

CHAPTER 5:

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

After a long analysis and study on the subject, we conclude that this study has enriched the world of risk management and disaster in Madagascar especially in the east of the island in terms of flood and cyclone. We know from this study that the East is the spectacle of all kinds of losses: economic, social every year and every passage of cyclone. The government that focuses on politics deals less with the social and economic life of the people and still less in the DRM. Causes of this government irresponsibility is clear by the lack of financial resources, but especially the lack of initiative from the government to fully participate in the DRM in Madagascar. This is why NGOs take up more space in this area and in particular CARE Madagascar.

The DRM did not exist if there were no losses after the cyclone, but the losses do not only happen without causes, but there are the causes, the latter are due to the vulnerability of the population in terms of infrastructure in particular. Through the study of vulnerability, it was pointed out that more problems are encountered before the cyclone passes through the community. Lack of maintenance in all areas: housing, roads, dams, social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals is one of the sources of losses after aleas. The non-follow-up of the indications to follow during the passage of the aleas is also one of the reasons. But if the population does not follow these indications, it lacks the means too, communication does not pass and the inhabitants do not have the financial means to prepare.

According to the international policy of Risk Management and Disasters coming from the Hyogo framework below are the important points already listed above. National policy is only following this strategy for all CARE projects Madagascar

-Reinforce disaster risk reduction as a priority: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority and that there is a strong institutional framework for carrying out the disaster risk reduction activities. The Malagasy State took the DRMP as a priority and 90% of the CARE projects are concentrated in the DRM and more than 90% of the objectives are achieved.

-Identifying risks and taking action: Identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and strengthening early warning systems. More than 90% of committee members can analyze their own vulnerability and update their PPP by following the evolution of their community throughout the year

-Establish an understanding and awareness of risks: Use knowledge, innovations and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- Reducing risks, reducing risk factors are priorities for CARE, in mitigation, preparedness and prevention, risk reduction is the priority by creating infrastructures that can stand against the cyclone and flood and that the community can copy and use throughout the year.

- Prepare and be ready to act: Strengthen disaster preparedness so that it can respond more effectively at all levels when they occur. Nearly 80% of the inhabitants of the areas concerned are aware of the preparation before a cyclone. 99% of DRMP committee members know how to prepare and what to do.

Each policy in DRM strictly follows all policies in Hyogo. Thus, for all CARE Madagascar projects, the projects are effective in relation to the objectives of the projects.

CARE's intervention alleviated all the hardships and losses suffered by the victims during the passage of a cyclone, the activities that spread in the East: from North to South. Its activities are concentrated first in the emergency and DRR. These activities all have roles in every stage of community life. They are the first responsible for the exit of the community from their vulnerability, which is one of the keys to the success of the DRM. As a result, CARE is working extensively in the field of DRR which raises the importance of this analysis of this vulnerability

using a method on page and also reliable that is none other than the PRA. CARE tries to solve the problems encountered by the inhabitants and reduces the risks.

So interventions have particularly affected Madagascar's economy in general, because a community that can recover quickly can also ensure its economy faster. CARE plays a very important role in promoting the economy in Madagascar. Yet recommendations have been proposed in this study that relate to the problems and the role of CARE in the implementation and specially to improve the world of the DRM.

CARE therefore participated effectively in the implementation of public policy in the eastern part of Madagascar in the area of flooding and cyclone. It has been able to reduce the economic and social losses caused by the cyclones, and even without this NGO, the government can't achieve its objectives. It can be said that all the projects carried out were effective in relation to the objectives. This effectivity reaches 95%. According to research, it should be noted that mitigation and prevention projects are more sustainable and effective in relation to the situation of the community. It should not be forgotten also to mention that the emergency intervention holds a large place only the results are immediate but not lasting but also accustom the mentality of the community to receive free without making any effort. Almost more than 50% of post-emergency projects encounter difficulties during implementation because of this mentality, and this has an effect on the effectiveness of the project and may well be the reason for 10% failure.

The purpose of the work is thus to make known that the NGO plays a major role in public policy and especially in the implementation of this policy, so it must be taken into account. We have demonstrated the structure of the DRM as well as its mode of operation, how the Malagasy learn to live in the management of the risks. How decentralization adapts to the field of DRM. The results of the analysis do not come out much of what is already stated, except the problems were never taken seriously before. In order to reach 100% of the results of the public pilgrimage, it is necessary to go further into these problems.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL POLICY OF DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

LAW n ° 2015-031

On the National Risk Management Policy And Disasters

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The General Policy of the State, in its strategic axis n ° 5, affirms "the valuation of natural capital and the strengthening of the resilience to the risks of catastrophe". This axis is taken up by the National Development Plan through three sub-objectives inherent in the field of Risk and Disaster Management, including the valorization of natural capital, which emphasizes the setting up of a system and Strategies, reducing the adverse effects of climate change, strengthening the resilience of the populations and territories concerned, setting up a real-time alert system, and integrating management and Disaster risk reduction in the development process.

At the international level, the Third World Conference on Risk and Disaster Prevention was held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015.

Delegates to the Conference recognized the existence of complex emergencies in many Parts of the world. They solemnly reaffirmed their determination to redouble their efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction, to reduce human losses in the event of disasters. This requires the integration of risk and disaster reduction into all national development policies.

Thus, the national policy of Risk and Disaster Management in Madagascar must be revised in order to be in line with developments in the national and international context.

This Act defines the main mission of Risk and Disaster Management, its basic structures, and the principles governing the relations between the various actors.

In addition, Priority 3 of the Sendai Framework for Action calls for allocating resources at all levels of

Policy, laws and strategies and investing in disaster risk reduction by promoting mechanisms to increase resilient public and private investment in disasters.

In addition, organizational structures take into account the current institutional capacities and capacities of the various structures making up the Risk and Disaster Management Mechanism, the basic policy guidelines for Risk and Disaster Management, including the Framework for Action Of Hyōgo, the framework of Sendai, and the new laws relating to the Decentralized Territorial Communities.

Indeed, decentralization policy is clearly appropriate for Risk and Disaster Management, because effective decentralization, accompanied locally by strengthening institutions and skills, fosters community participation and the mobilization of active participation Civil society and the private sector.

This Act consists of 33 clauses and consists of the following major divisions:

- Chapter I: General Provisions;
- Chapter II: Principles;
- Chapter III: Implementation;
- Chapter IV: Financial provisions;
- Chapter V: Transitional Provisions
- Chapter VI: Final provisions.



PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

LAW n ° 2015-031

On the National Risk Management Policy

And Disasters

The National Assembly adopted at its meeting of December 04, 2015,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

- Considering the Constitution;
- Having regard to Decision No. 14-HCC / D3 of 3 February 2016 of the High Constitutional Court

PROMULGATES THE FOLLOWING LAW:

Article 1. - In accordance with the provisions of Article 141 of the Constitution, Risk and Disaster Management is a priority concern of the State and the Decentralized Territorial Communities.

This Law determines the National Policy on Risk and Disaster Management (PNGRC).

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 2. - National Policy on Risk and Disaster Management (PNGRC) must ensure that the solidarity and willingness of populations to cope with the effects of risks and disasters is maintained and strengthened.

Article 3. - The National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (NSDRM) brings together long-term priority actions aimed at increasing the resilience of the Malagasy population, its national institutions and decentralized local authorities in the face of disasters. To ensure an acceptable and secure living condition for the population.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES

Article 4. - The overall Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) framework covers all activities that contribute to civil protection and defense and to strengthening community resilience, with a view to developing and reducing poverty.

Article 5. - Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) is an integral part of any development planning process, particularly in the areas of vulnerability reduction, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and The reduction of poverty.

Article 6. - Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) shall provide strategies, management structures, contingency plans and other measures to

ensure the maintenance of the conditions necessary for the well-being Of the population, and its preservation from the point of view of human life, heritage and the environment.

Article 7. - Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) shall be based on the coherence and synergy of the actions of the stakeholders throughout the national territory, through appropriate organizations, mechanisms and procedures, in order to:

- strengthen the institutional mechanism of Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) at all levels of intervention;

- promote investment in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR);

- develop skills to reduce population vulnerabilities and disaster risks through the promotion of knowledge and risk culture, in order to enhance its resilience;

- to protect the facilities necessary for the defense and safeguarding of the lives of populations, their property and the environment;

- ensure the protection and assistance of the population, in all circumstances, by strengthening the state of readiness;

Article 8. - Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) shall integrate aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), their underlying factors, and vulnerabilities, as well as emergency management and disaster management aspects Properly so called.

Article 9. - Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) shall be based on integrated and comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management procedures, including prevention, alert, preparedness, rescue, Rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

Article 10. - The State defines the main strategic orientations and coordinates the implementation of the National Policy for Risk and Disaster Management (PNGRC).

As such, actions in the field of Risk and Disaster Management (CRM) and disaster risk reduction are carried out by the State and its dismemberments, as well as the Decentralized Local Authorities in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity , With the participation of communities and all citizens.

Article 11. -A general Memorandum of Understanding shall govern relations between the Government and international partners in the field of Risk and Disaster Management notwithstanding the conclusion of specific conventions in the framework of regional cooperation and decentralized cooperation.

CHAPTER III

OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

Article 12.- All activities of Risk and Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction are under the overall coordination of the Prime Minister, Head of Government.

Section One

Structures for Risk and Disaster Management

Article 13.- At each level of intervention, Risk and Disaster Management shall be based on structures favoring participatory and inclusive approaches, in their organization and functioning, also advocating the principles of cooperation and synergy, Actions.

Article 14. - The Risk and Disaster Management (DRM) structure includes:

- a strategic level;
- an operational level.

Article 15. - The strategic level ensures the design, development, supervision and updating of the National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (NSDRM) and its action plan; The promotion of DRR, in sectoral development policies at all levels.

The strategic level includes:

- The National Council for Risk and Disaster Management (NCGRC), which is a structure for consultation and decision-making at national level;

- A permanent technical support structure attached to the Prime Ministry supporting the National Council for Risk and Disaster Management and the Prime Minister in their activities.

- A national platform is set up to serve as a space for exchange and sharing among all stakeholders in the field of Risk and Disaster Management.

Article 16. - The National Council for Risk and Disaster Management (CNGRC) is composed of:

- President: the Prime Minister, Head of Government;

- Vice-President: the six Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly;

- Vice-President: the Minister of the Interior;

- Vice-President: the Minister of Finance;

- Permanent Technical Secretariat: the permanent technical support structure;

- Members:

- all members of the Government other than the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance;

- Technical agencies specialized in Risk and Disaster Management.

Article 17. - The operational level coordinates and implements the National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (NSDRM) through the development of contingency plans and their implementation, monitoring and the evaluation of the activities of these various action plans throughout the territory.

The operational level has:

- a central operational structure attached to the Ministry of the Interior with dismemberments at the territorial level;

- a Disaster Stakeholders' Reflection Committee supports the central operational structure.

Article 18. - Regulatory texts specify in particular the nature of the links between the structures, define the components and mandates of these structures.

Section 2

Intervention plans

Article 19. - The contingency plans shall include:

- the multi-hazard and multi-hazard contingency plan of Risk and Disaster Management, including contingency and emergency planning;

- support plans for specific risks.

Any response plan must be in line with the NSDRM implementation plan and must include early warning systems.

Article 20. - A multi-hazard and multi-hazard contingency plan for Risk and Disaster Management is drawn up at each level of intervention:

- at national level, through the central operational structure and,

- at the territorial level, through its dismemberments and the deputies of Madagascar concerned.

The multi risk and multi-hazard contingency plan of Risk and Disaster Management identifies the public and private means that can be implemented in the event of a disaster and defines the conditions for their mobilization by the competent authority to direct the relief to Each level of intervention.

Article 21. Support plans for specific risks shall be developed at the level of each ministerial department concerned and the specific bodies shall complement the contingency plan referred to in Article 19 above.

Under the authority of the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior coordinates and monitors the coherence between different support plans of the various ministerial departments, specific bodies at all territorial levels

Article 22. - Under the coordination of the Representative of the State, the deconcentrated services of the State established at the level of the administrative districts

Territorial governments, as appropriate, are responsible for the implementation of support plans at their level.

Article 23. - The person responsible for triggering the alert and activating the various intervention plans is:

- at the national level, the central operational structure attached to the Ministry of the Interior;
- at the territorial level, the Representative of the territorially competent State.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article 24. - The Budget Act establishes budget allocations for Risk and Disaster Management, in particular:

- each structure of the Risk and Disaster Management referred to in section 14 of this Act;
- to each Ministry concerned, for specific responses and rehabilitation, and for the integration of Risk Reduction and Disaster Reduction in their sectoral activity programs;
- at the national level, a contingency fund and a financial mechanism for large-scale disaster management and reconstruction activities in line with the orientations of the strategic forum.

Article 25. - At the territorial level, the annual budget of the Decentralized Territorial Communities shall provide for the financing of activities related to risk, emergency and disaster management as provided for in Article 22 of this Law.

In addition, the State provides for a special subsidy to be allocated to the Decentralized Territorial Communities for the Reduction of Disaster Risks.

Article 26. - Financial resources for the DRMP are made up of:

- State Own Resources and Intervention Funds;
- Donations;
- Contributions of bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation.

Article 27. The State shall ensure the establishment of:

- a legal and financial environment favorable to the development of compensation and insurance systems for the protection of livelihoods and production;
- specific mechanisms to support Community and / or mutual production insurance and credit schemes;
- specific financial mechanisms involving the participation of the private sector, in particular with regard to risks related to industrialization and urban risks;
- financial incentives to promote private sector participation;
- procedures for the mobilization and management of funds and the aid allocated.

Article 28. Any form of financing whose origins are likely to have a direct or indirect link with terrorist networks and / or money laundering are prohibited.

Article 29. The budgetary and financial management of all Risk and Disaster Management structures at all levels shall be subject to the rules of public accounting and to annual audits.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 30. Until the establishment of the structures provided for in this Law, the structures defined by Law No. 2003-010 of 05 September 2003 relating to PNGRC continue to exercise their functions.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31. - Regulatory texts will be taken, as necessary, to specify the application of this law, in particular for the National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (NSDRM), which sets out the strategic orientations, specifies Policies and strategic axes, taking into account the evolutions of the concepts as well as the national and international context.

Article 32. All previous provisions contrary to this Law, and in particular Act No. 2003-010 of 5 September 2003 relating to PNGRC, are repealed.

Article 33. - This law shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

It will be executed as the law of the State.

Promulgated in Antananarivo on 12 February 2016

RAJAONARIMAMPIANINA Hery Martial

Pour Ampliation Conforme
Antananarivo, le 22 février 2016
LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT



ZAFINANDRO Armand