



Framework for reporting identified practices
Partner: prefectuur Thesprotia

	Section	Indication of Content
1	Title of the practice	Different public bodies involved in the mitigation process in the framework of general plan of civil protection “Ksenokratis” in Region of Epirus.
2	Precise theme/ issue tackled by the practice	Coordination of public bodies of different levels in mitigating spatial risks
3	Objectives of the practice	Effective plan setting and policy making by the authorities of civil protection and coordination of responsible bodies in a bottom up approach following the general framework of the general plan “Ksenokratis”.
4	Location	- Greece - Region of Epirus - Prefecture of Thesprotia
5	Detailed description of the practice	-Timescale The circle of actions described below occurs in an annual basis. - Bodies involved / implementation Mitigation planning, takes place in four levels. At the central level (general secretariat of civil protection), the regional level, at prefectural level (prefectures) and finally local level (municipalities) - Process and detailed content of the practice. In the framework of general plan “Ksenokratis” clear competences have been allocated in different levels of local authorities. In particular the Secretary of Civil Protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafts the general plan of Ksenokratis and approves the individual plans of municipal and prefectural bodies. • Bares the responsibility for the planning, organization and coordination at the highest level of mitigation measures. • Keeps records for disasters that have happened in national, regional and local level what is essential for risk analysis of newly identified hazards. The Region of Epirus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is responsible for the implementation of Annual Planning of Civil Protection • Drafts proposals for General Secretariat for planning of programs, measures and actions. • Bares the responsibility for coordination that involves mitigation and preparedness measures.

		<p>The Prefecture of Thesprotia has two main organs:</p> <p>A) The office of Civil Protection of Thesprotia which Receives the memorandums from the Municipalities concerning actions and information for mitigation plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafts its own Memorandum to the Region updating Ksenokratis to the current needs of the Prefecture. • Has a crucial role in the mapping of areas of high risk in order to support the planning of mitigation measures. <p>B) The prefectural Coordinating Body (S.N.O) which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approves the annual plans for disaster response and oversees preparedness measures • Each year, holds regular meetings (particularly in spring and autumn before forest fires and flood periods) involving all the key stakeholders of civil protection. <p>The Municipalities of Thesprotia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the responsibility for the coordination for the implementation of mitigation measures in their area of responsibility, but they are not responsible for its planning by them. • They provide the Prefecture of Thesprotia with a Memorandum of actions which contains useful information that could serve for a risk analysis. • They form a local coordinating body in their premises , acting in a much smaller scale as an S.N.O <p>- Legal framework Law N 3013/2002 " Upgrading of civil protection services and other provisions". General Plan of Civil Protection "Ksenokratis"</p> <p>- Financial framework National funds covered from national annual budget.</p>
6	Evaluation	<p>- Possible demonstrated results (e.g. through indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system is relatively new and as input from low-level authorities is lagging behind, especially in the field of mitigation where risk analysis is required, one could expect a more sophisticated planning in the future as more input of hazards and their risk analysis will be provided. • Despite the existence in place of the general plan "Ksenokratis", the system has many deficiencies both in prevention and response fields as the catastrophic fires of 2007 and 2009 exhibited.

		<p>- Possible success factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a Local Coordinating Body in the Municipalities and the Prefectural Coordinating body in the Prefecture contributed to the best use of human resources in the field of civil protection, involving all key stakeholders and allowing for more effective planning. • Emphasis on mitigation and preparedness as the response to catastrophic events has been slow-moving and in many cases inadequate. • There is a chain of actions starting from the municipal level till the general secretariat of civil protection and this is adding to the continuity and coherence of relevant policies. <p>- Difficulties encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the civil protection system allocates competences in the field of prevention, risk analysis does not usually take place as action of a permanent mitigation plan, but mostly in an ad-hoc basis. • There is still need for a better integration of the considerations, mitigation measures and risks alerts registered at municipal, prefectural and regional level to the annual planning of “Ksenokratis” which is held at central level. <p>Overlapping of competences between the different authorities especially in case of response to catastrophic events.</p>
7	Lessons learnt from the practice	There should be given more emphasis on mitigation and preparedness measures as the response to catastrophic events until recently, even with the operation of the general plan “Ksenokratis” has been slow-moving and in many cases proved to be inadequate.
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9	Other possible interesting information	Web site general secretariat of civil protection : http://www.gscp.gr/ggpp/site/home/ws.csp