

A stylized map of Central America is shown in a dark olive green color, superimposed on a wireframe globe. The globe is also in a dark olive green color. The map shows the outline of Central America, including Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

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

The regional institution for Integrated Disaster Risk Management CEPREDENAC



CEPREDENAC

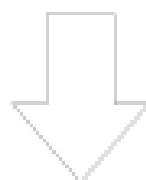
The coordination
Center for the
Prevention of Natural
Disasters in Central
America



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-.



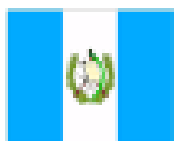
It is integrated by six Members Countries



Costa Rica



El Salvador



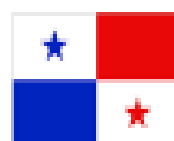
Guatemala



Honduras



Nicaragua



Panamá



Central American context of hazards and vulnerabilities



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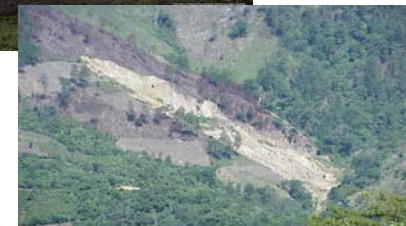
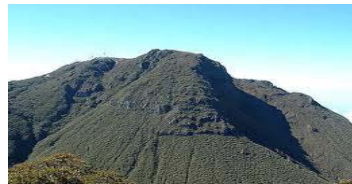


PHOTO Nasa. September 21, 2015.

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.





*Las Colinas Landslide
El Salvador 2001*



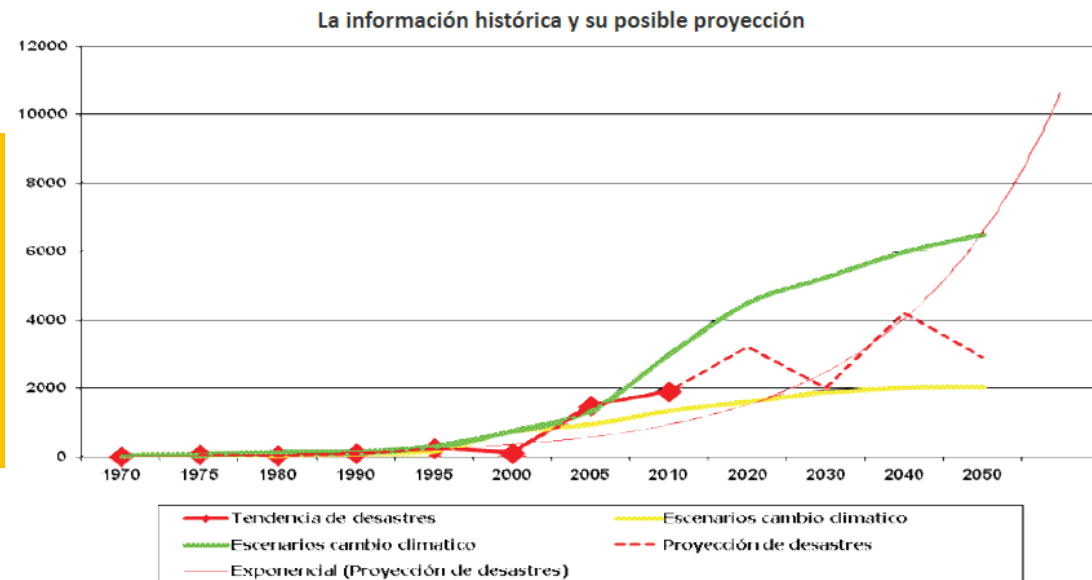
*Cinchona Landslide
Costa Rica 2009*



*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**



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)



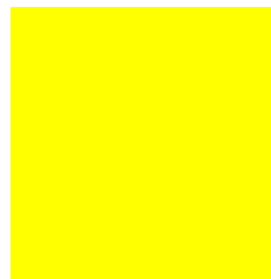


CENTRAL AMERICA STRENGTHS



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.

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