

**HFA Implementation Review – Simplified Version
for ACDR2010**

Country:	Singapore
Date of data filled out:	30 December 2009
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1 Priority for action 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

1-1. National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels

	Name	Area (please select)	Year of Enforcement
National laws for disaster risk reduction	<p>At national level, there are various laws enacted that could be applied in disaster risk reduction. These laws empower respective government ministries and agencies within their ambit to prevent and manage crisis and such laws are reviewed regularly and amended when necessary. The main laws are listed below and the year that the current version came into force are given in bracket:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building and Construction Authority Act (1999) - Building Control Act (1989) - Civil Defence Act (1986) - Civil Defence Shelter Act (1998) - Environment Protection and Management Act (1999) - Environment Public Health Act (1987) - Fire Safety Act (1994) - Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (1998) - Infectious Diseases Act (1977) - National Environment Agency Act (2002) Radiation Protection Act (2007) 	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness	

National policy for disaster risk reduction	Various government ministries have their own disaster risk reduction policies. During any national emergency, Homefront Crisis Management System brings together all government ministries and agencies to execute the Operation Civil Emergency (Ops CE) Plan which is a national plan to manage large scale civil and natural disasters.	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness	1997
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[Comments (if any)]

1-2. Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction activities at all administrative levels

	Amount (currency, year)	Main Purpose (please select)
Funds allocation for disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is a part of functions of various Ministries and annual budgets are allocated to them for all their functions including disaster risk reduction.	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness
	Name	Number of Staff
Department for disaster risk reduction at national Level (Please attach an organization chart)	<p>Homefront Crisis Ministerial Committee (HCMC) chaired by the Minister for Home Affairs provides strategic and political guidance. Reporting to the HCMC is an executive group known as the Homefront Crisis Executive Group (HCEG) which plans and manage all major civil security and civil defence incidents for a wide range of scenarios.</p> <p>Subordinated to HCEG is the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) that has been appointed as Incident Manager (IM) for the management of civil emergencies since 1997. Civil Emergencies are defined as sudden incidents which involve the loss of lives or damage to property on a large scale. SCDF coordinates the planning and execution of multi-agency response to mitigate the impact of civil emergencies that</p>	<p><u>SCDF</u> Regular staff : 2145</p> <p>Full-time National Servicemen (conscripts) : 3462</p>

	include, major fires, structural collapse, air crash incidents (outside of airport), hazardous materials and acts of terrorism involving CBRE agents.	
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[Comments (if any)] Please refer to [Annex-A](#) for the Organization Chart

1-3. Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

	System (Policy, Organization, Network, etc.)	Main Purpose (please select)
System to ensure community participation in disaster risk reduction	Community Safety and Security Programme (CSSP), led by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness

[Comments (if any)]

1-4. A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning

	Name	Main Purpose (please select)	Year of Establishment
Multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction (Please attach an organization chart)	Operation Civil Emergency (Ops CE) Plan is a national response plan for civil emergencies which outlines the roles and responsibilities of SCDF and all other government and semi-government agencies in incident management.	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness	

[Comments (if any)] Please refer to [Annex-B](#).

2 Priority for action 2:

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

2-1. National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors

	Activities	Type of disasters	Year of Completion
Development of hazard maps	Risk Assessment and Horizon Scanning Programme, managed by National Security Coordination Centre established under Prime Minister's Office (PMO).	All hazards	On-going
	Security Sensitive Materials Data Hub managed by SCDF.	Hazmat	On-going
	Operations Terrain Mapping System managed by MHA.	Man-made disasters	On-going

Risk assessment	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Framework, a comprehensive risk assessment framework managed by SCDF that takes into account safety, security, vulnerability and economic factors,	Hazmat	On-going
	Tsunami Risk Assessment managed by National Environment Agency (NEA)	Tsunami	2009

[Comments (if any)]

2-2. Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

	Name	Type of disasters
Disaster monitoring system	NEA is the national authority that operates the Multi-Hazard Warning Centre which is manned 24/7 and provides timely information to emergency response agencies.	Natural disaster, Environmental pollutions
Disaster Information system (archive & dissemination of data)	SCDF has established system of data collection of major incidents and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. It also has a system called Operations Readiness Information Online (ORION) to capture and maintain operational data that could be retrieved by relevant responding agencies to a crisis.	

[Comments (if any)]

2-3. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities

	Description	Type of disasters
Disaster warning system (information flow)	Crisis Information Management System (CIMS) is used to manage and disseminate critical information to all ministries and agencies under the Ops CE Plan.	Man-made and natural disaster.
Early warning and evacuation system	The Met Services of NEA has in place SOPs for early warnings of heavy floods, prolonged rain, high temperature, strong winds, tremors due to earthquake and tsunami warning. To alert the population of the impending threat, the SCDF has in place a Public Warning System (PWS) to provide early warning to the general population of any imminent threats that could endanger lives and property. In the event of an impending attack by hostile element or the occurrence of a man-made or natural disaster, the PWS may be	

	sounded to alert the public to seek refuge at communal or household shelters. In conjunction with the activation of the PWS, the commercial radio and television stations will also broadcast any advisory messages from SCDF. The Met Services has in place SOPs for early warnings of heavy floods, prolonged rain, high temperature, strong winds, tremors due to earthquake and tsunami warning.	
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[Comments (if any)]

2-4. National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

	Description	Type of disasters
Regional (trans-boundary) information sharing system for disaster monitoring and early warning	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) that entered into force in December 2009 is the regional disaster management framework that has provisions for information sharing and early warning amongst the ASEAN Member States.	Man-made and natural disasters

[Comments (if any)]

3 Priority for action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

3-1. Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

	System, Activities	Type of disasters
Public awareness on disasters and disaster risks	<p>SCDF has a multitude of programmes to equip the population with knowledge and skills to deal with emergencies, a few of such programmes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Safety and Security Programme (CSSP) to enhance public awareness in emergency preparedness. - Community Emergency Preparedness Programme (CEPP) is a modular-based programme that equips one with survival skills and knowledge against both conventional and unconventional threats. - Emergency Preparedness (EP) Day, a regular community exercise based on disaster and terrorism incidents to practice the residents and familiarize them with the procedures and actions to be undertaken 	

	<p>individually or collectively to ensure survival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web-based interactive learning programme - My Ready Mobile to provide mobile phone users a easy access to emergency preparedness skill on the go. - Individual Readiness Assessment (IREA) an online tool that assesses individuals' readiness status and advises them on the steps to be taken to improve their readiness. - Public education videos - Ready Book distributed to all households. - I.C.E Campaign (ICE is acronym for In Case of Emergency). The ICE concept was developed in UK to encourage mobile phone users to input an "ICE" prefix to the names entries of family members so that emergency responders could contact the victims' next-of- keen. SCDF launched its very own ICE Campaign in September 2009. - Fire Safety Programme targeting household, industries and schools. -Online Fire Safety Games - CD Lionhearters Club to engage students of tertiary institutions and to provide them with emergency prepareness skills and knowledge so that they can augment the institutions' emergency response to incidents within the campus. - Learning Journey Programmes for Students. - Fire Station Engagement Programme for Primary Schools. - Foreign Workers Outreach Programme - National Civil Defence Cadet Corps (NCDCC), a uniformed group in which students may participate as a co-curricular activity. 	
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[Comments (if any)]

3-2. School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices

Items	
School curricula include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()
Educational materials for learning/teaching disaster risk reduction	For formal education/ For informal education/ No
Training program for learning disaster risk reduction	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

3-3. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened

	Description
Development of research methods and tools for multi-risk assessment	<p>Risk Assessment and Horizon Scanning Programme, managed by National Security Coordination Centre established under PMO has several key processes such as building models, collecting data, organising information, detecting emerging trends and collaborating across government.</p> <p>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Framework, a comprehensive hazmat risk assessment framework managed by the SCDF that takes into account safety, security, vulnerability and economic factors.</p>

[Comments (if any)]

3-4. Country-wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities

	Name	Year
Country-wide public awareness strategy	Community Safety and Security Programme managed by MHA.	

[Comments (if any)]

4 Priority for action 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors

4-1. Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Environmental related policies include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()
National land use planning include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

4-2. Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk

Social development policies include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

4-3. Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Economic and productive sectorial policies include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

4-4. Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes

Planning and management of human settlements include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

4-5. Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery processes	Yes/ No / Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

4-6. Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure

Procedures to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects	Yes/ No/Other ()
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[Comments (if any)]

5 Priority for action 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

5-1. Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place

	Policy/ Mechanisms
Policy and mechanisms for disaster risk management (ex. task force for disaster risk management)	The incident management system in Singapore is known as the Homefront Crisis Management System (HCMS). The Homefront Crisis Ministerial Committee (HCMC), led by Minister for Home Affairs provides strategic and political guidance at the apex on handling of the crisis, with the aim of maintaining and restoring normalcy of economic and social life as far as possible. Reporting to the HCMC is an executive group known as the Homefront Crisis Executive Group (HCEG). HCEG plans and manage all major civil security and civil defence incidents for a wide range of scenarios. Subordinated to HCEG is the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) that has been appointed as Incident Manager (IM) for the management of civil emergencies since 1997. Civil Emergencies are defined as sudden incidents which involve the loss of lives or damage to property on a large scale. SCDF coordinates the planning and execution of multi-agency response to mitigate the impact of civil emergencies that include, major fires, structural collapse, air crash incidents (outside of airport), hazardous materials and acts of terrorism involving CBRE agents.

[Comments (if any)]

5-2. Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes

	Name	
Disaster preparedness plans	Operations Civil Emergency Plan.	
Disaster contingency plans	- Major Fires - Structural Collapse - Aircrash - Hazmat Incidents Act of Terrorism Involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological and/or Explosive (CBRE) Agents - Tsunami Response Plan	

		remarks
National level disaster management drills	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Regularly conducted (<input type="checkbox"/>) Periodically conducted (<input type="checkbox"/>) not conducted	Exercise Northstar
Local level disaster management drills	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Regularly conducted (<input type="checkbox"/>) Periodically conducted (<input type="checkbox"/>) not conducted	

[Comments (if any)]

5-3. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required

Items	
Financial reserve for disasters	Yes (US\$)/ No/ Other () Government may draw on national reserve when appropriate in accordance with national legislations.
Compensation for disasters	Yes (Name of system:) No Other () Government may consider compensation in accordance with national legislations.
Insurance for disasters	Yes (Name of system:) No Other ()
Tax reduction or exemption	Yes (Name of system:) No Other () Government may consider compensation in accordance with national legislations.

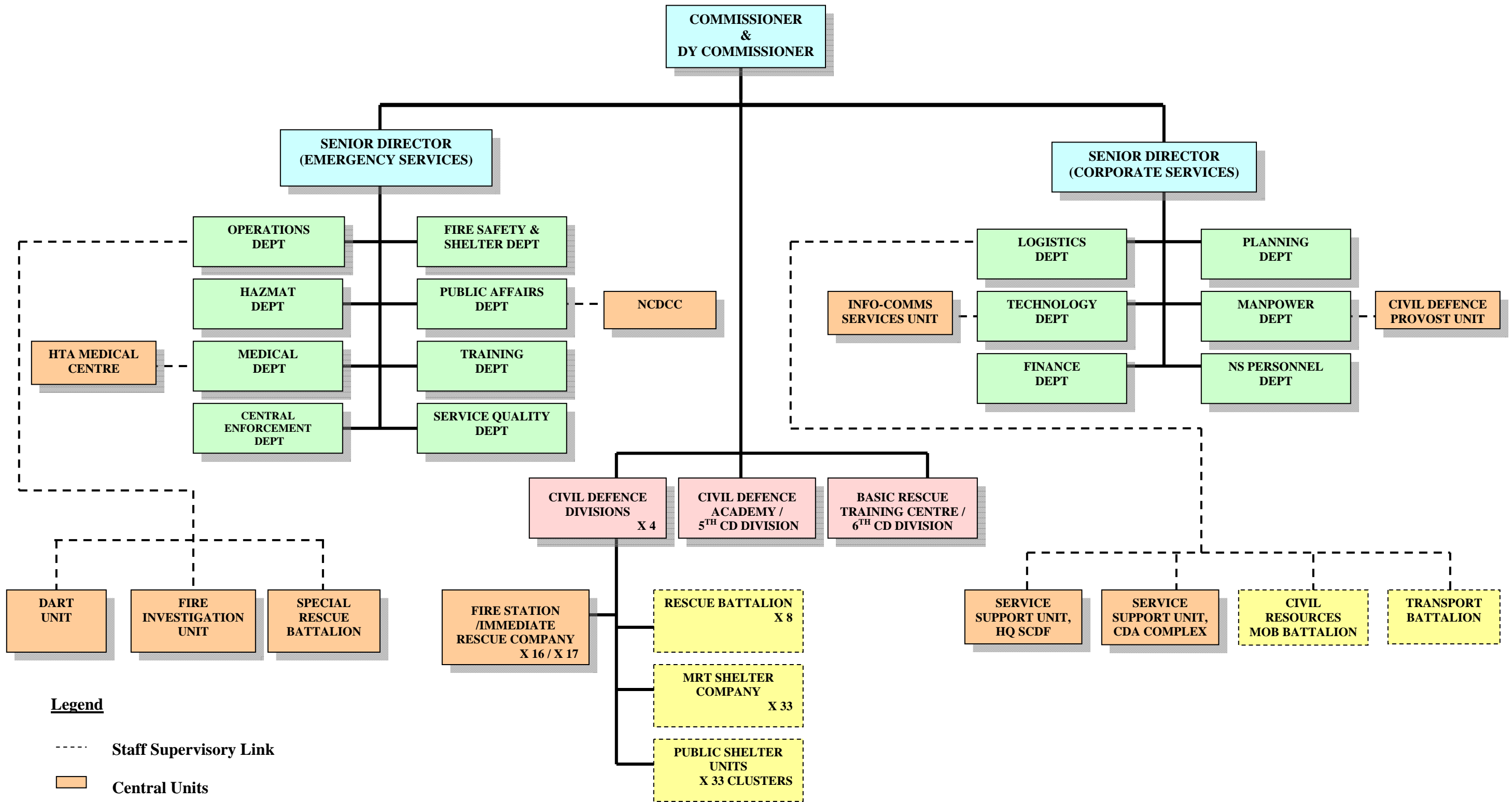
[Comments (if any)]

5-4. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Procedures for exchanging relevant information during disasters (Knowledge compilation of lessons learned from previous disasters)	Yes No Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

**ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF
SINGAPORE CIVIL DEFENCE FORCE**



Legend

----- Staff Supervisory Link

■ Central Units

▨ NS Unit (staffed by Operationally Ready NSmen)

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Annex-B

