

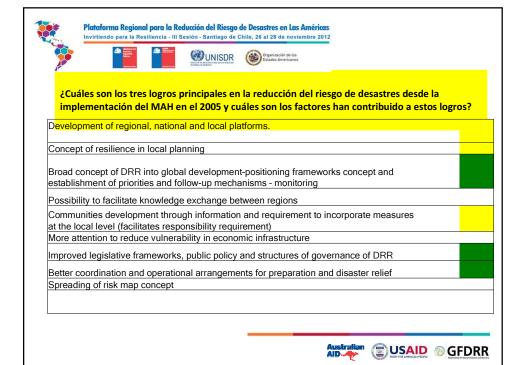
Consultation process Post HFA-Online Survey IGO's and International Organizations

DD Nov. 2012











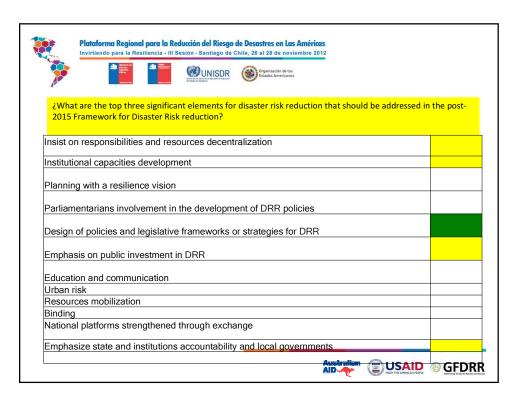
¿What are the three major challenges (or obstacles) for disaster risk reduction? What are the underlying factors that contributed to the challenges identified?

Little intergovernmental commitment for adoption of measures in favour of DRR Incipient private sector involvement (unless the insurer) Incipient academic sector involvement Lack of technical and human capacities in the states Lack of clarity among emergency and DRR concepts and institutions incapacity for emergency address areas involving risk reduction Political rather than technical approach Short-term view centered on the immediate economic DRR pays off no political capital in the short Lack of financial resources and dissemination of HFA Lack of inclusion in the political agenda Increased public investment More civil society participation Studies that visualize the impacts of natural hazards on livelihoods and economies No sectorial approach











Plataforma Regional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres en Las Américas Invirtiendo para la Resiliencia - III Sesión - Santiago de Chile, 26 al 28 de noviembre 2012









Se ha hecho énfasis en la integración o incorporación de la reducción del riesgo de desastres en la planificación del desarrollo sectorial, considera que este esfuerzo ha sido exitoso? Podría brindar algunos ejemplos?

Yes	3	Case Colombia and education sector as well as early warning.
No	4	Cosmetic changes, legislative developments and other changes have not been effective. They have not integrated into other sectors.
Partially	1	In the standard not in the application and regulations (use of land plans)
		Partially, especially in the education sector









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How would you incorporate more accountability in disaster risk reduction?

Population with greater knowledge and information on the importance of DRR in the development of a way of doing its compliance enforceable		
With specific grounding (training)		
With protocols establishment with specific responsibilities.		
Bringing civil society in the implementation of public policies for DRR.		
Through the visualization of risk and its costs.		
Developing objectives and indicators and measurement (progress reports)		
Creating clear and applicable binding rules		
Integrating the ministries of planning and finance		









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Provide some examples of how Disaster Risk Reduction and Climatic Change Adaptation are integrated in the planning and formulation of regional development programmes. What else could be done to further

- Develop skills-knowledge at various levels to integrate DRR into development plans.
- Define development scenarios and models. Integrate risk assessments and environmental impact in plans.

Examples

- •Have been integrated into the main subregional governance mechanisms (resolutions, areas such as MERCOSUR, UNASUR, UN and OAS)
- •AEC SHOCS Project, projects promoted by CONDESAN
- Contingent loans, advances in the education sector, dissemination of population preparation.









In your opinion, does the post2015 framework need to be legally binding?











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¿What has been done in making schools and hospitals resilient to disasters in your country? How were the actions carried out?

- Has not gone far enough
- Creating tools and direct support to the education sector (from cooperation), partnering with the responsible entity, supporting the development of protocols with the education sector.
- Proposed PAHO insurance hospitals, urban risk project in Colombia, Cali Project quake resistant.
- Panama Declaration defining priorities in risk management actions in schools.
- Responses should be integrated not only schools but the other areas. Shortly serves to strengthen schools if all else fails (power, water, housing, etc.)









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How does the post2015 development agenda (post MDGs) and proposed sustainable development goals relate to disaster risk reduction?

The increasing awareness has benefits for sustainable development.

If development is not sustainable is not development. DRR is a development issue.

Currently efforts are not directed by RRD development objectives. It is necessary to integrate and work a single agenda for development.

Relationship of both agendas (development and RRD) is straightforward

The relationship between the two areas is not sufficiently studied and require greater coordination between them.





