AFET SOSYOLOJİSİ

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ

BEYPAZARI MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU

ACİL DURUM VE YÖNETİMİ AFET PROGRAMI

LEYLA DERİN



11. Afet Yardım Kurum ve Kuruluşları

NATO

Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)

The Civil Emergency Planning Committee was created when NATO first

developed its Civil Emergency Planning programme in the 1950's.

NATO

Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)

The CEPC oversees the activities of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) at NATO Headquarters, which acts as the focal point for coordinating disaster relief efforts among NATO and partner countries, and in countries where NATO is engaged with military operations.

NATO

Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)

The CEPC meets twice a year in plenary session, at the level of the heads of the national civil emergency planning organisations from NATO and partner countries.

In addition, it meets on a weekly basis in permanent session, where countries are represented by their national delegations to NATO. Meetings alternate between those of NATO member countries only, and those open to Partner countries.

The Secretary General is Chairman of plenary sessions, but in practice these are chaired by the NATO Assistant Secretary General for Operations, while permanent sessions are chaired by the NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Planning, Civil Emergency Planning and Exercises.



Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Program

The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP) helps countries ensure that their populations are financially protected in the event of a disaster. Through funding and expertise, DRFI supports countries to develop and implement tailored financial protection strategies that increase the ability of national and local governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low income populations to respond more quickly and resiliently to disasters.

http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance-program

The DRFIP works through four main areas to help increase the ability of national and local governments, homeowners, businesses, agricultural producers, and low-income populations to respond more quickly and resiliently to disasters:

Sovereign Disaster Risk Finance: Increases the financial response capacity of national and subnational governments to meet post-disaster funding needs without compromising fiscal balances and development objectives.

Market Development: Strengthens governments' ability to implement policy measures for creating an enabling environment for private market development that contributes to greater financial resilience against disasters.

Knowledge Management & Global Partnerships: Supports

stakeholders with information that will lead to and inform actions

in support of building financial resilience

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