

The History of Dialogue for Policy Formulation and Implementation: The case of  
Costa Rica

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- I. In the year 2004 A new “**Risk Prevention and Emergencies Response National Law (No, 8844)**” was approved by the National Congress.
  - This new law stressed on risk prevention by:
    - i. Defining more clearly the role of the: “**National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergencies Attention**” as the leading (Rector) agency on risk management at a national level.
    - ii. Defining risk management in the “**National Development Plan**” as a development priority and as national cross cutting issue for all national agencies and institutions.
    - iii. Declaring as mandatory the participatory formulation and implementation of the: “**National Risk Management Plan**”. A national dialogue and participatory process was developed to identify the priority risk issues associated to development programs. It was established that that should be based on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Seven strategic thematic guidelines were identified).
    - iv. The law also established as mandatory the design and formulation of a **National Risk Management System**. This system must specify the risk management roles and responsibilities of all the national agencies of the different development sectors. This system should include all the sectoral policies, programs, projects and activities of every national agency, including the necessary budget to implement them.  
The system is intended to bring down to earth the Risk Management National Plan working at a local level with the **local governments and stakeholders**.
    - v. The follow up and implementation monitoring mechanisms were also established in the law.