DRAFTING NOTE

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ACT 2026

1. Status and purpose of this note

This drafting note is explanatory and is not part of the proposed Assembly Act. It identifies the legislative need, the relationship with earlier Eritrean law, the principal matters retained, the modernization choices made and the place of the draft within the emerging constitutional statute book. The instrument remains a consultation draft and should be finalized only after legal, institutional, fiscal and public review.

2. Legislative need and prior law

Past drought and emergency committees were temporary responses rather than a permanent legal system. Eritrea faces drought, flood, epidemic, conflict, coastal and technological hazards requiring preparation before crisis.

3. What the draft retains

The draft retains emergency coordination, relief, early warning and temporary mobilization of public resources.

4. What the draft updates and modernizes

It shifts policy toward prevention and resilience, clarifies national and local responsibilities, protects humanitarian access and vulnerable groups, regulates emergency powers and procurement, requires public information and review, and integrates climate, health and infrastructure planning.

5. Constitutional, code and treaty fit

The draft is framed under the Constitution of Eritrea 1997 and must be read with the Civil Code, Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Eritrea 2015 where those Codes govern. It is also coordinated with the other institutional, financial, commercial, land, labour, administrative and sectoral drafts in this collection. References to international or regional standards guide compatibility and implementation; they do not bypass the Treaty-Making Act or convert an unincorporated instrument into domestic law.

6. Scope and organization

The principal divisions address preliminary and constitutional provisions; national and local disaster-risk institutions; risk knowledge, data and public information; risk reduction, planning and resilient development; preparedness, early warning and continuity; response operations; disaster declarations and temporary measures; protection and humanitarian assistance; recovery, reconstruction and resilience; finance, procurement, donations and insurance; and the concluding enforcement, transitional and final provisions.

7. Transition, implementation and consultation

The draft preserves lawful accrued rights, completed transactions, pending proceedings and institutional continuity where appropriate, while preventing temporary savings from preserving unconstitutional coercion or indefinite executive discretion. Before enactment or issuance, authentic predecessor instruments and amendments should be verified, cross-references and fiscal capacity confirmed, implementing regulations and digital systems prepared, and affected institutions, professions, communities and the public given a practical opportunity to comment.

CONSULTATION DRAFT — NOT ENACTED LAW

ACT NO. ___ OF 2026

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ACT 2026

(ASSEMBLY ACT)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE, DEMOCRATIC AND RIGHTS-RESPECTING SYSTEM FOR UNDERSTANDING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING DISASTER RISK; PREPARING FOR, RESPONDING TO AND RECOVERING FROM DISASTERS; ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND COORDINATED NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, COUNTY, VILLAGE AND SECTOR ARRANGEMENTS; REGULATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS AND TEMPORARY POWERS; PROTECT AFFECTED PERSONS, HUMANITARIAN ACTION, PUBLIC MONEY AND INFORMATION; PROVIDE FOR RESILIENT RECOVERY, TECHNOLOGY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND RELATED MATTERS.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS Articles 8, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 42 and 55 of the Constitution of Eritrea require lawful development, protection of life and dignity, social and economic progress, property safeguards, fair administration, strictly limited emergency authority, legislative supremacy, responsible executive government and independent audit;
WHEREAS Eritrea is exposed to drought, heat, flood, earthquake, storm, wildfire, epidemic, crop and livestock disease, locusts, marine and industrial accidents, infrastructure and cyber failure, displacement and other sudden and slow-onset hazards;
WHEREAS disaster losses are reduced most effectively through risk knowledge, prevention, resilient investment, capable local institutions, early warning, preparedness, public participation and recovery that builds back better;
WHEREAS the National Drought Relief Coordinating Committee established by Proclamation 129/2003 was temporary and drought-specific, and Eritrea requires a permanent all-hazards system operating under constitutional government;
WHEREAS applicable African and international disaster-risk, humanitarian, human-rights, refugee and climate standards support locally led, impartial, inclusive and accountable action;
NOW, THEREFORE, the National Assembly of Eritrea, acting under Articles 8, 21, 26, 27 and 32 of the Constitution, enacts as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 — Short title

This Act may be cited as the “Disaster Risk Management Act 2026”.

Article 2 — Objects

1. to prevent new disaster risk and reduce existing risk through lawful, evidence-based and participatory action;
2. to protect life, dignity, livelihood, property, environment, public services and development from avoidable disaster loss;
3. to establish clear institutions, plans, warnings, response arrangements, finance, oversight and remedies; and
4. to ensure that exceptional urgency never becomes a pretext for indefinite, discriminatory or unaccountable government.

Article 3 — Application

1. This Act applies to natural, biological, technological, environmental, industrial and human-caused hazards and to compound, cascading, sudden and slow-onset disasters.
2. It binds every public body and applies to a private, community, humanitarian and international actor to the extent of a duty expressly stated by law.
3. It applies throughout Eritrea, including territorial waters, ports, airports, border areas and an Eritrean vessel or installation as applicable law permits.
4. Armed conflict remains governed additionally by the Constitution, Defence Forces Act, Penal Code and applicable international humanitarian law.

Article 4 — Interpretation

1. "Authority" means the National Disaster Risk Management Authority established by this Act;
2. "disaster" means a serious disruption caused by the interaction of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity that produces substantial human, material, economic or environmental loss;
3. "disaster risk" means the potential loss determined by hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity; and
4. "emergency operation" means coordinated action to protect life, meet urgent need and stabilize a hazardous event.

Article 5 — Further definitions

1. "affected person" includes a person injured, displaced, bereaved, deprived of essential livelihood or exposed to material disaster harm;
2. "critical service" includes water, food supply, health, energy, communications, transport, finance, sanitation and another service designated by Act;
3. "early warning" means an integrated system of risk knowledge, monitoring, forecasting, communication and preparedness enabling timely action; and
4. "recovery" includes restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction after immediate response.

Article 6 — Guiding principles

1. Disaster risk shall be governed through prevention, subsidiarity, solidarity, public participation, scientific integrity, local knowledge and accountability.
2. Action shall be anticipatory, inclusive, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, disability-accessible, climate-resilient and proportionate to risk.
3. The competent ordinary institution remains responsible unless lawful coordination or temporary assistance is activated.
4. A person causing or controlling risk bears responsibility according to law, and public assistance does not extinguish private liability.

Article 7 — Supremacy of the Constitution

1. Every declaration, direction, plan, order, expenditure and operation under this Act is subject to the Constitution and Assembly Acts.
2. Urgency, custom, military involvement, foreign assistance or technological capability does not create a power absent law.
3. The essential content of a constitutional right shall not be negated in the name of disaster management.
4. A manifestly unlawful order shall be refused and reported through protected channels.

Article 8 — Rights limitations

1. A measure limiting a right requires specific authority and compliance with Article 26 of the Constitution.
2. It shall pursue a legitimate purpose, be necessary, proportionate, time-limited, nondiscriminatory and the least restrictive reasonably effective measure.
3. The authority imposing it bears the burden of recording evidence, alternatives, scope, duration and review.
4. A court may review the measure urgently and grant effective relief.

Article 9 — State of emergency under the Constitution

1. A disaster declaration under this Act is not a declaration of a state of emergency under Article 27 of the Constitution.
2. A disaster declaration activates only the coordination, finance and temporary powers expressly granted by this Act and does not suspend or amend ordinary law.
3. Where measures require a constitutional state of emergency, the President shall follow Article 27, including publication and approval by two-thirds of all members of the National Assembly.
4. Neither an operational activation nor repeated disaster declarations may be used to evade Article 27 of the Constitution.

Article 10 — International law and cooperation

1. This Act shall be implemented consistently with a treaty lawfully binding on Eritrea and applicable humanitarian, human-rights, refugee and customary international law.
2. The Sendai Framework and African disaster-risk commitments may guide policy, measurement and cooperation without creating domestic coercive power by themselves.
3. Humanitarian assistance shall respect humanity, impartiality, neutrality and operational independence.
4. An international arrangement shall comply with the Treaty-Making Act and shall not transfer sovereign power or public assets without lawful authority.

Article 11 — Relationship with sector laws

1. Public-health powers remain governed by the Public Health and Health Services Act, and this Act coordinates multi-sector consequences.
2. Water, environment, land, construction, agriculture, maritime, communications, energy, police, defence, immigration and local-government functions remain governed by their respective Acts.
3. Public money, procurement, debt, aid and audit remain governed by public-finance, procurement, borrowing and audit law subject to express emergency procedures.
4. Where provisions overlap, the more specific lawful safeguard applies and the Authority shall coordinate rather than assume another institution's statutory function.

Article 12 — No discrimination or political condition

1. Protection and assistance shall be based on need, risk and vulnerability without distinction based on political opinion, ethnicity, language, sex, gender, religion, region, disability, nationality, migration status, wealth or another protected status.
2. A person shall not be required to demonstrate political loyalty, party membership, national-service compliance or support for government to receive life-saving assistance.
3. A diaspora relationship, foreign contact or residence outside Eritrea shall not reduce eligibility.
4. Discriminatory selection, diversion or exclusion shall be corrected promptly and investigated.

CHAPTER II
NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER-RISK INSTITUTIONS

Article 13 — National disaster-risk system

1. The national disaster-risk system consists of the Authority, Council, sector institutions, local governments, emergency services, public enterprises and lawful community and humanitarian partners.
2. The system shall use common standards, interoperable plans, shared risk information and clear lead responsibility.
3. Participation in coordination does not transfer a statutory power or liability without law.

4. The system shall be maintained in readiness during ordinary times and not created only after disaster occurs.

Article 14 — Establishment of the Authority

1. The National Disaster Risk Management Authority is established as an executive public body with legal personality and national jurisdiction.
2. It shall operate professionally and impartially under a minister designated by published presidential regulation.
3. Its headquarters shall be in Asmara with operational presence proportionate to risk across Eritrea.
4. It may contract and hold property only for statutory functions and remains subject to appropriation, procurement and audit law.

Article 15 — Functions of the Authority

1. The Authority shall assess risk, coordinate prevention and preparedness, maintain warning and operations systems and support local capacity.
2. It shall prepare national strategies, standards, contingency plans, public information, training and performance reports.
3. It shall coordinate response and recovery when activated without displacing the lawful lead of a specialized institution.
4. It shall maintain transparent records of declarations, assistance, expenditure, losses, lessons and unresolved risks.

Article 16 — Limits on the Authority

1. The Authority has no power to arrest, detain, punish, censor, command the Defence Forces, appropriate money or acquire property except as an Act expressly provides.
2. It shall not operate a political intelligence, licensing, commercial, tax-collection or national-service function.
3. It shall not monopolize relief delivery where public, community or humanitarian actors can act lawfully and effectively.
4. A coordination direction shall identify legal authority and may not enlarge the power of its recipient.

Article 17 — Director-General

1. The President shall appoint a Director-General from a public merit shortlist after consultation with the Civil Service Administration Commission.
2. The Director-General shall possess integrity and substantial competence in public administration, disaster risk, humanitarian action, science, engineering, health, logistics or a comparable field.
3. The term is six years, renewable once through the same merit process.
4. The appointment, qualifications, declared interests and reasons for selection shall be published.

Article 18 — Responsibilities of Director-General

1. The Director-General is the accounting officer and chief operational coordinator of the Authority.
2. The Director-General shall ensure lawful planning, readiness, information integrity, expenditure, personnel safety and cooperation.
3. During activation, the Director-General shall maintain national situational awareness and recommend proportionate decisions to competent authorities.
4. A material direction by the responsible minister shall be written, retained and available to oversight bodies.

Article 19 — Removal and acting appointment

1. The Director-General may be removed only for incapacity, serious misconduct, corruption, grave illegality or persistent failure of duty established through fair independent inquiry.
2. The person shall receive allegations, evidence, representation and reasons.
3. Temporary suspension may protect an inquiry but shall not obstruct urgent operations.
4. An acting appointment shall be merit-based, published and last no longer than six months absent exceptional reasons reported to the National Assembly.

Article 20 — National Disaster Risk Management Council

1. A National Disaster Risk Management Council is established to provide whole-of-government policy and coordination.
2. The President chairs the Council and may designate the Vice-President or responsible minister to chair an ordinary meeting.
3. Members shall include ministers responsible for local government, finance, health, agriculture, water, environment, infrastructure, transport, communications, defence, police and social protection.
4. The Council shall invite local-government, scientific, humanitarian, private-sector and affected-community representatives according to the matter.

Article 21 — Functions of the Council

1. The Council shall approve the national strategy, risk register, preparedness priorities and major recovery framework before lawful adoption by the competent authority.
2. It shall resolve inter-ministerial responsibility, monitor readiness and recommend a national disaster declaration.
3. It shall not appropriate funds, legislate, exercise judicial power or direct operational details assigned by law.
4. Its decisions, recusals and implementation status shall be recorded and published except for narrowly protected operational information.

Article 22 — Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

1. An independent multidisciplinary Panel shall advise the Authority and Council on hazard, exposure, vulnerability, forecasting, engineering, health, climate, technology and uncertainty.
2. Members shall be appointed through an open process for competence, independence and regional and gender breadth.
3. The Panel may publish dissent and shall disclose conflicts, funding and material limitations of advice.
4. Government shall not alter a scientific conclusion to create political reassurance or alarm.

Article 23 — National Emergency Operations Centre

1. The Authority shall maintain a continuously capable National Emergency Operations Centre for monitoring, coordination, information, logistics and public communication.
2. The Centre shall use an incident-management system with defined leadership, objectives, operational periods, resource tracking and handover.
3. Each participating institution shall retain lawful command of its personnel and specialized decisions.
4. The Centre shall maintain secure digital systems and tested manual, radio, satellite and alternative continuity.

Article 24 — Sector lead institutions

1. Each hazard and essential function shall have a lead and supporting institution designated by Act, regulation or a published national plan.
2. The lead shall maintain sector risk assessment, prevention, contingency, assets, trained personnel, warning and continuity arrangements.
3. A supporting institution shall state available capability and conditions before an event.
4. Disagreement over lead responsibility shall be resolved before risk materializes and shall not delay life-saving action.

Article 25 — Provincial arrangements

1. Each province shall maintain a disaster-risk unit and operations centre proportionate to its hazards and population.
2. The provincial council shall approve a risk-reduction and contingency plan consistent with national standards and local-government law.
3. The province shall coordinate risks crossing counties, shared assets, mutual assistance and requests to national institutions.
4. Provincial arrangements shall not recentralize a function that a capable county or village can perform effectively.

Article 26 — County arrangements

1. Each county shall designate a responsible office, maintain a local risk register and organize preparedness and response with villages and service providers.
2. The county shall map shelters, routes, water, health, fire, rescue, transport, communications, vulnerable persons and critical facilities.
3. It shall conduct public exercises and maintain an accessible emergency contact system.
4. A county may request mutual aid directly under approved agreements while notifying the province.

Article 27 — Village and community arrangements

1. A village or recognized local community may establish a representative disaster committee under the Local Government Act.
2. The committee shall identify local hazards, capacities, persons needing assistance, safe places, routes, volunteers and culturally legitimate communication methods.
3. Traditional knowledge, pastoral mobility, fishing practice, women's experience and knowledge of persons with disabilities shall inform plans.
4. The committee may coordinate voluntary action but shall not compel labour, confiscate property or impose punishment.

Article 28 — Intergovernmental agreements

1. National, provincial, county and village institutions may conclude written mutual-aid and shared-service agreements within their lawful powers.
2. An agreement shall state activation, command, cost, equipment, liability, information, demobilization and dispute arrangements.
3. An agreement shall be published except for specific security-sensitive technical detail.
4. A resource-owning institution remains responsible for safety, maintenance and lawful deployment unless the agreement expressly allocates operational control.

Article 29 — Public enterprises and critical operators

1. A public enterprise or operator of a critical service shall participate in risk assessment, continuity planning, exercises and incident reporting as prescribed by law.
2. Commercial form, concession or foreign ownership does not remove public-safety duties.
3. Sensitive information may be protected through secure procedures without concealing material public risk or failure.
4. The Authority shall coordinate standards with the competent sector regulator and shall not duplicate economic licensing.

Article 30 — Eritrean Red Cross Society and humanitarian partners

1. The Eritrean Red Cross Society shall be recognized according to its governing law and the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

2. Independent humanitarian organizations may participate in planning and response through transparent, nondiscriminatory coordination.
3. Participation does not make a humanitarian organization an executive agency or require political, intelligence or military activity.
4. Confidential humanitarian dialogue and beneficiary protection shall be respected according to law.

Article 31 — Annual institutional report

1. The Authority shall submit an annual report to the President and National Assembly and publish it within six months after year end.
2. The report shall cover risks, losses, readiness, warnings, exercises, finance, procurement, assistance, local capacity, complaints and implementation gaps.
3. It shall identify responsible institutions and overdue corrective action.
4. Classification shall not conceal aggregate risk, loss, expenditure or institutional failure.

CHAPTER III
RISK KNOWLEDGE, DATA AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Article 32 — National risk assessment

1. The Authority shall coordinate a national multi-hazard risk assessment at least every five years and update material changes promptly.
2. The assessment shall examine hazard, exposure, vulnerability, capacity, inequality, climate, conflict sensitivity and cascading effects.
3. It shall use national, local, scientific, community, private and regional information with stated uncertainty.
4. A public version shall be accessible in usable language and machine-readable form.

Article 33 — National risk register

1. The Authority shall maintain a ranked national risk register identifying likelihood, consequence, affected areas, responsible institutions, controls and residual risk.
2. The register shall include low-frequency catastrophic and slow-onset risks, not only recent events.
3. Priority shall reflect expected harm rather than political visibility or donor interest.
4. A protected annex may contain narrowly sensitive vulnerability detail subject to oversight access.

Article 34 — Hazard and exposure mapping

1. Competent institutions shall maintain geospatial maps of material hazards, population, livelihoods, infrastructure, ecosystems and evacuation constraints.
2. Mapping shall account for mobile and seasonal populations, informal settlements, disability, schools, hospitals, prisons and national-service locations.

3. A map shall state date, scale, method, confidence and limitation and shall not be treated as infallible.
4. Publication shall avoid exposing a person or critical facility to a specific unreasonable security risk.

Article 35 — Disaster-loss database

1. The Authority shall maintain a standardized database of deaths, missing persons, injuries, displacement, livelihood loss, property and infrastructure damage, service disruption and environmental harm.
2. Data shall be disaggregated where safe and useful and shall distinguish direct, indirect, insured and uninsured loss.
3. Definitions shall align as practicable with African and global reporting standards.
4. Corrections, uncertainty and source limitations shall accompany publication.

Article 36 — Community risk knowledge

1. Risk assessment shall seek reliable local knowledge of drought, flood, water, routes, soils, disease, coast, fire, earthquake effects and coping capacity.
2. Consultation shall occur at times and places accessible to women, pastoralists, fishers, farmers, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities.
3. Sensitive cultural or livelihood knowledge shall not be commercially exploited or published without lawful consent.
4. Local knowledge shall be considered alongside independent scientific testing rather than romanticized or dismissed.

Article 37 — Climate and environmental information

1. Risk assessment shall incorporate observed and projected heat, rainfall, drought, flood, sea level, storm, ecosystem and land-degradation change.
2. Planning shall use multiple credible scenarios and account for uncertainty over the life of an investment.
3. Climate information shall be coordinated with the Environmental Protection and Climate Resilience Act.
4. A claimed uncertainty shall not justify postponing a low-regret measure against serious foreseeable harm.

Article 38 — Health and biological surveillance

1. The Public Health Agency and agricultural authorities shall maintain lawful surveillance for epidemic, zoonotic, crop, livestock, food and vector hazards.
2. Data sharing shall follow public-health, agriculture and privacy law and use only information necessary for the stated purpose.
3. The Authority may integrate aggregate warning information but shall not direct diagnosis, quarantine or product regulation.
4. A material cross-sector biological risk shall trigger joint assessment and preparedness.

Article 39 — Seismic, coastal and marine risk

1. Competent scientific and maritime bodies shall monitor earthquake, volcanic, tsunami, coastal erosion, sea-level, storm, port and marine-pollution risk.
2. Building, port, energy, settlement and evacuation planning shall use current risk information.
3. Massawa, Assab, islands and coastal communities shall have interoperable warning and evacuation arrangements.
4. Offshore operators shall disclose monitoring and emergency information required by maritime, environmental and resource law.

Article 40 — Industrial and technological risk

1. An operator of a prescribed hazardous facility shall assess fire, explosion, chemical, tailings, radiation, dam, transport, cyber and cascading risks.
2. The operator shall disclose an off-site safety summary, coordinate a community warning plan and finance lawful prevention and response duties.
3. Commercial confidentiality shall not conceal a material danger to workers, communities or responders.
4. The Authority shall coordinate emergency planning while sector regulators retain licensing and enforcement.

Article 41 — Critical-infrastructure dependency analysis

1. The Authority shall coordinate analysis of dependencies among energy, water, communications, transport, ports, finance, health, food and government systems.
2. Analysis shall address single points of failure, foreign dependence, spare parts, cyber compromise, fuel, workforce and physical access.
3. Public and private operators shall test alternative arrangements and disclose material residual risk to the competent regulator.
4. Protected technical detail shall remain fully accessible to authorized audit and oversight bodies.

Article 42 — Open data and public access

1. Risk maps, plans, warning thresholds, shelters, routes, preparedness guidance, declarations and public reports shall be freely accessible except for a specific lawful restriction.
2. Data shall use open standards, stable links, version history, accessible formats and major Eritrean languages as practicable.
3. A person may request correction of materially inaccurate information affecting the person or property.
4. National security shall not be invoked generally to conceal environmental or disaster risk.

Article 43 — Personal and sensitive data

1. Personal data used for disaster management shall have lawful purpose, minimization, security, access control, retention and deletion rules.
2. A list of persons needing assistance shall be protected and used only for preparedness, response, family linkage or another consented purpose.
3. Disaster data shall not be repurposed for political surveillance, immigration punishment, taxation, conscription or unrelated law enforcement.
4. The Data Protection and Privacy Act and independent data-protection authority remain applicable.

Article 44 — Remote sensing, drones and sensors

1. Satellite imagery, drones, sensors and mobile data may support mapping, warning, search, damage assessment and delivery under lawful purpose and competent operation.
2. Use shall account for aviation, privacy, security, accuracy, community notice and data retention.
3. Persistent surveillance of persons, homes, protests or migration unrelated to disaster purpose is prohibited.
4. A consequential finding shall receive human verification before coercive or eligibility action.

Article 45 — Artificial intelligence and predictive models

1. Artificial intelligence may assist forecasting, translation, routing, logistics, damage assessment and resource planning under accountable human supervision.
2. A high-impact system shall have documented purpose, validated data, performance testing, uncertainty, bias assessment, cybersecurity, human review and audit logs.
3. No person shall be denied rescue, shelter, food, health care, compensation or return solely by automated output.
4. A proprietary or foreign system shall not prevent independent audit, correction, continuity or protection of Eritrean data.

Article 46 — Research and innovation

1. The Authority may support open research, local engineering, innovation challenges, simulation and responsible partnerships with universities and the diaspora.
2. Publicly financed research shall be published and licensed for public benefit subject to narrow safety and intellectual-property protection.
3. Research involving affected persons shall obtain ethical review, informed consent where required and benefit-sharing appropriate to risk.
4. Experimental technology shall not be deployed on vulnerable communities without safety, accountability and remedy.

CHAPTER IV
RISK REDUCTION, PLANNING AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Article 47 — National disaster-risk strategy

1. The Government shall publish a costed national disaster-risk strategy for a period not exceeding five years.
2. The strategy shall set measurable targets for mortality, affected persons, loss, infrastructure, warnings, local plans, finance and recovery readiness.
3. It shall identify responsible institutions, appropriations, milestones, data baselines and independent review.
4. The National Assembly shall debate progress annually and may require corrective measures through law and appropriation.

Article 48 — National prevention plan

1. The Authority shall coordinate a prevention plan translating priority risks into regulatory, investment, maintenance, ecosystem and public-information measures.
2. The plan shall compare prevention cost with expected loss and identify co-benefits for health, livelihood, environment and development.
3. It shall distinguish immediate low-cost action from capital projects requiring appraisal and appropriation.
4. Failure to implement a high-priority measure shall be reported with reasons and residual risk.

Article 49 — Sector plans

1. Every ministry and prescribed public body shall maintain a disaster-risk and continuity plan integrated with its ordinary programme and budget.
2. The plan shall cover risks created by the institution as well as risks to its service.
3. It shall identify legal powers, essential functions, minimum service, personnel, alternatives, suppliers, data, facilities and recovery priorities.
4. The Authority may assess completeness and interoperability but shall not substitute for sector accountability.

Article 50 — Local plans

1. Each province and county shall approve a public disaster-risk plan after participation by villages, communities, operators and service institutions.
2. The plan shall map hazards, development controls, prevention projects, warning, evacuation, shelters, volunteers, vulnerable persons, resources and mutual aid.
3. It shall account for seasonal mobility and hazards crossing administrative boundaries.
4. National support shall prioritize local governments with high risk and limited capacity rather than reward political alignment.

Article 51 — Risk screening of public decisions

1. A material public investment, land allocation, concession, plan, regulation or service reform shall receive proportionate disaster-risk screening.
2. The screening shall examine lifetime risk, alternatives, maintenance, failure consequences, affected groups and fiscal exposure.
3. Approval shall state accepted residual risk and responsible owner.
4. A public body shall not shift foreseeable risk to a poorer community or future budget without transparent justification.

Article 52 — Land-use and settlement planning

1. Planning law shall prevent or strictly control new settlement and hazardous development in a high-risk location where safer reasonable alternatives exist.
2. Existing residents shall receive risk information, prevention support and lawful options rather than arbitrary eviction.
3. Relocation requires necessity, participation, suitable alternatives, property protection, fair compensation and effective review under land law.
4. Seasonal pastoral use, fishing access and informal tenure shall not be treated as absence merely to clear land.

Article 53 — Building and construction resilience

1. Building and construction authorities shall adopt and enforce risk-based standards for earthquake, fire, flood, heat, wind, accessibility and safe evacuation.
2. Schools, hospitals, shelters, public buildings and critical facilities shall receive prioritized assessment and retrofit.
3. Simplified safe construction guidance and technical assistance shall be available for ordinary households and rural communities.
4. Inspection records and known dangerous public buildings shall not be concealed.

Article 54 — Infrastructure resilience

1. Infrastructure planning shall assess hazard, climate, redundancy, maintenance, interdependency, safe failure, repair access and lifecycle cost.
2. A critical facility shall maintain backup energy, water, communications, data and operating procedures proportionate to risk.
3. Public-private and concession arrangements shall allocate prevention, insurance, response and restoration responsibility expressly.
4. Deferred maintenance creating material risk shall be reported as a fiscal and public-safety liability.

Article 55 — Nature-based and ecosystem measures

1. Risk reduction shall consider watershed restoration, soil conservation, mangroves, wetlands, forests, dunes, floodplains and other ecosystem measures alongside engineered works.
2. A measure shall respect land, water, livelihood, biodiversity and community rights under applicable Acts.
3. Environmental protection shall not be waived merely because a project is labeled disaster reduction.
4. Monitoring shall assess whether a measure reduces or transfers risk.

Article 56 — Drought and food-security risk

1. Agriculture, water, social-protection and local institutions shall maintain objective drought indicators, staged plans, food and livelihood monitoring and anticipatory action.
2. Measures shall protect drinking water, nutrition, livestock, seed, productive assets, markets and the ability of pastoral communities to move lawfully.
3. Strategic reserves and relief shall be governed by transparent rotation, release, procurement, audit and targeting rules.
4. Drought shall be managed as recurring risk rather than only as an appeal after widespread loss.

Article 57 — Flood, storm and drainage risk

1. Competent authorities shall preserve drainage, map flood paths, maintain channels and structures and regulate development that obstructs safe flow.
2. Upstream action shall not transfer unreasonable flood risk downstream or across a boundary.
3. Warnings and evacuation plans shall account for flash floods, urban drainage, coastal surge and remote communities.
4. Post-event repair shall correct design and maintenance failure rather than reproduce it.

Article 58 — Fire and wildfire risk

1. Local governments, forestry authorities, landholders and facility operators shall maintain proportionate fire prevention, detection, access, water, evacuation and mutual-aid arrangements.
2. Prescribed burning or vegetation management shall use scientific, community and occupational safeguards.
3. A high-risk industrial, market, school, hospital or residential facility shall maintain alarms, exits, equipment and trained persons.
4. Fire services shall use common incident, communications, equipment and safety standards.

Article 59 — Public-health prevention

1. Disaster plans shall integrate safe water, sanitation, shelter, nutrition, infection prevention, surveillance, vaccination, mental health and continuity of routine care.
2. The Public Health Agency retains technical leadership for health measures and shall coordinate with the Authority.
3. A disaster-risk decision shall account for secondary health effects of displacement, closure, hunger, interruption of medicine and fear.
4. Health information and measures remain subject to consent, confidentiality, necessity and review under health law.

Article 60 — Education and public awareness

1. Schools, vocational institutions and public campaigns shall provide practical, age-appropriate education on local hazards, first aid, warning, evacuation and prevention.
2. Materials shall be accessible in appropriate languages and formats and shall avoid panic, fatalism and political propaganda.
3. Community exercises shall include schools, health facilities, workplaces, villages and mobile populations as relevant.
4. Training shall evaluate demonstrated competence rather than attendance alone.

Article 61 — Risk transfer and residual risk

1. Government may facilitate insurance, savings, contingency finance, pooled risk and social protection under financial and insurance law.
2. Risk transfer shall not replace prevention, maintenance or responsibility of a risk creator.
3. A public guarantee or subsidy requires appropriation, transparent eligibility and disclosure of contingent liability.
4. Uninsurable and residual risk shall be acknowledged in plans and communicated to affected persons.

CHAPTER V
PREPAREDNESS, EARLY WARNING AND CONTINUITY

Article 62 — National preparedness plan

1. The Authority shall maintain a national preparedness plan covering command, communications, warning, evacuation, shelter, health, logistics, security, assistance and recovery initiation.
2. The plan shall identify hazard-specific annexes, lead institutions, activation thresholds, resources and unmet needs.
3. It shall be reviewed annually and after every significant exercise or event.
4. A public summary shall explain how persons and communities should prepare and obtain assistance.

Article 63 — Contingency planning

1. A contingency plan shall use credible scenarios, defined assumptions, triggers, objectives, responsibilities, decision points and fallback arrangements.
2. It shall address compound events, loss of communications, blocked roads, simultaneous regional needs and prolonged operations.
3. Plans shall identify legal authority before an event and shall not assume extraordinary power.
4. A plan without trained personnel, resources, exercise and maintenance is not sufficient compliance.

Article 64 — Exercises and tests

1. The Authority shall coordinate a national exercise programme including discussion, functional and field exercises proportionate to risk.
2. Critical institutions shall test warning, evacuation, continuity, communications, data recovery, logistics and interagency command.
3. Exercises shall include realistic failure, independent observers, affected-community participation and protection against avoidable harm.
4. An after-action report shall assign corrective action, owner and deadline and track completion publicly where possible.

Article 65 — Multi-hazard early-warning system

1. Eritrea shall maintain an integrated people-centred early-warning system covering major hazards and all areas.
2. The system shall connect risk knowledge, observation, forecasting, decision authority, trusted communication and capacity to act.
3. Warnings shall be timely, specific, actionable, accessible, location-based and communicated through redundant channels.
4. Last-mile delivery to remote, coastal, pastoral, border and disconnected communities is an essential system requirement.

Article 66 — Warning authority and thresholds

1. Each hazard shall have a competent warning authority, published levels, objective thresholds and a procedure for expert judgment where data are incomplete.
2. A warning shall identify hazard, area, timing, expected effects, uncertainty and protective action.
3. Political approval shall not delay an urgent technical warning within delegated authority.
4. A false alarm made reasonably and in good faith does not create liability, but manipulation or reckless suppression shall be investigated.

Article 67 — Alert dissemination

1. Warnings may use radio, television, siren, cell broadcast, telephone, internet, satellite, public address, community messenger, religious and market networks and another reliable means.
2. Communications providers shall transmit an authenticated public warning as prescribed by communications law, with fair compensation where law provides.
3. Messages shall use major Eritrean languages, plain language, disability-accessible formats and recognizable official authentication.
4. The system shall allow correction and all-clear messages and resist impersonation, cyberattack and rumor.

Article 68 — Public warning register

1. The Authority shall preserve each official warning, evidence, approval, content, channels, receipt indicators, correction and outcome.
2. A public register shall permit evaluation without disclosing personal data or a specific sensitive vulnerability.
3. Failure to issue, delay or material error shall receive independent review where serious harm occurred or nearly occurred.
4. Records shall support learning and shall not be altered to protect reputation.

Article 69 — Evacuation planning

1. Local and sector plans shall identify safe routes, transport, assembly points, shelters, traffic control, assistance needs, livestock arrangements and return criteria.
2. Plans shall include hospitals, schools, prisons, care facilities, persons with disabilities, separated families and persons without private transport.
3. Practice shall avoid coercive displacement and protect homes, property, animals and livelihood during absence.
4. A route or shelter shall be verified for the hazard rather than assumed safe.

Article 70 — Emergency shelter preparedness

1. Counties shall identify and inspect temporary shelters for structural safety, water, sanitation, accessibility, ventilation, privacy, protection, health and fire arrangements.
2. Schools shall not be used where a safer suitable facility exists, and education disruption shall be minimized.
3. Management shall include representative participation, complaint channels and prevention of violence and exploitation.
4. A shelter register shall state capacity, condition, ownership, supplies and responsible manager.

Article 71 — Search-and-rescue capacity

1. The Authority shall coordinate national standards and mutual aid for urban, rural, mountain, maritime, flood and collapsed-structure search and rescue.
2. Teams shall have competent command, safety, medical support, communications, identification and equipment maintenance.
3. Maritime and aviation search and rescue remain governed by their sector laws and applicable international obligations.
4. Untrained volunteers shall not be exposed to unreasonable danger and may be assigned safe supporting roles.

Article 72 — Emergency medical preparedness

1. Health authorities shall maintain mass-casualty, ambulance, referral, blood, medicine, laboratory, mortuary and continuity plans.
2. Triage shall follow clinical need and transparent standards without political, financial or social preference.
3. Emergency medical teams shall meet credential, coordination, patient-record and referral requirements.
4. Disaster planning shall preserve ordinary essential care, including maternal, child, chronic, disability and mental-health services.

Article 73 — Logistics and supply systems

1. The Authority shall maintain a logistics system for requests, sourcing, transport, warehousing, cold chain, inventory, delivery, receipt and loss reporting.
2. Pre-positioning shall follow risk, access time, shelf life, local market effect, security and maintenance.
3. Digital tracking shall have offline continuity and shall not exclude a recipient lacking a device or digital identity.
4. Public, donated and humanitarian goods shall remain distinguishable and auditable.

Article 74 — Strategic emergency stockpiles

1. Government may maintain transparent stockpiles of prescribed essential goods under appropriation and sector law.
2. A stockpile shall have an owner, minimum level, quality standard, rotation, location, release authority and audit.
3. Expired, fictitious, diverted or politically reserved stock is a serious control failure.
4. Stockpiling shall support rather than unnecessarily displace functioning local markets and producers.

Article 75 — Emergency communications

1. Public bodies and critical operators shall maintain interoperable voice, data and alert communications with backup power and alternative systems.

2. Spectrum and priority service shall be arranged under communications law before an event.
3. A common operating picture shall distinguish verified fact, report, forecast, request and decision.
4. Communication security shall not prevent necessary information sharing or public accountability.

Article 76 — Continuity of government

1. Constitutional institutions shall maintain lawful succession, alternate premises, secure records, communications, delegated authority and essential service plans.
2. Continuity arrangements shall preserve separation of powers, legislative oversight, courts, audit and public access.
3. A continuity plan shall not secretly transfer legislative, judicial or emergency power.
4. Activation and termination shall be recorded and reported to the National Assembly.

Article 77 — Workplace and private-operator preparedness

1. A prescribed workplace or operator shall maintain a proportionate emergency, evacuation, continuity and worker-safety plan under labour and sector law.
2. Workers shall receive information, training, protective equipment and authority to withdraw from imminent serious danger.
3. Contractors, temporary workers and visitors shall be included.
4. The Authority may issue model guidance while labour and sector inspectors retain enforcement powers.

Article 78 — Volunteer preparedness

1. The Authority and local governments may register, train and organize voluntary community emergency teams.
2. Registration shall state competence, role, supervision, insurance, equipment, conduct and deployment limits.
3. Volunteering shall be genuinely voluntary and shall not substitute indefinite unpaid labour or national service.
4. A volunteer may decline unsafe or unlawful deployment without penalty.

Article 79 — Preparedness audit

1. The Authority shall conduct risk-based readiness audits of plans, centres, stockpiles, warnings, shelters, communications and critical services.
2. A serious deficiency shall receive a written corrective direction within delegated authority or referral to the competent regulator.
3. The audited institution shall respond with action, resources and deadlines.
4. Unresolved high risk shall be reported to the President, National Assembly and public to the extent safety permits.

CHAPTER VI
RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Article 80 — Duty to act within ordinary authority

1. A competent public body shall act promptly within ordinary statutory authority when disaster risk or urgent harm arises.
2. No declaration is required to issue a lawful warning, rescue a person, provide emergency care, protect a facility or request voluntary assistance.
3. Action shall be coordinated and recorded as soon as circumstances permit.
4. Delay solely to await political ceremony or formal classification is prohibited where life is at risk.

Article 81 — Operational activation

1. The Director-General may activate national coordination at monitoring, partial or full level according to published criteria.
2. Activation shall state event, area, level, objectives, lead institutions, reporting and review time.
3. It does not create a coercive power or constitutional state of emergency.
4. The level shall be reduced or terminated when need ends.

Article 82 — Incident management

1. Every significant response shall establish an incident commander or coordinating official with written authority and identifiable operational period.
2. The command structure shall define safety, operations, planning, logistics, finance, public information and liaison functions as needed.
3. Objectives and decisions shall be recorded and communicated to participating institutions.
4. Transfer of command shall include a formal briefing, records and public notice where material.

Article 83 — Lead institution and unified coordination

1. The institution with lawful technical mandate leads its specialized function and participates in unified coordination for shared objectives.
2. Unified coordination does not merge police, military, health, humanitarian or regulatory legal powers.
3. A conflict of command shall be escalated immediately without stopping necessary protective action.
4. The Authority shall document resolution and recommend later institutional correction.

Article 84 — Requests for assistance

1. A local or sector institution shall request additional assistance when expected need exceeds available safe capacity.

2. A request shall identify need, location, urgency, quantity, recipient, delivery point and local contact as practicable.
3. The receiving coordination centre shall acknowledge, prioritize, source and track the request transparently.
4. Inability to complete formal documentation shall not delay life-saving assistance, but records shall be completed later.

Article 85 — Public information during response

1. The incident authority shall provide timely, accurate and accessible information on hazard, protective action, assistance, services, uncertainty and rumor correction.
2. Communication shall distinguish verified fact, forecast, precaution and unknown information.
3. Officials shall admit material error promptly and issue correction through the same or broader channels.
4. Criticism, journalism and independent scientific communication shall not be suppressed because they differ from official messaging.

Article 86 — Life-saving rescue and access

1. Responders may enter a place without prior consent only where reasonably necessary to save life or prevent imminent serious harm under applicable law.
2. Entry and interference shall be limited to the emergency, recorded and followed by notice where practicable.
3. Property shall be protected from unnecessary damage, theft and occupation.
4. A dispute about later access or compensation shall not obstruct immediate rescue but remains reviewable.

Article 87 — Evacuation during response

1. Authorities shall first use warning, information, assistance and voluntary evacuation.
2. A compulsory evacuation requires express statutory authority, imminent serious risk, a defined area and period, safe destination, transport and protection of those unable to comply.
3. Force shall be a last resort, proportionate and not used to punish refusal or permanently remove a community.
4. The decision shall receive prompt judicial review on application and periodic administrative review.

Article 88 — Shelter and site management

1. A temporary shelter or displacement site shall be civilian, safe, accessible and managed with representative participation.
2. Residents retain freedom, privacy, family life, complaint, information and reasonable movement subject only to specific lawful safety limits.

3. A shelter shall not become a detention, political-registration, intelligence-recruitment or forced-labour site.
4. Management shall publish services, rules, distributions, missing-person contacts and closure or return plans.

Article 89 — Relief assessment and targeting

1. Needs shall be assessed promptly through transparent indicators and direct participation of affected persons.
2. Targeting shall consider severity, vulnerability, household composition, disability, displacement, livelihood and access barriers.
3. A digital system shall allow assisted, paper and community-verified alternatives and correction.
4. Exclusion error, duplication and diversion shall be monitored without imposing disproportionate proof burdens.

Article 90 — Forms of assistance

1. Assistance may include rescue, food, water, shelter, health care, sanitation, protection, information, transport, cash, voucher, livelihood, legal and psychosocial support.
2. The form shall reflect need, markets, safety, dignity, choice, inflation, gender and delivery feasibility.
3. Cash or digital payment shall not be mandatory where markets, connectivity, identity or safety are inadequate.
4. Public assistance is not a loan unless a law and informed written terms clearly provide otherwise.

Article 91 — Health and public-health response

1. Health authorities lead clinical and public-health measures under the Public Health and Health Services Act.
2. The Authority shall support coordination of transport, logistics, shelter, water, communication and intersectoral consequences.
3. Isolation, quarantine, testing, treatment and health-data use require health-law authority and safeguards.
4. A disaster declaration alone does not create a health coercive power.

Article 92 — Police role

1. The Police Service shall protect life and property, facilitate evacuation and aid, preserve public peace and investigate crime under the Police Service Act.
2. Police shall remain identifiable, proportionate, accountable and under civilian law.
3. Relief distribution, protest, migration or desperation shall not be criminalized merely because disaster exists.
4. Police intelligence or force shall not replace community communication and humanitarian access.

Article 93 — Defence Forces assistance

1. A competent civil authority may request Defence Forces logistics, engineering, medical, transport, rescue or communications assistance when civilian capacity is insufficient.
2. The request shall define civil objective, duration, command relationship, force limits, cost and demobilization under the Defence Forces Act.
3. Civilian authorities retain policy and relief control, and military assistance does not create ordinary police power.
4. Deployment shall end when civilian capacity is reasonably restored.

Article 94 — Protection of critical services

1. Critical-service operators shall activate continuity and restoration plans and share timely outage and dependency information.
2. Priority restoration shall follow life, health, water, sanitation, communications, shelter, food and equitable community need.
3. An operator shall not exploit scarcity, discriminate or conceal a preventable failure.
4. Regulators retain powers over service, tariff, safety and consumer protection.

Article 95 — Humanitarian access

1. Impartial humanitarian personnel and goods shall receive timely access to affected persons subject only to necessary, proportionate and temporary safety control.
2. A restriction shall state legal authority, specific risk, area, duration, alternative and review.
3. Registration, customs, visa or movement procedure shall be expedited without abandoning reasonable identity and safety controls.
4. Access shall not be conditioned on political endorsement, intelligence cooperation or surrender of beneficiary data beyond law.

Article 96 — Journalists and public observers

1. Journalists and lawful observers may report disaster conditions, response, aid and public expenditure subject to specific safety rules applicable without viewpoint discrimination.
2. Authorities may establish a narrowly tailored danger perimeter but shall provide safe access or information alternatives.
3. Equipment, footage or source material shall not be seized or deleted without lawful authority.
4. False official information and intimidation of reporters shall be investigated.

Article 97 — Foreign response teams

1. A foreign urban-search, medical, fire, aviation, maritime, engineering or other response team may operate under written acceptance and Eritrean coordination.
2. Credential recognition, equipment entry, communications, liability, data, standards, duration and demobilization shall be stated.

3. Foreign personnel possess no police, military, intelligence, detention or immunity power except under an Assembly Act or lawfully ratified treaty.
4. An international team shall respect Eritrean law, humanitarian principles, affected persons and local professional leadership.

Article 98 — Resource and assistance tracking

1. Every material request, offer, allocation, dispatch, receipt, distribution, transfer and loss shall be recorded in an interoperable tracking system.
2. Urgency may simplify prior documentation but not eliminate responsible custody or later reconciliation.
3. A public dashboard shall show aggregate resources, destinations and delivery status without endangering recipients.
4. Unmatched, duplicate, idle or diverted resources shall be corrected and investigated.

Article 99 — Missing persons and family links

1. Police, health, local and humanitarian institutions shall maintain coordinated procedures to register missing persons, trace family, identify persons and reunite safely.
2. Information shall be accurate, confidential, interoperable and not used for unrelated coercive purposes.
3. Children and dependent persons shall receive best-interest assessment and safeguards against trafficking or false claim.
4. Families shall receive timely information and an effective means to correct records.

Article 100 — Management of the dead

1. The dead shall be recovered, documented, identified, preserved, treated with dignity and returned to family according to health and criminal procedure law.
2. Mass burial or cremation shall not occur for administrative convenience and shall preserve future identification where unavoidable.
3. Families shall receive truthful information, cultural and religious respect and documentation of death and burial place.
4. Disaster status shall not conceal an unlawful death or prevent independent investigation.

Article 101 — Animals, livestock and livelihoods

1. Response shall consider rescue, evacuation, feed, water, veterinary care, disease control and safe carcass management for animals and livestock.
2. Pastoral plans shall preserve mobility, water access, grazing, markets and reciprocal drought arrangements where safe.
3. Assistance shall protect tools, seed, boats, nets, livestock and other productive assets where practicable.
4. Animal-health measures remain governed by agriculture and public-health law.

Article 102 — Demobilization and transition to recovery

1. The incident authority shall establish demobilization criteria, resource return, personnel welfare, unresolved-risk transfer and recovery handover.
2. Temporary powers, contracts, sites and data collections shall end or transfer lawfully when operational need ends.
3. Responders shall receive rest, health, psychosocial and occupational follow-up proportionate to exposure.
4. A preliminary public report shall be issued within thirty days after significant response ends.

CHAPTER VII
DISASTER DECLARATIONS AND TEMPORARY MEASURES

Article 103 — Purpose of a disaster declaration

1. A disaster declaration may coordinate institutions, activate contingency finance and authorize only temporary measures expressly stated in this Chapter.
2. It shall be used where ordinary coordination and resources are materially insufficient, not merely to signal concern or attract publicity.
3. The declaration shall be evidence-based, geographically and temporally limited and subject to legislative and judicial oversight.
4. It is distinct from a constitutional state of emergency.

Article 104 — Local disaster declaration

1. A provincial council may declare a provincial disaster, and a county council may declare a county disaster, on written technical advice where local capacity requires exceptional coordination.
2. The declaration shall identify event, area, evidence, measures, resources, duration and review.
3. It shall be notified immediately to the Authority and published by available means.
4. A local declaration cannot authorize a national power, constitutional rights suspension or expenditure outside lawful local finance.

Article 105 — National disaster declaration

1. The President may declare a national disaster on written recommendation of the Council where effects exceed or seriously threaten national or multiple provincial capacity.
2. The declaration shall identify evidence, area, lead institutions, activated powers, finance, safeguards and duration.
3. It shall be published immediately in the Gazette and transmitted to the National Assembly within two days.
4. The President may include an affected part of Eritrea rather than the entire State.

Article 106 — Duration and renewal

1. A disaster declaration expires after thirty days unless renewed through the same evidence and publication process.
2. A renewal shall explain continuing necessity, measures used, rights effects, expenditure, unmet need and exit conditions.
3. A declaration continuing beyond ninety days requires approval by resolution of the National Assembly at intervals not exceeding sixty days.
4. Expiry does not invalidate completed lawful action but ends authority for new exceptional measures.

Article 107 — Revocation and narrowing

1. The declaring authority shall revoke or narrow a declaration when its grounds or geographic scope diminish.
2. The National Assembly may revoke or narrow a national declaration by resolution.
3. A court may set aside, suspend or narrow an unlawful declaration or measure.
4. Revocation shall address transition, contracts, data, property, assistance and unresolved claims.

Article 108 — National Assembly oversight

1. The responsible minister shall report promptly to the National Assembly on evidence, measures, finance, procurement, rights, assistance and expected duration.
2. The Assembly may summon officials, require records, approve finance, recommend correction and terminate authority within its constitutional powers.
3. A classified annex shall be narrowly used and available to the competent committee and Auditor General.
4. Failure of the Assembly to sit does not extend a statutory declaration beyond its expiry.

Article 109 — Schedule of activated measures

1. A declaration shall list each exceptional measure activated and its statutory basis.
2. A measure not listed remains unavailable unless later added by a published amendment satisfying the same requirements.
3. The schedule shall name responsible decision-maker, area, duration, safeguards, records and review.
4. A general phrase such as all necessary measures does not grant authority.

Article 110 — Temporary coordination directions

1. The Director-General may issue a written direction necessary to coordinate public institutions during a declared disaster within their existing powers.
2. The direction may set reporting, liaison, priority, shared facility, logistics and timing arrangements.

3. It shall not direct a judicial decision, police arrest, clinical judgment, military operation, expenditure without authority or regulator's adjudication.
4. A disputed direction shall receive urgent ministerial and, if needed, judicial review without delaying safe interim coordination.

Article 111 — Restricted danger areas

1. A competent authority may establish a temporary restricted danger area only where presence creates a specific imminent risk or materially obstructs rescue.
2. The order shall define boundary, reason, duration, permitted persons, access route and review and shall be visibly communicated.
3. Residents, owners, journalists, humanitarian personnel and essential workers shall receive reasonable access or alternative arrangements consistent with safety.
4. A restriction shall not conceal misconduct, prevent aid or suppress reporting.

Article 112 — Temporary use of property

1. During a declared disaster, a court may authorize temporary use of land, building, vehicle, equipment or supply where immediately necessary and not reasonably available by agreement.
2. Where delay would threaten life, a designated senior official may issue a written temporary order subject to court confirmation within forty-eight hours.
3. Use shall be limited, inventoried, protected, returned and accompanied by prompt fair compensation for loss under Article 23 of the Constitution and the Land Act.
4. A home, livelihood asset, media facility, humanitarian asset or place of worship requires heightened necessity and feasible alternative assessment.

Article 113 — Emergency acquisition of goods and services

1. A competent public body may acquire urgently required goods and services through emergency procurement under the Public Procurement Act.
2. Competition may be shortened only to the extent delay creates material harm, and price, supplier, beneficial owner, quantity and delivery shall be recorded.
3. Direct procurement shall receive prompt independent review and publication.
4. A disaster declaration does not authorize confiscation, forced sale or payment outside the Treasury.

Article 114 — Movement and transport measures

1. A temporary routing, traffic, port, airport or transport measure requires the authority of transport, maritime, aviation, police, health or another applicable Act.
2. The measure shall protect evacuation, rescue, essential supply and infrastructure and shall use the least restrictive feasible route.
3. It shall include exceptions for urgent health, humanitarian, family and livelihood need.
4. A general exit visa, migration punishment or indefinite internal movement restriction cannot be created under this Act.

Article 115 — Market and price measures

1. Scarcity, deceptive trade, hoarding, collusion and abusive pricing remain governed by the Competition and Consumer Protection Act and sector law.
2. A temporary price, rationing or distribution measure requires the specific statutory conditions and safeguards in the competent Act.
3. The Authority may supply market and needs information but shall not set prices by coordination direction.
4. Measures shall preserve legitimate supply incentives and shall be reviewed for shortage, corruption and unequal effect.

Article 116 — No censorship or communications shutdown

1. A declaration under this Act does not authorize censorship, internet shutdown, blanket communications interception or suppression of criticism.
2. A narrowly necessary technical interruption to protect life or system integrity must rest on communications law, be time-limited and preserve emergency access.
3. Government shall communicate uncertainty and correct dangerous misinformation through evidence and lawful public information.
4. Journalism, debate, scientific disagreement and requests for assistance are not emergency offences.

Article 117 — No detention or forced labour

1. A declaration under this Act does not authorize detention, internment, secret custody, compulsory national service or forced labour.
2. A lawful evacuation or health measure shall not be converted into punitive custody.
3. Work required from a public employee remains governed by employment law, safety and fair compensation.
4. Community and humanitarian work shall be voluntary except a narrow civic duty expressly established by an Assembly Act consistently with the Constitution.

Article 118 — Records of temporary measures

1. Every temporary order shall record authority, evidence, issuer, person or property affected, time, duration, action, cost and review.
2. Oral action necessary to save life shall be memorialized as soon as practicable.
3. Records shall be preserved for affected-person access, audit, court review and public reporting subject to lawful privacy.
4. Missing records create an adverse accountability inference where the responsible authority had capacity to create them.

Article 119 — Judicial review

1. A person or public-interest body directly affected may seek urgent review of a declaration, restriction, evacuation, property use, exclusion or other measure.
2. The court may review law, evidence, necessity, proportionality, discrimination, procedure and duration.
3. It may suspend, narrow, set aside, declare rights, order access or return, preserve evidence and award compensation or another effective remedy.
4. Secrecy shall be managed through narrow protected procedure and shall not extinguish jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VIII
PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Article 120 — Humanity and dignity

1. Every affected person shall be treated as a rights-holder and participant, not merely a recipient or security concern.
2. Assistance shall protect life, bodily integrity, dignity, autonomy, family and culturally appropriate practice.
3. Photographing, displaying or publicizing suffering for propaganda, fundraising or humiliation without lawful basis is prohibited.
4. A person's poverty, displacement or dependence shall not be exploited for labour, sex, political activity or information.

Article 121 — Participation and information

1. Affected persons shall receive timely information on risk, eligibility, services, decisions, complaint, return and recovery in accessible language and format.
2. Women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities, pastoralists, fishers and displaced persons shall participate meaningfully in decisions affecting them.
3. Consultation shall not delay immediate life-saving action but shall begin as soon as practicable.
4. Feedback and disagreement shall be recorded and answered with reasons.

Article 122 — Protection of children

1. The best interests, survival, development, participation and family unity of the child shall be primary considerations.
2. Unaccompanied or separated children shall receive prompt registration, safe care, tracing, qualified guardianship and protection from adoption or removal without lawful process.
3. Education, nutrition, health, play and protection from violence, recruitment, trafficking and exploitation shall be maintained.
4. Child data and images shall receive heightened confidentiality.

Article 123 — Women and gender-based violence

1. Planning and assistance shall account for unequal care burdens, pregnancy, reproductive health, safety, property access, documentation and livelihood effects.
2. Shelters, distributions, sanitation, lighting and complaint systems shall reduce sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation.
3. Survivors shall receive confidential health, psychosocial, legal and protection services without compulsory public disclosure.
4. Women shall participate in leadership and monitoring of response and recovery.

Article 124 — Persons with disabilities and older persons

1. Warnings, transport, shelters, health care, communication, distributions and complaints shall be accessible and provide reasonable accommodation.
2. Planning shall involve organizations and persons with lived experience and shall not rely solely on institutional lists.
3. A support person, assistive device, medicine or service animal shall remain with the person where safe.
4. Age or disability shall not justify abandonment, segregated inferior aid or automatic denial of rescue and treatment.

Article 125 — Pastoral, nomadic and remote communities

1. Warning, assessment and assistance shall account for mobility, seasonal presence, livestock, water, grazing, market routes and cross-boundary reciprocal arrangements.
2. Lack of fixed address, parcel title, telephone, digital identity or continuous residence shall not defeat eligibility.
3. Response shall not compel sedentarization or permanently close a migration route without land-law authority, participation and suitable alternative.
4. Mobile services, radio, community networks, satellite information and flexible delivery shall be used where appropriate.

Article 126 — Internally displaced persons

1. A person displaced within Eritrea retains constitutional rights, nationality, property interests, documentation, family unity and access to services.
2. Displacement shall be prevented where safe alternatives exist and shall last no longer than necessary.
3. Return, local integration or relocation shall be voluntary, informed, safe and dignified and shall not be conditioned on surrender of property claims.
4. Camp closure shall follow consultation, service continuity and an effective remedy.

Article 127 — Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

1. Disaster assistance shall be provided by need without discrimination based on nationality or migration status.

2. Refugees and asylum seekers retain non-refoulement, protection and procedure under immigration, asylum and applicable international law.
3. Emergency registration and aid information shall not be used for unrelated deportation or punishment.
4. Cross-border evacuation, return and family reunion shall use consent, safety, documentation and competent international cooperation.

Article 128 — Family unity and documentation

1. Authorities shall prevent avoidable family separation and facilitate tracing, communication and reunification.
2. Loss of identity, civil-status, land, education or health documents shall be remedied through simplified lawful replacement without unreasonable fee.
3. A temporary disaster record is evidence subject to verification and shall not permanently alter nationality, parentage or property by administrative convenience.
4. Fraud control shall be proportionate and shall not deny urgent assistance.

Article 129 — Housing, land and property protection

1. Authorities shall record occupancy and property before evacuation or demolition where practicable and protect abandoned areas from unlawful seizure.
2. A disaster does not render land vacant, terminate community or pastoral rights or validate unauthorized occupation.
3. Repair, return, restitution, replacement and compensation shall follow the Land Act and Civil Code.
4. Women, heirs, tenants, informal holders and seasonal users shall have accessible claim procedures.

Article 130 — Prevention of exploitation and trafficking

1. Response institutions shall assess and prevent trafficking, child removal, forced labour, sexual exploitation, aid-for-favour demands, extortion and fraudulent recruitment.
2. Personnel shall follow conduct, reporting, investigation and survivor-protection standards.
3. A complaint shall be receivable confidentially outside the alleged perpetrator's organization.
4. Procurement and assistance partners shall disclose safeguarding systems and material allegations.

Article 131 — Protection of personal information

1. Beneficiary registration shall collect only information necessary for assistance, accountability and protection.
2. Consent shall be meaningful where processing is optional, and refusal of an unnecessary disclosure shall not deny aid.
3. Biometric registration requires express legal authority, necessity, alternative access, security, retention limits and independent review.

4. Public lists shall not expose address, health, family, protection or financial details.

Article 132 — Complaints and community accountability

1. Every major assistance programme and site shall provide accessible, confidential and independent complaint channels.
2. A complaint may concern exclusion, quality, abuse, discrimination, corruption, privacy, property, conduct or unsafe return.
3. Urgent protection matters shall receive immediate action and all complaints shall receive tracking and reasoned outcome.
4. Retaliation, aid withdrawal or intelligence collection because of complaint is prohibited.

Article 133 — Protection of humanitarian and response personnel

1. Humanitarian, medical, fire, rescue, utility and volunteer personnel shall be respected and protected while performing lawful duties.
2. Deliberate attack, obstruction, theft, impersonation or misuse of protected emblem shall be investigated under criminal law.
3. Employers shall provide security assessment, equipment, rest, health, insurance and incident support proportionate to risk.
4. Protection shall not be conditioned on political loyalty or intelligence cooperation.

CHAPTER IX
RECOVERY, RECONSTRUCTION AND RESILIENCE

Article 134 — Recovery begins during response

1. Recovery planning shall begin during response with participation of affected communities and institutions.
2. Immediate restoration shall preserve future safer options and shall not entrench a temporary camp, unsafe repair or opaque contract.
3. The incident authority shall identify a recovery lead, information handover and urgent livelihood and service priorities.
4. Response finance and records shall remain traceable into recovery.

Article 135 — Post-disaster needs assessment

1. Government shall coordinate a transparent assessment of human, social, economic, infrastructure, environmental, cultural and fiscal effects after a major disaster.
2. The assessment shall distinguish verified loss, estimate, pre-existing deficit, private responsibility and proposed public support.
3. Affected persons, local governments, professionals, businesses and civil society shall participate.
4. Methods, uncertainty and data shall be published except for lawful privacy and security.

Article 136 — Recovery framework

1. A major recovery shall have a public framework stating objectives, geography, programmes, rights, cost, finance, procurement, environmental safeguards, milestones and responsible institutions.
2. The framework shall be approved through ordinary planning and appropriation processes as soon as practicable.
3. It shall identify immediate, medium and long-term action and arrangements for completion and institutional handover.
4. Material revision shall receive public reasons and budget reconciliation.

Article 137 — Build back better

1. Repair and reconstruction shall reduce foreseeable risk, improve accessibility, address climate and maintenance and comply with current lawful standards.
2. A decision to restore in place shall assess whether residual risk is acceptable and can be managed fairly.
3. Temporary shelter shall not substitute indefinitely for durable housing and services.
4. Betterment shall be proportionate and shall not use safety standards to dispossess poorer households without assistance.

Article 138 — Community-led recovery

1. Affected communities shall influence priorities, design, beneficiary criteria, location, monitoring and completion.
2. Government shall provide technical and financial support for lawful household, cooperative, village and local-government recovery where effective.
3. Community contracting shall use transparent simplified procurement, fair labour and audit.
4. Participation shall include those displaced, renting, mobile or temporarily absent.

Article 139 — Return, relocation and resettlement

1. Return is preferred where safe and chosen, but a person shall receive accurate risk and service information and genuine alternatives.
2. Relocation requires land-law authority, informed participation, suitable land, housing, livelihood, services, community continuity and fair compensation.
3. No person shall be moved permanently through a temporary evacuation order.
4. A resettlement site shall not expose residents to a different material hazard or unsustainable debt.

Article 140 — Livelihood and economic recovery

1. Recovery shall support rapid restoration of agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries, microenterprise, wage work, markets, transport and financial access.
2. Support may include grants, inputs, tools, temporary work, credit facilitation, insurance settlement and market repair under transparent criteria.

3. Public programmes shall not crowd out viable local producers or create political patronage.
4. Women, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced persons and informal operators shall have equitable access.

Article 141 — Public services and infrastructure

1. Recovery shall prioritize safe water, sanitation, health, education, energy, communications, transport, justice and administrative services.
2. Reconstruction shall use lawful appraisal, design, land, environmental, procurement, maintenance and audit procedures.
3. Emergency waiver shall not persist after the urgent necessity ends.
4. A completed asset shall have an owner, operating budget, maintenance plan and public performance information.

Article 142 — Environmental and cultural recovery

1. Recovery shall assess debris, pollution, waste, erosion, habitat, water, coast, forests and hazardous materials and provide safe management and restoration.
2. Cultural heritage, archives, sacred places and community memory shall be protected with competent institutions and communities.
3. Debris reuse and recycling shall be encouraged where safe and economically sound.
4. Reconstruction shall not use disaster status to avoid environmental assessment or heritage law.

Article 143 — Social protection and psychosocial recovery

1. Social-protection systems shall provide timely and transparent support for bereavement, disability, displacement, loss of livelihood and care burdens.
2. Mental-health and psychosocial support shall be voluntary, confidential, culturally appropriate and integrated with community and health services.
3. Assistance shall support recovery of autonomy and shall not create arbitrary indefinite dependency.
4. A person without family, documentation or digital access shall receive an accessible application route.

Article 144 — Recovery monitoring and closure

1. Each recovery programme shall publish outputs, expenditure, beneficiary reach, complaints, delays, risks and independent verification.
2. The Auditor General shall audit material public and donated funds and assets.
3. Closure requires completion assessment, transfer of unresolved obligations, records preservation and affected-community consultation.
4. A final report shall compare outcomes with pre-disaster conditions and risk-reduction objectives.

CHAPTER X
FINANCE, PROCUREMENT, DONATIONS AND INSURANCE

Article 145 — Disaster Risk Management Fund

1. A Disaster Risk Management Fund is established within the Treasury as a public fund governed by the Public Finance Management Act.
2. The Fund may receive appropriations, lawful grants, donations, insurance proceeds and recoveries.
3. Money shall be used only for prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and administration authorized by appropriation and this Act.
4. The Fund shall not maintain a secret, foreign, party or extra-budgetary account.

Article 146 — Annual and contingency appropriations

1. The annual budget shall provide for ordinary risk reduction and a transparent contingency based on the national risk and fiscal-risk assessments.
2. Contingency release shall identify event, purpose, amount, recipient, procurement and reporting.
3. A transfer or supplementary appropriation shall follow constitutional and public-finance procedure.
4. Failure to budget for a recurring known risk shall be disclosed and addressed in fiscal planning.

Article 147 — Emergency expenditure

1. Emergency expenditure may use expedited authorization only under the Public Finance Management Act and shall remain necessary, traceable and within lawful limits.
2. The accounting officer shall preserve invoices, delivery, recipient, stock and payment records or document why a record could not then be obtained.
3. Expenditure shall be reconciled promptly and reported to the Treasury, Auditor General and National Assembly.
4. Urgency does not excuse personal enrichment, party expenditure, fictitious delivery or concealment.

Article 148 — Emergency procurement

1. Emergency procurement shall be limited to goods, works and services whose delay would create material disaster harm.
2. Competition, market testing, framework agreements and prequalified suppliers shall be used to the maximum practicable extent.
3. Award, price, quantity, supplier, beneficial owner, delivery and exception reasons shall be published promptly.
4. Contract amendment, advance payment and direct award shall receive enhanced audit and conflict review.

Article 149 — Donations and appeals

1. A public appeal shall state purpose, administrator, account, eligible use, cost, reporting and treatment of surplus.
2. Cash and in-kind donations shall be recorded, valued, safeguarded, allocated by need and independently audited.
3. An unsolicited donation may be declined where unsafe, unsuitable, excessively costly, politically conditioned or harmful to local markets.
4. A public officer shall not direct a donation to a private, party or personal account.

Article 150 — International assistance and grants

1. International assistance shall be accepted through lawful foreign-relations, treaty, budget, procurement and audit procedures proportionate to urgency.
2. Terms concerning data, procurement, immunity, personnel, intellectual property, dispute, equipment and residual obligations shall be recorded.
3. A donor condition shall not require discrimination, political activity, unlawful secrecy or transfer of sovereign authority.
4. The Aid Coordination Office and Authority shall publish aggregate commitments, receipts, uses and unmet gaps.

Article 151 — Risk financing and insurance

1. The Treasury shall develop a disaster-risk financing strategy combining reserves, contingency, insurance, contingent credit and lawful external assistance.
2. The strategy shall model frequency, severity, timing, basis risk, currency, debt and fiscal sustainability.
3. A sovereign or public insurance arrangement requires transparent procurement, legal review, affordability and disclosure of coverage and exclusions.
4. Payout shall be appropriated and audited and shall not determine individual eligibility by itself.

Article 152 — Public grants to local governments

1. National grants may support local risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery according to objective risk, capacity and performance criteria.
2. Conditions shall be lawful, proportionate, published and accompanied by technical assistance.
3. Urgent advance funding shall be reconciled without imposing impossible administrative barriers during response.
4. Political affiliation or voting history shall not affect allocation.

Article 153 — Financial assistance to persons

1. A public compensation, grant, cash transfer, loan or guarantee programme shall state eligibility, amount, evidence, appeal, funding and duration.

2. Eligibility shall use reasonable proof and allow alternative evidence where records were destroyed or tenure is informal.
3. A consequential denial shall provide reasons and human review.
4. Duplicate benefits may be coordinated fairly but urgent subsistence shall not be delayed by unresolved insurer or liability disputes.

Article 154 — Audit and public dashboard

1. The Auditor General has complete access to disaster funds, contracts, donations, stock, property, foreign assistance and implementing entities.
2. The Treasury and Authority shall publish a regularly updated dashboard of authorization, commitment, payment, procurement, delivery and balance.
3. Personal data and specific security risk may be protected without obscuring recipient category, supplier, location and value.
4. Material control failure shall be reported immediately and followed through recovery, discipline or prosecution.

Article 155 — Recovery of loss and private liability

1. Public disaster expenditure does not release a person from civil, regulatory or criminal liability for causing or aggravating harm.
2. Government may recover reasonable response and restoration cost from a responsible person as sector and civil law permit.
3. Recovery shall consider causation, fault, capacity, insurance and public interest and shall receive fair process.
4. A community or household shall not be charged merely for receiving rescue or essential humanitarian assistance.

CHAPTER XI
COMMUNITY, CIVIL SOCIETY, BUSINESS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Article 156 — Whole-of-society responsibility

1. Disaster resilience requires lawful contributions from public institutions, communities, households, civil society, business, professions, academia, media and the diaspora.
2. Participation shall be based on clear roles, competence, consent and accountability.
3. Government retains constitutional responsibility and shall not shift an unfunded public duty onto unpaid communities.
4. Private or community initiative shall not be obstructed merely to preserve official visibility or control.

Article 157 — Community organizations

1. A lawful association, religious body, cooperative, professional group or customary institution may prepare, warn, assist and recover within its competence.

2. Public coordination shall be transparent and nondiscriminatory and shall respect organizational independence.
3. Access to public resources requires proportionate agreement, accounting and safeguarding.
4. Community action shall not impose coercion, discrimination or unreviewable punishment.

Article 158 — Faith and cultural institutions

1. Faith and cultural institutions may provide trusted warnings, shelter, care, burial support, volunteers and reconciliation without discrimination.
2. Public partnership shall not privilege or suppress a religion and shall not require religious participation by a recipient.
3. A place of worship used as shelter remains protected and shall be restored promptly.
4. Clergy and community leaders shall not be compelled to perform intelligence or political functions.

Article 159 — Business continuity and mutual aid

1. Business associations and operators may establish lawful mutual-aid, supplier, logistics, communications and continuity arrangements.
2. Critical suppliers shall communicate material capacity and disruption honestly and avoid collusion and discriminatory withholding.
3. A private resource remains voluntary unless lawfully contracted or temporarily used under this Act with compensation.
4. Participation in response does not grant market privilege after the disaster.

Article 160 — Professional and academic support

1. Engineers, health professionals, lawyers, scientists, logisticians, translators and other professionals may support assessments, standards, operations and recovery within competence.
2. Emergency credential recognition shall be temporary, verified and supervised and shall protect the public.
3. Professional independence and duty to report unsafe or unlawful action shall be respected.
4. Public universities shall support research, training and independent evaluation subject to academic freedom and ethics.

Article 161 — Diaspora participation

1. Diaspora Eritreans may contribute expertise, finance, technology, logistics, advocacy and partnerships through transparent and voluntary channels.
2. Government shall publish trusted donation, credential, procurement and project information and protect contributors from political coercion or discriminatory taxation.
3. A diaspora professional may receive simplified temporary recognition while meeting safety and accountability requirements.
4. Contribution creates no political preference, procurement entitlement or control over affected communities.

Article 162 — Cross-border and regional risk

1. Eritrea shall cooperate with neighbouring States, the African Union, regional bodies and the United Nations on warning, drought, disease, locust, fire, marine, seismic, transport, displacement and humanitarian risk.
2. Cooperation shall respect sovereignty, peaceful relations, human rights, refugee protection and lawfully ratified obligations.
3. Operational information shall be shared to the extent necessary with security, privacy and reciprocity safeguards.
4. A border community and local government may support a limited reciprocal arrangement within delegated authority and national foreign-relations policy.

Article 163 — Mutual assistance agreements

1. A continuing international mutual-assistance agreement shall state activation, command, standards, personnel, customs, cost, liability, information, equipment, duration and dispute arrangements.
2. An agreement creating international obligation shall comply with the Treaty-Making Act.
3. No agreement may authorize a foreign base, police power, military deployment, detention or permanent asset transfer without the Assembly authority required by law.
4. A public summary and full oversight access shall be maintained.

Article 164 — Public-private technology partnerships

1. A technology partnership for warning, mapping, identity, payments, communications or logistics shall define public purpose, data, ownership, interoperability, security, continuity, cost and exit.
2. Procurement shall avoid vendor lock-in, hidden surveillance, exploitative data use and unavailable maintenance.
3. Essential capability shall have workable offline or alternative continuity.
4. Source code, models and trade secrets may receive lawful protection without defeating safety testing or public audit.

Article 165 — Recognition and learning

1. Government may recognize exceptional service, innovation and community leadership through transparent, nonpartisan criteria.
2. Recognition shall not substitute fair pay, injury compensation, veteran status or another legal entitlement.
3. Failure and near-miss reporting made in good faith shall be encouraged and protected.
4. Learning shall focus on system correction while preserving accountability for intentional or reckless misconduct.

CHAPTER XII
ACCOUNTABILITY, COMPLAINTS AND REMEDIES

Article 166 — Administrative justice

1. A decision affecting assistance, access, property, movement, relocation, compensation or legal interest shall be lawful, reasonable, procedurally fair and accompanied by reasons.
2. Urgency may shorten prior procedure only to the extent necessary and shall provide prompt later notice and review.
3. A person shall have accessible means to present alternative evidence and correct error.
4. The General Administrative Procedure Act applies except where this Act provides a stronger safeguard.

Article 167 — Right to complain

1. Any person may complain to the responsible institution, Authority, Ombudsperson, Auditor General, data-protection authority or other competent body according to subject.
2. A complaint may be oral, written, electronic, anonymous or through a representative where practicable.
3. No fee, citizenship, fixed address, digital identity or exhaustion of an unsafe internal process is required for urgent protection.
4. The receiving body shall acknowledge, preserve evidence, refer lawfully and track resolution.

Article 168 — Protected disclosures

1. A public employee, contractor, volunteer or partner may disclose suspected danger, illegality, corruption, diversion, data abuse, deception or gross waste through authorized oversight channels.
2. The person may bypass ordinary command where command is implicated, unsafe or unresponsive.
3. Retaliation in deployment, aid, employment, contract, licence, clearance or public service is prohibited.
4. Interim protection and court relief shall be available under whistleblower and employment law.

Article 169 — Independent after-action review

1. Every national disaster and another event prescribed by risk or loss shall receive an independent after-action review within six months.
2. Review shall examine warning, prevention, decisions, rights, operations, coordination, finance, procurement, information, inequality, recovery and unresolved risk.
3. It shall hear affected persons, responders, local governments, civil society, professionals and responsible officials.
4. A public report and Government response shall assign corrective action and deadlines.

Article 170 — Deaths and serious harm review

1. A disaster-related death, disappearance, serious injury or mass deprivation materially connected to public action or omission shall receive competent independent review.
2. Review shall distinguish unavoidable hazard effects from negligence, unlawful conduct, discrimination and systemic failure.
3. Criminal evidence shall be referred without waiting for administrative completion.
4. Families shall receive information, participation and access to judicial remedy.

Article 171 — Information access and preservation

1. Declarations, orders, plans, contracts, warnings, assessments, operational logs, beneficiary systems, property records and reviews shall be preserved under archives and information law.
2. Automatic deletion shall be suspended where complaint, audit, investigation or litigation is reasonably anticipated.
3. An affected person shall receive personal and decisional information subject to narrow lawful protection of others and operations.
4. Neither emergency nor donor restriction shall conceal illegality or defeat court and audit access.

Article 172 — Auditor General

1. The Auditor General shall conduct financial, compliance and performance audit of disaster institutions, funds, procurements, donations, stock and recovery.
2. Access is complete and does not depend on permission from the Authority, executive, donor or contractor.
3. Urgent audit may begin during operations where material risk exists without obstructing life-saving work.
4. Findings, recovery and implementation shall be reported publicly subject to narrow lawful protection.

Article 173 — National Assembly review

1. The competent National Assembly committee shall review national risk, readiness, declarations, expenditure, rights effects, foreign assistance, recovery and implementation.
2. It may receive classified detail through secure procedure but shall publish the maximum meaningful information.
3. The committee shall not direct an incident or allocate aid to particular supporters or constituencies.
4. Government shall respond to findings within sixty days unless immediate correction is required.

Article 174 — Civil remedies

1. A court may declare unlawfulness, stop or narrow a measure, order assistance reconsideration, correction, access, return, restitution or compensation and preserve evidence.
2. Compensation may address property loss, personal injury, unlawful displacement, discrimination, privacy harm and another legally recognized loss.
3. Good-faith reasonable emergency judgment may be considered, but immunity does not protect bad faith, corruption, deliberate discrimination, torture, disappearance or knowing illegality.
4. Public liability and recourse against a responsible official shall follow the Civil Code and applicable public-liability law.

Article 175 — Criminal and disciplinary referrals

1. Evidence of diversion, theft, bribery, fraud, exploitation, trafficking, obstruction, impersonation, unlawful force, record destruction or another offence shall be referred under the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.
2. This Act does not create vague offences for criticism, rumor, refusal of unsafe work, migration or seeking assistance.
3. Professional and administrative discipline shall use fair process and proportionate sanction.
4. Internal transfer, resignation, retirement or repayment alone does not resolve serious criminal conduct.

Article 176 — Periodic independent review

1. An independent public review of the national disaster-risk system shall begin four years after commencement and at intervals not exceeding five years.
2. It shall assess institutional design, local capacity, risk reduction, warnings, powers, rights, finance, technology, recovery, treaties and implementation.
3. The review shall receive evidence from public bodies, communities, academia, businesses, humanitarian actors, diaspora and affected persons.
4. Its report and Government response shall be submitted to the National Assembly with proposed amendments.

CHAPTER XIII
TRANSITIONAL, REPEAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 177 — Continuity of urgent protection

1. Upon publication, existing public bodies shall continue lawful life-saving, warning, health, fire, rescue and relief functions until transition under this Act.
2. Continuity does not validate an unpublished coercive direction, off-budget fund, discriminatory list or unconstitutional power.
3. Records, assets, stockpiles, donations and agreements shall be preserved and inventoried.

4. The President may issue a published transitional direction within existing law to prevent an institutional gap.

Article 178 — Establishment timetable

1. The Director-General shall be appointed within six months after publication through the merit process in this Act.
2. The Authority, Council, Panel and National Emergency Operations Centre shall become operational within twelve months.
3. Provincial and county arrangements shall be established progressively within eighteen months according to risk and capacity.
4. Delay shall be reported to the National Assembly with interim responsibility, funding and revised deadline.

Article 179 — Transfer of drought and relief functions

1. Lawful records, assets and unresolved functions of the former National Drought Relief Coordinating Committee and any successor drought body shall be inventoried and transferred to the competent institutions.
2. Drought risk, agriculture, water, health, social protection and relief responsibilities shall be allocated according to this Act and sector Acts.
3. A temporary committee account or undocumented asset shall be secured and audited.
4. Transfer shall not interrupt assistance or erase liability, claim, contract or historical record.

Article 180 — Review of prior instruments

1. The Advocate General, Authority and responsible minister shall review proclamations, legal notices, directives and orders concerning drought, relief, civil protection and disaster coordination within twelve months.
2. They shall authenticate texts and identify what is repealed, expired, inconsistent, obsolete or requires express saving.
3. A proposed repeal and saving schedule shall be submitted to the National Assembly with reasons.
4. Historical source texts shall be preserved and not silently rewritten.

Article 181 — Repeal of Proclamation 129/2003

1. Proclamation 129/2003 establishing the National Drought Relief Coordinating Committee is repealed as an expired and superseded instrument.
2. The repeal does not affect a lawful completed act, accrued right, liability, record or proceeding requiring preservation.
3. A reference to the former Committee in a current lawful instrument shall be read as the Authority or competent sector institution according to function until corrected.
4. No criminal, financial or property liability is extinguished by repeal.

Article 182 — Initial national assessments and plans

1. Within twelve months, the Authority shall publish an initial national risk assessment, institutional inventory and readiness baseline.
2. Within eighteen months, Government shall publish the national strategy, preparedness plan and prioritized capacity programme.
3. The documents shall identify data gaps, high-risk facilities, warning gaps, local capacity, finance and corrective deadlines.
4. Limited capacity shall guide sequencing but shall not justify concealment or discrimination.

Article 183 — Regulations

1. The President may issue regulations on recommendation of the responsible minister after consultation with the Authority for administrative implementation of matters expressly delegated by this Act.
2. Regulations may prescribe technical standards, plan content, warning protocols, centre operations, mutual aid, volunteer systems, reporting, data, declarations and transition.
3. They shall not create a constitutional emergency, detention, forced labour, offence, tax, appropriation, permanent property acquisition or coercive power absent an Assembly Act.
4. Draft regulations shall identify authority and impact and allow at least sixty days for public comment except a temporary technical measure required to address immediate risk.

Article 184 — Technical standards and guidance

1. The Authority may issue technical standards only where regulations or an Assembly Act delegates the subject and limits.
2. A mandatory standard shall state authority, evidence, applicability, transition, accessibility and review and shall be published.
3. Nonbinding guidance shall be clearly identified and shall not be enforced as law.
4. International standards may be adopted by reference only where accessible, suitable to Eritrea and lawfully incorporated.

Article 185 — Commencement

1. The constitutional safeguards, preservation, repeal, warning, humanitarian-protection, audit, complaint and regulation provisions commence thirty days after publication.
2. Institutional and planning provisions commence according to the timetable in this Chapter and in any published commencement regulation within eighteen months.
3. A commencement regulation may sequence administration but may not postpone life-saving duty, nondiscrimination, court review, record preservation or public-finance control.
4. Any provision not commenced within eighteen months commences automatically on the following day.

Made at Asmara, this ___ day of __________ 2026.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ERITREA