

Kolašin, 29 June 2018

## Conclusions of the Conference on *Risk Management and Resilient Cities*

- The number, frequency and intensity of natural and technical-technological disasters which are on the increase in the whole world are one of the bigger obstacles for achieving sustainable development, **demanding intensified efforts and activities related to risk management at all levels**, including forecasting, planning and reduction of disaster risks, in order to protect people, environment, cultural and economic assets in a quality manner;
- The area of disaster risk reduction should be regulated by an **adequate strategic and legal framework** which should be constantly adjusted to the needs of society and it should be fully implemented in practice, enabling building of communities and towns which are disaster resilient;
- In order to improve risk management, it is necessary to **continuously strengthen human and material assets** within the protection and rescue system through professional education and training, procurement of contemporary equipment and assets and usage of new technologies;
- For efficient implementation of measures and activities in the area of disaster risk reduction, **the involvement and joint actions of all segments of society** in all phases of risk management are necessary, including state and local authorities, educational institutions, science community, private sector, civil sector, international organisations, media and citizens;
- For building disaster resilient cities, **there is a constant need for raising awareness of the whole population on this topic**, including improvement of understanding disaster risks, strengthening risk management and improvement of readiness to disasters. In the process of informing and education of citizens, educational institutions have one of key roles, as education on disaster risks should be started from an early age and should be implemented continuously during schooling;
- **Media** and **civil sector** have a very important role in the process of informing citizens, both for understanding risks and during different emergencies;
- Further **strengthening of international cooperation in disaster risk reduction** at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels is necessary, in development of policies and strategies, joint capacity building, implementation of joint projects and initiatives, exchange of experiences and good practice models, as well as mutual support and common response to natural and other hazards;





Ministry of the Interior  
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- **Funds of the European Union and other international organisations provide significant opportunities for improvement of protection and rescue systems in the countries of the region**, so it is necessary to work on development of capacities for absorption of available funds as the efficiency in using these funds in the area of disaster risk reduction depends on preparedness;
- Montenegro, as a Member of the United Nations is obliged to **implement activities defined by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, to monitor and report on the implementation of this document in Montenegro and, by doing so, to stimulate further learning and implementation policy;
- Having adopted the **Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction with the Dynamic activity plan for the implementation of the Strategy for 2018-2023**, Montenegro fulfilled one of the objectives of the Sendai Framework. Having in mind the global objectives and priorities of the Sendai Framework, the following activities have been recognised as priority ones for the upcoming period: development of local strategies for disaster risk reduction, development of the National Disaster Risk Assessment, development of local disaster risk assessments, development of national, municipal and entrepreneurial plans for protection and rescue for different risks, establishment of informational and warning systems at local level, etc.;
- **Volunteers are a very important resource and their engagement and actions** can be a very important element in prevention, preparedness and response to hazards; As volunteerism in Montenegro is not developed enough, it is necessary to work on its development, strengthening of capacities of voluntary associations and transfer of good practice models from countries where volunteers often have even the key role in case of emergencies.



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