A LOOK AT THE LOCAL FRONTLINE

María Verónica Bastías
Global Network of CSO for Disaster Reduction
www.gndr.org
Dialogue on disaster risk reduction #ParlAmericasCC #Switch2Sendai
Who we are: GNDR

“The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction”

• Organized in 2007
• Constant growth since then:
  – Members
  – Geographical presence
  – International recognition and presence
• Global Network supporting civil society and focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction
• Views from the Frontline: around 85.000 individual views up to now
It is the biggest initiative collecting the perceptions of people from local communities in the world.
VFL Process and law

Global Platform 2009

Global Platform 2011

Global Platform 2013

Sendai 2015

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

First session, Geneva 5 - 7 June 2007

Red Global de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil para la Reducción de Desastres

Global Platform

Post 2015 Development Consensus - MDGs (TBD)

HFA Local Monitor

2009

2011

2013

2005

2007

2009

2011

2013

2015
VFL as a process

VFL 2009

“Many clouds and a little rain…”

• 7000 people;
• 48 countries;
• 400 civil society organizations

VFL 2011

“If we don’t join hands…”

• 20,000 people;
• 69 countries;
• 511 civil society organizations

VFL 2013

“Beyond 2015”

• 21,500 people;
• 57 countries;
• 450 civil society organizations

Views from the Frontline Program 2015
Frontline Program in Latin America
Resilience Profiles
Trained and empathetic monitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat 1 (from Step 2)</th>
<th>Consequences of Threat 1</th>
<th>Actions to adopt to address threat 1</th>
<th>Barriers that impede addressing threat 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard 1: (of step 2)</td>
<td>Consequences of hazard 1</td>
<td>Actions to adopt in order to tackle hazard 1</td>
<td>Barriers that prevent hazard 1 from being tackled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I understand!
Threats, Actions and Barriers - Relationships

On this screen we show the Actions taken by communities to combat the threats they face, and importantly the Barriers to these actions. The Charts are based on the Top 10 threats across the region.

Use the filters to drill down and see the relationships between selected threats, the actions taken and the barriers associated with those threats.

Threats:
- Transit accidents
- Alcoholism
- Contamination
- Crime/Violence
- Slipping
- Fires
- Floods
- Dryness
- Storms
- Earthquakes

Actions:
- Access to tools of e...
- Acciones de preparación
- Allianzas
- Almacenes / refugios
- Análisis de riesgos
- Ayuda humanitaria
- Campañas
- Capacitación en acciones de...
- Fortalecimiento de capacida...
- Implementación y mejora de...
- Información en los medios de...
- Infraestructura para la recole...
- Invalido
- Invitar a la empresa privada
- La municipalidades proveen...
- Manejo adecuado de los rec...
- Manejo de residuos
- Mantenimiento de servicios b...
- Mejora de caminos
- Mejora en la coordinación
- Mejoras en las escuelas
- Mejores normas de construc...
- No se han dado acciones
- Normas de planificación urba...
- Opción 1
- Opción 2
- Opción 6
- Opción 7
- Opción 8
- Organización comunitaria
- Organización comunitaria
- Other
- Planea de Gestión de Riesgo...
- Respaldo del gobierno b...
- Reunificación de las comun...
- Sensibilización
- Sistemas de Alerta Temprana
- Usos del servicio público
- Usos de técnicas tradicionales...
- Voluntariado

Barriers:
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza
- Pobreza

Option 1
Option 3
Option 5
Option 6
Option 7
Option 8
Community organization
Others
Plans of Risk Management
Response of the local government
Outplacement of communi...
Sensibilization
Early Alert Systems
Use of public services
Use of traditional techniques
Volunteering

Option 1
Option 2
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What we learned by participating in the implementation of the HFA

• *Everyday Reality* on the Frontline
Local Voices

Defining Risk

Local: Action and Learning (Frontline Action)

National: Defining the risks in order to support the law, development of policies and their implementation

Global: Defining the risks in order to establish a baseline for the monitoring of the post-2015 framework.
Global Event in Sendai
Frontline Voices

- Participation of organizations in high level panels
Disasters are not natural and do not affect everyone equally

The risk drivers are associated with unsustainable development patterns, which degrade the resources, exclude important social groups from benefits of the model and displace the poorest to live in territories that are not habitable.

Insecurities and underlying factors of the risk
Risk management and its relationship with the notion of development

The concept of development is more than GDP and the numbers related to it.

“expanding the abilities and liberties of men and women” Amartya Sen

Inclusion and sustainability are intrinsically linked to the concept of development.
Types of Hazards

Concept of hazard: A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. (UNISDR Terminology, 2009).

- **Natural**: originates in processes of nature itself. *Examples: earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, volcanic eruptions, etc.*

- **Anthropogenic**: attributed to human action. *Examples: spill of dangerous substances, technological accidents, provoked fires, explosions.*

- **Socio-natural**: product of the interaction between a society and its natural environment. *Examples: environmental degradation or badly conceived production patterns, sliding due to deforestation, inadequate ground conservation, ground contamination, water and air.*
**Is Risk Equal to Disaster?**

*The Traditional Formula*

CONCEPT OF HAZARD: Natural event, potentially harmful, phenomenon and/or human activity which can cause death or injury, material damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY: The characteristics and the circumstances of a community, system or asset, which make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a threat. (UNISDR Terminology, 2009).
HAZARDS OF NATURAL ORIGIN

HAZARDS OF SOCIONATURAL ORIGIN

HAZARDS OF ANTHROPOGENIC ORIGIN

DYNAMIC OF NATURE

DINÁMICA DE LA NATURALEZA

DYNAMIC OF COMMUNITIES

DINÁMICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES

ECOSISTEMAS VULNERABLES

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEMS

HAZARD X VULNERABILITY

RISK

UNCONTROLLED RISK

DISASTER

RIESGO

RIESGO NO MANEJADO

Diagram by Wilches Chaux
Gender refers to the social concepts of the functions, behaviours, activities and attributes that each society considers appropriate for men and women. (OMS)

Roles, division of labour, participation, power....

Gender does not mean Woman
Risk and Gender Inequality
What do they have in common?

- THEY ARE NOT NATURAL, THEY ARE SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED

- Both are the product of badly conceived development patterns.

- Inequality is a social, cultural and historical construction, affected by an unjust economical distribution and the lack of opportunities for a part of the population, with ethnic, age and territorial characteristics.

- Gender inequality refers to the relationship between men and women; gender roles, condition and position in society and sexual distribution of labour. It is expressed in unequal access and control of resources, in the unequal participation and influence in decision-making between men and women.

- Vulnerability before disaster is closely related to the inequality generated by development; there are groups specifically exposed to disasters by vulnerable situations, which mostly affect women and girls.

- Gender inequality increases women’s vulnerability and increases their exposure to disaster risks.
Kernel Pyramid of DRR and GENDER

Sendai Framework for DRR

International Documents

Political Constitution of the countries

National Legislation related to international agreements; DRR and Gender Equality and others connected

Regional Strategies through country groupings

Regional and national programming and policies

Operationalization through the institutions

Convention on all forms of discrimination against women
Beijing Declaration
Convention of Belem do Para
Increased risk due to unplanned urbanization,
• extreme poverty,
• environmental degradation and climate change effects

Reveal the challenges and the need to focus on long-range solutions oriented towards Sustainable Development which reduces the underlying causes of the vulnerabilities.
Dialogue from the Sustainable Development Agenda

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR THE DRR 2015

SDG 2015

2016 HUMANITARIAN AGENDA

2016 CITIES AGENDA

RIGHTS APPROACH Pacts, Treaties and Conventions
Thank you!

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