



CEPREDENAC



***Coordination Center for the Prevention of
Natural Disasters in Central America
(CEPREDENAC)***



The regional institution for Integrated Disaster Risk Management CEPREDENAC



CEPREDENAC

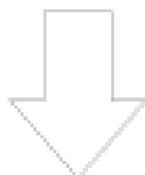
The coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America



Is the specialized institution in charge of the coordination towards prevention, mitigation, preparation and response to disasters in Central America as part of the Central American Integration System (SICA by its spanish acronyms).



CEPREDENAC implements its mandate in consideration to agreements and Global Forums, specific mandates of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of SICA, Agreements Council of Representatives and Permanent Implementation of the Central American Policy on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management –PCGIR-.



It is integrated by six Members Countries



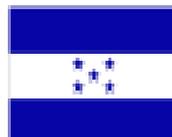
Costa Rica



El Salvador



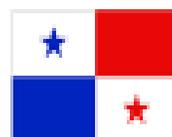
Guatemala



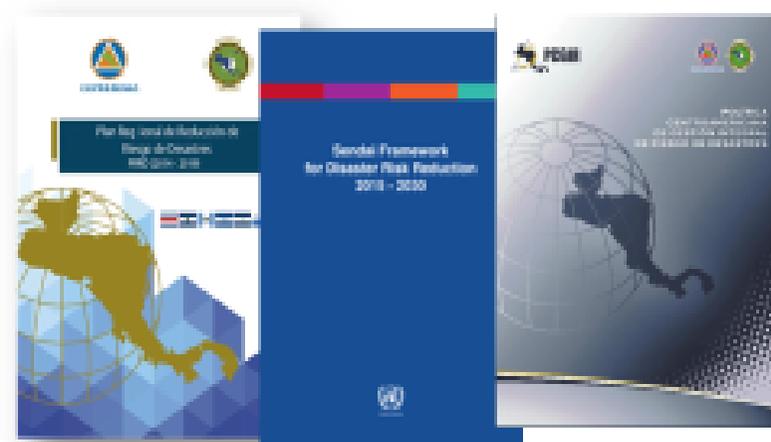
Honduras



Nicaragua



Panamá



Central American context of hazards and vulnerabilities



CEPREDENAC



PHOTO Nasa. September 21, 2015.

CONTEXT OF SITUATION:



1. Central America's location as well as the region's geomorphology, influence its high exposition rate to multiple hazards, such as hurricanes, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, seismicity, draughts and forest fires. These characteristics demand that Central American countries sustain permanent monitoring activity and warning systems for the management and response to emergency and disasters at national or regional level.





CEPREDENAC



Las Colinas Landslide El Salvador 2001



Cinchona Landslide Costa Rica 2009

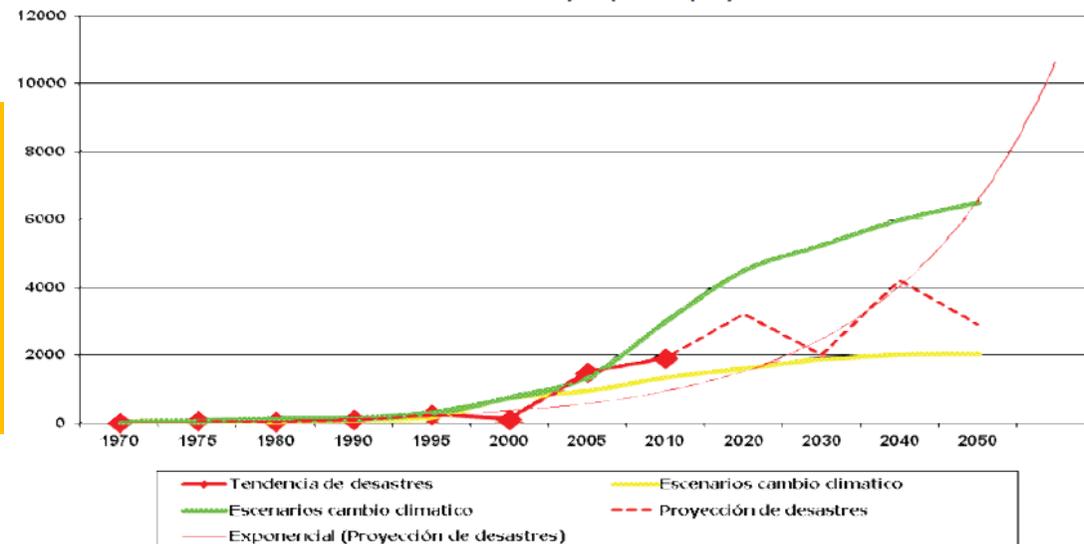
Cambray II Landslide Guatemala 2015



The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 indicates that Economic losses from disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones and flooding are now reaching an average of US\$ **250.000 billion and US\$300.000 billion each year**. This increasing rate in losses occurs since the mid 1990s which is linked with to the increasing of intensity and frequency of extreme natural phenomena associated to climate change.

A case in the Central American region, is the Tropical Depression 12-E that took place during October 2011, caused damages and losses in Central America in the amount of US\$ **1,969 millions**

La información histórica y su posible proyección



Fuente: Basado en evaluaciones CEPAL

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONTEXT OF HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITIES



Among the causes of occurrence of disasters in Central America and Caribbean are:

- Human vulnerability caused mainly by inequity and poverty factors
- Environmental degradation caused mainly by inadequate land use development
- Rapid demographic growth, especially in urban areas
- Ineffective use and update of normative and regulatory codes of construction and other activities of public and private investment





CEPREDENAC

In charge of coordination of DRR in C.A. armonizing six national systems through the Central American Policy on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (PCGIR).



Main Result in Central America



Central America Policy for the risk reduction and Comprehensive Management (PCGIR)



Quinquenio
Centroamericano
de RRD

Articulado al
Marco de Acción
De Hyogo

Articulado al nuevo
Marco global
de RRD



CENTRAL AMERICA STRENGTHS

INTEGRATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE COORDINATED EFFORT FOR MORE EFFICIENT AND MORE IMPACT RESULTS

Common challenges , working together

COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

Opportunities for synergies

What we could expect?



- To know and good practices and lessons learnt in space and GIS applications and information and communication technology in order to accelerate progress towards achieving a sustainable future for the region.
- To promote the application of these technologies for uses linked with Disaster risk reduction in the phase of prevention and mitigation, such as:
 - urban planning, public investment
 - Early warning and monitoring Systems Now in CA we have the need of more information about drought, a silence hazard who are the potential to affect deeply to all the region.
 - Modeling hazard maps and vulnerabilities for evidence based policy making and planning and help in disaster impact assessment for effective disaster risk management at the regional, sub regional and national levels.
- to assume a collective action to strengthen national systems on risk management, to build technical scientific skills, taking advantage from gathered experience, but considering the necessities



Thank you very much.

Visit us at:

www.cepredenac.org

