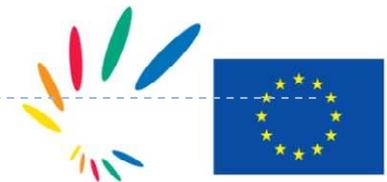




Financing and legal framework in Bulgaria

Tallinn seminar November 2011





1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

The main Act in Bulgaria about risk mitigation – The Law on Disaster Protection:

Art. 9. (1) The planning of disaster protection has to be done at municipal, regional and national level.

(2) The regional and municipal plans are multi-hazard documents and are specific to the territory – contain information about risk management of earthquakes, floods, fires, landslides, nuclear and radiological risks.



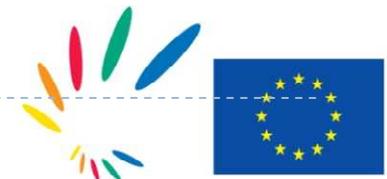


1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

Legislative framework related to specific risk types:

Art. 9. (12) The "flood" protection plans taking into account and plans to manage flood risk are developed under the terms and conditions of the Water Act.

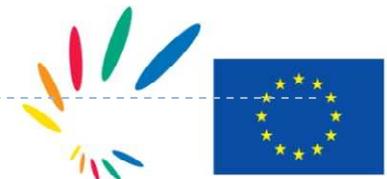
(13) The measures provided in the plans for flood risks /under par. 12 / are included in the annual plans for implementing the National Programme for Disaster Protection.





1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

(14) award or admission of detailed development plans of the Law on territorial planning is connected with obligatory plans for disaster protection and provides information for the foreseeable disaster threatening the territories covered by the detailed development plans, and necessary preventive measures for disaster protection.





2. Which public institutions have what responsibilities and what mandates? (in mitigation)

Public institution	Responsibilities/mandates
<p>Ministry of the Interior develops the National Plan for Disaster Protection together with representatives of ministries, agencies, Bulgarian Red Cross and local authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- to develop National Programme for Disaster Protection for a period of 5 years- to coordinate the development of Annual plans for its implementation- to plan activities for improving prevention, preparedness, enhancing the executive, legal entities, sole traders and the public on mitigation of disasters and emergencies, ensuring the protection of life, health and property of the population, environment and property in case of disasters.





2. Which public institutions have what responsibilities and what mandates? (in mitigation)

Public institution	Responsibilities/mandates
Regional governor	Organizes the development of a regional plan for disaster protection in cooperation with territorial structures of the central executive organizations and the mayors. The regional plan for disaster protection is approved by the Governor
The mayor of the municipality develops the municipal plan for disaster protection together with representatives of agencies and entities involved in disaster protection in the municipality.	Municipal plan for disaster protection has to be approved by the municipal council.





2. Which public institutions have what responsibilities and what mandates? (in mitigation)

Public institution	Responsibilities/mandates
<p>Coordination of the components of the single rescue system is implemented through operational centers of the General Directorate "Fire Safety and Protection of Population" – part of Ministry of the Interior.</p>	<p>Operational centers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. accept and evaluate information about disasters occurred;2. notify the competent components of the single rescue system and coordinate further activities based on standard operating procedures;3. warn executive bodies, components of the single rescue system and the population in disasters;4. at the request of the Head of the location or the mayor or the governor - they have to organize activities for disaster protection, including components of the single rescue system, or additional forces and equipment.





3. What are the legal responsibilities of private companies and civil society?

Private entity	Responsibilities
<p>Legal persons and sole proprietors, owners and users active in the sites of buildings according to the Territorial Planning Act, which represent a risk for the occurrence of a disaster emergency plan developed site</p>	<p>The emergency plan of the site includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. maximum possible impact on personnel, population and environment from the accident at the site;2. measures to reduce and mitigate the consequences of accidents at the site;3. measures to protect personnel;4. distribution of tasks and responsible persons and structures5. tools and resources needed to implement the measures;6. standby time response of structures and the persons;7. procedures for informing the executive authorities for the need to introduce plans for disaster protection.



4. What different budgets can you define in relation to mitigation (public and private)?

Annual plans are adopted for the implementation the National Programme for Disaster Protection. Financing the activities of the annual plans is done within the budget approved by the competent authorities and other funding sources.

Financial and logistical support of disaster protection is provided by:

1. budgets of ministries and agencies;
2. municipal budgets;
3. companies and sole traders - for their locations
4. EU funds
5. Others – such as international organizations

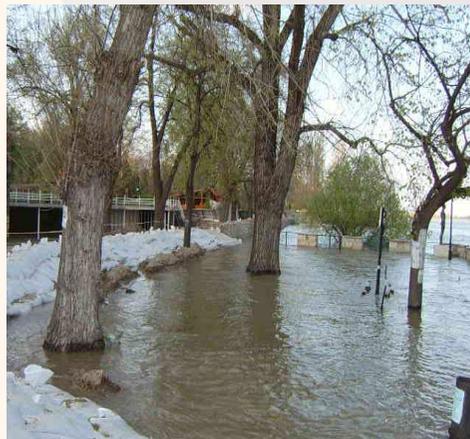




5. What is the estimated amount of these budgets?

Ministry of internal affairs
Policy "Providing public fire control, fire safety and rescue, disaster protection and early warning"

Budget for 2011 – 75 693 150 EUR
/14.72% of the total budget (514 117 117 EUR)/

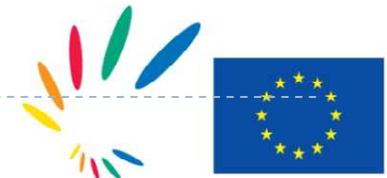




6. Who decides on these budgets?

Budgets for prevention and mitigation the effects of natural disasters and major industrial accidents have to be approved by the State Budget through Ministry of finance - year for the year. These funds include:

1. Rescue and emergency operations in case of disasters, accidents and catastrophes;
2. Construction of engineering structures in order to prevent imminent danger to human life;
3. Structural reinforcement of buildings and facilities, state or municipal property affected by disasters, accidents or catastrophes and certificated as potentially dangerous, with bans or restrictions on use;
4. Construction materials and services to restore affected buildings
5. Increasing the preparation to prevent and mitigate the consequences of disasters, accidents and catastrophes;
6. Other activities and procedures specified by the law.





7. Best practice(s) on finding financing from other institutions

Interministerial Commission for Reconstruction and Assistance (at Council of Ministers)

- Responsible for managing and coordinating the activities for ensuring direct funding for:
 1. Prevention activities within the National programme
 2. Contingency expenses for rescue and emergency work during disasters
 3. Urgent rehabilitation works;
 4. Provision of rehabilitation services;
 5. Executing the decisions of the commission;
 6. Investigating complaints and reports;
 7. Compensation for physical and juridical persons, who were cause harm during activities for disaster protection





8. Best practice(s) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) for financing mitigation

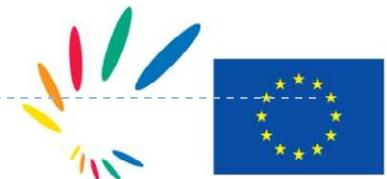
Partnership with the Bulgarian Red Cross (BRC)

BRC engages a network of volunteers, active at the time of disasters

Main tasks:

- Activities in disaster and crisis management
- Optimisation of the aid distribution during natural and technological disasters, accidents and catastrophes;
- Prevention of Emergency Situations;
- Further development of the first aid training program of the most vulnerable population

BRC has a staff of about 400 people in all the 28 districts.

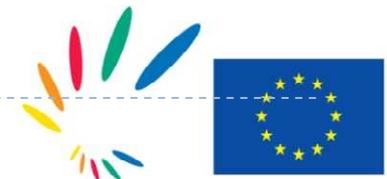




9. Best practices on making use of legal mandates of other public institutions

Bulgarian Red Cross

- NGO with statute of institution
- Crisis prevention and reactions
- Special training program with the responsible national government bodies.
- National training center in Lozen, Bulgaria - monthly demonstration activities
- Focused on the development of sustainable network within the EU for exchange of expertise and knowledge in the area of natural disasters prevention.
- Regular demonstrations on effective evacuation procedures (French expertise)
- First in Eastern Europe – Earthquake Simulator (12tonnes platform for real time simulations)



QUESTIONS?



Thank you for the
attention!

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