeholders in all phases of the disaster management cycle – prevention, preparedness, response to disasters and recovery
- » To participate in the legislative process
- » To contribute to awareness-raising on the importance of prevention activities and promote resilience to disasters
- » To cooperate with other relevant bodies from related fields and strive towards synergy
- » To organize public consultations on disaster management
- » To participate in the relevant international activities and cooperate with platforms of other countries



Budget

The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, along with other authorities/governmental bodies in the platform, covers the majority of cost.



Website: www.urszr.si

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Le Consejo Nacional de Protección Civil: National Council for Civil Protection **in Spain**



History

In July 2015, *Law 17/2015 on the National Civil Protection System* abolished the National Commission for Civil Protection and established the National Council for Civil Protection. Article 39.4 attributes the role of the Spanish Committee for the United Nations ISDR to the National Council for Civil Protection.

In March 2017, the National Council for Civil Protection approved its rules of procedure. Article 9 of the rules establishes the mandate of the Council in its capacity as the Spanish Committee for the United Nations ISDR, as indicated in the following section.



Structure

The National Council for Civil Protection is an interministerial institution attached to the Ministry of the Interior. It consists of the following members:

- » Chair: Minister of the Interior
- » Vice-Chair: Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior
- » Secretary: Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Emergencies

Other members are representatives of the following authorities and political subdivisions:

- » Representatives of other ministerial departments appointed by the government
- » Members of the Councils of Government of the Autonomous Communities and cities with a Statute of Autonomy, competent in civil protection matters (regional government level)
- » President of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces



Mandate

- » Be aware of the criteria, guidelines and initiatives of the public administrations in relation to the prevention and mitigation of disaster risks
- » Promote initiatives of the different public administrations and private entities to carry out actions that contribute to the improvement of the prevention and mitigation of risks of this nature
- » Promote the implementation of preventive information programmes for citizens and education for prevention in schools
- » Be aware of and disseminate the reports, recommendations, guidelines and programmes emanating from the United Nations organizations responsible for the implementation of the ISDR
- » Promote the participation and coordination of activities of the different public administrations, private entities and specialized personnel in international cooperation programmes related to disaster prevention and mitigation
- » Promote the improvement of scientific knowledge of natural, environmental and technological disasters and their effects
- » Promote the strengthening of early warning systems



Budget

N/A

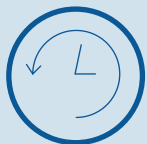


Website: <https://www.dsn.gob.es/en/actualidad/seguridad-nacional-ultima-hora/consejo-nacional-proteccion-civil>

<https://www.proteccioncivil.es/coordinacion/snpc>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Swedish national platform for disaster risk reduction



History

Sweden established a national platform in 2007 for the Hyogo Framework, with a focus on natural disasters. In line with the broader mandate of the Sendai Framework, the Swedish implementation was shifted towards the newly developed national platform for crisis preparedness and civil defence in January 2017. In 2021, this platform was revised into a new structure for civil preparedness, involving 10 thematic sectors and six geographic areas.



Structure

The restructured Swedish national platform uses the process for the National Risk and Capability Assessment (NRCA) and the risk analysis linked to it to identify prioritized areas for development. The purpose is to identify and analyse risks, vulnerabilities and society's capability to prevent and respond to the risks.

The new way of working is based on existing coordination forums and working groups developed for the Swedish system for civil contingency management. The 10 civil preparedness sectors are legislatively mandated, and they consist of governmental agencies with key responsibilities in the Swedish civil contingency system and representatives from the county administrative boards (regional level). There are also specific forums for county administrative boards with representatives from local councils and a forum for civil society actors. Additional stakeholders can be added to the temporary or permanent working groups. A cross-sectoral long-term working group on natural hazards is in operation. In this particular working group, the link between DRR and CCA is very clear. There is much more DRR work in progress, but it is outside the scope of the national platform. Therefore, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) will be discussing how to link DRR in Sweden and even create synergy with stakeholders who are implementing 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Mandate

The stakeholders in the coordination forums coordinate their planning by discussing and reaching a common understanding of relevant risks, threats and hazards, as well as the capabilities needed to face current challenges.

The process for the NRCA is used to create a common understanding of the following:

- » Serious risks in Sweden
- » Possible consequences of the serious risks
- » Vulnerabilities in society
- » The capability to prevent and respond to the risks

The results are a strategic basis for directing and developing the civil contingency system.



Budget

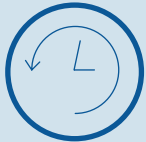
MSB's engagement in the national platform is financed through MSB's ordinary budget. This allocation covers the costs of planning and conducting meetings, as well as follow-up work for the cooperative forums. In addition, the Swedish Government's Appropriation 2024 is a funding source for national platform cooperation activities.



Website: <https://www.msb.se/sv>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Nationale Plattform Naturgefahren: National Platform for Natural Hazards **in Switzerland**



History

In light of Switzerland's exposure to natural hazards, there is a long tradition of awareness in dealing with them. This awareness is important to the country's development, and is reflected in the constitutional mandate to protect the population and preserve natural resources essential to livelihood.

The National Platform for Natural Hazards (PLANAT) was created in 1997 by the Swiss Federal Council and made responsible for coordinating concepts in the field of prevention against natural hazards. The main objective of the extra-parliamentary commission is a paradigm change from protection against hazards to the management of risk.



Structure

PLANAT is a governmental structure. It consists of 18 voluntary specialists from all regions of Switzerland. The Federal Council appoints them for periods of four years.

Members of PLANAT are representatives of:

- » Federal authority
- » Cantonal authority
- » Research community
- » Professional associations
- » Private sector
- » Insurance companies

The members are experts in the fields of land-use planning, societal resilience-building, civil defence, risk management and natural hazard prevention, infrastructure, international development cooperation, climate adaptation in cities and many others. The Federal Council appoints members for periods of four years. The next elections will be held at the end of 2027.

The President and Vice-President are nominated by the plenary and elected by the Swiss Federal Council. A committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Head of the Information and Communication Working Group and two more members prepares the plenary sessions of the commission. The platform is supported and backed by a secretariat with two employees based in Bern.

There are two permanent working groups:

- » International Collaboration: Coordination with the main organizations in Switzerland who do DRR-related work abroad and the focal point for the Sendai Framework, with exchanges on a bilateral basis
- » Information and Communication: Platform conferences, publications and website

Other project working groups are established on a project basis.

- » Update the publication *Security Level*



Mandate

The commission holds a threefold mandate:

- » **Strategic work:** PLANAT works on prevention and management of natural hazards and risks on a strategic level. The platform is highly engaged in making Switzerland more resilient and in protecting the Swiss population, its natural environment and considerable material assets effectively against natural hazards.
- » **Creation of awareness:** PLANAT works towards a long-term shift from fighting natural hazards to developing a risk management culture. The committee promotes the shift from solely averting danger to a risk-informed and competent way of dealing with risks. It ensures that measures are being taken, which are ecologically compatible, socially just and economically efficient, and therefore sustainable.
- » **Coordination and collaboration:** PLANAT builds on synergies. PLANAT exchanges knowledge and experience on a national as well as an international level.



Budget

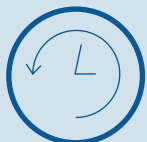
PLANAT has an allocated budget of approximately CHF 300,000 per year. Additionally, the Secretariat (125 per cent) is paid for by the Federal Office for the Environment.



Website: <http://www.planat.ch>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan



History

Creation of the national platform for DRR of Tajikistan for 2010–2015 was included in the action plan for the implementation of the DRR national strategy and was approved by the Government of Tajikistan on 10 March 2010 under *No. 164*.

Taking into account the need to systematically reduce the impact of natural disasters on the livelihoods of the population residing in Tajikistan, as well as realizing that DRR is a multilateral and complex issue constraining sustainable development of Tajikistan, in 2012, the Government of Tajikistan established the national platform for DRR. The national platform is established under the State Committee for Emergency Situations.

The national platform for DRR aims at creating the mechanisms to ensure political and legal commitment towards disaster risk management and reduction, as well as understanding and strengthening the scientific knowledge of disaster risk governance and reduction principles by the public and government authorities. Moreover, it also aims to mainstream DRR issues into the operations of the State, private sector, international investment and grant projects.

The national platform for DRR comprises government authorities, ministries and agencies, local and international NGOs, private sector and civil society.



Structure

Leadership:

- » Chairman: Deputy Prime Minister of Tajikistan, responsible for emergencies
- » First Deputy: Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense
- » Deputy: Head of Department of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Executive Apparatus of the President's Office
- » Executive Secretary: Head of Department of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense

Members of the national platform include:

- » Deputy Ministers from:
 - › Ministry of Justice
 - › Ministry of Agriculture
 - › Ministry of Education and Science
 - › Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
 - › Ministry of Finance
 - › Ministry of Transport
 - › Ministry of Health and Social Protection
 - › Ministry of Industry and New Technologies
- » The Deputy Chair of:
 - › State Committee of Land Management and Geodesy
 - › State Committee of Investments and State Property Management
 - › State Committee for Environmental Protection
 - › State Television and Radio Committee
- » Deputy Director of the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation
- » Deputy Head of the Department for Geology
- » Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences
- » Director of the Institute of Geology, Seismological Construction and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences
- » Deputy of General Secretary of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

Observers:

- » The World Bank
- » REACT
- » United Nations organizations:

- › UNDP
- › Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- › UNDRR
- › UNICEF
- › UNESCO
- › International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- » International and other NGOs: Coordinators of projects and organizations working in disaster risk management, poverty reduction and economic development



Mandate

The main objectives of the national platform are:

- » Developing proposals and recommendations for formulation and implementation of the unified State policy on DRR and human-induced disasters, as well as human and socioeconomic losses
- » Coordination, analysis and advice on priority areas of DRR, requiring concerted action at the national level
- » Ensuring progress towards the goals of DRR and monitoring
- » Engage different sectors of society in the discussion of activities in the field of DRR
- » Coordinating the establishment and functioning of the thematic working groups, considering the knowledge, experience and opinions of all relevant stakeholders
- » Monitoring the implementation of recommendations as well as other documents and decisions in the field of DRR by organizations, programmes and projects
- » Cooperation with regional and international donor agencies as well as specialized organizations in the field of DRR
- » Transfer knowledge from the international experience in the field of DRR, emphasizing coordination and cooperation of relevant line ministries and departments within the obligations of Tajikistan under relevant treaties and agreements

- » Advocacy campaign of DRR at the different levels

The national platform is mandated to:

- » Submit proposals for projects of normative legal acts on issues of DRR in the manner prescribed by the State Committee for Emergency Situations and, if necessary, the Government
- » Establishment of thematic expert groups within the framework of the national platform (for example, a scientific/technical group, among others)



Budget
N/A



Website: <http://npdrr.tj/>
PreventionWeb country page
available [here](#).

National platform for disaster risk reduction of Türkiye



History

Studies in order to create a national platform in Türkiye started in 2008, with a committee consisting of the main actors involved in the disaster management structure of the country. In 2009, after a restructuring period and with the establishment of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Türkiye (AFAD), a new authority held the activities.

The Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 17 January 2011 and numbered 2011/1320 regarding the establishment, duties and Working Principles of the Turkish DRR platform entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 12 February 2011 and numbered 27844. The Turkish DRR platform Directive and the platform member list prepared in accordance with Article 3 of this decision were approved by the ministry in 2018.



Structure

The platform consists of the secretariat, members and working groups.

The platform members approved by the ministry in 2018 are 73:

- » Public institutions and organizations: 24
- » Non-governmental organizations and professional organizations: 15
- » Universities: 6
- » Local governments: 18
- » Private sector: 6
- » Media: 4



Mandate

The national platform is a structure that can be operated to make decisions in the field of DRR.

According to the Directive of the national platform, the tasks of the platform are as follows:

- » To contribute to determining the needs for DRR in all areas, providing suggestions, scheduling the studies, monitoring and evaluating the practices, and promoting these studies internationally
- » To support more effective use of resources among stakeholders working in the field of disaster hazard and risk reduction
- » Including the goal of reducing disaster risks in development policies and plans, monitoring practices and contributing to the determination of priorities
- » To support the provision of basic information and data on hazards in order to reduce disaster risks
- » To support the production and development of policies and strategies to reduce disaster risks
- » To monitor the compliance of DRR activities with the Sendai Framework and reporting the results
- » To support efforts to raise public disaster awareness
- » To document the experiences gained in the process of DRR, and to share the results nationally and internationally
- » To lead the creation of a system that will enable institutions and organizations to share the knowledge and experience they have acquired regarding disaster mitigation through national and international contacts with other institutions and organizations
- » To support the development of similar structures in central and local governments regarding DRR



Budget

The budget for meeting expenses and other events of the platform will be covered from the budget of AFAD. Expenditures for the proposed research, project and survey within the scope of the platform will be funded by AFAD or related institutions.



Website: <https://www.afad.gov.tr/>

PreventionWeb country page available [here](#).

Unified State Civil Protection System in Ukraine



History

In October 2012, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the *Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine*, according to which, on 9 January 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the regulations on the Unified State Civil Protection System, and on 11 March 2015, the typical regulations on functional and territorial subsystems of the Unified State Civil Protection System.

This decision was taken to team up all governing bodies, organizations, local authorities, and the private and public sectors to provide a consistent approach of prevention and elimination of any emergency situations as well as efficient protection of people, territories and national heritage against risks and threats.



Structure

Implementation of the State policy in the field of civil protection is performed by the Unified State Civil Protection System, which consists of functional and territorial subsystems and their branches.

Management of the Unified State Civil Protection System is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers. Direct management of the Unified State Civil Protection System is carried out by the State Emergency System of Ukraine.

The Unified State Civil Protection System consists of permanent functional and territorial subsystems and their branches. The functional subsystems are created in the relevant areas of social life by the central executive authorities for the protection of population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and in times of crisis as well as for the preparedness of subordinated capabilities and assets to prevent and respond to emergencies.

The structure of the civil protection forces of the Unified State Civil Protection System are:

- » Operational rescue service of civil protection (functions in the State Emergency Service of Ukraine)
- » Emergency rescue services
- » Formations of civil protection

- » Specialized civil protection services
- » Firefighting and rescue units (squads)
- » Voluntary formations of civil protection

For emergency management, in accordance with the law, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement agencies of special purpose may be involved.

Private sector stakeholders, NGOs and volunteers are also engaged in civil protection activities.



Mandate

The protection of people and territories against natural and human-induced emergency situations. Main tasks of the civil protection system include:

- » Preparedness of ministries and other central and local executive authorities, subordinated forces, and means of action to prevent and respond to emergencies
- » Implementation of measures to prevent emergencies
- » Education of population on how to act in the event of an emergency
- » Implementation of national target programmes aimed at the prevention of disasters and the sustainable operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations to mitigate potential financial losses
- » Processing of emergency information and publication of informational materials on protection of population and territories from emergency situations
- » Prognosis and assessment of socioeconomic consequences of emergencies, and identification based on the prognosis of demand for forces, assets, material and financial resources
- » Creation, management, preservation and use of reserve material and financial resources needed to prevent and respond to emergencies
- » Alerting the public about threats and emergencies, and timely and accurate information on the actual situation and the measures taken
- » Protection in the event of emergencies
- » Rescue and other urgent works of the disaster relief organizations

- » Mitigate the potential consequences of emergency situations should they arise
- » Implementation of the specified legal rights in protecting people from the consequences of emergencies, including individuals (or their families) who were directly involved in the elimination of these situations



Budget

The budget is flexible and updated each year.



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Civil Contingencies Secretariat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



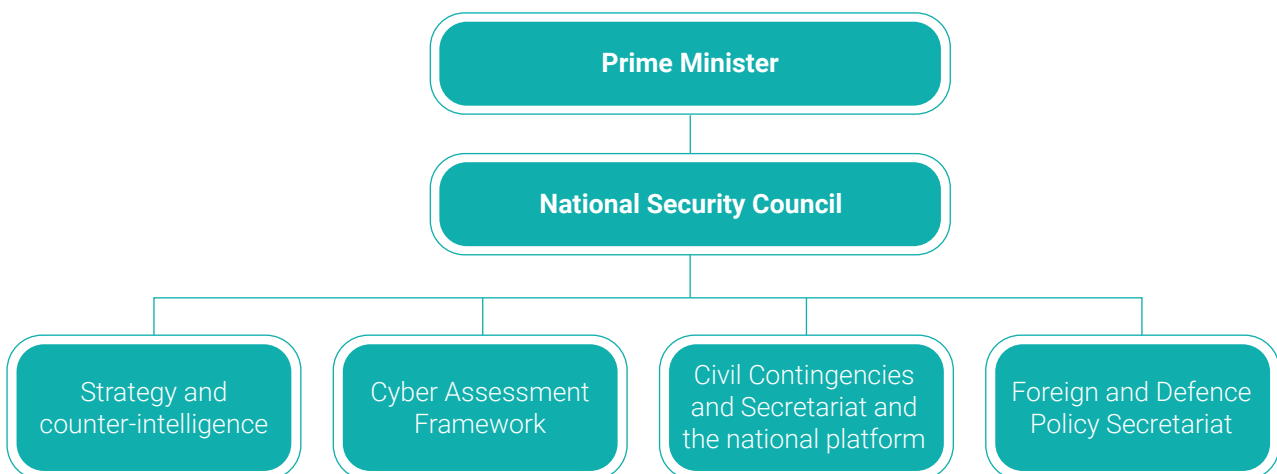
History

The Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) was established in July 2001 after serious flooding, the fuel crisis in 2000 and the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in 2001 exposed deficiencies in the civil protection arrangements of the United Kingdom. Since then, the CCS has worked to improve the United Kingdom's preparedness for and response to emergencies.



Structure

The CCS sits within the Cabinet Office at the heart of central government. It works in partnership with government departments, the devolved administrations (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and key stakeholders to enhance the United Kingdom's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.





Mandate

The CCS has a number of specific objectives:

Spotting trouble, assessing its nature and providing warning

Not all emergencies are predictable. But for those that are, the earlier an emerging crisis is detected, and the more accurately its likely size and shape are assessed, the better the response that can be put into place. This objective covers the measures needed to ensure that, working with departments and a wide range of other organizations, the CCS can spot, assess and warn of trouble, and thus facilitate the provision of the most effective response, drawing on lessons from past experience.

Being ready to respond

This objective covers the preparedness of all of those who might have a role to play in the response to a major disruptive challenge. As well as ensuring that the CCS itself is ready, it is also about tracking the preparedness of organizations at national and local levels, in the public sector and outside, using the *Civil Contingencies Act* to develop and embed performance audit and management regimes across all responders, rooted in formal preparedness assessments. The CCS also aims to ensure mechanisms are in place so that the United Kingdom is as well-placed as it can be to respond to threats that horizon-scanning shows may be at higher risk of occurring.

Building greater resilience for the future

This objective covers action at all levels, from local to international, to build stronger resilience capabilities. It thus covers the processes led by the CCS to drive the delivery of resilience capabilities. It also covers international work to develop closer relations in the resilience field through which we can build mutual resilience. This includes bilateral work, and action in the EU and NATO, to seek to build greater resilience capability in partner countries, as well as the EU's own ability to manage a crisis.

Providing leadership and guidance to the resilience community

The CCS aims to tell those involved in delivering and building resilience across the United Kingdom what the secretariat is trying to do, where it is trying to get to, how it will get there and how it will know that it has succeeded. In short, to build consistency and coherence across the United Kingdom. Some key means are already in place, especially via the Resilience Capabilities Programme and its outputs as well as via the *Civil Contingencies Act*. The CCS will be focusing on the development of a National Resilience Strategy and reviewing the national exercise programme.

Effective management

This objective covers the way in which the CCS manages itself and its effective management of the processes of the Cabinet Office. Some of it is routine, but nonetheless important. The CCS aims to sustain its reputation as effective managers of people and money, and as efficient operators of the processes of the Cabinet Office.



Budget
N/A



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available [here](#).**

For further information on **national platforms in the region**, contact the UNDRR Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia at undrr-roeca@un.org.