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INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLICY ON VULNERABILITY REDUCTION,
RISK MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE (IASP)

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INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)

INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLICY ON VULNERABILITY REDUCTION, RISK MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE (IASP)

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objective: The Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP) has as its general objective natural disaster reduction of OAS member states. This means that member states will become increasingly (a) resilient to the impact of natural hazard events, and (b) less dependent on the international community for emergency assistance when those events do strike. The specific objectives of the IASP include:

- a. Reducing the loss of human life and property;
- b. Improving emergency preparedness and response;
- c. Improving financial protection from catastrophic loss; and
- d. Making economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security.

Context and Audience: The IASP has been prepared in compliance with OAS AG/RES. 1885 and other mandates emitted from OAS organs for:

- a. Adoption by the member states, and through them their development sectors, to assist in the implementation of already acquired commitments;
- b. Channeling support to the member states through the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR) and its participating organizations;
- c. Drawing on support from the private sector (NGOs, PVOs and for profit entities);
- d. Interfacing with regional governmental entities and the UN system; and
- e. In recognition of the contribution by the Hemispheric Risk Reduction Conference of 2001 on the related issues.

Over the past 15 years the OAS member states have acquired more than 30 commitments as hemispheric or regional groups, or individually, in dealing with natural disasters. The IASP is an initiative to pursue implementation on a priority basis of these acquired commitments with the collaboration of regional and international organizations. The emphasis is on actions that can only be taken by the countries themselves with support when needed.

Principal actors and action components: The principal actors are the member states supported by the IACNDR and its participating organizations, regional and international development, finance and specialized institutions, and the private sector.

Action components: The action components for implementation are divided into three groups: policies, action items, and guidance and best practices. The IASP does not replace individual country initiatives.

The action components are (1) for direct implementation by member states and for implementation by other actors to directly contribute to pending implementation of acquired commitments, and (2) to create the circumstances through which member states can take specific initiatives where only general actions are noted in those commitments. Most actions pertain to the policies and guidance needed for analyzing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on vulnerability reduction, risk management, and disaster response that are being undertaken by the countries through their national and sub-national plans and programs. Other actions support the development of policy and guidance instruments to better address disaster reduction in the context of mainstream development actions, and to solidify disaster response at the national and regional level.

II. INTRODUCTION

In 2002 the General Assembly of the OAS, through its resolution AG/RES. 1885 (XXXII-0/02) has requested the Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR)^{1/} to begin immediately its work on a strategic plan on disaster response and vulnerability reduction. During the same General Assembly, the member states also adopted a "Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development 2002-2005" (AG/RES. 1855) in which it states under the priority area of sustainable development and the environment that the focus will be on, "Contributing to efforts to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and preventing and adapting to global climate change, in accordance with relevant international agreements."

In the context of the Summits of the Americas, the Quebec Summit called for a strengthening of hemispheric cooperation and implementation of policies that improve the countries' capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. And the Summit Conference of Santa Cruz called for the governments to provide for the inclusion in national development plans of the means for planning and preparing for disasters.

These mandates are part of more than 30 acquired commitments that OAS member states have taken on collectively, as regional groups, or individually^{2/}. In summary these acquired commitments, usually at a general level, call on countries to:

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1. The IACNDR was created in 1999 through AG/RES. 1682, and it is chaired by the secretary general of the OAS, and is comprised of the president of the OAS Permanent Council, the assistant secretary general of the OAS, the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, the director general of PAHO, the secretary general of PAIGH, the director general of IICA, the executive secretary of CIDI, and other invited representatives of national, regional or international organizations as the OAS secretary general deems appropriate.
 2. A summary of these acquired commitments by OAS member states related to policies, planning processes and projects for action are organized into a general overview and sector-specific categories, and are found in Attachment B to this document.

- Cooperate in planning for and responding to natural disasters,
- Educate, inform and alert communities as to the risk from natural hazard events, and take steps in dealing with those risks,
- Train and prepare specialists to deal with emergency preparedness, alert, response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction,
- Exchange information, participate in information networks, and promote the creation of information-based collaborative activities,
- Incorporate vulnerability reduction to natural disasters in development approaches,
- Periodically report on progress, problems and opportunities, and
- Avail themselves of international support activities, and solicit and promote efforts to bring additional resources, particularly from international institutions, to national activities.

The IASP is focused on actions to be taken by the OAS member states acting individually and collectively, supported by actions of the IACNDR and its participating organizations, regional and sector institutions and the UN system, as well as through the OAS itself and its organs, and in the future consultation with the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG) at the discretion of the countries for possible action in the context of a presidential summit.

III. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF IASP

The Americas have been for over 20 years a global leader in developing natural disaster theory and practice. Its reflections, critiques, resolutions and declarations, including the Cartagena Declaration of March 1994, greatly influenced the course of the IDNDR, the Yokohama Declaration, and subsequent acquired commitments by the OAS member states.

The IASP recognizes the considerable advances that OAS member states have made to date in natural disaster reduction through individual efforts as well as in association with each other and with the collaboration of regional, sector, hemispheric and international organizations, and the private sector. It refines and amplifies the focus of mandated actions so that the most immediate, efficient and sustaining use of available resources can be achieved.

It also benefits in great measure from the work done by representatives of the public and private sector from all levels during the Hemispheric Risk Reduction Conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica in December 2001. That conference, mandated by OAS/GA Res. 1781/01, convened by the United States of America, and hosted by Costa Rica, developed an overall view of issues related to varying aspects related to disaster reduction in the Americas.³ While the conclusions and recommendations from the conference are necessarily broad, they highlight issues addressed in the acquired commitments, and to the obstacles and potential for substantial disaster reduction by OAS

3. The draft report from the Hemispheric Risk Reduction Conference can be found on www.ofdalac.org/conferencia/. The GS/OAS report on the conference may be found at www.oas.org/xxxiiga/english/docs_en/docs_items/cpdoc3581_02.htm

member states^{4/}. These issues include themes of the reduced presence, role and ability of the state to respond to disaster management needs, the vulnerability of the marginalized and impoverished, monitoring and indexing vulnerability, disaster data bases, and the use of existing information sharing technology. Through all of this there was recognition of a shift in emphasis from emergency preparedness to risk management.

With this in mind, the IASP builds on the composite picture of the current situation of the member states as reflected in the discussions and report of the San Jose Conference, and is intended to instrument the implementations of its findings. The IASP is a significant opportunity to better define and focus actions for natural disaster reduction. But the IASP is not meant to be a statement of the state of disaster reduction in the Americas.

The IASP focuses on action components by actors at various levels to maximize the potential for disaster reduction identified at the San Jose Conference. The action components are divided into three categories – policies, action items, and models and best practices.

The IASP seeks to reinforce the resolution of natural disaster vulnerability in the context of priority development issues of which it numbers itself, and in the policies and programs that address the most critical social and economic development problems of the hemisphere. The subject areas addressed, as developed at the San Jose Conference and reflected in the acquired commitments, include:

- Agriculture, food security and nutrition
- Critical facilities
- Education
- Health
- National disaster management systems
- Public awareness and information management.

These subjects were discussed in the context of the following crosscutting issues:

- Civil society
- Finance
- Land-use planning.

By focusing on these subject areas and crosscutting issues, IASP contributes to the prioritizing of actions that are doable in the short term. The action components called for in the IASP help to create a space for the discussion of disaster reduction in relation to more visible and presently higher priority development issues. As was noted at the San Jose Conference, the history of the Americas over the past four decades has demonstrated that in most instances disaster reduction for its own sake has little political appeal and less implementation. Thus the IASP looks towards passive

4. The conclusions and recommendations of the Hemispheric Risk Reduction Conference call for a permanent hemispheric forum for food security and agriculture, which is related to the Conference on Hemispheric Security scheduled for Mexico in May 2003. That conference will treat the many facets of security in the region, including new mechanisms for reporting and monitoring vulnerability, and the present or alternative conventions on emergency assistance.

approaches to mainstreaming disaster reduction into development actions, particularly when dealing with economic and social sector development programs and infrastructure investment, as well as active approaches to preparing for, and responding to, emergencies in collaboration with those same sectors. It reinforces concepts of mutual assistance and collaboration, particularly in times of emergencies when humanitarian assistance is needed.

The IASP recognizes the important contributions the private sector (for profit, not for profit, non-governmental and voluntary) and the uniformed services have and must make to government and civil society to achieve natural disaster reduction^{5/}.

The IACNDR will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the IASP, and in turn the OAS General Secretariat will use input from this monitoring for reporting to the member states on achievements by sector in reducing the vulnerability of populations and economic and social infrastructure to natural disasters^{6/}.

IV. THE HEMISPHERIC CONTEXT OF VULNERABILITY REDUCTION, RISK MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RESPONSE THROUGH ACQUIRED COMMITMENTS

The destructive impact of natural phenomena in member states is related to the increase in the vulnerability of the affected populations. This vulnerability, one of many types of vulnerability, is the direct result of inappropriate development models linked to climate variations, population growth, extreme poverty, intense use of natural resources, and inappropriate urban planning and development. Sometime in the early 1990s the total accumulated economic losses due to natural disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean since 1960 surpassed the total accumulated non-reimbursable international development assistance to the same area for the same period. History demonstrates that the international community covers less than 20% of the affected country's requested rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance. Securing progress and prosperity, then, for a nation's development is severely impacted by experiencing the unresolved vulnerability issues when natural hazards strike.

In recent years, the countries of the region have made efforts to consolidate their national systems for disaster prevention and relief. Consequently, many countries have developed national multi-sector disasters response plans. The components of risk reduction have not advanced with the same speed and have achieved limited impact on the development projects. Many countries already have national plans to deal with disasters, nevertheless these plans are usually the result of the initiative or interest of the national disaster organization and is less known by all the other sectors. The process of institutional coordination to develop such a plan is usually seen as more important than the document itself.

The more than 30 acquired commitments by the member states individually, collectively, by sector, and as part of their participation in regional and international organizations and institutions provide a broad approach to disaster and risk management and their linkages to development.

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5. Conclusions and recommendations from the November 17-22, 2002 Inter-American Defense College Seminar on "Disaster Management and Response: The Contribution of the Uniformed Services" are reflected in this IASP.
 6. CIDI/CIDS/RES. 5(II-0/99).

The mandates often describe desirable outcomes in qualitative terms, but often lack quantitative goals and time frames for action. They often focus on process, particularly related to information exchange, but may lack a clear definition of a product, how it is to be produced, how it is to be used, and how results are to be measured.

Advances in emergency preparedness and response, and in vulnerability reduction of infrastructure as reflected in the acquired commitments vary enormously from sector to sector, and also vary in natural hazard, geomorphologic, and geopolitical focus. There is recognition, however, that dealing with disasters poses an issue of social stability.

In those instances where a sector has made progress in disaster reduction there has been often substantial support from a specialized sector or international organization, an NGO, or a professional or trade association. In some instances, such as at the micro (urban or community) and macro (trade corridor) levels, economic and social sector initiatives have begun to examine their individual vulnerability to natural hazards in the context of mutual impact, interdependency, and development goals. Most progress has been made through limited pilot and community-based applications of vulnerability assessment and mitigation action, and emergency preparedness and response programs, often focusing on a specific sector.

Regional groupings of OAS member states in the Caribbean (CDERA), Central America (CEPRENAC) and the Andean region (CAPRADE), in order of antiquity, are becoming important players in programming and implementing natural disaster reduction activities, and each has a unique structure and function. To varying degrees, each regional association addresses disaster and risk management issues such as the role of military institutions, the channeling of disaster assistance through non-governmental entities, corruption and accountability, public participation and transparency, the use of environmental impact assessment processes to consider vulnerability to natural hazards, and the designation of a single, accountable national entity as responsible for natural disaster planning and response coordination.

A declaration of disaster reveals dependency and the diversion of much needed international development assistance away from the development agenda. Due to the economic situation of developing countries, it is increasingly difficult to identify funds to invest to correct deficiencies in the planning, design, and construction of vital economic and social infrastructure that could be impacted by natural hazards, resulting in a disaster declaration. The cumulated knowledge and experiences, however, now demonstrate that mitigation implies little if any additional cost for the countries if it is incorporated into the routine planning procedures for development. It is ever more important that national development and investment organizations become a central part of the risk reduction, and with this, protection of the physical, economic and social investments that are carried out with scarce resources.

The OAS member states find themselves in a unique position in a comparative global context when looking at the challenges of reducing natural disasters with relation to development. In the context of free trade, strengthening democracies and sustainable development the Americas are already focusing on the policies, actions and guidance to reduce vulnerability, manage risk and respond to disasters.

V. THE OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE IASP

The experiences and challenges to date point to the need for more concerted action on the part of the OAS member states for disaster reduction.

Objective: The IASP has as its general objective, natural disaster reduction of OAS member states. This means that member states will become increasingly (a) resilient to the impact of natural hazard events, and (b) less dependent on the international community for emergency assistance when those events do strike.

The specific objectives of the IASP include:

- Reducing the loss of human life and property;
- Improving emergency preparedness and response;
- Improving financial protection from catastrophic loss; and
- Making economic and social infrastructure more resilient for sustainable development and hemispheric security.

Scope: The call for an IASP was born out of recognition in the hemisphere of the need to:

- Reduce the risk of human and economic losses;
- Improve emergency preparedness;
- Improve financial protection;
- Improve response to catastrophes; and
- Reduce member states' need to call on the international community for humanitarian assistance, financial capital and technology to deal with the threat and aftermath of natural hazard events.

Risk management is an ever growing and recognizable element of development in many of the OAS member states. The need for international assistance following the impact of such events often alters the development process. But rather than viewing the traditional but misleading "disaster cycle" as a process isolated from the development process, the collective sense of the hemispheric and regional declarations as well as mandates and global declarations, is that risk management of natural disasters is part of development processes.

To take advantage of this opportunity, the IASP identifies actors and actions to focus on:

- Most importantly the countries themselves and the mechanisms they use to organize and implement development actions by sector and by specialized institutions;
- Combinations of multi-hazard and specific hazard impact reduction policies, programs and projects;
- The recognition and use of a variety of vulnerability and risk assessment technique with varying input and output parameters, both qualitative and quantitative, with and without the use of monetary units;

- A wide variety of geographical scopes ranging from individual structures, neighborhoods, communities, urban centers, metropolitan areas, provinces, sub-national, national agglomerations, regional associations, transboundary river basins and hemispheric corridors; and
- A wide variety of purposes including humanitarian assistance, life safety, building retrofitting, economic stability, financial risk management, insurance and reinsurance, structural mitigation, land use planning and zoning, building codes and permitting, capacity to respond to disaster impact, and investment programming.

The IASP is an opportunity for formal action by the OAS member states to address policy issues in a process for implementing acquired commitments in a doable way. The IASP does not replace individual country initiatives.

In the absence of a defined implementation strategy for policy, actions and best practices through mutual advice and support, individual countries may find it difficult to act. The acquired commitments to date give the context for implementation. The IASP gives the agenda. The IASP also recognizes that some actions called for by the acquired commitments constitute unfunded mandates. By adopting joint actions through the IASP, the individual countries increase the likelihood of accessing needed support for implementation.

The IASP also includes global initiatives that often mirror mandated actions at the hemispheric and regional level. Representatives of the Americas have been active in UN specialized forums and processes, such as the ISDR/IATF, to present and discuss activities contemplated, underway. Global initiatives are necessarily broad, but actions taken by OAS member states can be shared and highlighted by these initiatives, as well as serve as a constructive, critical forum for comparison and comment.

VI. ACTORS AND ACTION COMPONENTS

Principal actors and action components: The principle actors are the member states supported by the IACNDR and its participating organizations, regional and international development, finance and specialized institutions, and the private sector. The principle action components are a result of, or are related directly to, the acquired commitments the member states have adopted.

The action components relate the actors to the levels. The substance of these components can be found in Attachment A-Section 4 Action Components for IASP Implementation. A summary description of the action components follows below.

<p>The actors for the IASP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- OAS Member States- Sector Institutions- Regional Institutions	<p>The levels for implementation of the action components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Country level- Sector level- Regional level
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- IACNDR	- International level
- International Organizations	- In concert with global initiatives

Most implementation of the action components will take place at the country (public and/or private participation) level, or by the country acting through sector or regional levels. In a few instances, the country will act through the international or global level.

There are also action components to be undertaken by sector actors, which are often regional or specialized organizations or agencies in nature such as CAC, IADB, IICA, ORISA, and PAHO, as well as NGOs, PVOs and private sector consortiums and associations. These often represent public-private partnerships. There are also action components to be undertaken by regional actors at several levels. These actors do not usually belong to a specific economic or social sector, but may have highly focused interest areas mandated by governments such as regional emergency management institutions - CDERA, CEPREDENAC, and CAPRADE – and the development lending institutions - CABEL, CAF, CDB, and IDB.

The international actors are those non-sector organizations that can act at various levels throughout the hemisphere, and include the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the organs of the OAS. There are also action components to be undertaken by the IACNDR and its participating organizations. And there are initiatives through global actors such as the UN ISDR that can support member state actions.

VII. ACTION COMPONENTS FOR IASP IMPLEMENTATION

Action components are (1) for direct implementation by member states and for implementation by other actors to directly contribute to pending implementation of acquired commitments, and (2) to create the circumstances through which member states can take specific initiatives where only general actions are noted in those commitments. Most actions pertain to the policies and guidance needed for analyzing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on vulnerability reduction, risk management, and disaster response that are being undertaken by the countries through their national and sub-national plans and programs. Other actions support the development of policy and guidance instruments to better address disaster reduction in the context of mainstream development actions, and to solidify disaster response at the regional level.

The action components are divided into three groups: policies, action items, and guidance and best practices. Policies pertain to overall political and program orientation, directives and mandates that guide operational actions. Action items pertain to specific activities, often directly related to policies, which will facilitate the refinement, instrumentation and facilitation of the policies. Guidance and best practices pertain to operational items whose process and product comply with, and fulfill the policies and support the action items.

The action components can be found in the matrix of this Section 4. The matrix presents the actions by group. Each group is presented by identifying the action according to the actor and to the targeted level of action. Where an actor's target or recipient of its action component is both, sector and region focused, the sector designation is given priority in keeping with the emphasis on direct sector involvement in all aspects of the IASP.

Below are general notes that condition the substance of the action components.

Regarding vulnerability reduction, not all natural hazard events, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, drought, landslides and volcanic eruptions, result in disasters. Yet many such events, particularly the more severe ones, do result in the issuance of an international appeal. Each year one or more OAS member states may elect to declare a disaster, noting the emergency situation and the impact on citizens, their economic and social infrastructure, and on government and governance.

And while disaster events have repeatedly drawn the attention of the countries, there is a growing recognition that the underlying vulnerability of populations and their economic and social infrastructure is at the center of the disaster-development linkage issue. This recognition includes pronouncements and policy statements by international specialized agencies, and development assistance and finance institutions. Moreover, the focus on vulnerability, along with humanitarian assistance, has been identified and discussed as development policy and practice issues since the mid-1980s at the OAS through resolutions dealing with development and environment, and in development assistance activities involving the inter-American system and the private sector.

To lessen the need for a country to depend on outside assistance to manage the impact of natural hazards, populations and their infrastructure must be made less vulnerable. Where and when possible natural hazard events must be modified, and dangerous areas must be avoided, and infrastructure must be made more resilient. This is a task of development.

Regarding risk management, development organizations together with the countries decide for the long term where the investment should be carried out in order to facilitate sustainable development and competitiveness of the countries in the region. Many of these investments are lost in case of disasters due mainly to a lack of inclusion of prevention and mitigation in planning and execution of these projects. Therefore assignment of functions of coordination and promotion of risk management (disaster prevention and mitigation) should be to the agencies responsible for planning and development.

Countries are in the process of strengthening domestic institutions and reinforcing the political commitment towards execution of disaster management strategies. Countries should take advantage of programs set up by the international community to aid them in implementing prevention and reconstruction measures. As part of their decentralization process, national governments are striving to convey the importance of financial natural disaster risk management strategies to local levels of government, the private sector, civil society, and citizens to create awareness that implementing the necessary financial strategies will avert use of resources from current consumption and avoid loss of long-run gains. When a nation's market size is prohibitively small and it is difficult to attract insurers and investors through capital market instruments, it is necessary to seek integration to regional groups, which may offer a substantial market that can be opened up with appropriate dialogue at the multi-lateral level. And as part of the emerging disaster risk management strategies, countries are increasingly aware of the need to avoid reconstructing vulnerability to future disasters when financing post-disaster reconstruction.

The developed world can work in conjunction with the developing world to refine ex-ante disaster planning. It is in the interest of the developed world to assist in post-disaster reconstruction through a more stable economy. Aid donors as well as private and multi-lateral lenders can strengthen the requirements for insurance and mitigation investments when providing funds. The international community may also take a more proactive role to urge credit rating agencies to appreciate insurance against natural disaster damages when rating government bonds. IDB's large body of members gives it the opportunity to serve as a bridge between the LAC nations and member nations outside the region to bring nations of the developed world on board and convince them of their economic stake in the success of a natural disaster financial policy in the LAC region.

Regarding disaster response, the strengthening of the immediate response agencies and systems is an important strategy to save lives and reduce the human suffering in the cases of disasters. Improving the capacity of coordination and leadership of the national disaster organizations and increasing preparedness and response, however, is not enough to reduce the effects of disasters on the economy and health of the populations at risk. It is important to recognize and measure the national and regional capacity to respond to an onset of a disaster before it takes place, including the updating of available human talent and resources. Other specific strategic points include (1) participatory formulation and updating of multi-sector plans for emergencies and disasters regarding natural, anthropogenic and mixed hazards, (2) Formulation and application of codes for planning, design and building of essential facilities (schools, hospitals, water supply systems, etc.), and strengthening of the civil protection and civil defense systems for the promotion and improvement of the response capacity (preparedness), early warning, humanitarian assistance (response) and immediate rehabilitation.

Through prior planning and coordination, national governments should clearly identify the responsibilities of (and limitations on the use of) the uniformed services in dealing with disasters. Those responsibilities should complement and support the work of the civilian entities, which will retain overall responsibility for disaster management. Among the potential contributions of the uniformed services that national governments should consider for inclusion in disaster management planning and coordination efforts are: remote sensing, hazard surveillance, hazard mapping, engineering assessments, triage engineering, and logistical and command and control capabilities.

This information serves also as a tool to identify the gaps that need to be covered. Essential facilities like hospitals, schools, water supply systems and others are socially very important in normal situations and acquire critical importance in case of disasters, both to reduce the risk of deaths and save lives. In order to ensure that these critical facilities are in operation in case of disasters, it is important to give special consideration to these essential facilities in the processes of urban planning and design, building codes, maintenance procedures, and other mechanisms that can guarantee risk reduction.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

Natural disasters directly affect OAS member states' security. They impact the health, safety and welfare of citizens; the presence, continuity and effectiveness of governance; the quality, quantity and accessibility of natural resources, and the provision, efficiency, competitiveness of economic and social products and services. Thus, the impact of natural disasters are directly related

to the three principal actions to support hemispheric progress defined through the Summit Process of the Americas: strengthening democracy, free trade and sustainable development.

IASP action components directly related to recommendations formulated in response to a request from the PC/OAS Committee for Hemispheric Security^{7/} include:

- Disaster Reduction and the Role of Decentralized Government and Civil Society: Actions-Sector Level-1 (A-SL-1) on reporting on sector progress on disaster reduction,
- Channeling International Assistance in Case of Disaster: Actions-Regional Level-4 (A-RL-4) on the formation of a technical assistance group of international specialists to assist impacted countries during reconstruction programming,
- The Role of Military Institutions in Disaster Reduction: Policies-Country Level-9 (P-CL-9) on the structure and function of uniformed services in disaster reduction,
- The Role of Risk Reduction in Planning and Executing Development: Actions-International Level-3 (A-IL-3) on a workshop covering national level management of financial, economic and physical risk management, and Guides and Best Practices-International Level-1 (G-IL-1) on a workshop to discuss the impact of international vulnerability indexing and disaster database initiatives,
- Vulnerability Reduction of Trade Corridor Infrastructure: Actions-International Level-4 (A-IL-4) on vulnerability reduction of trade corridors, and
- The Impossibility of Sustainable Development en Conditions of Vulnerability: Guides and Best Practices-Sector Level-3 (G-SL-3) on preparation of a working paper on more resilient economic and social infrastructure to promote sustainable development activities.

An additional recommendation is for the PC/OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security to consider the necessity of reconsideration of the Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance.

In summary, present day policies and programs of the international humanitarian assistance and development finance institutions stand ready to assist countries in addressing vulnerability reduction and emergency response needs, thereby directly contributing to security. But these entities do not accept technical responsibility for the decisions made by the public and private sectors regarding the resilience of economic and social infrastructure to natural hazard events. The countries themselves have to bear the burden of repairing, replacing and reconstructing infrastructure when it is damaged or destroyed. But there is increasing interest at the national and international level to increase disaster reduction in a cooperative manner, a key to greater hemispheric security.

7. CP/CSH/INF.23/03 Recommendations and Summary Comments on Natural Disasters and Hemispheric Security

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**Attachment A
Anexo A**

**Inter-American Strategic Plan for Policy on Vulnerability Reduction, Risk Management and Disaster Response (IASP)
Plan Interamericano Estrategico para Políticas sobre Reducción de Vulnerabilidad, Manejo de Riesgo y Respuesta a Desastres (IASP)**

**Section 4 Matrix
Action Components for IASP Implementation
Sección 4 Matrices
Componentes de Acción para Implementación del IASP**

Policies Políticas (P)					
	Country Level A nivel del País (CL)	Sector Level Nivel Sectorial (SL)	Regional Level Nivel Regional (RL)	International Level Nivel Internacional (IL)	In Collaboration with Global Initiatives En Colaboración con Iniciativas Globales (GL)
OAS Member States Estados Miembros de la OEA	P-CL-1 Governments and heads of state will take the lead in creating and sustaining a policy approach focusing on natural disaster mitigation investments and financial planning to complement existing ex-post response and	P-SL-1 Countries will adopt a participatory process of all sectors in the updating of multi-sectoral plans for emergencies and disasters, regarding natural, anthropogenic and mixed hazards	P-RL-1 Using existing regional disaster risk management arrangements between the nations of Central America, in the Caribbean sub-region, and the Andean countries, all countries will join in a common effort towards	P-IL-1 Countries will foster international community involvement to stimulate penetration of insurance and capital market instruments for risk sharing	

	<p>reconstruction strategies that would contribute to appropriate financial practices</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P-CL-2</p> <p>The national government will promote the operation of effective risk sharing through insurance markets and capital market instruments requiring a sound legal framework and the existence of appropriate regulatory agencies by adopting and enforcing building codes and land-use regulations in order to prevent and reduces losses, and ensuring freedom of services and the free movement of capital</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-SL-2</p> <p>Under existing mandates for the agriculture sector, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish a short, medium and long term strategy that will permit vulnerability reduction of the agriculture sector to adverse natural phenomena, mitigate the effects of the present drought, and avoid or reduce the impact of future events 	<p>implementing financial disaster management strategies across the LAC region</p> <p>Regional groups will act jointly in order to establish ex-ante mitigation investment strategies, pool risk quantification knowledge, and formulate regional safety standards for structural mitigation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P-RL-2</p> <p>Emergency response efforts will be coordinated through regional efforts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-IL-2</p> <p>In relation to reducing the health impact of disasters, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocate initiatives with international financing agencies to incorporate mitigation in construction and reconstruction of health facilities and water systems 	
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	<p>P-CL-3</p> <p>The national government will use ex-ante measures to guarantee access to money during the immediate post-disaster period, and ensure the ability of domestic disaster response groups to distribute the funds quickly and efficiently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Adopt the “Strategic Framework to confront the situation of food and nutritional security associated with conditions of drought and climate change of the CIS <p>P-SL-3</p> <p>In the health sector, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Increase horizontal cooperation mechanisms at regional and sub-regional levels for disaster mitigation, preparedness and response○ Create and implement sub-regional inter-country health disaster units○ Endorse regional and sub-regional guidelines for disaster mitigation, preparedness and response○ Promote and endorse transparency and accountability of donation of humanitarian supplies			
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	<p>P-CL-4 Countries will include disaster management in the political agenda, and make sure that politicians are part of the preparedness and mitigation process</p> <p>P-CL-5 Countries will formulate codes for planning, design and construction of essential buildings that take into account the specific requirement of critical facilities</p>	<p>P-SCL-4 Countries will create the basic conditions that are indispensable for comprehensive insurance coverage, enhancing people's awareness of risk, mapping highly exposed regions, minimizing the risk, coordinating among all parties involved, and making it possible for insurance companies to build up reserves.</p> <p>P-SL-5 National governments will view mitigation measures as an investment, rather than as a cost, estimate the rates of return of mitigation alternatives, and invest in areas of comparatively higher marginal returns.</p>			
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	<p>P-CL-6 Countries will ensure that national development organizations are responsible for integrating disaster mitigation into their work plans</p> <p>P-CL-7 Countries will strengthen the national response entity for the promotion and improvement of its specific area of expertise in preparedness, early warning, humanitarian assistance and immediate rehabilitation, and ensure the coordination of its activities with national development institutions</p> <p>P-CL-8 National governments will propose to parliament new legislation to ensure that at least the low or no cost mitigation measures be integrated into the development and investment plans of the country</p> <p>P-CL-9 Through prior planning and coordination, national</p>				
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	<p>governments will clearly identify the responsibilities of (and limitations on the use of) the uniformed services in dealing with disasters, and those responsibilities should complement and support the work of the civilian entities, which will retain overall responsibility for disaster management</p> <p>P-CL-10 In all phases of vulnerability reduction, risk management, and disaster response, national governments will ensure that relations between civil authorities and the uniformed services are characterized by: common objectives, interaction and integration, joint planning, coordination in the administration of resources, frequent exchange of information at all levels</p>				
		<p>P-SL-6 Under existing mandates, IICA will prepare a report on progress in the conceptualization and</p>			

<p>Sector Institutions</p> <p><i>Instituciones Sectoriales</i></p>		<p>creation of a hemispheric fund to confront disasters</p> <p>P-SL-7 PAHO will promote the generation of regional policies of mitigation and disaster preparedness in the Americas</p> <p>P-SL-8 The Inter-American Defense College will serve as a center for the integration and exchange of ideas concerning disaster management, and for the training of hemispheric personnel responsible for disaster management.</p>			
<p>Regional Organizations</p> <p><i>Organizaciones Regionales</i></p>	<p>P-CL-11 IDB will use its country strategy papers and programming exercises to increasingly emphasize the need for programs and projects to raise the benefits of natural disaster risk management in its borrowing member countries.</p> <p>P-CL-12 IDB will assist its borrowing member countries upon their</p>				

	<p>request in developing their fiscal preparedness to face natural disasters.</p> <p>P-CL-13 IDB may finance pre-investment studies and pilot programs through its Disaster Prevention Sector Facility.</p> <p>P-CL-14 In rewriting its disaster policy of 1998, IDB is reviewing its ex-ante activities to increase even more the emphasis on the role of appropriate prevention measures and financing.</p>				
<p>International Organizations <i>Organizaciones Internacionales</i></p>				<p>P-IL-3 OAS through the General Assembly, Permanent Council and Committee on Hemispheric Security will review IASP, and revise as needed FONDEM statutes.</p>	

IACNDR <i>CIRDN</i>		P-SL-9 IACNDR will discuss adoption of SUMA as the standard for management of humanitarian supplies donation for later consideration by OAS/PC			
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Actions <i>Acciones</i>					
(A)					
	Country Level <i>A nivel de País</i> (CL)	Sector Level <i>Nivel Sectorial</i> (SL)	Regional Level <i>Nivel Regional</i> (RL)	International Level <i>Nivel Internacional</i> (IL)	In Collaboration with Global Initiatives <i>En Colaboración con Iniciativas Globales</i> (GL)
OAS Member States <i>Estados Miembros de la OEA</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">A-CL-1</p> <p>Under existing mandates countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financially and technically strengthen their Ministries of Agriculture in the area of agriculture information and statistics 	<p style="text-align: center;">A-SL-1</p> <p>On the basis of OAS/GA Res. 1885 and 1855 and CIDI Res. 5/99, countries will use ministerial meetings to collect and review progress on disaster reduction of economic and social infrastructure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A-RL-1</p> <p>Under existing mandates the countries of Central America will request BCIE to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financially and technically support the development of a Regional Program for the Modernization of the Agro business in Central America, which includes components directed at reducing the vulnerability of productive activities to adverse natural phenomena 	<p style="text-align: center;">A-IL-1</p> <p>Under existing mandates, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Request international entities such as BIRF, BID, PNUD, FAO, FIDA , and cooperating countries such as those from the European Union, USA, Republic of China and others, to support actions that are undertaken in the agriculture sector with a focus on prevention and mitigation of disasters ○ Request several areas of the US USDA to expand the coverage of the Post Hurricane Mitch 	

		<p>A-SL-2</p> <p>Under existing mandates, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Strengthen CAC to guarantee an institutional memory on dealing with floods in Central America, and in the area of agriculture information and statistics <p>A-SL-3</p> <p>To protect the health and life of the population in cases of disaster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Consolidate the national health disaster program in the Ministry of Health (full-time staff and minimum budget assigned)○ Provide disaster-related training and educational opportunities to health-related professionals○ Adapt and update technical materials on all aspects of disaster management○ Increase access at all levels to global sources of disaster and risk reduction information○ Increase relationship		Reconstruction Program	
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		<p>with agencies that contribute to national programs in the health sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve the capacity of response of the health sector for emergencies and disasters ○ Provide rapid health damage assessment and needs analysis 			
<p>Sector Institutions</p> <p><i>Instituciones Sectoriales</i></p>		<p>A-SL-4 Under existing mandates, IICA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participate in the elaboration and execution of a Regional Program for the Modernization of the Agro business in Central America <p>A-SL-5 Under existing mandates, CAC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare a strategy for the mid- and long term, which will permit the Central American agriculture sector to confront droughts and other natural phenomena on a permanent basis 			<p>A-GL-1 PAHO will provide technical assistance for the interagency and global implementation of the system of logistical support in cases of disasters</p>

		<p>A-SL-6 Under existing mandates, OIRSA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Prepare a forecast and recommendations for control of plagues and diseases that are prevalent in Central America <p>A-SL-7 PAHO will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Provide technical cooperation to strengthen the disaster programs of the health sector with emphasis on the Ministries of Health.○ Promote the incorporation of mitigation into the projects of planning, design, remodeling and construction of health facilities.○ Support the implementation of sector disaster reduction strategies <p>A-SL-8 Regional and hemispheric institutions representing the</p>			
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		agriculture, education, energy, health, transportation and tourism sectors will collect and provide periodic country-based reports on progress on disaster reduction of infrastructure			
Regional Organizations <i>Organizaciones Regionales</i>	A-CL-2 The IDB's country strategy papers and programming exercises can increasingly emphasize the need for programs and projects to raise benefits of natural disaster risk management.	A-SL-9 IDB will coordinate with other entities in the financial sector in funding disaster risk management in the region.	A-RL-2 IDB will support the initiatives of regional institutions such as CEPREDENAC, CDERA and emerging entities in South American sub-regions, such as CAPRADE. A-RL-3 The IDB can finance pre-investment studies and pilot programs, for example through its Disaster Prevention Sector Facility.	A-IL-2 IDB will support the OAS/GS in its efforts to promote natural disaster preparedness by disseminating the results of the IACNDR Working Groups on Vulnerability Assessment and Indexing (VAI) and Finance	
International Organizations	A-CL-3 In compliance with CIDI RES. 5/99, OAS/GS will collect and present country-based	A-SL-10 The international community can offer ideas, aid, expertise and incentives towards the implementation of financial natural disaster			A-GL-2 IACNDR will periodically inform ISDR, GADR and others on progress in the Americas in

<p>Organizaciones Internacionales</p>	<p>periodic sector reports on progress on disaster reduction of infrastructure for discussion with IACNDR and forwarding to CIDI</p> <p>A-CL-4</p> <p>Lenders and aid providers will become more exacting in their conditions for providing financial disaster relief to impacted countries, whereby a bail-in (ex-ante) rather than a bail-out (ex-post) mentality can, if properly executed, foster a sense of common purpose towards reducing the economic damages from natural disasters.</p>	<p>management strategies.</p>			<p>disaster reduction</p>
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<p>IACNDR <i>IACNDR</i></p>	<p>A-CL-5 IACNDR will periodically inform the OAS/PC on implementation of the IASP</p>		<p>A-RL-4 IACNDR discusses with Regional Disaster Management Organizations the proposal of creating Technical Assistance Groups (TAG), to be followed with discussions with regional sector Institutions</p>	<p>A-IL-3 IACNDR to present an international workshop on national level management of catastrophic financial, economic and physical risk</p> <p>A-IL-4 IACNDR will carry out a consultative process with countries and international development finance and sector institutions on policies for trade corridor vulnerability reduction to promote security, efficiency and competitiveness</p>	
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Guides and Best Practices
Modelos y Mejores Prácticas

(G)

	Country Level <i>A nivel del País</i> (CL)	Sector Level <i>Nivel Sectorial</i> (SL)	Regional Level <i>Nivel Regional</i> (RL)	International Level <i>Nivel Internacional</i> (IL)	In Collaboration with Global Initiatives <i>En Colaboración con</i> <i>Iniciativas Globales</i> (GL)
OAS Member States <i>Estados Miembros de la OEA</i>	G-CL-1 Countries will periodically inform the IACNDR on progress in adopting and implementing national disaster reduction plans				
Sector Institutions <i>Instituciones Sectoriales</i>	G-CL-2 PAHO will promote the updating and dissemination of the system of management of humanitarian supplies in cases of disaster (SUMA).	G-SL-1 PAHO will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare and publish technical guides on mitigation, disaster preparedness, and attention in the health sector. ○ Provide the technical bases for the transparency and accountability of the donation management in cases of disaster. 			

<p>Regional Organizations <i>Organizaciones Regionales</i></p>	<p>G-CL-3 Upon their creation IDB project teams will use indicator “checklists” on disaster risk management practices as a support, not mandatory practices, catered to 9 sectors: transportation, water and sanitation, energy, micro enterprises, modernization of the State, health, education, housing, and agriculture.</p> <p>G-CL-4 Upon analyzing financial instruments, IDB will provide strategies for the use of insurance, calamity and local development funds in risk management.</p>		<p>G-RL-1 As a response to the mandate by the Quebec Hemispheric Summit, the IDB will disseminate studies on financial strategies and the use of specific instruments on disaster risk management.</p> <p>G-RL-2 IDB will convene meetings on alternative funding strategies, such as through the ongoing Regional Policy Dialogue in Natural Disasters, workshops and technical seminars.</p>		
<p>International Organizations <i>Organizaciones Internacionales</i></p>	<p>G-CL-5 OAS/GS will continue to develop, discuss and disseminate information on vulnerability assessments through the OAS-NOAA Vulnerability Assessment and Applications process</p>	<p>See G-CL-5</p> <p>G-SL-2 OAS/GS will inform regional sector institutions of WHTI initiative to collect and review Transportation Sector periodic reports on progress</p>	<p>See G-CL-5</p>		<p>G-GL-1 The OAS-NOAA Vulnerability Assessment and Applications process will act as the pilot in the Americas for the ISDR-IATF-WG3 initiative by UN Habitat for</p>

		on disaster reduction of transportation infrastructure			vulnerability assessment tool identification and dissemination
IACNDR <i>CIRDN</i>		G-SL-3 IACNDR will prepare a working paper on sector progress in developing and maintaining sustainable economic and social infrastructure networks resilient to natural hazard events.		G-IL-1 IACNDR will convene a seminar on emerging country vulnerability indexes and disaster databases including those being prepared by the IDB, UNDP, ISRD and private sector entities such as WEF, as well as Alert Net, CARDIN, CRID, GDIN, and Relief Web.	G-GL-2 IACNDR, with support of the OAS/IATF/MDRD Working Group, discusses and prepares draft guidelines for international disaster reconstruction assistance as contribution to ISRD framework on disaster monitoring.

Notes:

A = Actions CL = Country Level
IL = International Level P = Policy

G = Guides and Best Practices GL = In Collaboration with Global Initiatives

RL = Regional Level SL = Sector Level

Notas:

*A = Acciones CL = A nivel del País
IL = Nivel Internacional P = Políticas*

G = Modelos y Mejores Prácticas GL = En Colaboración con Iniciativas Globales

RL = Nivel Regional SL = Nivel Sectorial

VERSION 07
COMITE INTERAMERICANO PARA LA REDUCCION DE DESASTRES NATURALES (CIRDN)
PLAN ESTRATÉGICO INTER-AMERICANO PARA UNA POLÍTICA PARA REDUCCIÓN DE VULNERABILIDAD, MANEJO
DE RIESGO Y RESPUESTA A DESASTRES (IASP)
ANEXO B

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLICY ON VULNERABILITY REDUCTION, RISK MANAGEMENT AND
DISASTER RESPONSE (IASP)
ATTACHMENT B

MANDATOS GENERALES
GENERAL MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENTS)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
<p>PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)</p>	<p>G1. OEA. Los estados miembros de la OEA se comprometen a participar en la Década Internacional para Reducción de Desastres naturales. G2. OEA. La Asamblea General invita al Secretario General a que presente recomendaciones al Consejo Permanente sobre el papel de la OEA en situaciones de desastres naturales. G2. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA propone crear un Comité Interamericano para situaciones de emergencia. G3. OEA. Creación del Comité Interamericano para la Reducción de</p>	<p>G3. OEA. Creación de CIRDN para fortalecer la cooperación entre los países del hemisferio en atención y preparación de emergencias. G4. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA solicita al CIRDN discutir la cooperación regional civil-militar para la preparación y atención de emergencias y a estudiar la iniciativa de los “Cascos Blancos” para asistir países afectados por emergencias. G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Reconocimiento de los Jefes de Estado de tener programas compartidos en el manejo de</p>	<p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Compromiso de los Jefes de estado: - involucrar a la comunidad en el diseño de alertas tempranas y operaciones de respuesta. - promover el desarrollo de telecomunicaciones - utilizar sistemas de alerta temprana en atención y prevención de emergencias - estudiar la creación de un sistema hemisférico de preparación y mitigación de desastres, que incluya banco de datos. G21. Primera Cumbre de las Américas. Los Jefes de Estado de las Américas apoyan la iniciativa de “Los Cascos</p>

	<p>Desastres Naturales CIRDN, como órgano de la OEA</p> <p>G4. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA solicita al CIRDN a trabajar en planes estratégicos de disminución de vulnerabilidad.</p> <p>G4. OEA. Solicita al CIRDN dedicar una sesión al análisis de temas regionales de cooperación entre autoridades civiles y militares en materia de reacción y preparación frente a desastres.</p> <p>G15. IACFDA: Cada estado miembro debe tener una autoridad nacional coordinadora de la ayuda recibida, quien será encargado de solicitar ayuda y distribuirla al interior del país.</p> <p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Compromiso de jefes de Estado: - para fortalecer la cooperación hemisférica e implementar políticas que mejoren la capacidad de prevenir, mitigar y atender desastres naturales.</p> <p>G15. CIFAD. Convención Interamericana para facilitar la Asistencia de Desastres,;</p> <p>G16. OEA. La Asamblea General adopta las recomendaciones del Consejo Permanente</p> <p>Respecto al informe del CIRDN, e insta a los Estados miembros para que estudien el documento y pongan en practica las recomendaciones contenidas en el documento CP/doc.3324/00.</p> <p>G16. OEA. Solicita al CIRDN a que continúe trabajando de conformidad con</p>	<p>desastres.</p> <p>G18. Cumbre de Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Los Gobiernos fomentaran la inclusión en los planes nacionales de desarrollo las medidas para la planificación y preparación ante desastres naturales.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinara y promoverá estrategias y planes para la preparación y atención de desastres, rehabilitación y construcción.</p>	<p>Blancos” como un esfuerzo internacional para fortalecer una respuesta rápida ante emergencias humanitarias, sociales y de desarrollo.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinará y promoverá actividades para la preparación y atención de desastres, rehabilitación y construcción.</p> <p>G25. Quinta Cumbre de Tuxtla. Los jefes de estado y de Gobierno de los países participantes en la cumbre de dialogo y concertación de Tuxtla promoverán la realización de una Convención Interamericana sobre Desastres Naturales.</p>
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	<p>el estatuto aprobado por el Consejo Permanente e informe al CP a través del Secretario General antes de las próximas sesiones de Asamblea General.</p> <p>G16. OEA. Encomienda al Secretario General que establezca en coordinación con el CIRDN, una red de información para el intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias científicas y técnicas para fortalecer los organismos de prevención y respuesta en caso de desastres naturales.</p> <p>G17. OEA. La Asamblea General encomienda al Secretario General mantener informado al CP sobre las actividades del CIRDN y que en su calidad del presidente del mismo, continúe prestando apoyo a las actividades especialmente para asegurar mayor preparación para afrontar los desastres.</p> <p>G20. PIDS. La OEA coordinara con PNUMA, el BM, el BID, PNUD para servir de foro regional para apoyar los mecanismos de diálogo y cooperación interinstitucional para la preparación por parte de los estados miembros de perfiles de vulnerabilidad de los pequeños estados insulares y de los sistemas hídricos costeros e interiores amenazados.</p> <p>G21. Primera Cumbre de las Américas. Los países del hemisferio proponen la firma de una Convención Interamericana para facilitar asistencia a Desastres, firmado por cuatro países y ratificado por</p>		
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	<p>tres. Entro en vigencia 1996.</p> <p>G23. CAN. Comunidad Andina de Naciones. El Consejo Andino de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores crean el Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres CAPRADE.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinará y promoverá políticas para la preparación y atención de desastres.</p> <p>G25. Quinta Cumbre de Tuxtla. Los Jefes de estado y de Gobierno miembros del Diálogo y Concertación de Tuxtla expresan el compromiso de seguir trabajando en la definición de una agenda de seguridad multidimensional, para hacer frente conjuntamente a las amenazas comunes, como desastres naturales, entre otros.</p> <p>G29. Decimocuarta Reunión de Presidentes Centro Americanos. Los Presidentes se comprometen a fortalecer a las instituciones nacionales coordinadoras de las gestiones de prevención, atención y mitigación con el apoyo de CEPREDENAC.</p>		
<p>FINANCIAMIENTO <i>(FINANCING)</i></p>	<p>G1. OEA. Los Estados miembros de la OEA se comprometen a buscar recursos para fortalecer FONDEM.</p> <p>G2. OEA. El FONDEM se integrara con contribuciones no solo de los países miembros sino también con la de los observadores, de organizaciones y fundaciones internacionales, ONG,</p>	<p>G2. OEA. Creación del Fondo Interamericano para situaciones de emergencia FONDEM.</p> <p>G2. OEA. El Secretario General de la OEA es responsable de la administración del FONDEM y debe establecer relaciones de cooperación y coordinación de recursos y planes de</p>	<p>G2. OEA. Utilización de FONDEM en amenaza, emergencia y rehabilitación; el Secretario General esta autorizado a dar ayuda hasta por US\$25.000</p> <p>G9. CAN. Comunidad Andina de Naciones: efectúa diferimiento del Arancel Externo común, por razones de emergencia.</p>

	<p>empresas publicas y privadas y particularmente de recursos aprobados por la Asamblea General de la OEA.</p> <p>G2. OEA. El Secretario de la OEA solicita a estados miembros a designar una persona o entidad que se encargue del manejo de los fondos de FONDEM.</p> <p>G3. OEA. Creación del CIRDN y participación del BID.</p> <p>G4. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA recomienda incrementar el uso de instrumentos de mercado a fin de minimizar el desvío de recursos, compartiendo los costos de rehabilitación y construcción y la reducción del riesgo.</p> <p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Compromiso de los Jefes de Estado para estudiar medidas para acceso a crédito oportuno.</p> <p>G16. OEA. Recomienda al Secretario General dar todo el apoyo a las actividades y financieramente al CIRDN.</p> <p>G17. OEA. La Asamblea General encomienda al Secretario General que en su capacidad de presidente del CIRDN continúe prestando apoyo a las actividades especialmente para obtener los servicios financieros necesarios para afrontar los desastres naturales.</p>	<p>emergencia con el Fondo de Emergencias de las N.U., el programa mundial de alimentos de las N.U., la OPS, la liga de sociedades de la Cruz Roja y demás instituciones internacionales que puedan ayudar al fondo.</p> <p>G4. OEA. La Asamblea General OEA solicita revisión de FONDEM por parte del Consejo Permanente de la OEA y utilizar instrumentos de mercado para compartir costos y riesgos de rehabilitación y reconstrucción.</p> <p>G16. OEA. Encomienda al Secretario General que trabaje con el BID en un estudio de factibilidad sobre medidas para reducir el costo de las primas de seguros catastróficos.</p> <p>G28. CECC. La Coordinación Educativa y Cultural Centroamericana resuelve instruir a su Secretaria General para que en coordinación con CEPREDENAC, la OEA, OPS, UNDHA, DIRDN y otros organismos regionales e internacionales, concreten apoyo financiero para la ejecución del Anexo Institucional Estratégico y los planes de la Coordinación.</p>	<p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. OEA. Compromiso de los jefes de estado: - solicitar al BID, OEA, BM, Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe, a compañías de seguros estudiar pólizas para compartir riesgos en desastres naturales, elaborar mecanismos que faciliten el proceso de reconstrucción.</p> <p>G27. CEPREDENAC. Los Presidentes de Centro América resuelven asignar, de acuerdo a las posibilidades de cada país, recursos financieros internos para los proyectos de CEPREDENAC.</p>
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<p>EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)</p>	<p>G1. OEA. Los Estados miembros de la OEA se comprometen a hacer del manejo de las amenazas naturales y recuperación de desastres componentes de las actividades del desarrollo socioeconómico.</p> <p>G4. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA urge que los estados miembros den prioridad a la pérdida de vidas y disminución de la vulnerabilidad,</p> <p>G5. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA alienta a los estados miembros a elaborar estrategias para adaptarse a cambios climáticos.</p> <p>G10. CIDS. Comité Interamericano para Desarrollo Sostenible: preguntar al CIRDN sobre estrategia de promoción de desarrollo sostenible para la reducción de desastres naturales, y recomienda al Secretario General dentro del CIRDN de establecer un trabajo en equipo para la reducción y prevención de desastres para evitar duplicidad de actividades.</p> <p>G11. CIDI. Consejo Interamericano para Desarrollo Integral: recomienda a los países miembros incluir la reducción de vulnerabilidad de desastres naturales en la preparación y participación en la Conferencia de Johannesburg.</p> <p>G11. CIDI. Solicita al CIRDN tener foros ministeriales y reuniones técnicas para preparar y discutir reportes periódicos y logros en reducción de vulnerabilidad.</p>	<p>G3. OEA. Creación del CIRDN como foro de análisis de amenazas, prevención y mitigación de los efectos.</p> <p>G5. OEA. La Asamblea General de la OEA alienta a los estados miembros a elaborar planeas de mitigación para adaptarse a cambios climáticos y solicita al Secretario General apoyar a los países en ello y seguir estudiando el cambio climático.</p> <p>G10. CIDS: solicita al Secretario General informe sobre reducción de vulnerabilidad por sector</p> <p>G11. CIDI: recomienda a los estados a definir metas medibles en la reducción de vulnerabilidad de desastres naturales como parte de su programa de desarrollo sostenible.</p> <p>G13. CIDI: Encomendar al Secretario General que apoye a los países del Caribe en sus programas de adaptación al cambios climático.</p> <p>G18. Conferencia Cumbre de Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Los Gobiernos del hemisferio fomentarán la inclusión en los planes nacionales de desarrollo las medidas sobre la capacidad para la planificación y mitigación de desastres naturales, promover el establecimiento de códigos de construcción, intercambio de información y conocimientos técnicos.</p>	<p>G11. CIDI. Solicita al Secretario General continúe su actividad relacionada con el manejo sostenible del agua, manejo de zonas costeras, desarrollo de fronteras y de corredores de comercio, actividades relacionadas con la disminución de la vulnerabilidad.</p> <p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Compromiso de los Jefes de Estado: - Promover y reducir la vulnerabilidad usando códigos de construcción, asegurar practicas de uso de suelo, preparar inventario y evaluación de vulnerabilidad de estructura fundamental, predecir los cambios climáticos, crear marco jurídico requerido y establecerán mecanismos de cooperación en alertas tempranas e intercambio de información.</p> <p>- Ratificar convenio sobre suministro de recursos de telecomunicaciones para mitigación de desastres y respuesta de emergencia.</p> <p>- adoptar la metodología de la CEPAL en la evaluación de daños.</p> <p>G13. CIDI: Alentar a los estados para desarrollar proyectos de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático y continuar estudiando el tema.</p> <p>G20. La OEA servirá de foro regional para la realización de reuniones técnicas y fomento de diálogo sobre reducción de vulnerabilidad a los desastres naturales.</p>
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	<p>G12. Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Compromiso de Jefes de Estado: - mejorar capacidad predecir amenazas naturales y mitigar efectos. - establecer lazos de cooperación con entidades públicas y privadas, asociaciones técnicas, instituciones regionales, la sociedad civil, instituciones educativas y de investigación para análisis de riesgo. - intercambiar experiencias y conocimientos en lucha contra manejo inadecuado de recursos naturales y patrones de consumo no sostenibles.</p> <p>G13. CIDI: Alentar a los estados a elaborar estrategias para mitigar cambios climáticos</p> <p>G16. OEA. La Asamblea General solicita al Secretario General la convocatoria de una reunión hemisférica sobre preparación y mitigación en casos de desastres.</p> <p>G17. OEA. La Asamblea General encomienda al Secretario General que en su capacidad de presidente del CIRDN continúe prestando apoyo a las actividades especialmente para asegurar la reducción de la vulnerabilidad de los países del hemisferio.</p>	<p>G18. Conferencia Cumbre de Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Los Gobiernos del hemisferio intercambiarán información sobre manejo ambiental urbano, fomento de práctica de uso de no contaminantes, transporte sostenible y tratamiento de aguas servidas, así como cooperarán en el desarrollo, fortalecimiento e implementación de programas y planes de mitigación de desastres, incluidos arreglos para reaccionar ante derrames de petróleo y otros que afecten el recurso hídrico.</p> <p>G20. La OEA brindará cooperación solidaria para apoyar en la planificación y capacitación para la protección de la población y de la infraestructura frente a vulnerabilidad a los desastres naturales, particularmente en las líneas vitales.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinará y promoverá estrategias y planes para la mitigación de desastres.</p> <p>G27. CEPREDENAC. Los Presidentes de Centro América acuerdan adoptar el Marco estratégico para la reducción de vulnerabilidad de los desastres en la región; establecer el Quinquenio Centroamericano para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad y el impacto de los desastres para el periodo 2000-2004</p>	<p>G20. La OEA coordinará con el PNUMA, el BM, el BID y PNUD para brindar cooperación solidaria en la ejecución de proyectos plurinacionales y planes de inversión para el uso sostenible de los recursos costeros y para identificar mecanismos para facilitar a los estados más vulnerables, especialmente los insulares y los de zonas costeras bajas, en sus esfuerzos para la adaptación a los impactos económicos, sociales y ambientales y en la reducción de la vulnerabilidad a los desastres naturales.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinará y promoverá actividades para la mitigación de desastres.</p> <p>G26. Vicepresidentes de Centro América. Los Vicepresidentes de Centro América resuelven dar prioridad a los mecanismos de coordinación con la Secretaria General del SICA, a través del CEPREDENAC, a fin de fortalecer y agilizar la identificación, formulación, y gestión de proyectos específicos en el ámbito regional y apoyar las tareas que coordina CEPREDENAC para la reducción de vulnerabilidad y el impacto de los desastres para el periodo 2000-2004.</p> <p>G27. CEPREDENAC. Los Presidentes de Centro América acuerdan instruir a la Comisión de Seguridad de Centro América para que en coordinación con las autoridades nacionales competentes, establezcan mecanismos de acción</p>
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	<p>Los Gobiernos de las Américas aplicaran la ciencia y la tecnología para mitigar daños causados por desastres naturales, basados en mayor capacidad de predicción, prevención y respuesta, y cooperaran en investigación e intercambio de información sobre desastres naturales.</p> <p>G23. CAPRADE coordinara y promoverá políticas para la mitigación de desastres.</p> <p>G30. SICA. Los ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de Centro América en el seno del Sistema de Integración Centro Americana crean el Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central: CEPREDENAC, con el objeto de reducir los desastres naturales en la región. El Centro promoverá la cooperación internacional y el intercambio de información. Cada Estado deberá organizar una Comisión nacional encargada de coordinar las actividades del centro en su país.</p>	<p>G28. CECC. La coordinación educativa y cultural centroamericana resuelve aprobar la ejecución del Plan Hemisférico de Acción para la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad del Sector Educativo a los desastres socio-naturales.</p> <p>G29. Decimocuarta Reunión de Presidentes Centro Americanos. Los Presidentes de centro América recomiendan la ejecución de un “Plan Regional para la reducción de Desastres en América Central”</p>	<p>conjunta, transparentes y participativos para la prevención de riesgos y mitigación de desastres en la región.</p> <p>G27. CEPREDENAC. Los componentes para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad y los desastres son: la elaboración y puesta en marcha de planes sectoriales, la formulación y puesta en práctica estrategias y planes nacionales para fortalecer la capacidad local, hace investigación y difundir la información, establecer y fortalecer sistemas de alerta temprana y fortalecimiento institucional de la gestión de emergencias.</p> <p>G29. Decimocuarta Reunión de presidentes Centro Americanos. Los Presidentes recomiendan la culturización del tema de disminución de desastres a través de los sistemas educativos nacionales.</p>
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G1 : OEA-CP/Res. 546 (834/90). Organización de los Estados Americanos, Consejo Permanente. Participación de la OEA en la Década Internacional por Reducción de Desastres Naturales.

G2 : OEA-AG/Res.1327 (XXV-0/95). Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Estatutos del FONDEM

G3 : OEA-AG/Res. 1682 (XXIX-0/99) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Reducción de desastres naturales y Mecanismos de respuesta./ CP/Res 792 (1277/01) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Consejo Permanente. Estatutos del CIRDN.

G4 : OEA-AG/Res 1885 (XXXII-0/02) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Reducción de Desastres Naturales.

G5 : OEA. AG/Res 1864 (XXXII-0/02) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Los efectos socioeconómicos y ambientales del cambio climático en los países del hemisferio.

G9 : CAN. Resolución 060. Febrero 1998. Comunidad Andina de Naciones. Secretaria General. Criterios y procedimientos para el diferimiento al Arancel Externo Común destinados a atender situaciones de Emergencia Nacional.

G10 : CIDI/CIDS. Res. 5 (II-0/99). Comité Interamericano para Desarrollo Sostenible. Reducción de vulnerabilidad a desastres naturales en las Américas.

G11 : CIDI/CIDS. Res. 4 (III-0/02). Consejo Interamericano para Desarrollo Integral. Reducción de vulnerabilidad a desastres naturales en las Américas.

G12: Tercera Cumbre de las Américas. Declaración de la Ciudad de Québec, Canadá, Abril 2001.

G13 : CIDI. Res. 117 (VII-0/02). Consejo Interamericano para Desarrollo Integral. Los efectos socioeconómicos y ambientales del cambio climático en los países del hemisferio.

G15 : IACFDA. Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance.

16 : OEA-AG/RES 1803 (XXXI-0/01) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Mecanismos de la OEA para la Reducción de los Desastres Naturales.

G17 : OEA-AG/RES 1755 (XXX-0/00) Organización de los Estados Americanos, Asamblea General. Mecanismos de la OEA para la Reducción de los Desastres Naturales.

G18 : Conferencia Cumbre de Bolivia sobre Desarrollo Sostenible. Plan de acción para el Desarrollo Sostenible de las Américas. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, Diciembre 1996.

G19 : Segunda Cumbre de las Américas. Plan de Acción . Santiago de Chile, Abril, 1998.

G20 : PIDS. Programa Interamericano para el Desarrollo Sostenible. AG/RES 1513 (XXVII-0/97) OEA. CIDI/RES 11(II-0/97).

G21 : Primera Cumbre de las Américas. Plan de Acción. Miami, Florida, EUA. 1994.

G22 : A-54. Organización de los Estados Americanos. Convención Interamericana para facilitar la asistencia de desastres. Santiago de Chile, 1991.

G23 : CAN. Consejo Andino de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores. Decisión 529, Julio 7, 2002.

G25 : Quinta Cumbre de mecanismos de dialogo y concertación de Tuxtla. Declaración Conjunta. Mérida, México, Junio, 2002.

G26 : Resolución de los Vicepresidentes de Centro América. Managua, Nicaragua, Febrero 2001.

G27 : CEPREDENAC. Declaración de Guatemala, República de Guatemala, 1999.

G28 : Decimoséptimo Reunión Ordinaria de la Coordinación Educativa y Cultural Centroamericana. Resolución CECC/RM(O)/CR-97/RES/002. San José de Costa Rica, Noviembre , 1997.

G29 : Decimacuarta Reunión de Presidentes Centroamericanos. Agenda de Guatemala. Guatemala, Octubre, 1993.

G30 : SICA. Convenio Constitutivo del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central. Octubre, 1993.

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ANEXO B**

***INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLICY ON VULNERABILITY REDUCTION, RISK MANAGEMENT AND
DISASTER RESPONSE (IASP)
ATTACHMENT B***

AGRICULTURE MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
<p>PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)</p>	<p>AG1. OEA: Adopción de acuerdos, estrategias y políticas. Énfasis en los países y zonas afectadas por procesos de desertificación. Desarrollo de legislación ambiental, protección de Biodiversidad, lucha en contra de la desertificación AG2. OEA: Creación del Comité Interamericano para la Reducción de Desastres Naturales, OEA, BID, IICA, PAHO Y IPAGH AG3. CEPREDENAC: Reducir la deforestación, actualización o elaboración de estrategias sectoriales con énfasis en definiciones, mandatos, estrategias o planes al respecto AG5. OEA : Aplicar mecanismos de la ciencia y tecnología para mitigar los desastres naturales. Cooperación e intercambio de información sobre</p>	<p>AG6. CIDI: Preparación de reportes sectoriales y generales para el manejo de desastres. Conferencia Hemisférica sobre desastres multisectoriales. AG10.CAC: Solicitar al Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica apoyo financiero y técnico para desarrollar un Programa Regional para la Modernización de los Agronegocios en Centroamérica con componentes dirigidos a reducir la vulnerabilidad de las actividades productivas ante fenómenos naturales. AG10. CAC: Solicitar la participación del IICA en la elaboración y ejecución del Programa Regional para la Modernización de los Agronegocios; igualmente solicitar que apoye la elaboración del</p>	<p>AG10. CAC: Establecer una estrategia a corto, mediano y largo plazo para disminuir la vulnerabilidad del sector agropecuario ante fenómenos naturales adversos. AG10. CAC: Solicitar al Departamento de Agricultura de Los Estados Unidos ampliar la cobertura del Programa de Reconstrucción <i>Post Mitch</i> a los otros países de la región Centroamericana. Igualmente ampliar la asistencia técnica en el Servicio de Investigación Económica, División de Pronósticos de Cosechas y Servicio Agrícola de Estadística.</p>

	<p>desastres naturales. AG10.CAC: Solicitar a la Secretaría del CAC, elaborar una estrategia para el mediano y largo plazo que permita hacer frente a la sequía y otros fenómenos naturales en forma permanente. AG10.CAC: La estrategia a largo plazo deberá contemplar un programa de diversificación de la producción, que busque darle mayor valor agregado y prevenga la sobreproducción y saturación de los mercados externos. G12. CORECA y CAC: Adoptar el Marco Estratégico para enfrentar la situación de inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional asociada a las condiciones de sequía y cambio climático. Este plan de acción está conformado por sus respectivos objetivos, estrategias y componentes.</p>	<p>programa de diversificación de la producción. AG10. CAC: Solicitar a OIRSA un pronóstico de plagas y enfermedades ante los escenarios climáticos, al igual que recomendaciones para mantener un estricto control sobre el posible desarrollo de las mismas y evitar la entrada de aquellas de tipo exóticas. AG10. CAC: Fortalecer a la Secretaría del CAC para garantizar la memoria institucional sobre el quehacer del sector agropecuario, asimismo fortalecer financiera y técnicamente la capacidad de los ministros de Agricultura a nivel nacional y de la Secretaría del CAC a nivel regional en el área de Información y Estadísticas Agropecuarias. AG11. CORECA y CAC: Aprobar las recomendaciones de la Comisión Técnica Regional que evaluó el funcionamiento y futuro del CORECA y del CAC.</p>	
<p>FINANCIAMIENTO (FINANCING)</p>	<p>AG10. CAC: Solicitar a los ministros de Hacienda que interpongan sus buenos oficios para que organismos como el Banco Mundial y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, flexibilicen las políticas con relación a los préstamos para el desarrollo de proyectos de riego en Centro América</p>	<p>AG9. CORECA: Solicitar al IICA un informe sobre la conceptualización y creación del fondo hemisférico para enfrentar desastres, con el propósito de elaborar una propuesta de un fondo para los países del CORECA. AG10.CAC: Solicitar a los organismos internacionales BIRF,</p>	

		BIS, PNUD, FAO, FIDA y cooperantes de la Unión Europea, Estados Unidos Y República de China entre otros que apoyen las acciones que se viene impulsando en el sector agropecuario con un enfoque de prevención y mitigación de desastres.	
EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)			

AG1 : OEA, Resolución AG/RES 1513 (XXVII-0/97), Asamblea General, Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development. Junio, 1997.

AG2 : OEA, Resolución AG/RES 1682, Mecanismos de la OEA para la Reducción de los Desastres Naturales, Asamblea General, Cumbre de Québec, Abril 2001

AG3 : CEPREDENAC, Plan Regional de Reducción de Desastres, Área de Sistemas de Alerta Temprana y Planes Específicos.

AG5 : OEA, Integración Económica y Libre Comercio, Segunda Cumbre de las Américas, Plan de Acción, Santiago de Chile, 1998.

AG6 : CIDI/CIDS/Res .5 (II-0/99), Reduction of Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in the Americas.

AG9: CORECA, XXI Reunión Ordinaria de Ministros del Consejo Regional de Cooperación Agrícola, Distrito de San Ignacio, Belice, 7 de junio, 2001.

AG10:CAC, Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano, Informe de la Reunión Extraordinaria de Ministros, El Salvador 10 de Agosto, 2001.

AG11:CORECA y CAC, Reunión Extraordinaria de los Consejos de Ministros del CORECA y del CAC, Roatán, Honduras, 18 de octubre, 2001.

AG12:XXII Reunión Ordinaria de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de Centroamérica, en San José, Costa Rica 13 de diciembre, 2002.

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ANEXO B

MANDATOS DE EDUCACION

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR POLICY ON VULNERABILITY REDUCTION, RISK MANAGEMENT AND
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EDUCATION MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECT)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONCE)	ED1. CEPREDENAC mantendrá un intercambio de informaciones, asistencia técnica, capacitación, cursos, seminarios, programas de especialización, becas. ED2. CEPREDENAC velará por la sistematización y difusión de datos y publicaciones de las actividades que desarrolla. ED4. La OEA servirá de foro para el fomento del dialogo y coordinación. ED5. Aplicar mecanismo de ciencia y tecnología para mitigar los efectos de El Niño y enfatizar en investigación e intercambio de información. ED8. Se establecerá una agenda de investigación científica y estudios técnicos para dar apoyo.	ED11. Promover el intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias entre varios sectores incluyendo las instituciones educativas. Combatir prácticas inadecuadas. ED12. Incrementar la concientización pública a través de programas educativos y de información. ED13. Reducción de desastres en el sector de la Educación.	ED14. Estado de proyectos y convenios de CEPREDENAC ED16. Proyectos por países hasta 1999 de CEPREDENAC. ED17. Proyectos por Países iniciados en el año 200 de CEPREDENAC ED13. Reducción de desastres en el sector de la Educación.

FINANCIAMIENTO <i>(FINANCING)</i>			
EVALUACION E INDICES DE VULNERABILIDAD <i>(EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)</i>		ED12. Incrementar la concientización pública a través de programas educativos y de información.	

ED18 : Estado de Convenios y Proyectos CEPREDENAC. 2001. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

ED1: Artículo 4. CEPREDENAC. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central. Convenio Constitutivo del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central.

ED2 : Artículo 13. CEPREDENAC. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central. Convenio Constitutivo del Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de Desastres Naturales en América Central

ED4 : Objetivos PIDS/CIDI Res. 11. Programa Interamericano para el Desarrollo Sostenible.

ED5 : Integración Económica y Libre Comercio, Plan de Acción, Segunda Cumbre de las Américas Santiago de Chile, 1998.

ED8 : PRRD-CEPREDENAC, Plan Regional de Reducción de Desastres, Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

ED11 : OEA/ Plan de Acción, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Canadá. 2001 Plan de Acción Manejo de Desastres.

ED13 : Implementation of CIDI/CIDS/RES.5 (II-O/99). 1999, Reduction of Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in the Americas.

ED14 : Estado de Convenios y Proyectos CEPREDENAC. 2001. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de os Desastres Naturales en América Central.

ED16 : Proyecto por País hasta Dic. 1999. CEPREDENAC. 1999. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

ED17 : Proyecto por País iniciados en el año 2000. CEPREDENAC. 2000. Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central.

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MANDATOS DE ENERGIA

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ENERGY MANDATES

COMPONENTE (<i>COMPONENT</i>)	POLITICAS (<i>POLICIES</i>)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (<i>PLANNING PROCESS</i>)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (<i>PROJECTOS</i>)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (<i>PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE</i>)		EN2. OEA. Cubrir y compartir riesgos, elaborar mecanismos de financiamiento y evaluar la vulnerabilidad de la infraestructura.	.
FINANCIAMIENTO (<i>FINANCING</i>)			
EVALUACION E INDICES DE VULNERABILIDAD (<i>EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL</i>)			

EN2 : OEA/ Plan de Acción, tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Canadá. 2001 Plan de Acción Manejo de Desastres.

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MANDATOS FINANCIERO

*INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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FINANCIAL MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING PROCESS)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)	FN2. OEA. Realización de estudios de factibilidad para cubrir y compartir riesgos para reducir costos y obtener fondos.	FN2. OEA. Realización de estudios de factibilidad para cubrir y compartir riesgos para reducir costos y obtener fondos. FN6. PGDM. Discusiones alrededor del papel del sector financiero en la elaboración de códigos de construcción.	
FINANCIAMIENTO (FINANCING)			
EVALUACION E INDICES DE VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)		FN5. PGDM. Discusiones alrededor del papel del sector asegurador y financiero en la mitigación de desastres.	

FN2 : OEA/ Plan de Acción, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Canadá. 2001 Plan de Acción Manejo de Desastres.

FN6 : PGDM. Objective 2. Post-George Disaster Mitigation, Objective 2 National Building Codes Adopted, and Building Practices Improved, 2001.

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MANDATOS DE LINEAS VITALES

***INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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VITAL LINES MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)	LV1. OEA. Intercambio de información sobre transporte sostenible y tratamiento de aguas servidas. LV2. OEA. Cooperar en desarrollo de programas de prevención, de contaminación que afecten recursos hídricos LV3. PRRD. Transferir metodologías y experiencias a instituciones involucradas en la planificación de la infraestructura.	LV6. OEA. Predecir, preparar y mitigar las posibles consecuencias de los desastres evaluando la infraestructura fundamental. LV3. PRRD. Transferir metodologías y experiencias a instituciones involucradas en la planificación de la infraestructura.	LV11. Reducción de la vulnerabilidad de la infraestructura vital.
FINANCIAMIENTO (FINANCING)		LV8. Proyectos y su financiamiento para reducir la vulnerabilidad.	

EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)	LV5. OEA. Fomentar planes de desarrollo sostenible en planes de desarrollo urbano.	LV9. PIDS. Brindar cooperación para planificar y proteger la infraestructura frente a los desastres naturales. LV11. Reducción de la vulnerabilidad de la infraestructura vital.	
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LV1 : OEA. Iniciativa 43. Conferencia Cumbre de Bolivia sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Plan de Acción para el Desarrollo Sostenible en las Américas. 1996

LV2 : OEA. Iniciativa 57. Conferencia Cumbre de Bolivia sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Plan de Acción para el Desarrollo Sostenible en las Américas. 1996

LV3 : PRRD, CEPREDENAC. Plan Regional de Reducción de Desastres, Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América C

LV5 : OEA. Iniciativa 45. Conferencia Cumbre de Bolivia sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Plan de Acción para el Desarrollo Sostenible en las Américas. 1996

LV6 : OEA, Plan de Acción, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Canadá. 2001 Plan de Acción Manejo de Desastres.

LV8 : Implementation of CIDI/CIDS/RES.5 (II-O/99). 1999, Reduction of Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in the Americas.

LV11 : Implementation of CIDI/CIDS/RES.5 (II-O/99). 1999, Reduction of Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in the Americas.

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MANDATOS DE SALUD

***INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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HEALTH MANDATES

COMPONENTE (<i>COMPONENT</i>)	POLITICAS (<i>POLICIES</i>)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (<i>PLANNING</i>)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (<i>PROJECTS</i>)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (<i>PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE</i>)	SA1. OEA. Creación del Comité Interamericano para la Reducción de Desastres Naturales (CIRDN). SA2. Brindar cooperación para la planificación de la infraestructura de servicios de salud.		
FINANCIAMIENTO (<i>FINANCING</i>)			
EVALUACION E INDICES DE VULNERABILIDAD (<i>EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL</i>)			

SA1 : OEA. AG/RES. 1682, 1999. Asamblea General, Mecanismos de la OEA para la Reducción de los Desastres Naturales. Organización de los Estados Americanos.

SA2 : PIDS/CIDI Res. 11. Brindar cooperación solidaria, Programa Interamericano para el Desarrollo Sostenible

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MANDATOS DE TRANSPORTE

***INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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TRANSPORTATION MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)	<p>TR1. OEA: Apoyar en la planificación y capacitación para protección de población e infraestructura en transporte frente a la vulnerabilidad en DN</p> <p>TR2. WHIT: Preparar periódicamente un informe sobre el progreso en la reducción de vulnerabilidad de infraestructura de transporte a los desastres naturales.</p> <p>TR3. OEA: Fomentar el intercambio de información y experiencias entre alcaldes, prácticas más adecuadas para transporte sostenible.</p> <p>TR4. OEA: Implementación de programas de prevención de la contaminación.</p>	<p>TR5. Adoptar códigos y estándares de construcción, uso adecuado del suelo, inventarios y evaluaciones sobre vulnerabilidad de facilidades e infraestructura.</p> <p>TR7. CIDI: Conferencia hemisférica para DN en transporte.</p> <p>TR8. Análisis de riesgo en infraestructura.</p>	<p>TR7. CIDI: Estudio sobre la vulnerabilidad de la carretera panamericana a desastres naturales. Programa de corredores de comercio</p>

FINANCIAMIENTO <i>(FINANCING)</i>			TR7. CIDI: USDOT
EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD <i>(EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)</i>	TR4. OEA : Evaluación de impacto ambiental		

TR1 : OEA, Resolución AG/RES 1513, Asamblea General, Cumbre de Québec, Abril 2001

TR2. WHITI, Draft Record of Decisions, 5th Executive Committee Meeting

TR3 : OEA, Iniciativa 43, Asamblea General, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Abril 2001

TR4 : OEA, Iniciativa 57, Asamblea General, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Abril 2001

TR5 : OEA, Manejo de Desastres, Asamblea General, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Abril 2001

TR7 : CIDI/CIDS/Res .5 (II-0/99), Reduction of Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in the Americas

TR8 : Caribbean Sustainable Development (ECLAC/CDCC), SIDS97/CONF.26/Add.1/R, Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Caribbean Small Island States Barbados, 10-14. Noviembre 1997.

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MANDATOS DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

***TELECOMMUNIC INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)		TC1: CITEL: To instruct the Group for Connectivity Initiatives Management to work within the competence framework of CITEL in the following areas: Promotion of network infrastructure development, E-government, E-health, E-education, E-commerce, Human Resources training in the telecommunication sector, E-culture and distance culture, ICT's access, Minorities, people in special need, and Public protection and disaster relief telecommunications.	
FINANCIAMIENTO (FINANCING)			

EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)			
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TL1: OM/CITEL/RES. 152 (XII- 02) The XII Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of CITEL, COM/CITEL.

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MANDATOS TURISMO

***TELECOMMUNIC INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IACNDR)
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TOURISM MANDATES

COMPONENTE (COMPONENT)	POLITICAS (POLICIES)	PROCESO DE PLANIFICACION (PLANNING)	PROYECTOS DE ACCION (PROJECTS)
PREPARATIVO Y RESPUESTA EMERGENCIA (PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE)			TU1. OEA: Ejecución de proyectos plurinacionales y planes de inversión para el uso sostenible de recursos costeros con el desarrollo del turismo
FINANCIAMIENTO (FINANCING)			
EVALUACION E INDICES VULNERABILIDAD (EVALUATION AND VULNERABILITY LEVEL)			

TU1: OEA, Resolución AG/RES 1513, Asamblea General, Tercera Cumbre de las Américas, Québec, Abril 2001.