

Informe de evaluación global sobre la reducción del riesgo de desastres 2009

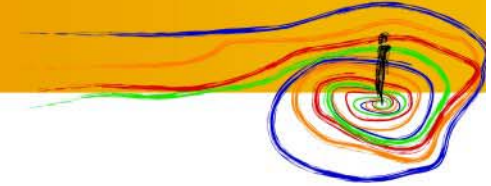
Riesgo y pobreza en un clima cambiante

Invertir hoy para un mañana más seguro

2009 GARRDRR

Riesgo y pobreza en un clima cambiante

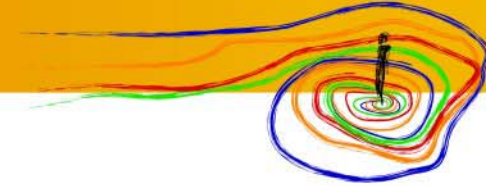




Porque un informe global sobre la reducción de riesgos a desastre ?

- Los riesgos erosionan el desarrollo social y económico y son magnificados por el cambio climático
- El Marco de Acción de Hyogo fue aprobado por 168 Estados Miembros de la ONU en enero de 2005
- Este primera evaluación global de la reducción de los riesgos a desastre de la EIRD fue producido en coordinación con el PNUD, PNUMA, OMM, el Banco Mundial y muchos otros socios.

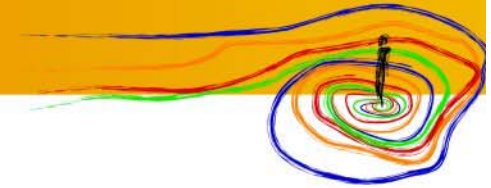




Objetivos del informe

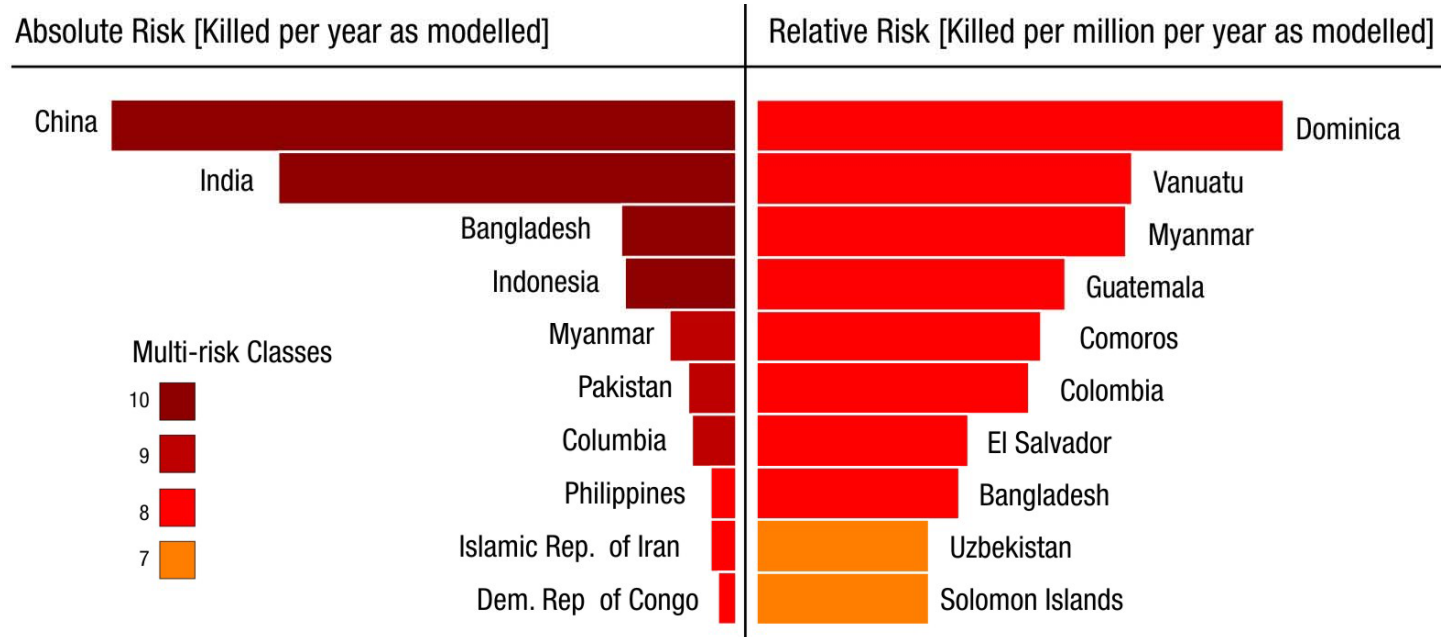
- Identificar y medir los patrones y tendencias globales en el riesgo a desastre
- Mejorar nuestro conocimiento de los factores causales del riesgo y de sus consecuencias para el desarrollo humano y económico.
- Evaluar el progreso de los países hacia los objetivos del MAH
- Proponer iniciativas de política para superar las barreras y retos identificados

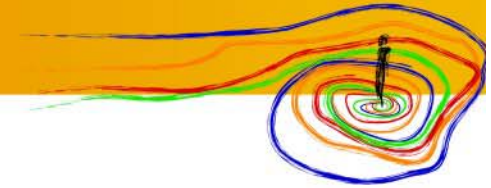




El riesgo esta concentrado intensivamente

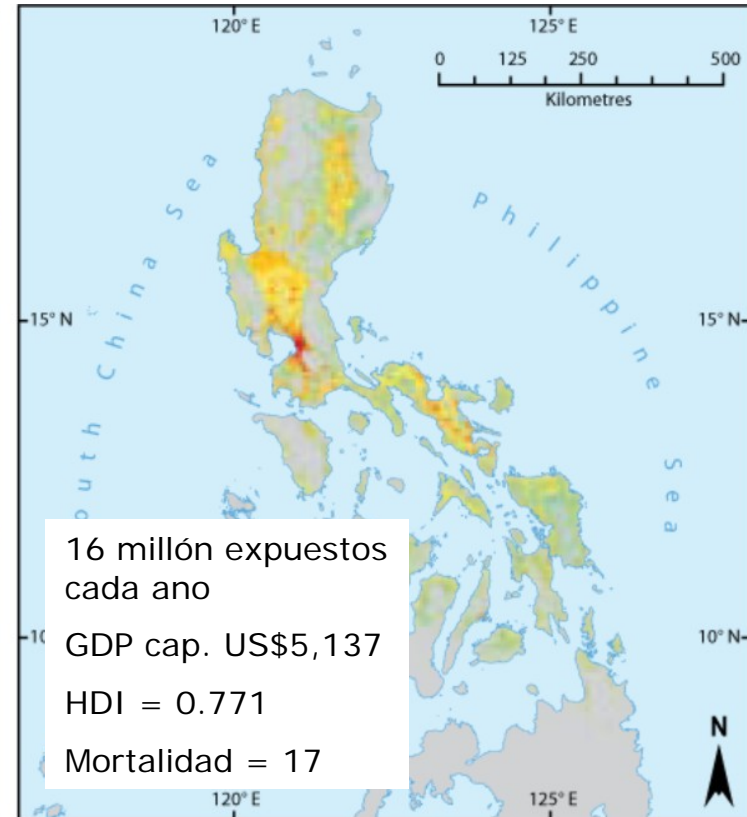
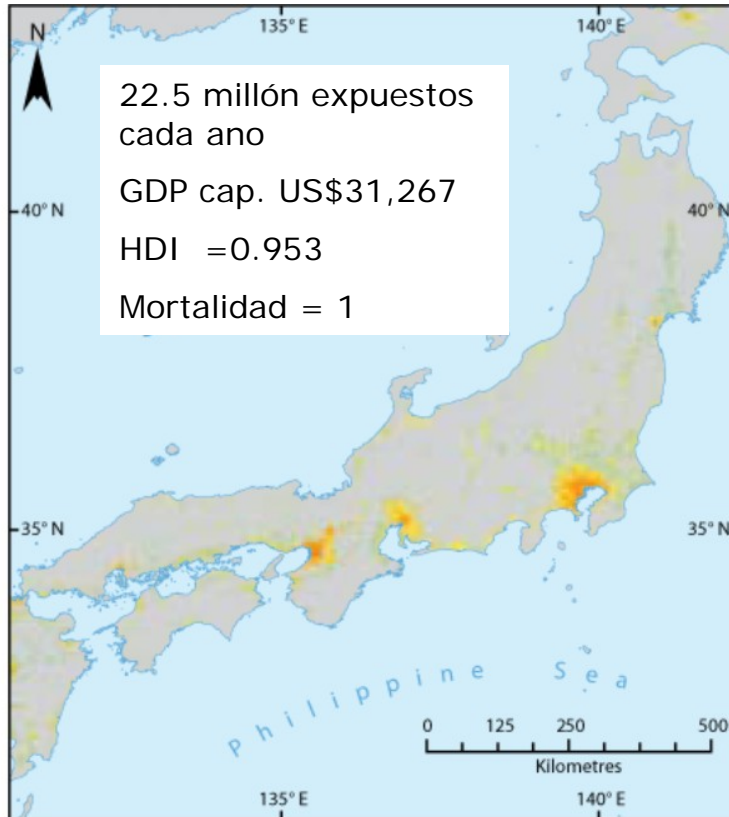
Absolute and relative multi-hazard mortality risk





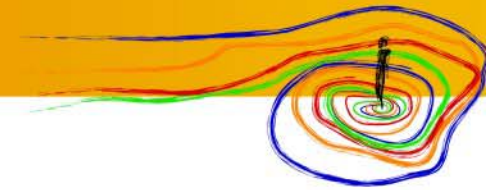
y distribuido de manera desigual

Mortality risk for tropical cyclones in two countries with similar exposure: Japan and the Philippines



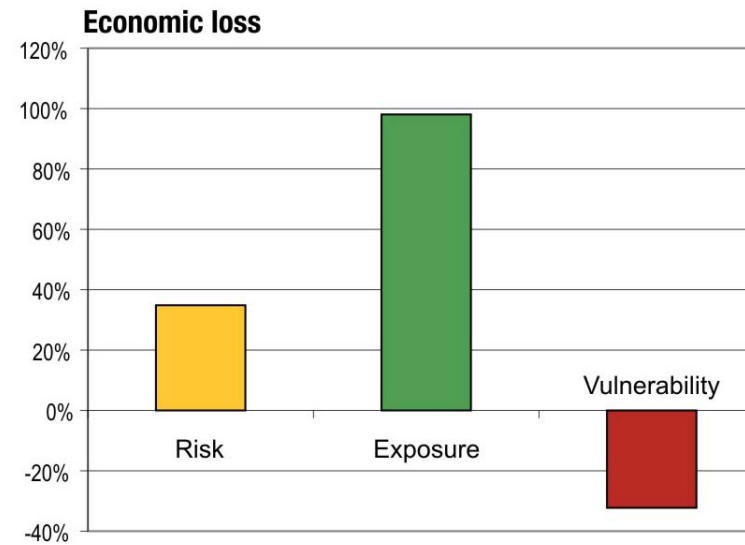
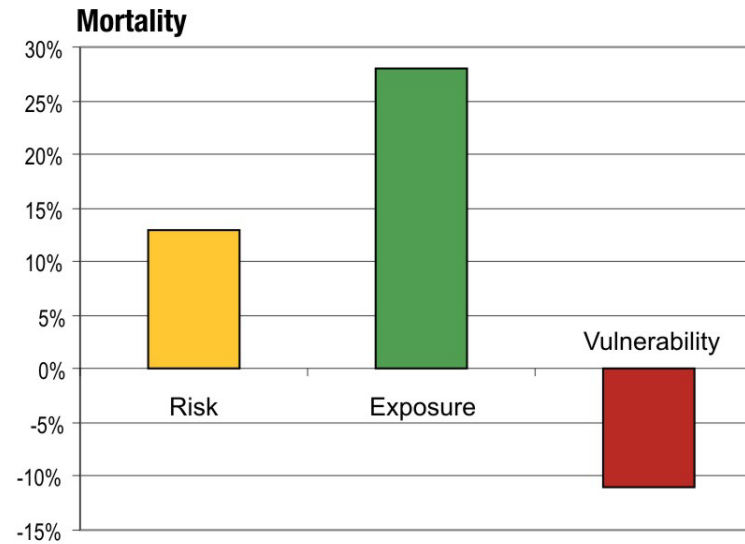
Modelled mortality risk

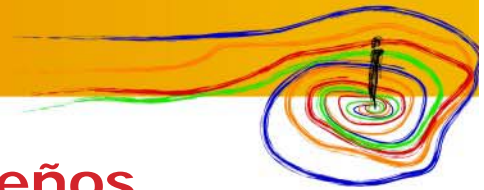




..... esta aumentando a nivel global

Increase in global flood risk 1990-2007

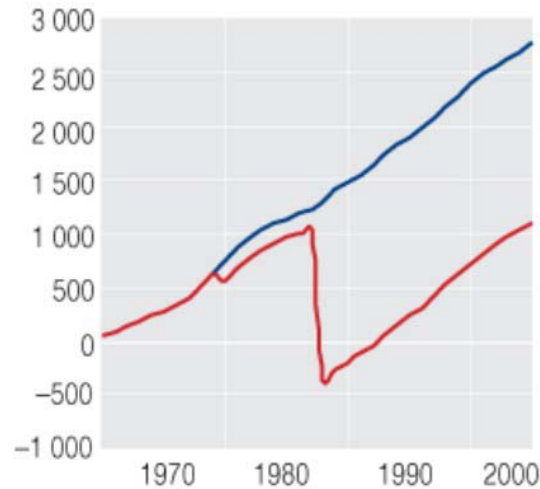




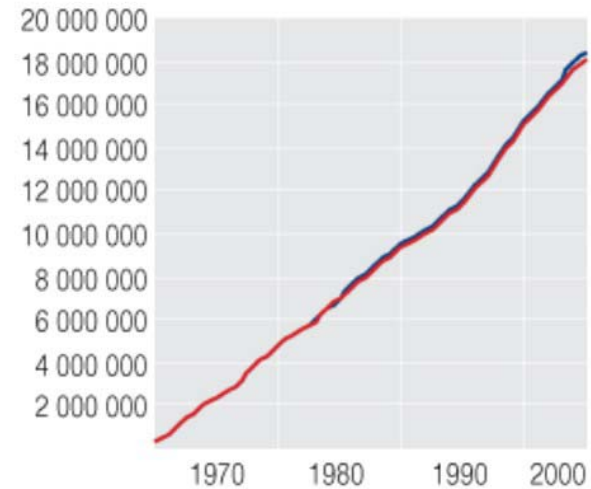
y afecta sobremanera a los países pequeños

Cumulative net capital formation (NKF) from 1970 to 2006, in Millions of Constant 2000 USD, with and without the effect of economic disaster loss

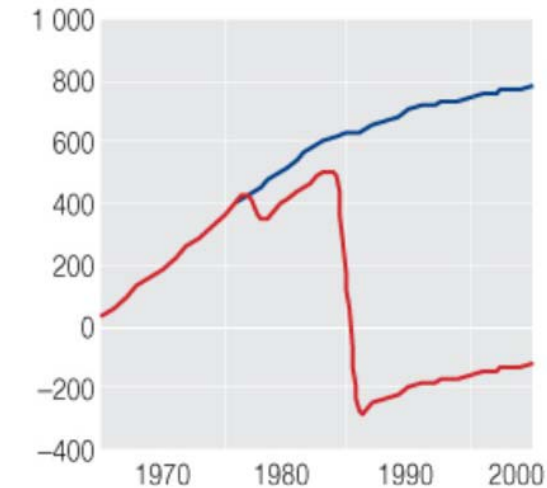
St. Lucia



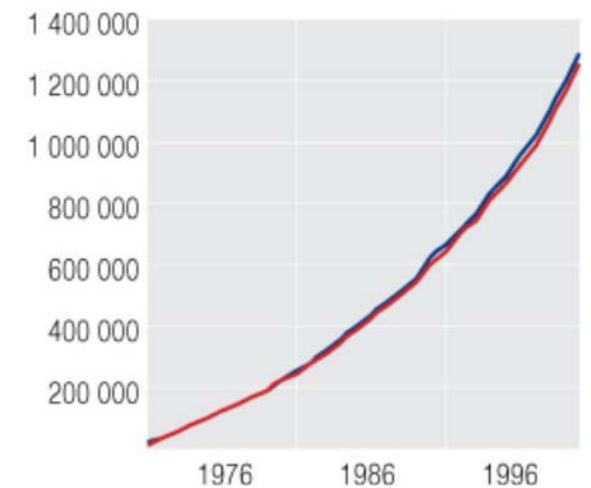
United States of America



Samoa

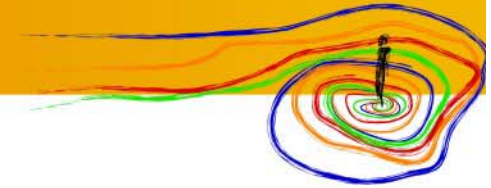


India



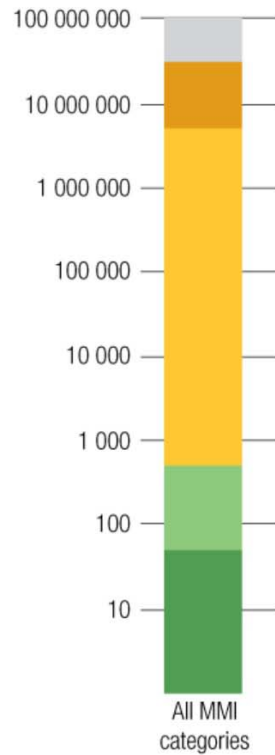
Invest today for a safer tomorrow



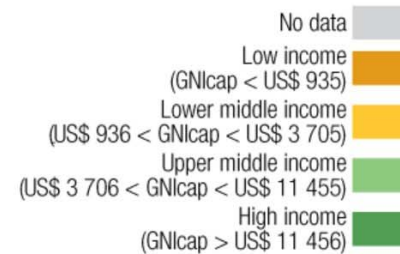
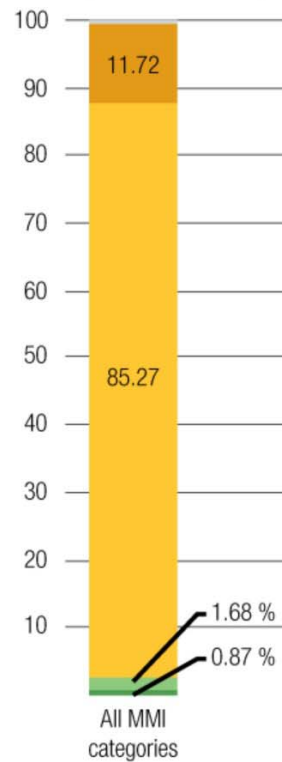


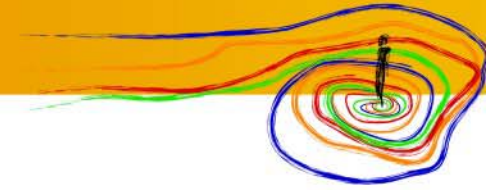
A nivel global la pobreza y deficiencias en la gobernanza son factores causales del riesgo

Exposure to earthquakes
Number of people per year

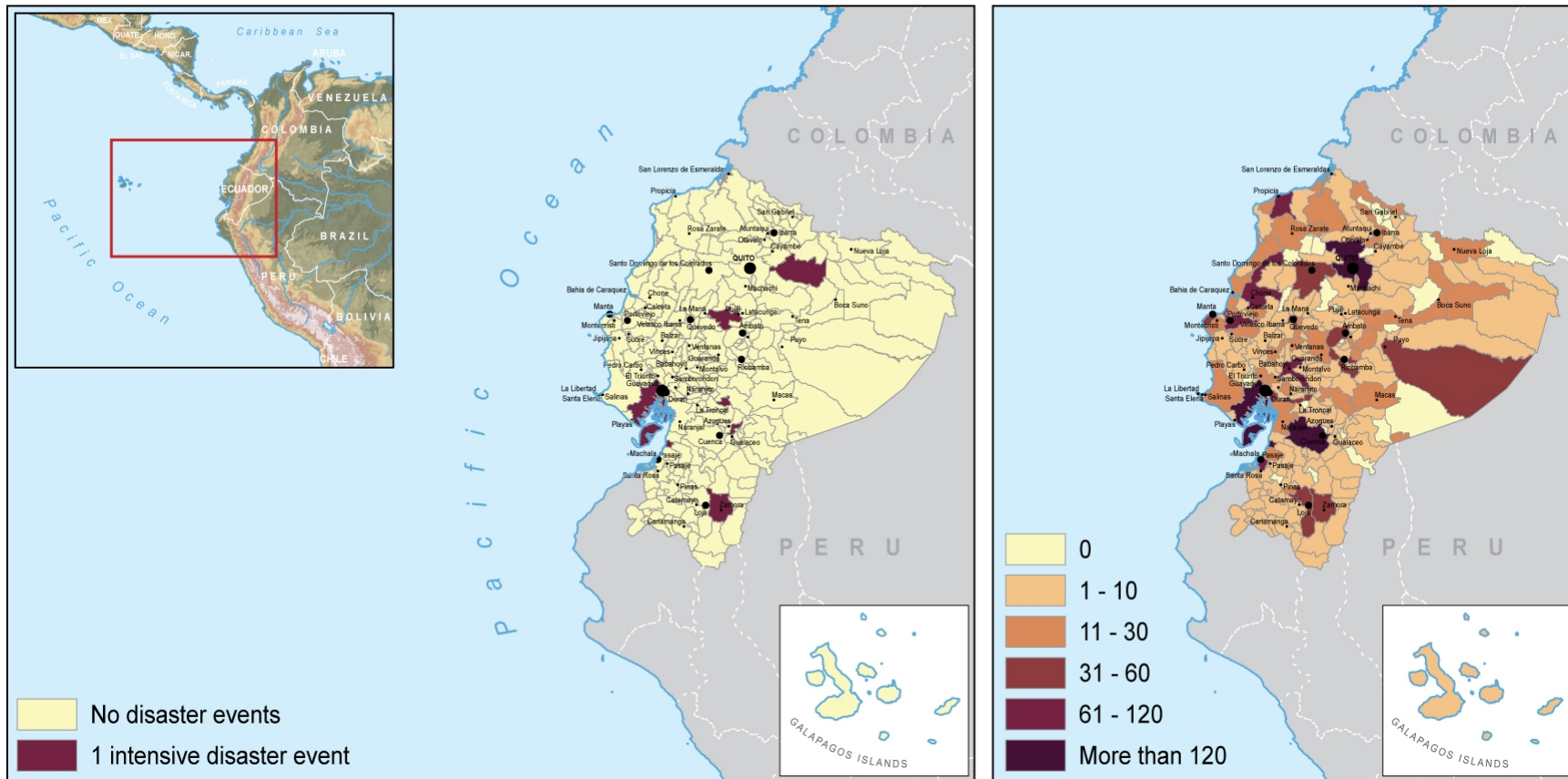


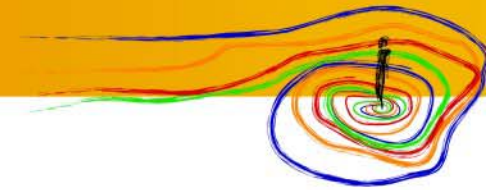
Modelled fatalities from earthquakes
Average number of people killed per year, percentage





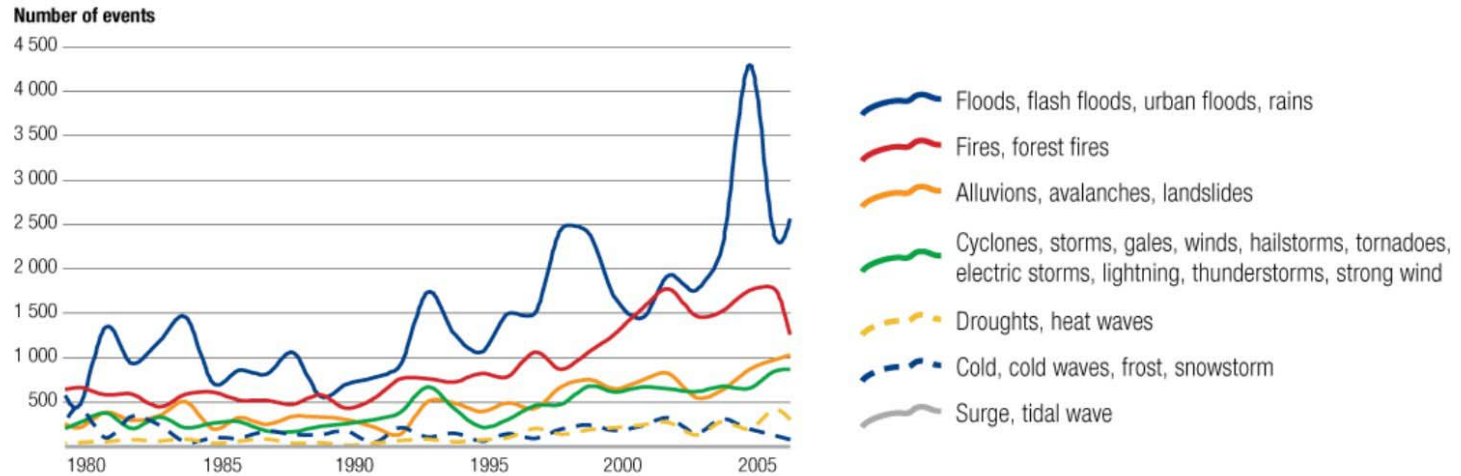
El riesgo esta distribuido extensivamente



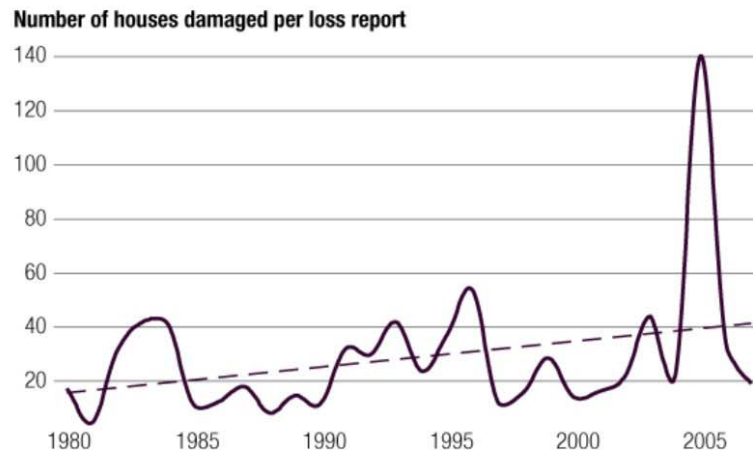


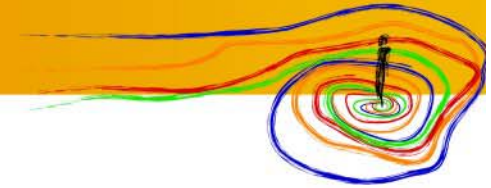
.....y esta aumentando rápidamente

Number of flood and rain extensive risk loss reports (1980–2006)



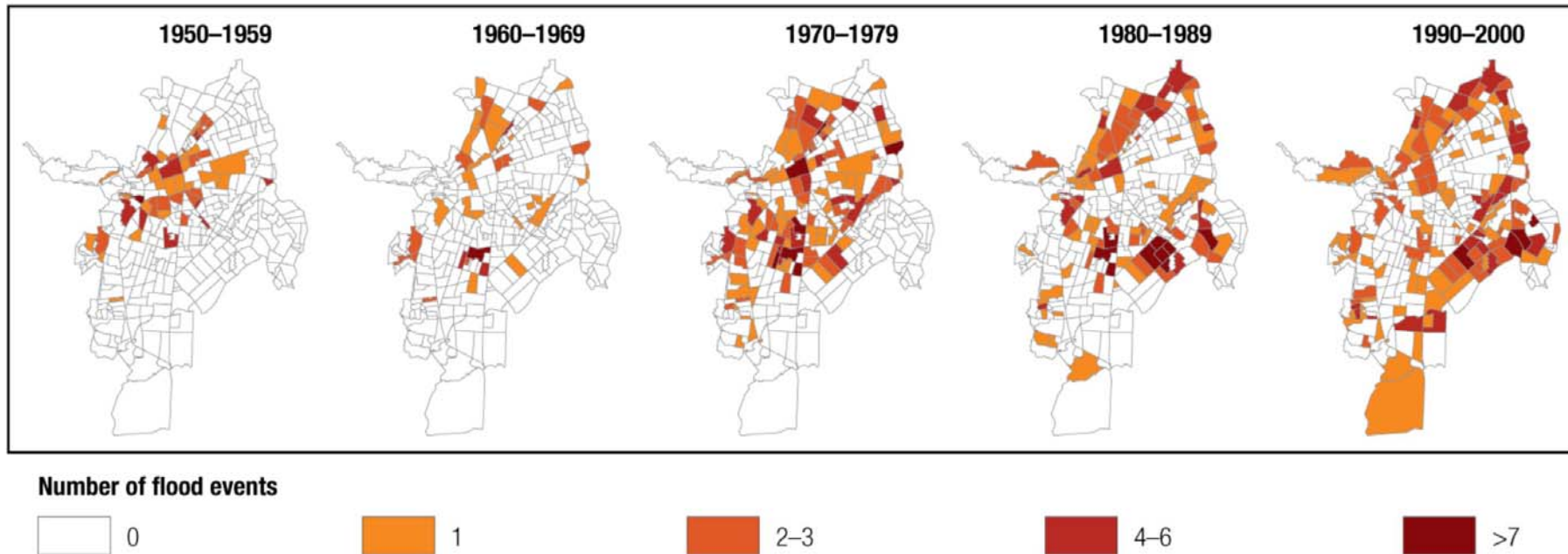
Extensive weather-related housing damage (1980–2006)

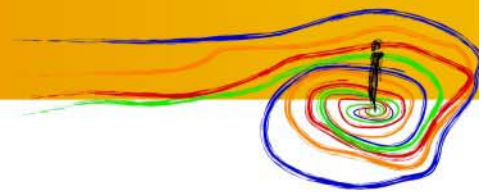




**esta asociado con gobernanza local y urbano
deficiente**

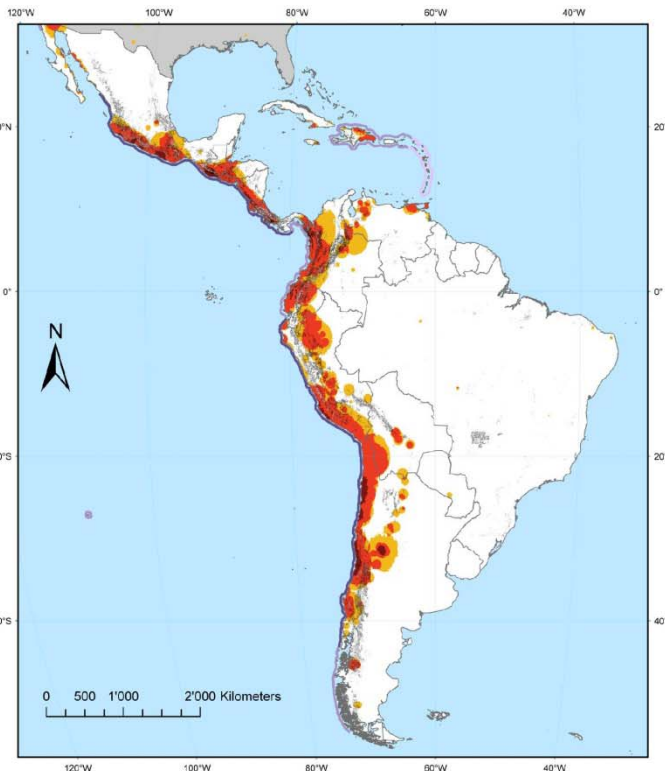
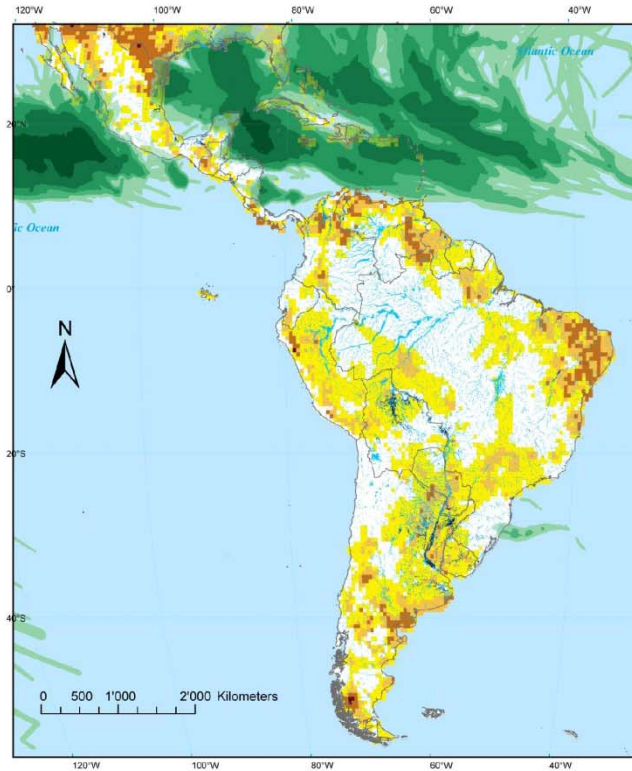
**Floods in Cali, Colombia since the 1950's mirroring
the expansion of informal settlements in the city**





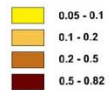
...medios de vida rurales vulnerables

Latin America Multi-Hazard

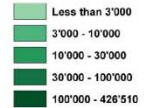


Weather-related hazards

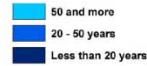
Drought (average annual frequency)



Tropical Cyclones (sum of winds in km / year)



Flood (average annual frequency)



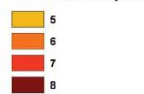
Data sources

Tropical Cyclones: UNEP/GRID-Europe
 Floods: model from UNEP/GRID-Europe + observed from Dartmouth Flood Observatory

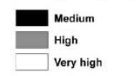
Drought: model from UNEP/GRID-Europe and frequency from Flood PREVIEW UNEP/GRID-Europe
 Landslides: Modelled by NGI

Tectonic hazards

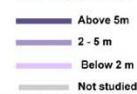
Earthquakes (MMI for 10% in 50 years)



Landslides (Intensity & frequency)



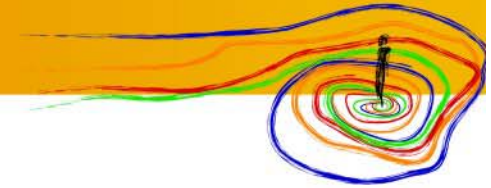
Tsunami height (Exp. 10% in 60Years)



Earthquakes: GSHAP transformed into MMI by Colombia University
 Tsunami: compiled from various sources by NGI
 Volcanic eruption: Smithsonian Institution, Volcanoes of the world

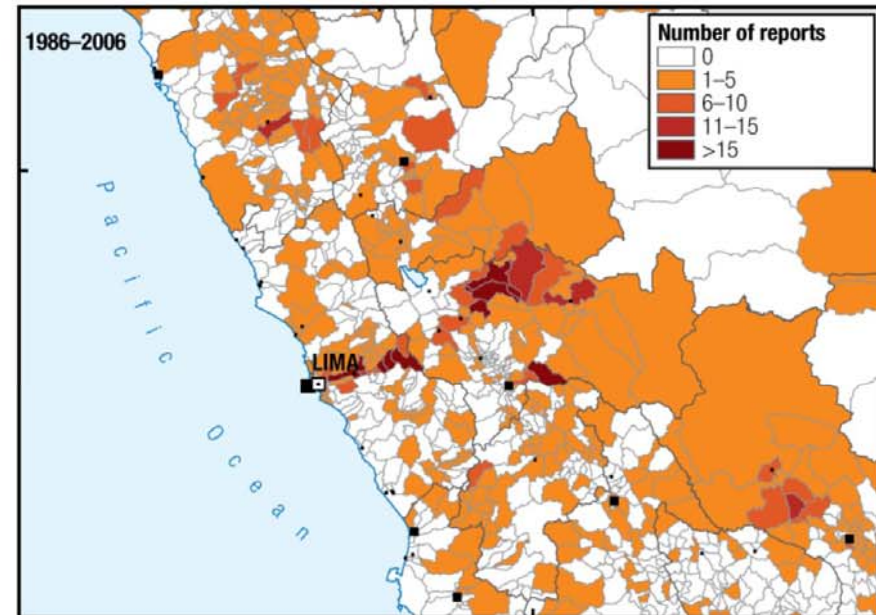
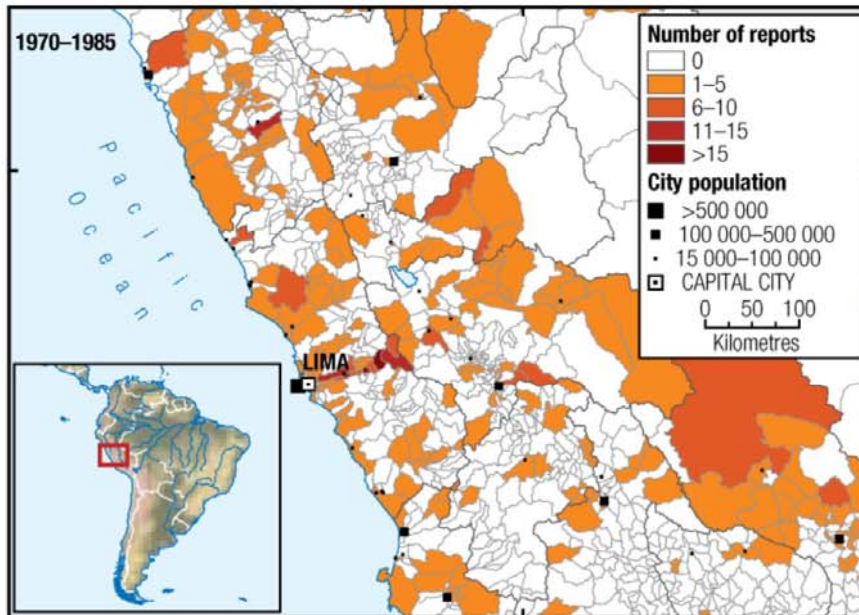
Cartography: P.Peduzzi, UNEP/GRID-Europe, 2009

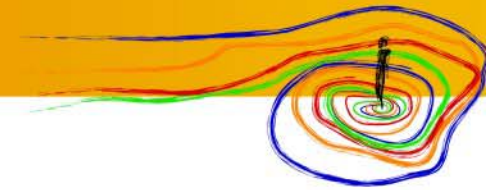




y el declive de los ecosistemas

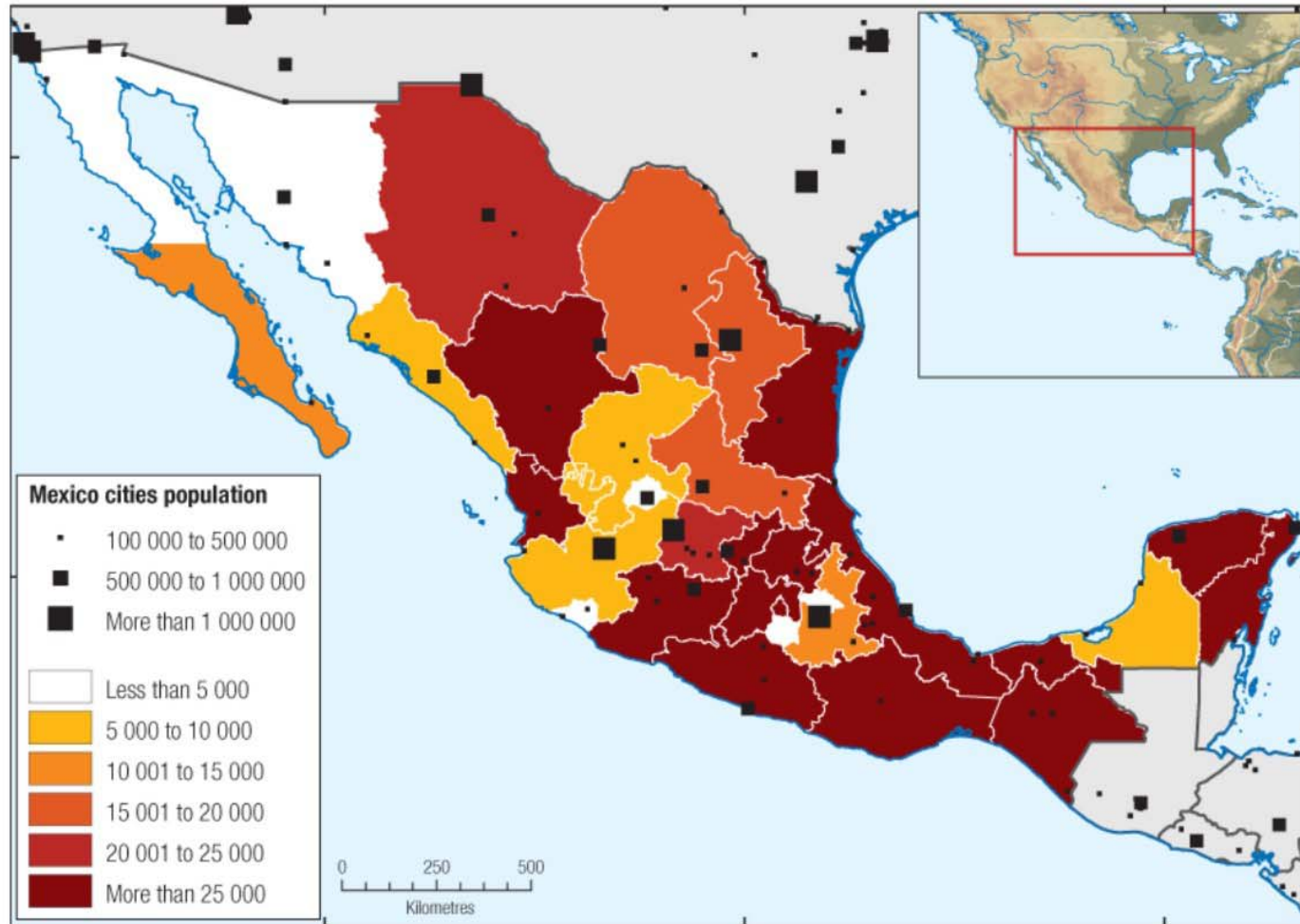
Landslide risk in Peru before and since the mid 1980s





..... retroalimenta la pobreza

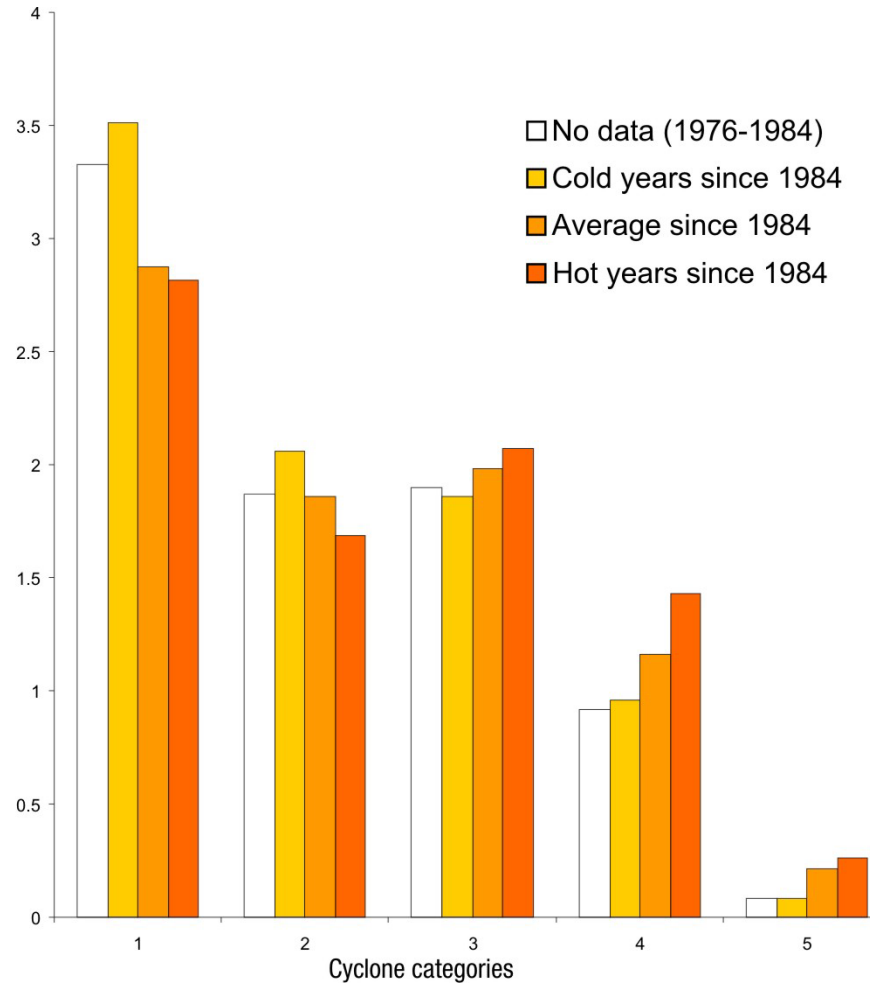
Number of houses damaged in Mexico since 1980

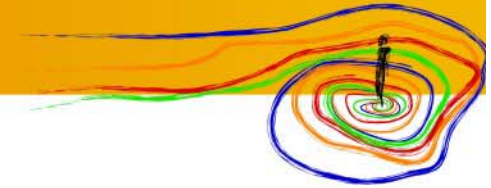




.....magnificado por el cambio climático

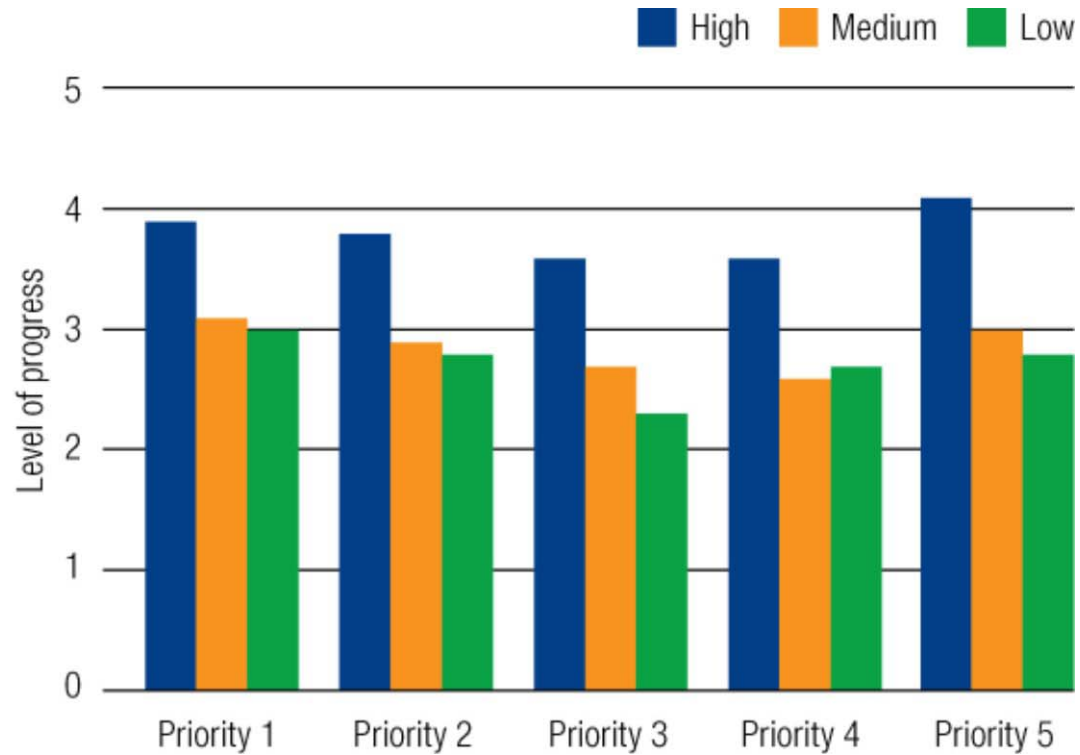
Annual average tropical cyclone occurrence 1977-1984 and 1985- 2006

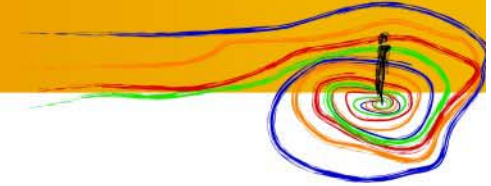




Avances desiguales de reducir los riesgos

**Hyogo
Framework
progress by
income
classification**





el mensaje principal

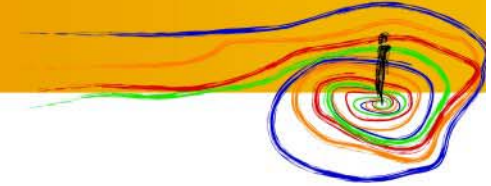
Para poder:

- Reducir los riesgos de desastre y lograr los objetivos del MAH
- Adaptarse al cambio climático
- Alcanzar los Objetivos del Milenio

Es preciso resolver los factores subyacentes del riesgo

- gobernanza urbano y local deficiente
- declive de los ecosistemas
- medios de vida rurales vulnerables





invertir hoy para una mañana segura

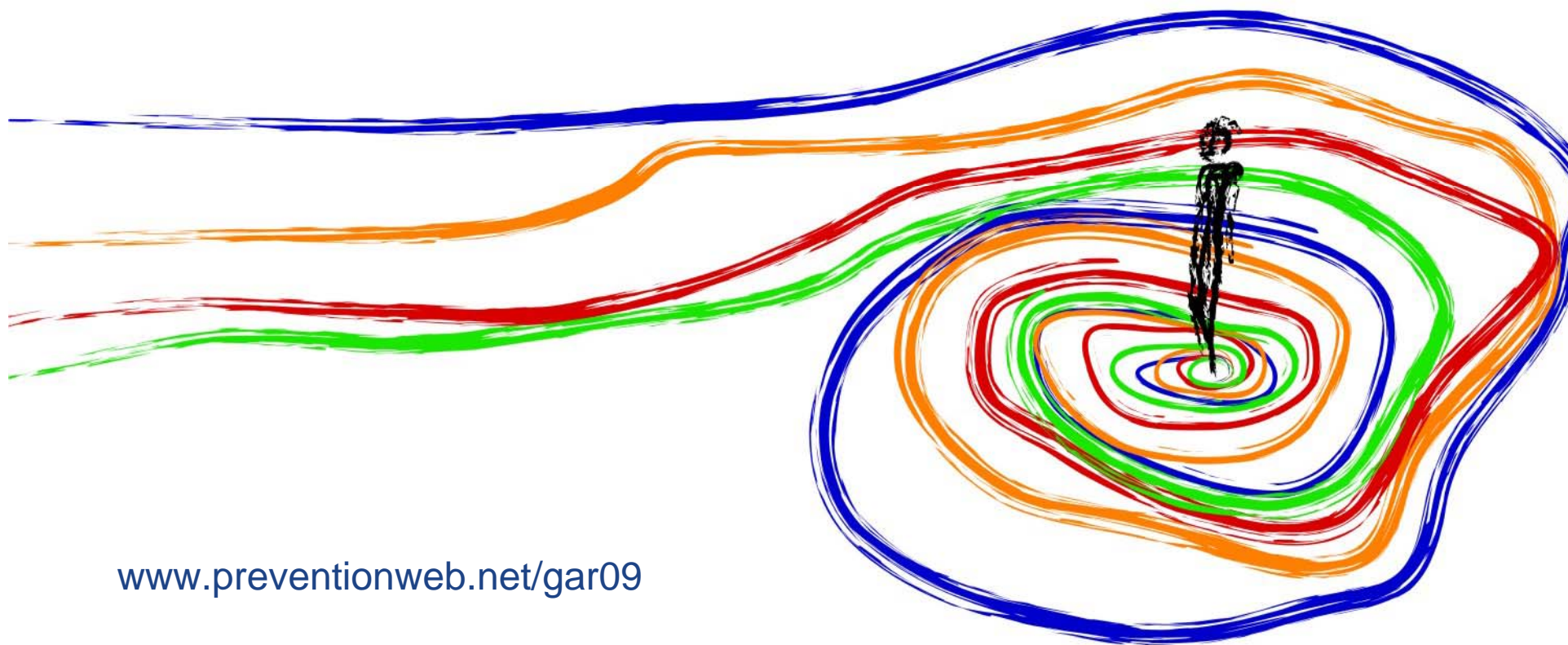
- Acelerar los esfuerzos globales para evitar un cambio climático peligroso y reforzar la resiliencia de las economías pequeñas y vulnerables
- Invertir en un desarrollo que reduce los riesgos y sus factores subyacentes
- Introducir innovaciones en la gobernanza para asegurar que la reducción de riesgos esta incluido en toda acción de desarrollo
- La reducción de los riesgos disminuye el costo de la reducción de la pobreza y la adaptación al cambio climático



2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk and poverty in a changing climate

Gracias



www.preventionweb.net/gar09

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