



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

DD Nov. 2012



¿Cuáles son los tres logros principales en la reducción del riesgo de desastres desde la implementación del MAH en el 2005 y cuáles son los factores han contribuido a estos logros?

Development of regional, national and local platforms.	
Concept of resilience in local planning	
Broad concept of DRR into global development-positioning frameworks concept and establishment of priorities and follow-up mechanisms - monitoring	
Possibility to facilitate knowledge exchange between regions	
Communities development through information and requirement to incorporate measures at the local level (facilitates responsibility requirement)	
More attention to reduce vulnerability in economic infrastructure	
Improved legislative frameworks, public policy and structures of governance of DRR	
Better coordination and operational arrangements for preparation and disaster relief	
Spreading of risk map concept	





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¿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 term.	
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	



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¿What are the top three significant elements for disaster risk reduction that should be addressed in the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk reduction?

Insist on responsibilities and resources decentralization	
Institutional capacities development	
Planning with a resilience vision	
Parliamentarians involvement in the development of DRR policies	
Design of policies and legislative frameworks or strategies for DRR	
Emphasis on public investment in DRR	
Education and communication	
Urban risk	
Resources mobilization	
Binding	
National platforms strengthened through exchange	
Emphasize state and institutions accountability and local governments	





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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 this integration?

- 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.



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

Yes



No





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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.	

