

ANDEAN STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT -EAGRD- Decision 819



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ANDEAN STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT -EAGRD- Decision 819

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| AECID | Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development |
| SIDA | Swedish Agency of International Cooperation for Development |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| BiVa-PAD | Virtual Libraries in Prevention and Care of Disaster |
| BM | World Bank |
| CAAAM | Andean Committee of Environmental Authorities |
| CAF | Andean Community of Economic Development |
| CAMRE | Andean Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers |
| CAN | Andean Community |
| CAPRADE | Andean Committee for the Prevention and Attention of Disasters |
| CDERA | Agency's Response to Disasters / Emergencies in the Caribbean |
| CE | European Commission |
| ECLAC | United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| CEPREDENAC | Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America |
| CENEPRED | National Centre of Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Risk of Disasters - Peru |
| CERESIS | Regional Centre for Seismology |
| CIIFEN | International Centre for Research on the "El Niño" Phenomenon |
| COE | Emergency Operation Committee |
| CONARADE | National Council for the Reduction of Risks and Attention of disasters and/or emergencies of Bolivia |
| SDC | Switzerland Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| PCSP | Permanent South Pacific Commission |
| CRID | Regional Disaster Information Center |
| DESINVENTAR | Historical Disaster Database |
| DIPECHO | Disaster Prevention Action Plan of ECHO |
| EAPAD | Andean Strategy for the Prevention and Attention of Disasters |
| EAGRD | Andean Strategy For Disaster Risk Management |
| ECHO | Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission |
| ISDR | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| ENSO | "El Niño Southern Oscillation" Phenomenon |
| ERFEN | Regional Study of "El Niño" Phenomenon |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| IFRC | International Federation of the Red Cross |
| FORSUR | Fund for the Reconstruction of the Southern Earthquake (August 2007) |
| GIZ | German Cooperation Agency for Development |
| HAP | United States Southern Command Government |
| INDECI | National Institute of Civil Defense - Peru |
| JICA | Japanese International Cooperation Agency |
| MAH | Hyogo Framework for Action |
| MSRRD | Sendai Framework for the Reduction of Disaster Risk 2015-2030 |
| NOAA | National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OFDA | Assistance Office for Disasters of the International Development Agency of the United States |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| UN | United Nations Organization |
| PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization |
| ORAS | Regional Health Organization (ORAS- Hipólito Unanue Covenant) |
| PAD | Prevention and Care of Disaster |
| WFP | Multinational Andean Project / World Food Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| PRE-ANDEAN | Andean Program for the Prevention and Alleviation of Risks |
| PREDECAN | "Support for the Prevention of Disasters in the Andean Community" Project |
| SG CAN | General Secretariat of the Andean Community |
| SGR | Risk Management Secretariat of Ecuador |
| SISRADE | National System of Risks Reduction and Attention of Disasters or Emergencies of Bolivia |
| SNGR | Management of Risks of the National System of Equator |
| SNGRD | National System of Risk Disasters Management of Colombia |
| IUCN | World Wildlife Union |
| UNGRD | National Unit for the Management of Risk Disasters in Colombia |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency of International Development |

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PRESENTATION

Two years after the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the goal set by the Andean Community (regional organizational composed of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) is the implementation of a new road map for disaster risk management in which prevention is recognized as a priority standard to reduce and mitigate the effects of natural and man-made events that may lead to disaster situations.

Under this commitment, the Andean Disaster Prevention and Response Committee (CAPRADE) elaborated the initial proposal that has included among its lines of action, the Sustainable Development Goals and its respective Agenda to 2030, in synergy with the national agendas of Adaptation to Climate Change. As a result the Andean Community Party States have adopted the Andean Disaster Risk Management Strategy (EAGRD) through Decision 819 of May 9, 2017. The outcome Decision is a supranational law that is aligned with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030.

The main objective of the EAGRD is to minimize risk disasters situations through institutional strengthening, establishing regional policies and strategies that can promote sustainable development and social inclusion in the Andean countries.

The Andean Community has demonstrated with the approval of the EAGRD that it is possible to generate a supranational law that can cause an effective exchange of experiences, create networks, and improved a mutual cooperation in disaster risk management.

In that sense, our organization is convinced that this regional effort constitutes a big contribution towards the achievement of the priorities and goals outlined in the Sendai Framework.

INTRODUCTION

[1] The Andean Strategy For Disaster Risk Management (EAGRD by its Spanish acronym) is part of the purpose of contributing to the development of the member countries within a perspective of sustainability and resilience; under the principles and global commitments made in the context of the framework of Risk Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 Sendai.

[2] In the countries of the Andean Subregion, recurrent disasters are associated with phenomena of natural and socio-natural origin, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, volcanic eruptions, droughts and mass movements. These disasters affect the development of the different impacted territories, and prevent or delay obtaining the goals of social welfare established by Governments and Development Cooperation Agencies.

[3] With exception of the earthquake in Peru in May 1970 with around 70,000 dead and the eruption of the Ruiz Nevado Volcano in November 1985 in Colombia, with more than 22,000 dead; the total number of fatalities in the Andean Sub-region, due to small and medium impact, between 1970 and 2007 events, only surpasses t33,000¹ dead.

[4] Some outstanding events such as the Peru earthquakes between 2001 and 2007; the Eje Cafetero in 1999 in Colombia earthquake, earthquakes in the North of Equator in 1987 and 2016, floods and hailstorms in Bolivia (1983, 1993, 2007 and 2008); the effects of El Niño in the 2015 and 2016; all have brought incalculable economic losses and have significantly destabilized many impoverished areas of the Andean Subregion, diminishing development options.

[5] In addition to the losses of lives and property, the disasters have surmounted considerable challenges in the task of improving the conditions of use and occupation of the territory, as well as have highlighted important gaps in the sustainable development of the Subregion, generating Government demands, for the formulation of efficient strategies for risk disaster management.

[6] The risk of disasters in the Andean Subregion, is by one hand, due to the particular environmental conditions of the territory, where there are potentially dangerous phenomena such as earthquakes, mass movements, floods, droughts and volcanic

¹ Disaster Losses on the Andean Subregion PREDECAN Project, OSSO Corporation, 2008
http://www.comunidadandina.org/predecan/doc/r2/osso/subregion_andina.pdf

eruptions and by the other side due to the inappropriate and unsustainable process of occupation and misuse of the territory and transformation of natural and environment resources, which encourages and enables the release of disaster by natural phenomena.

[7] Added to the above, the effects of climate change quickly alter natural conditions of various regional ecosystems, thus increasing the recurrence and severity of various natural phenomena.

[8] At a global level, there is an increasing awareness that the task of managing risk disaster should be part of a broader strategy, linked to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, and therefore it is essential that this subject continue to be a high priority on the agenda of the authorities, planners and the population in general.

[9] In the framework for action of Sendai² signed by 187 countries in the year 2015, including 4 countries of the Subregion, it deems that it must offer the opportunity to scale up efforts to reduce risk disaster, which can be measured against the results of the development. Emphasis is on a broader and local community which is called to reflect on the issues, especially the economic justification for a greater investment in risk disaster management. Finally, the arguments that define the implementation of the framework of Sendai for risk disaster reduction must be broad, consultative and inclusive of all stakeholders parties.

[10] The Andean countries have highlighted the importance and the need to contribute to the process of integration as part of the strategy for sustainable development in their territories, through the promotion and implementation of a set of policies, instruments and measures to reduce the adverse effects of the impact of the dangers resulting from natural or human-induced phenomena present in the Subregion.

[11] The Andean Strategy for the Prevention and Attention of Disasters adopted on 10 July 2004, through the Decision A 591, the Andean Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Andean Community, modified with the Decision 713 of August 19, 2009, that harmonization of the Sendai framework for risk disaster reduction is included in this Andean Strategy for the Management of Risk Disaster.

² Action Framework for Risk Disaster Reduction Sendai 2015-2030.
http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_spanishsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf

HISTORY

[12] The occurrence of disasters during recent decades led the United Nations Organization to assume the task of incorporating thematic bliss in the international public agenda, which declared the period 1990-1999 as the “International Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters”.

[13] The Decade ended, and after evaluating the achievements and remaining challenges, the strategy for the reduction of disasters (ISDR) International was developed seeking to locate the reduction of risk disaster as the central element of public policy and interventions, without neglecting necessary attention to the component of response and rehabilitation.

[14] The international strategy for risk disaster reduction is based on the experience gained during the International Decade for the reduction of natural disasters (1990-1999), launched by the General Assembly in 1989. In December 1999, the General Assembly of the UN adopted the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and established the UNISDR, who is the Secretariat in charge of ensuring their implementation. In 2001, the mandate of the UN/ISDR expanded and served as the focal point within the United Nations system ensuring synergies between the activities of the UN and the Regional Organizations for the activities in the Socio-economic and Humanitarian fields and Disaster Reduction (Resolution 56/195 of the United Nations General Assembly)³.

[15] In 1998 the Andean Presidential Council, as a result of the recurring impacts of the “El Niño” phenomenon, the Andean Corporation of Economic Development (CAF) made an assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the phenomenon occurred in the years 1997-1998 and also an analysis of the Andean institutions facing Disaster Prevention. Based on this study, the Andean Presidential Council Meeting in the year 2000 urged the CAF to support countries in this field, which led to the development of the PREANDINO Andean Programme for the Prevention and Alleviation of Risks.

³ What is the international strategy?
<http://www.eird.org/americas/we/que-es-la-estrategia-internacional.html>

[16] Later, the Andean Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers - CAMRE, through Decision 529, creates the Andean Committee for the Prevention and Attention of Disasters - CAPRADE, in July 2002, with the aim of bringing together in a single institutional framework, major bodies related to the Prevention and Care of Disasters in the Andean Subregion.

[17] After its creation, the General Secretariat by the CAPRADE took charge of the challenge of developing a long-term strategy to promote the prevention and attention of disasters under a perspective of sustainable development, advancing on a modern approach which favours the planning and the promotion and implementation of National and Subregional Policies for the Prevention of Disaster, at different levels.

[18] The Andean Strategy for the Prevention and Attention of Disasters - EAPAD, was approved by the Decision 591 of the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers in July 2004. In its formulation, involving around 500 officers and 300 national entities of the different countries of the Subregion and also entities of National Planning, National Defense and Civil Protection institutions, Foreign Affairs Ministries and of sectors such as health, environment, water and sanitation, roads and transport, agriculture, energy, operating agencies, entities of scientific knowledge, Governments and regional and local organizations, Community and International organizations.

[19] Later, the ISDR proposed, at the core of the World Conference of Risk Disaster Reduction, held in Japan in January 2005, the Hyogo Framework - MAH (2005-2015): "Increase of resilience of Nations and Communities before disasters", as a global strategic framework for its implementation by countries, regions, United Nations Agencies and Civil Society. The MAH has been signed by 168 countries, including 4 which form the Andean Subregion.

[20] This international context indicates the dimension of the challenge, persuades and binds countries to the implementation of commitments internationally assumed and offers a context of opportunities for the development of the responsibilities of the States.

1. HISTORY

[21] In order to promote the prevention of disasters in the Subregion, the project “Support to the prevention of disasters in the Andean Community, PREDECAN was formulated and approved by the Decision of the CAMRE 555 June 2003, financed with resources from cooperation of the European Commission and the Andean countries and implemented by the General Secretariat of the Andean Community. The PREDECAN project started activities in 2005, becoming the main support of the CAPRADE for 3 of the 5 axes of the EAPAD implementation, achieving during the first 3 years of its implementation, considerable progress in programmes and activities prioritized by the Committee in its annual plans.

[22] The CAPRADE in 2005, recommended the implementation of the EAPAD, through the adoption by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (CAMRE) and the implementation of the Andean Strategic Plan for the prevention and attention of disasters - PEAPAD, with a 5 year implementation horizon: 2005-2010.

[23] In relation to the issue of risk management in the health sector, the Ministers of Health of the Andean Subregion, at their annual meeting, number XXVI, in 2005, adopted the Plan of prevention and response in the Health Sector (Resolution number 400). This Plan was taken into consideration in the fifth Ordinary Meeting of the CAPRADE.

[24] In order to monitor progress in the achievement of objectives of the Andean Strategic Plan, CAPRADE, in 2006, adopted the system of monitoring oriented impact - SMOI to monitor the progress of the countries of the Subregion in the following periods.

[25] In 2007, the CAPRADE considered convenient to recommend harmonizing the EAPAD with the Hyogo Framework. The process followed three stages: initially proposed a harmonization at the level of Subjects, Programmes and Subprogrammes, then performed a technical review in two Subregional workshops (Bogotá, August 2007 and Lima, July 2008), ending with a third phase of form and content adaptations in a third Andean Subregional Workshop held in the city of Quito (November of 2008).

[26] Finally, the EAPAD update was approved through the Decision 713 of the CAMRE on August 19th, 2009.

[27] It should be noted that during the process of updating the EAPAD, the need for a manual that will facilitate the implementation of this strategy was identified; in this sense, in the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the CAPRADE, held on the 3rd and 4th of September 2008 in Quito, Ecuador, the experts adopted an “Operation Manual of Mutual Assistance for facing Disaster in the Andean Countries”.

[28] This guide was updated in the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the CAPRADE in November 2011, in which it was agreed that that document should be adjusted to recent changes in the national legislation of the Member Countries on Risk Disaster Management, as well as their latest experiences in emergency care.

[29] It is noted that different activities (simulations and exercises) have been made from the creation of the Manual of Mutual Assistance, in order to complement the procedures in each of its phases, and strengthen the organized response of the Andean Community to situations that require its implementation.

[30] In 2015, UN/ISDR proposed within the framework of the III World Conference for Risk Disaster Reduction, held in Japan in March 2015, part of Sendai for reduction of risk disasters (2015-2030), as a global strategic framework for its implementation by countries, regions, organizations of the United Nations and civil society. The framework of Sendai was signed by 187 countries, including 4 that form the Andean Subregion.

[31] The present EAGRD defines a strategic framework for intervention in the field of Risk Disaster Management in harmony and correspondence with the international level⁴.

⁴ The EAPAD, assumes an approach to disaster risk as a problem linked to the promotion and collection of sustainability in development, being linked with the fundamental concepts of sustainability arising from the World Summit of Sustainable Development of Rio 1992 and New York 2015, the First World Conference on Disaster Reduction Yokohama 1995, the second held in Hyogo, in 2005, which establishes the MAH and the third held in Sendai, in 2015, which establishes the Sendai Action Framework for Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Conference in Kyoto 1997, the Québec Summit of 2001, on the content of the Agenda 21 and revitalized in the Johannesburg Summit in September 2002 and the Conference of the Parties (COP21) held in Paris in 2015.

RISK DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A REFERENCE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

[32] The disasters are the manifestation of a continuous process of building of risk conditions. They are expressed in loss or damage resulting in a social, economic or environmental impact determined by the pre-existing conditions of social weakness of the affected area.

The recurrence and severity of disasters and likewise the generation of unsafe social construction, highlights the need to place the issue on the political agenda of member countries and make progress on the elaboration of legal, technical and financial instruments allowing to manage risk disaster.

[33] Disaster Risk Management is the set of policies, instruments and measures to learn, reduce risk, and manage disasters of natural and human-induced phenomena, comprising the activities of estimation, prevention and reduction of risk and preparation (before), as well as those of response, rehabilitation (post), and reconstruction. It aims to articulate the different types of intervention, giving a leading role to the development of knowledge and policies reducing the risk that in the long run lead to decrease significantly needs to intervene on the disaster that occurred. Disaster Risk Management, must also take charge of the reconstruction processes not involving the reconstruction of existing vulnerabilities prior to the occurrence of the disaster, but to consolidate a more secure development looking for sustainability in reconstructed areas.

[34] The Process of Risk Assessment covers actions and procedures performed for generating the knowledge of hazards or threats, analyse vulnerability and establish risk levels that allow decision-making in the Management of Disaster Risk.

[35] The foresight Management of Risk seeks to anticipate the configuration of future risks, under technical, scientific, social and economic processes, integrated development processes and the planning of the territory, it requires new programmes and projects incorporating criteria that consider the conditions of risk, threat and vulnerability. The planning of the use of the soil taking into account constraints and potentialities of the same, the proper environmental management of new infrastructure projects and the reconversion of productive activities in the context of sustainability, are conceived as forward-looking Risk Management Actions. This perspective implies that Risk Management must be part of an endogenous process in Environ-

mental Management and Sustainable Development, in which planning constitutes one of its key instruments.

[36] The Remedial or Compensatory Risk Management is based on the reduction of vulnerability and threats that exist in the territory as a result of a historical accumulation of development patterns that are not suitable to the environment. Interventions countervailing as the strengthening of infrastructure, the stabilization of slopes and the relocation of housing among others, are necessary to reduce the risk, in the meantime, prospective interventions are essential to prevent the construction of new risks in the short, medium and long term.

[37] The Disaster Risk Management Processes require medium- and long-term time horizons; for this reason it needs at the same time to strengthen response capabilities enabling populations and institutions to cope with the residual risk; This has been termed as the Reactive Management or Disaster Intervention. In this sense activities such as planning of emergency response, the generation of early warning systems and capacity-building enabling institutions and at-risk populations react in an efficient and timely manner. Likewise, in the rehabilitation and reconstruction procedures.

[38] Disaster Risk Management implications of political, economic, social, cultural and environmental character, since the set of social actors involved in the construction of the disaster risk, are also responsible of implementing the process of intervention on risks and disasters, which allows to articulate the dynamics of the risk of disasters with sustainable development.

[39] The generation of strategies that lead to effective disaster risk management requires clarity to the relationship between risk and development, and this obviously implies a challenge for our society. It is necessary to have a comprehensive conceptual approach, developing participatory methodologies in different levels and development processes; thus also generate, organize and optimize information allowing a proper decision making, having clear and defined policies about the Organization and the strategy for disaster risk management, to promote a culture of prevention through education and communication for the improvement of knowledge, attitudes and behavior that correspond to different risk factor generators. But, above all, implies a strong will and a commitment for the sustainable development of the people.

SUBREGIONAL ISSUES OF RISKS AND DISASTER

[40] The Andean Subregion is inserted in the general context of the Latin American countries where a significant amount of disasters have caused serious social and economical impacts during the recent years.

[41] The records of disasters of extreme and higher impact are related with geological events (earthquakes and volcanoes) and excess water (hydro-meteorological events) in relation to “El Niño” of the Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon, whose warm phase known as “El Niño” increases the rains on the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, and causes a decrease of them in the mountains of Colombia and South Mountains of Peru. While the cold phase, “La Niña”, increases the rains in Colombia and reduces them on the North Coast of Peru.

[42] The Subregion is prone to earthquakes, mass movements, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions since its territory sits on three active tectonic plates (Nazca, South American and Caribbean), and is located within the “Ring of Fire” in the Pacific, where it takes place most of the seismic and volcanic activity of the Earth and where occurs a process of formation of the relief arising from faults and geological fractures.

[43] The Andes have undergone an intense erosion, among other factors, caused by livestock and agricultural practices that have an impact on the deforestation and degradation of watersheds, which has led to the occurrence of a multiplicity of phenomena of mass movements, such as landslides called “huaicos”.

[44] On the other hand, the Andean Subregion in recent years shows an increased frequency and intensity of extreme events that are manifested in the form of successive and prolonged droughts, floods and strong winds, associated with anomalies of atmospheric patterns for various reasons that affect the Andean countries.

[45] Today, thanks to the constant monitoring by the countries of the Andean Subregion, it is widely recognized that climate change contributes to the augment in the increased frequency and intensity of the event ENSO, which have led to a greater occurrence of floods and droughts. It also deems that global warming leads to an increase in the level of the sea, endangering coastal areas making them more vulnerable.

[46] Some of the recent events of greater involvement in the Andean Subregion, are presented in the following table:

TABLE 1. Events and Recent Effects in the Andean Sub-Region

| COUNTRY | EVENT AND EFFECTS |
|-----------------|--|
| Bolivia | Year 2007-2008. “La Niña” climatic phenomenon: 54 deaths, 440 thousand people affected and losses of \$ 517 million. |
| Colombia | Years 2010-2011. “La Niña” climatic phenomenon: 319 deaths, 7,454 destroyed housing 2’419,934 people affected or damaged. |
| Ecuador | Year 2016. Earthquake Province of Manabí: 663 deaths and other direct effects. |
| Perú | Year 2007. South Earthquake (Ica Region): 596 deaths and over 220.7 million dollars in reconstruction of public infrastructure. |

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2008 Historical Disasters Inventory in the Andean Subregion. PREDECAN. 2008 FORSUR. Balance and Reconstruction Plan of the South. 2008 Responsible Authorities for Disaster Risk Management in the Andean Subregion (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). 2016

3. SUBREGIONAL ISSUES OF RISKS AND DISASTER

3.1. Subregional common traits in the issue of risks

[47] The panorama of vulnerabilities that typifies similarly the societies of the different Member Countries, is the consequence of the transit through processes such as the use of resources and schemes of occupation and development of the territory from pre-Hispanic to the present day cultures, this similarity of risk situations constitutes another feature which reinforces the identity at the Subregional level.

[48] Concerning major disasters, in terms of economic and social losses, minor events occurring even though they are not so widespread in the media, joined in the length and breadth of the Latin American countries with great frequency and effects accumulated many times higher than the majority of major disasters. The immediate effect of the disaster, while focusing on the population directly affected and living in the area where they manifest themselves with greater intensity, has implications that, in general, affect in one way or another all of the country's population and, in some cases impacts even other countries in the Subregion.

3.2. Occupation Processes of the territory and the generation of Risk Disaster

[49] The construction of the risk in the Andean sub-region occurs through the process of use and occupation of the territory and the environment: the disorganized urban growth, settlement of buildings and means of livelihoods in fragile soils, poor quality housing and infrastructure, as well as misapplication of the rules governing the building systems in the Sub-region, and environmental degradation which leads to the deterioration of ecosystems and their ability to regulate and protect the resources that depend on human communities, have led to the increase and severity of disasters, particularly during the last 30 years.

[50] The fast growth of population and a permanent increasing population density in the Andean Sub-region has increased the pressure for safe housing, which is not being a viable option for the poorest population segments, has also generated new risks.

[51] This dynamic has mainly focused on urban areas that are physically, functionally and economically more vulnerable to threats, due to the concentration of population and assets, and the high degree of dependence on public services and food distribution networks. In addition, the attendance of an emergency in a medium or large city represents an enormous complexity by the high demand for resources and preparation for their management.

[52] Due to the rapid population growth and rural migration, the vast majority of cities has expanded without planning or generalized application of codes of construction and urban planning, and appropriate regulations on the use of land that are suited to their physical environment. In the past 30 years the Andean sub-region has gone from being predominantly peasant or rural concentrating its population in the cities and which will represent 79 per cent by the year 2015. Colonization, migration and forced displacement, have brought with them the expansion of poor neighborhoods on grounds of low economic value in areas of high vulnerability to threats and hazards. This is why it is not surprising that the districts of invasion are those most affected by adverse events.

[53] The poor quality of the houses increases the risk of disaster. In general, households with limited resources, as well as their inability to economically access conditions of habitability, do not have the information allowing them to gain access to the resources required to change their situation of vulnerability; in this sense, lack of knowledge and access to appropriate techniques for proper construction of their homes; In addition, revenues to stabilize land and drain sewage and surface waters, among other aspects, are scarce or non-existent.

3. SUBREGIONAL ISSUES OF RISKS AND DISASTER

[54] On the other hand, poor management of natural resources has been an important determinant of the current conditions of risk, to transform habitats that in the past were safe in areas with new threats and vulnerabilities. Activities such as deforestation, hillside areas and intensive agriculture, and informal and illegal mining have created environmental damage of large proportions, that become complex conditions of risk.

[55] Currently in the Andean Sub-region the risk of floods and mass movements is exacerbated among other reasons, due to the deforestation of watersheds and improper use of the Earth.

[56] In addition to the risks associated with geological and hydrometeorological events which are induced by human activities related to the development of the industrial, technological and health processes, are as it occurs with fires, spills of hydrocarbons, chemical pollution, epidemics, crises in places of massive influx of people, among others.

[57] In summary, despite the progress achieved in the Andean countries, economic and social level, poverty, inequality and the deterioration of the environment are determinants of high vulnerability and, consequently, of the risk to threats from natural origin and induced by the action human.

3.3. Social and Institutional capacity for the Management of Risk Disaster

[58] The Andean Subregion comes forward in the internalization of the new perspective on social responsibility in the generation of disaster risk, there are still weaknesses in multisectoral public policies related to the subject of risk and there is evi-

dence of fragility in the definition of the constitutive processes of risk management, and the consequent allocation of role functions and responsibilities in multi-institutional and systemic patterns.

[59] The major weaknesses that the projects and actions for development and investment are lacking, is foremost a proper planning process at the national, regional and local level of medium and long term where an understanding of the limits and possibilities of investment in relation to the current and/or potential conditions of disaster risk is incorporated.

[60] The construction of infrastructure, such as roads, public services, hospitals and schools, however important advances in the field are in many cases without the conditions of security that should be; likewise, the development of productive activities, such as the agricultural and mining, are more susceptible to potentially dangerous phenomena, while, they are often generators of new conditions of risk.

[61] Notwithstanding the countries of the Subregion have policies for Disaster Risk Management, there are deficiencies for its implementation. In regards to the sector's awareness of the threats and vulnerabilities, the main responsibility has been concentrated in the State, research bodies weakly financed and little articulated with the potential users of the information. In the academic and research sector, it is shortly oriented to the training of future professionals and citizens with vision and awareness of their environmental, geographical realities and risks.

[62] The information about the awareness of Disaster Risk, measuring impacts and mechanisms to evaluate the Disaster Risk Management are insufficient, and do not facilitate a proper decision making.

3. SUBREGIONAL ISSUES OF RISKS AND DISASTER

[63] In addition, there is limited coordination between the National Authorities responsible for the planning and development, Disaster Risk Management, Environmental Management, with regional and local governments, which limits the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management-GRD in development planning.

[64] The weak formulation of responsibilities and guidelines central to regulate land use planning and the occupation of threats/hazards areas constitute another institutional weakness in the Andean countries; in particular, in the incorporation of Risk Management component in sectoral plans of territorial regulation, in territorial development and expansion plans.

[65] The processes of rehabilitation and reconstruction post disaster, have usually been taken by organizations which created power for this purpose, with installation and learning processes costly and usually delayed, which do not guarantee the preservation and compliance with policies and permanent institutional schemes of implementation for this phase.

3.4. Management of Risk Disaster, a shared responsibility

[66] Traditionally, Disaster Risk Management responsibilities have been concentrated in the States, compromising, in the case of disasters, fiscal stability and macro-economic performance or putting an excessive burden on management which administrations could not attend. In this context, the role of the private sector should

be more active in conditions of risk reduction in their production processes; through business continuity plans; as well as play a dynamic role in the creation of markets of insurance and re-insurance, education, research, media and public information, to quote some aspects.

[67] Similarly, Civil Society has been weakly linked to the processes of institutional development of the Disaster Risk Management and in the processes of reconstruction, despite having shown that the success of the process requires the active involvement of communities in the direction, management and control of programs.

3.5. Vulnerability Reduction: a priority challenge for the Sub-Region.

[68] The cluster of vulnerabilities already created and the need for a change of course of past trends, highlights two interrelated aspects of priority action for the Subregion:

- The reduction of existing or likely to generate vulnerabilities, and
- The approach to the management of risks not managed through a consistent policy of prevention, risk reduction and preparation for response, supported from all angles and inter-agency efforts, State and private, and civil society.

[69] This implies action on the causes and a strong political will to support both sides, prioritizing key actions to maximize results.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR RISK DISASTER REDUCTION 2015-2030

[70] The Office of the United Nations for disaster irrigation reduction (UN/ISDR) is the central axis of the efforts of the United Nations to “serve as a focal point in the field of disaster reduction within the framework of the system of the United Nations, as well as to ensure synergies between the activities of the UN, regional organizations for disaster reduction “, and the socio-economic and humanitarian activities”.⁵

[71] The framework of Sendai 2015-2030 is constituted as the successor of the Hyogo Framework for action in 2005-2015, articulator axis of public policies in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and proposes a strategic and systematic approach to reduction of vulnerability to the threats/hazards and risks that they entail.

[72] The Sendai framework for the Reduction of Disaster Risk 2015-2030 was approved in the Third World Conference of the United Nations on the Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi (Japan).

[73] On the basis of the Hyogo Framework for action, the framework of Sendai is aimed at achieving the following result over the next 15 years: “the substantial reduction of risk from disasters and losses caused by disasters, both in lives, livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental goods of persons, enterprises, communities and countries”.

[74] The achievement of this result requires that political leaders at all levels of Government of all countries commit themselves firmly and involve themselves in the application and monitoring of this framework and the creation of the necessary proper environment.

⁵ <http://www.eird.org/americas/we/nuestro-mandato.html>

[75] In addition, to achieve the intended goal, the framework of Sendai proposes achieving the following Global goal: “[...] Prevent the emergence of new risks of disasters and reduce the existing, implementing, including and integrating economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce the level of exposure to threats and vulnerability to disasters, increase the preparation for response and recovery, and thereby strengthen the resilience”.

[76] To achieve this result, the framework of Sendai⁶ has determined to adopt “7 world goals “:

- a) To reduce significantly global mortality caused by disasters by 2030, and to reduce the rate of global mortality caused by disasters by 100,000 in the 2020-2030 decade compared to the period 2005-2015;
- b) To reduce considerably the number of people affected worldwide by 2030, and to reduce the global average by 100,000 in the 2020-2030 decade compared to the period 2005-2019;
- c) To reduce economic losses directly caused by disasters in relation to the global gross domestic product (GDP) for 2030;
- d) Significantly reduce the damage caused by the disaster in vital infrastructure and the disruption of basic services, such as the facilities of health and educational services, while developing their resilience for 2030;

⁶ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

4. SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR RISK DISASTER REDUCTION 2015-2030

- (e) Considerably increase the number of countries that have strategies for reducing the Risk of Disasters at national and local levels for by 2020;
- f) Enhance significantly International Cooperation for Developing Countries through adequate and sustainable support which complements measures taken at national level for the implementation of the present framework for 2030;
- g) Increase significantly the availability of early warning systems about multiple threats, information and assessments of disaster risk transmitted to people, and access to them, for 2030.

[77] Based on the principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a safer world: guidelines for natural disaster prevention, preparation for disasters and the alleviation of their 10 effects and the Hyogo Action Framework, the implementation of the Framework of Sendai⁷ will be guided by the following thirteen (13) principles, taking into account the national circumstances in accordance with national legislation, as well as the obligations and international commitments:

- I. States have the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing the risk of disasters among other things through cooperation.
- II. Shared responsibility between central Governments and authorities, sectors and stakeholders at the national level, as deemed suitable according to their national circumstances.
- III. Protect people and their property, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development.

⁷ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_spanishsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf

- IV.** Collaboration of all the society.
- V.** The full participation of all executive and legislative institutions of the State at the national and local level.
- VI.** It should empower the authorities and local communities through resources, incentives and responsibilities of decision-making, according to its application.
- VII.** Decision-making should be inclusive and based on knowledge about the risks, with a multiple hazard-based approach.
- VIII.** Coherence of policies, plans, practices and mechanisms for reducing the risk of disasters and sustainable development in the different sectors.
- IX.** Consider the local and specific characteristics of disaster risk in determining the measures to reduce the risk.
- X.** Addressing the underlying factors of disaster risk profitably, investing rather than relying mainly on response and recovery after a disaster.
- XI.** A “best reconstruction” to prevent new disasters and reduce disaster risk.
- XII.** The global partnership and international cooperation must be effective, meaningful and strong.
- XIII.** The support of developed countries for developing countries should adapt to their needs and priorities.

4. SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR RISK DISASTER REDUCTION 2015-2030

[78] Once agreed on the expected result, the global goals and guiding principles, the Conference⁸ defines four priority areas under which the States should adopt specific measures in all sectors, at local, national, regional and global levels:

Priority 1: Understanding the Risk of Disaster

[79] Disaster Risk Management must be based on an understanding of Disaster Risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of people and goods, characteristic of the threats and the environment.

Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Management

[80] Disaster Risk Governance at national, regional, and international levels is of great importance for the Management of Disaster Risk Reduction in all sectors, as well as to ensure the coherence of the frameworks of national and local laws, regulations and public policies that by defining the different roles and responsibilities help, encourage and promote the public and private sectors to adopt actions and address the risk of disaster.

Priority 3: Invest in Reducing the Risk of Disasters for Resilience

[81] Public and private investment for the prevention and reduction of the risk of disasters through the implementation of structural and non-structural measures are

⁸ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
<http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291spanishsendaiframeworkfordisasterr.pdf>

essential to increase the resilience of economic, social, health and cultural people, communities, countries and their property, as well as the environment. These factors can foster innovation, growth and job creation. Measures of this kind are fundamental and profitable to save lives, prevent and reduce losses, as well as to ensure an effective recovery and rehabilitation.

Priority 4: Strengthen Disaster Prevention in order to give an effective response and to “build back better” in the field of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

[82] The experience gained indicates that it is necessary to strengthen prevention in disaster in order to provide a more effective response and to ensure that they have the necessary capabilities for effective recovery. Disasters have also shown that the phase of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction must be prepared before the catastrophe is a decisive opportunity to ‘build back better’, even through the integration of disaster risk reduction measures. Women and people with disabilities should lead and publicly promote universally accessible approaches based on gender equity during the phases of response and reconstruction.

[83] The thematic axes of the EAGRD, have been aligned to these Action Priorities.

SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

[84] In response to disasters and the evident dynamics of the risks, has come forward in an understanding of the risk management and also the development of social research, the exchange of experiences and the opening of the subject to social sectors and politicians never before involved.

[85] This panorama of international support to the Subregion, raises the need to promote higher levels of coordination among agencies and cooperation agencies, in order to build synergies, as well as the achievement of an integral vision of the management of risk, sustainable development, territorial management and their interrelationships.

[86] In recent decades, the countries of the Andean Subregion have gained the support of an appreciable number of international entities, among others, of the United Nations Programme for Development (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Federation of Societies of the Red Cross and the Media Luna Roja (Red Crescent Moon) (IFRC), the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), The Office of Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission (ECHO), the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Advisory Group of Operations of Search and Rescue (INSARAG).

[87] On the other hand, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Rio Group, the Group of Three, the Union of South American States (UNASUR), the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean (CELAC), the Summit of the Americas and the Meso-America Project, among others, have included the issue of Disaster Risk Management in its agendas.

[88] International Cooperation Agencies such as those of the European Union, German (GIZ), Spanish (AECID), Italian, Swedish (SIDA), Japan (JICA), Swiss (SDC), among others, foresight programs for the prevention and attention of disasters in the Andean countries. Meanwhile, USAID/OFDA and HAP – the Southern Command of the United States Government, and the Program of Prevention before Disasters of the Office of Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission, DIPECHO, have played a significant role in the phase of preparations to disaster.

[89] Furthermore, entities such as the network of social studies for the prevention of disasters in Latin America, have encouraged changes in attitude, the development of a new understanding and new capabilities aimed at reducing vulnerability in the Subregion.

[90] Institutions as the Andean Corporation of Economic Development (CAF), the United Nations Programme on Environment (UNEP), the World Union for Nature (IUCN), the Inter-American Bank of Development (IDB) and the World Bank (WB), have put greater emphasis on prevention and care of disasters, development planning and environmental management.

[91] The climate change, meanwhile, has driven to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), among others, to promote the Creation of Networks of International and Regional Research such as the International Research Centre on the “El Niño” phenomenon (CIIFEN) and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS), to improve the articulation between entities of knowledge of prevention and care of disaster threats, deployment and optimization of early warning systems and the strengthening of the reduction of the risk at the institutional level.

5. SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

[92] United States (NOAA) national atmospheric and oceanographic administration carried out the Forum on the climate scenario, which brings together meteorologists, forecasters and managers of disaster in an attempt to integrate the use of climate forecasts in disaster management, agriculture and health in the various subregions.

[93] Likewise, the Andean Multilateral project (WFP) supports the articulation of geological services in the Subregion.

[94] The Regional Center of Information on Disasters (CRID), offers information, documentation and consultation on many facets of the issue of disasters. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) supports in the quantification of the socio-economic impact of disasters on the countries of the Subregion, to promote investment in reduction of disaster.

[95] The project "Support to the prevention of disasters in the Andean Community, PREDECAN", financed with resources from the European Commission and the Andean countries, has contributed to the CAPRADE, essentially in the implementation of the Andean Strategy, strengthening schemes of organization and coordination, to support the process of building the system of Andean information for the prevention and attention of disasters (SIAPAD), the update of the database of historical disasters (DesInventar), the inclusion of information on risks and disasters in the Subregion through virtual libraries network BiVa-PAD, the elaboration of methodological guides on various aspects of the risk and the development planning,

the inclusion of the management of risk in the school curriculum and strengthening the CAPRADE, among others.

[96] it is important to highlight the work of other regional initiatives on the issue as the CDERA in the Caribbean and the Coordination Center for the prevention of natural disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC) who have a strategic framework for the reduction of vulnerability and disasters in Central America and the Caribbean respectively.

[97] Finally, it is noted that the framework of Sendai for Disaster Risk Reduction poses a scenario conducive and effective so that the international community is an integral part of Disaster Risk Management at all levels. Also, it projected that United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies engaged in disaster risk reduction should intensify, as appropriate, the coordination of their strategies in this regard”, which will allow a greater fluidity in international cooperation and the establishment of new alliances and strategies for the Andean subregion.

[98] In addition, the treaty bodies, such as the Conference of the parties in the framework of the United Nations Convention on climate change, the international financial institutions at the global and regional level and the international movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to support countries, upon request, in the implementation of the framework of Sendai , in coordination with other relevant frameworks.⁹

⁹ http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_spanishsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf

ANDEAN STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

[99] The Andean Strategy For Disaster Risk Management is part of the purpose of ensuring the development of the countries within a perspective of sustainability; under the recognized principles and global commitments made in the context of the framework of Sendai for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

[100] The countries members of the Andean Community understand the relevance of establishing and implementing national knowledge of the risk policies, risk reduction and disaster management and reconstruction that contribute to sustainable development, aimed at achieving economic and social development that protects the resource base and the environment for the benefit of present and future generations, through the design of instruments promoting plural participation of States and societies, in a harmonious way.

[101] In the sphere of each member country, in the national levels each may deal with the formulation and adoption of policies, define and guide the processes of knowledge of the risk, the risk reduction and disaster management and reconstruction within the framework of the planning of the development and the promotion of programs, whereas in the sub-national levels may have a central planning responsibility prioritization and execution of specific projects.

[102] On the other hand, the achievement of the goals of knowledge of risk, risk reduction and management of disasters and reconstruction require the participation of the agencies of protection and civil defense and/or management of risk, planning of science and technology development, sectoral entities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and community in general, to assume the role that corresponds to them, so that the population is protagonist of their own protection.

[103] The Andean Strategy For Disaster Risk Management is intended to be an element of support to the understanding, guidance and building synergies among so numerous and varied actors, to be granted a path to the path that we must take in the construction of a better future.

6.1. EAGRD: Objective

[104] The Andean Strategy For Disaster Risk Management is a set of policies and guidelines aimed at bringing the knowledge of the risk, risk reduction and disaster management and reconstruction in the Andean Subregion, with the aim:

[105] To contribute to reducing the risk and impact of disasters so as to support the sustainable development in all the countries of the Andean Subregion through institutional strengthening and establishment of common policies, strategies, programmes and subprogrammes between countries; exchange of experiences, the creation of networks and the improvement of mutual cooperation in Disaster Risk Management.

6.2. EAGRD: Basis

- Is the answer to a presidential mandate and of the Foreign Affairs Ministers expressing a political will and effort integrating sustainable development in the Subregion.
- It is a conceptual framework for the negotiation of agreements work, the achievement of shared visions and the exchange of experiences, both in the Subregion as a small-scale territorial and sectorial.

6. ANDEAN STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

6.3. EAGRD: Early Guidance

[106] The Andean Strategy welcomes, for the effective development of their programs inside countries and among them, the following guiding principles:

Endogenous ascendent: looking for regional policies to draw upon local endogenous resources, in other words, development should start from a balance between the potential endogenous and exogenous, looking for that growth depends on the rational use of local resources and capabilities.

Associative: regional development is not only the responsibility of institutions at different levels, but it is also the result of agreements between and with the private sector.

Autonomy: coordination is based on respect for national autonomy, for which should be used instruments that allow synergistic, complementary and articulated action.

Consistency: the articulation of public policies from different instances of formulation at national or local level, should seek consistency between measures for the same territory as well as for those who have an economic, social, cultural or physical, dependence among themselves.

Continuity: the instruments and mechanisms agreed upon in a region will seek their permanence through political commitment from their leaders, the above, in order to consolidate and legitimize the processes.

Elasticity: recognizes regional and local diversity which settles actions of coordination must be flexible to adjust to changing scenarios in administrative, physical,

political, social and economic aspects. It is a way of saying that despite the similarity of the problems in the regions and towns, its solutions should be adjustable to local specificities.

Evaluation: measures, instruments, mechanisms, processes or agreements must have as main characteristic, that they may be subject to monitoring and evaluation.

Gender and Interculturality: the EAGRD recognizes the principle of gender equity and equality of opportunity in all activities inherent in its implementation, as well as respect to interculturalism and local knowledge.

Integrity: associate actions according to a coherent and articulated management to avoid waste, loss of energy and dysfunctions.

Participation: processes, mechanisms and instruments, should involve civil society, in order to be the main actor in the identification of needs, definition of priorities and in the monitoring and control of the agreements achieved.

Shared responsibility: the implementation of the EAGRD must convene the joint efforts of all the institutions that make up the Andean Subregion related to the topic.

Transparency and stability: the construction and development of mechanisms and instruments of coordination should be based on clarity of processes and the permanence of its rules.

Care of the environment: The importance of promoting a culture of care and protection to the environment that would alleviate the wear and tear of nature and contributes to the establishment of more resilient communities.

6. ANDEAN STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

6.4. EAGRD: Guidelines

[107] The Andean Strategy will seek the promotion of systems of risk reduction / prevention and care of disaster / civil defense / disaster risk management, and their articulation with other systems in the Subregion.

[108] The Andean Strategy, taking the experience of the implementation of the Hyogo Action Framework, will adopt specific measures in all sectors, according to four priorities for action in the framework of Sendai for the Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

[109] The Andean Strategy will support the creation and/or strengthening of National Disaster Risk Reduction platforms, where there is no system of Risk Management / Civil Defense / Disaster Risk Reduction promoted by the UN/ISDR as an appropriate mechanism to strengthen National Systems in the Andean Subregion.

[110] The Andean Strategy, on the basis of the principles contained in the framework for reducing the risk of disasters 2015-2030 Sendai, will promote the importance and primary responsibility that has each State to manage the risk of disasters with the subsidiary support of international, regional, subregional, cross-border and bilateral cooperation.

[111] The Andean Strategy you will lead to the articulation with other regional mechanisms of risk management of disasters in order to join forces and establish synergies that contribute to Disaster Risk Management.

[112] The Andean Strategy will promote the socio-economic evaluation of disasters, allowing to assess the benefits of the management of the risk of disasters in the Subregion.

[113] The Andean Strategy will consider the importance of promoting and encourage retention mechanisms and transfer of risks in order to increase financial protection against disasters, thus reducing the vulnerability associated with the tax factor to disasters in the Subregion.

[114] The Andean Strategy will promote the formulation and implementation of policies and national, regional and sectoral strategies in the field of Risk Management of Disasters that nurture national, regional and sectoral development plans.

[115] The Andean Strategy will promote the development of scientific and technological research programmes, information dissemination and socialization of knowledge, as well as the preservation and systematization of existing scientific information and that it has of actual produce.

[116] The Andean Strategy will promote the development of plans, programmes and articulated post-disaster reconstruction projects to the development processes, in order to prevent the reconstruction of vulnerabilities and risks.

[117] The Andean Strategy requires the support of international bodies for different sectors, with the aim of having its competition in the technical and financial assistance for the development of the strategic lines.

[118] The Andean Strategy, on the basis of the principles contained in the framework for reducing the risk of disasters 2015-2030 Sendai, will promote awareness of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of people and goods, characteristic of the threats and the environment.

THE THEMATIC AXES AND INTERVENTION LINES OF EAGRD

[119] For the achievement of the objective proposed by the strategy, it has developed a set of thematic areas, composed of specific lines of intervention for each of them, harmonized with the priorities for action in the framework of Sendai for the reduction of disaster risk 2015-2030.

[120] The Andean Strategy is structured on the basis of the following 4 themes, which are closely related:

1. Prioritize the process of awareness of disaster risk in all sectors of the Andean National and Subregional level

[121] The process of knowledge of the risk in all sectors is a factor of vital importance for disaster risk management, all policies and practices should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, degree of exposure of people and goods, characteristic of the threats/hazards and environment, which can be used for the evaluation of the risks prior to the disaster prevention and reduction of risk, and the implementation of appropriate measures for effective disaster prevention and response.”

2. Strengthening Governance of the Risk of Disasters in the National and Sub regional Planes.

[122] The governance at national, regional and sub regional levels of Disaster Risk is of great importance for the effective and efficient Disaster Risk Management at all levels. It is of great importance to have objectives, plans, competencies, guidelines and coordination between all sectors, as well as the participation of the public/private / community sectors. The strengthening of the Governance of the Risk of Disasters in the Andean Subregion is a priority and serves as a vehicle for the generation of partnerships for the implementation of relevant instruments and for the management of the risk of disasters and sustainable development.

3. Strengthening public and private investment aims at reducing the risk and handling disasters in the Andean region through the application of structural and non-structural measures.

[123] The strengthening of public and private investment for Disaster Risk Management in the sub Andean region is essential to increase the resilience of economic, social, health and cultural people, communities, countries and their property, as well as the environment. The development of structural and non structural cost and measures aimed to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and the recovery, and make rehabilitation and reconstruction effective.

4. Increase in measures of disaster prevention at all levels, in order to have an effective response and to “build back better” in the field of rehabilitation and the reconstruction.

[124] The growth of the risk of disasters in the Andean Subregion, combined with the teachings of the past, shows the need to further strengthen the prevention for disasters, in order to ensure that it has sufficient capabilities for response and an effective recovery at all levels. It is essential to empower all of society, taking into account a differential approach of gender equality, in terms of response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

7.1. Regional Intervention Lines

CENTRAL THEME 1: Prioritize the process of identification and knowledge of Disaster Risk in all sectors of the Andean National and Subregional levels.

Line 1. Strengthen and develop methodologies and/or tools of scientific basis, as well as promote the creation of models, evaluation schemes, cartography monitoring systems of early warning about multiple threats and sub regional.

Line 2. Scientific knowledge concerning the risk analysis before each of the phenomena of natural origin.

Line 3. Preparation of assessments, and scenarios of the regional risk with climate change scenarios.

7. THE THEMATIC AXES AND INTERVENTION LINES OF EAGRD

Line 4. Promote / reinforce, through international cooperation, the transfer of technologies, data and non confidential information relating to the risk of disaster management in the Andean sub-region.

Line 5. Reinforce the use of media, including social media, traditional media, macro data and mobile telephony, as support for effective measures for national and sub regional communication.

Line 6. Promote strategic alliances with the scientific and technological community, the private sector and the academic sector to establish, disseminate and share best practices in the Andean worldwide subregion.

Line 7. Support the creation of systems for the Andean subregion that allow the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective technologies and lessons learned of the policies, plans and measures for Disaster Risk Management in the Region.

Line 8. Prepare effective regional campaigns as a tool for awareness-raising and public education that are based on existing campaigns, and serve as an incentive to encourage all public, private, and community stakeholders to participate in Disaster Risk Management in the Andean sub-region.

Line 9. Incorporation of Risk Management in the programmes of higher education and the promotion of research that contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities.

Line 10. Improve access and support innovation and technology in the Andean subregion, as well as research on phenomena of natural origin and the solutions in the management of the risk-oriented long-term of disaster.

Line 11. Promote the articulation of the ancestral knowledge to technology, to systematize projections of time and climate that will allow a timely decision making in front of adverse events.

2 THEMATIC AXIS: Strengthening Governance of the Risk of Disasters in the National and Sub regional planes.

Line 1. Guide the efforts of the Subregion in the field of Disaster Risk Management through the CAPRADE in order to promote a more efficient planning, create common information systems and exchange good practices and programmes for cooperation and capacity building, in particular to address common disaster risk and cross-border.

Line 2. Fostering collaboration between the CAPRADE and other mechanisms and global and regional institutions for the sake of the review of instruments and relevant tools for the reduction of disaster risk, as regards the inherent relationship with the climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty, the environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and other fields, as appropriate;

Line 3. The participation of the CAPRADE on global platforms, regional, subregional and thematic for the reduction of disaster risk, to forge alliances, assess progress and exchange practices and knowledge of programs, policies and investments that are adapted to the risk of disasters, particularly in development and climate, as applicable.

Line 4. Promote cross-border cooperation to facilitate policy and planning with a view to the application of approaches to eco-systemic in relation to shared resources, for example in river basins and along the coasts, in order to increase resilience and reduce disaster risk, including the risk of epidemics and displacement.

3 THEMATIC AXIS: Strengthen public and private investment aimed at reducing the risk and handle disasters in the Andean region through the identification of risk areas for a proper implementation of structural and non-structural measures.

Line 1. Share best practices about methodologies and knowledge transfer of the risk and also financially protective measures.

7. THE THEMATIC AXES AND INTERVENTION LINES OF EAGRD

Line 2. Encourage the participation of the Ministries of Economy, Finance and Planning of the sub Andean region on issues relevant to Disaster Risk Management.

Line 3. Strengthen the exchange of experiences and knowledge about codes of construction, depending on the Disaster Risk Management.

Line 4. Encourage coordination between financial institutions worldwide and sub regional with a view to evaluate and predict the possible economic and social effects of the disaster.

Line 5. Strengthen cooperation between the health authorities and other relevant actors in order to strengthen the capacity of the sub Andean region to manage disaster risk in relation to health.

Line 6. Strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building to protect the production assets, including livestock, work animals, tools and seeds;

Line 7. Reinforce and extend the actions to eradicate hunger and poverty by reducing disaster risk.

Line 8. Promote and support collaboration between relevant public and private actors to increase the resilience of the companies to disaster.

Line 9. Promote and support the development of social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures related to improvement of livelihood programs.

4 THEMATIC AXIS: Increased measures of disaster preparation at all levels, in order to have an effective response and to “build back better” in the field of rehabilitation and reconstruction (physical recovery, social recovery and economic recovery).

Line 1. Promote the exchange of voluntary tools, knowledge and technologies, including traditional ones, between the CAPRADE and other regional and subregional mechanisms under mutually agreed terms for prevention, alleviation, preparation, response, as well as recovery and disaster reconstruction.

Line 2. Promote the development and dissemination of instruments such as standards, codes, operational guidelines and other instruments of orientation, in order to support the coordinated action in prevention and response to disasters and facilitate the exchange of information on lessons learned and best practices on policies and programmes of reconstruction after the disaster.

Line 3. Promote the further development of early warning systems for the Andean subregion threats/hazards that are effective and compatible at national level, as well as which facilitate the distribution and exchange of information between the countries.

Line 4. Support regional cooperation to deal with the preparation of disaster through common drills and exercises.

Line 5. Promote regional protocols to facilitate the exchange of skills and resources for the response during and after the disaster.

Line 6. Strengthening the force of existing work and volunteers of the Andean subregion in the response to the disaster.

COORDINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

[125] In order to carry out procedures for the management of humanitarian aid for the Andean subregion, the EAGRD takes as a reference:

- The “Operation Guide for Mutual Assistance facing disaster in the member countries of the Andean Community” document in which members of the community define basic criteria for humanitarian assistance and coordination and articulation among Andean countries
- “Cooperation Manual for Mutual Assistance to Disasters in Member Countries of UNASUR”, approved by resolution No. 023-2015 of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of UNASUR.
- The “Inter-American Convention for Facilitating Assistance in Case of Disaster” of the Organization of American States - OAS establishing the protocols of action disaster to assist any Member State when it is affected by a disaster. Colombia ratified this Convention on 24 January of 2013.
- United Nations resolutions on the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in cases of disaster, particularly resolution 46/182 of 1991.

- The Letter of United Nations.
- Documents and guidelines of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent (IFRC) for the facilitation and regulation national guidelines of international relief assistance for recovery and disasters including initial-IDRL, and the model law for the facilitation and regulation of international assistance operations in case of disasters for initial recovery.
- National documents developed by country members that facilitate and abide by the recommendations given by codes, principles, rules and standards agreed internationally by the agencies, Governments and communities in the event of disasters, as well as guides focused on evaluation and planning of the reconstruction, among which are: the code of conduct of the international movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the sphere project, without damage - "Do no Harm" approach of action and guide know donate of the PAHO/who, among others.

MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

[126] In order to carry out an effective implementation of this strategy the main processes, instruments and mechanisms required for this purpose have been identified:

9.1. Coordination and institutional, organizational and functional disaster strengthening

[127] The SGCAN will adopt appropriate institutional arrangements that promote the implementation of the EAGRD as a multi-sector exercise, high in the sub Andean region. This will keep informed the Pro Tempore Presidency of the CAPRADE and will seek consultation and coordination with national Governments, governing institutions for the Management of Risk in the Andean Subregion, the private sector and the academic sector and civil society for the promotion of distance classroom spaces allowing the exchange of experiences and knowledge for its implementation. This involves the consolidation of sub regional coordination mechanisms, within the framework of the process of reengineering of the CAN.

9.2. Participation, Civil Society and Private Industry

[128] The participation of all sectors of society, including civil society and the private sector, is crucial for the achievement of a successful integrated management. They will establish mechanisms and public instruments that guarantee access to information, decision-making processes, control and auditing citizen.

9.3. Standard

[129] The competent national bodies, develop instruments, processes, instruments and implementation and strengthening mechanisms that allow institutionalized, internalized and appropriate processes, experiences and products developed through cooperation projects in the Andean Subregion.

9.4. Monitoring and control

[130] The Member countries, with the support of the SGCAN and the CAPRADE will establish mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in an Andean Annual Operations Plan, fed and socialized by each of the parties:

- Develop a Andean Annual Operations Plan (POAA), based on the lines of intervention of each of the thematic areas established goals, activities, indicators, resources and responsibilities for each of the lines.
- Create a Members Directory of CAPRADE and those responsible for sending the scope, progress and achievements of the Action Plan.
- Make an array of the scope, progress and achievements of the Action Plan.
- Facilitate the development of an application for monitoring and Control.
- Held a review of the scope, progress and achievements of the Plan of action at each ordinary session.
- Make an annual report of the progress in the implementation of the EAGRD, through the General Secretariat, which provides recommendations on the priorities to address.

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