

A LOOK AT THE LOCAL FRONTLINE



GNDR

Global Network of Civil Society
Organisations for Disaster Reduction

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www.gndr.org

Dialogue on disaster risk reduction
#ParlAmericasCC #Switch2Sendai

Who we are: GNDR

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

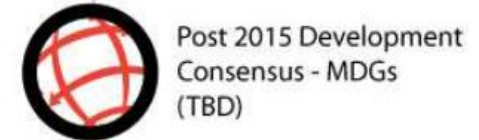
- **Organized in 2007**
- **Constant growth since then:**
 - **Members**
 - **Geographical presence**
 - **International recognition and presence**
- **Global Network supporting civil society and focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction**
- ***Views from the Frontline:***
around 85.000 individual views up to now

VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE - VFL

Our history of collecting perceptions of risks in vulnerable communities

It is the biggest initiative collecting the perceptions of people from local communities in the world.

VFL Process and law



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

Threats - Central America

Dashboard

Department

Municipio

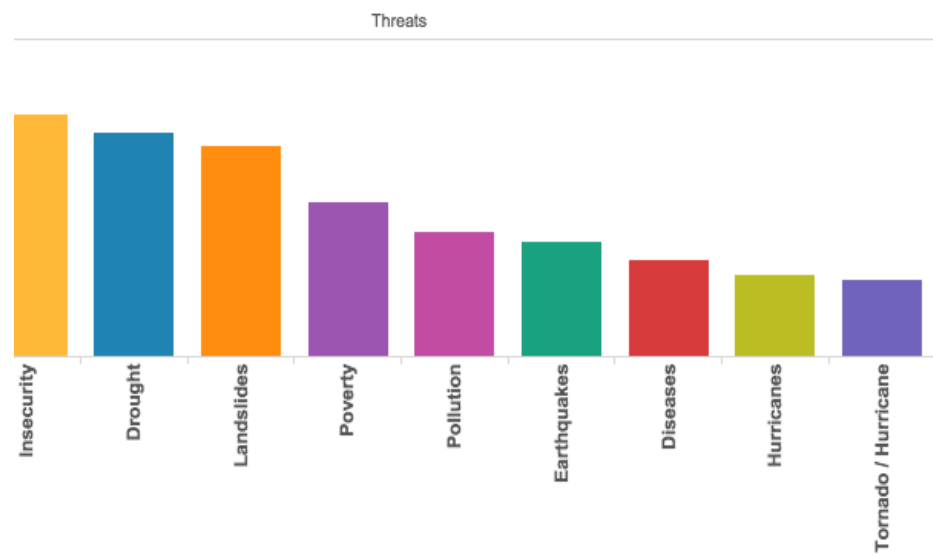
Read and write?

Indigenous?

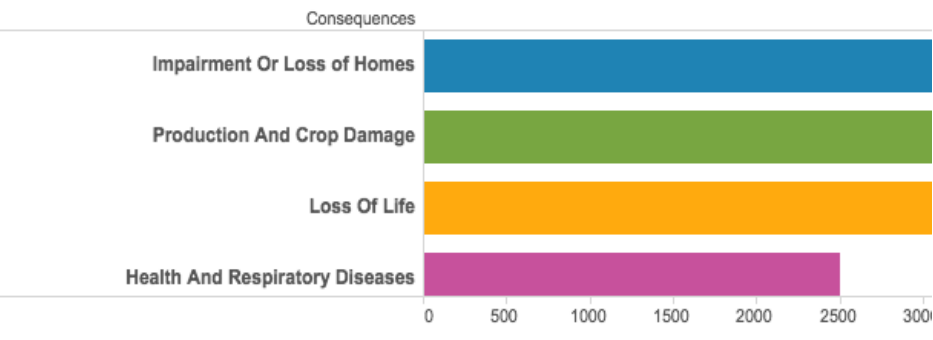
Type of Respondent

Populatio...

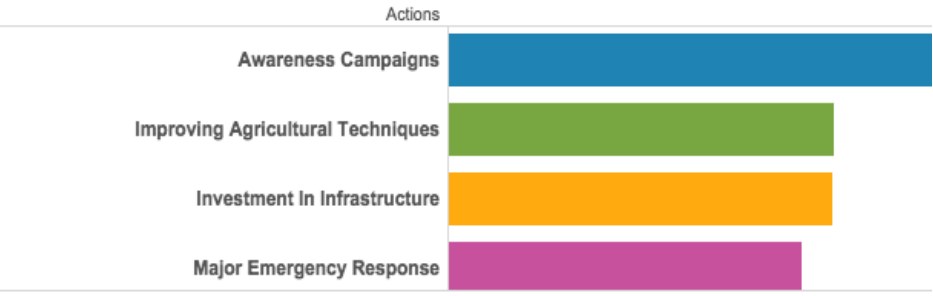
Time in th...



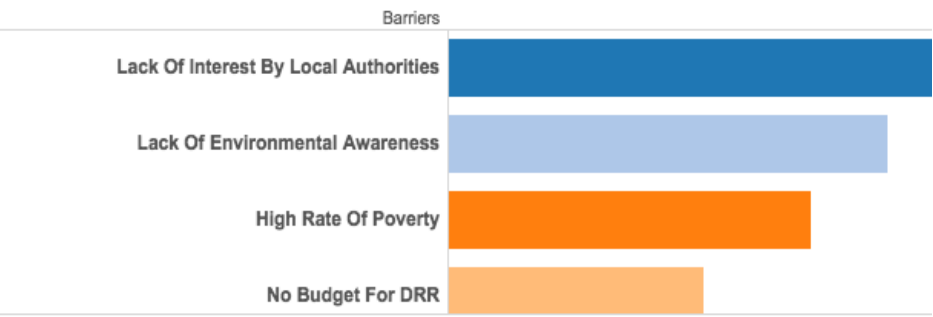
Consequences



Actions



Barriers



Resilience Profiles

Trained and empathetic monitors

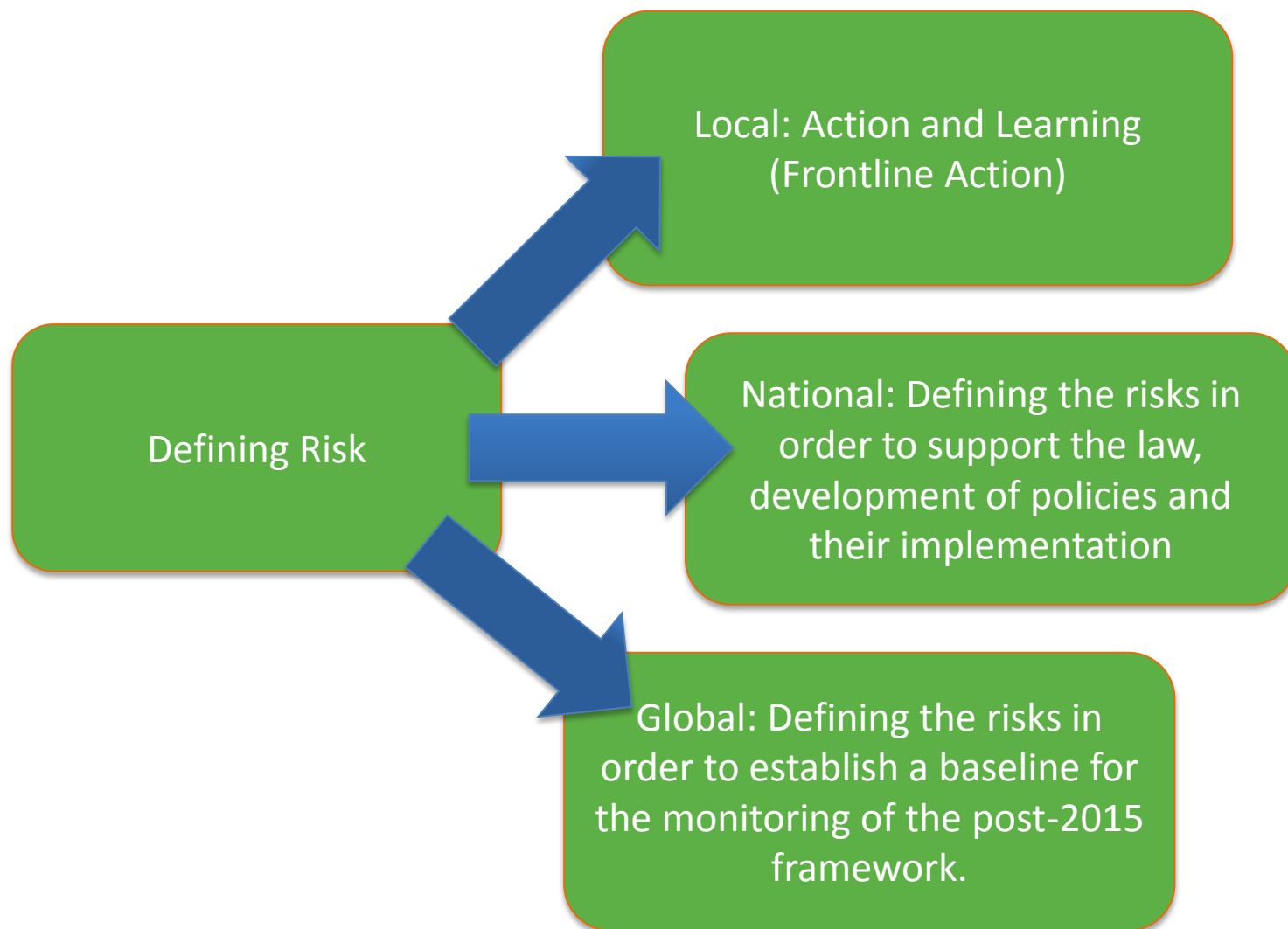
Threat 1 (from Step 2)	Consequences of Threat 1	Actions to adopt to address threat 1	Barriers that impede addressing threat 1
Hazard 1: (of step 2)	Consequences of hazard 1	Actions to adopt in order to tackle hazard 1	Barriers that prevent hazard 1 from being tackled



What we learned by participating in the implementation of the HFA

- Everyday Reality on the Frontline

Local Voices



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).



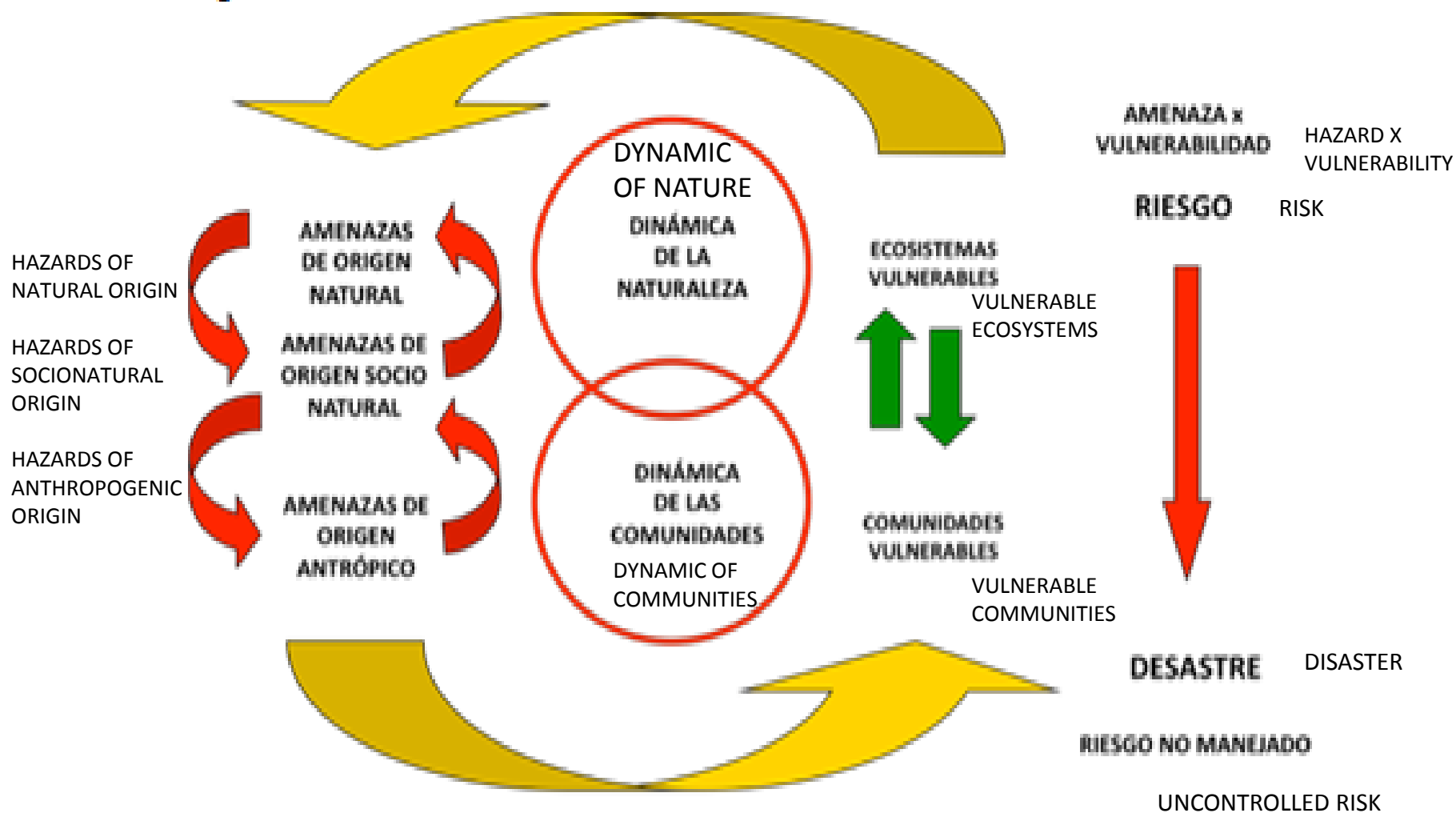


Diagram by Wilches Chaux

Risk and Gender Inequality

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....

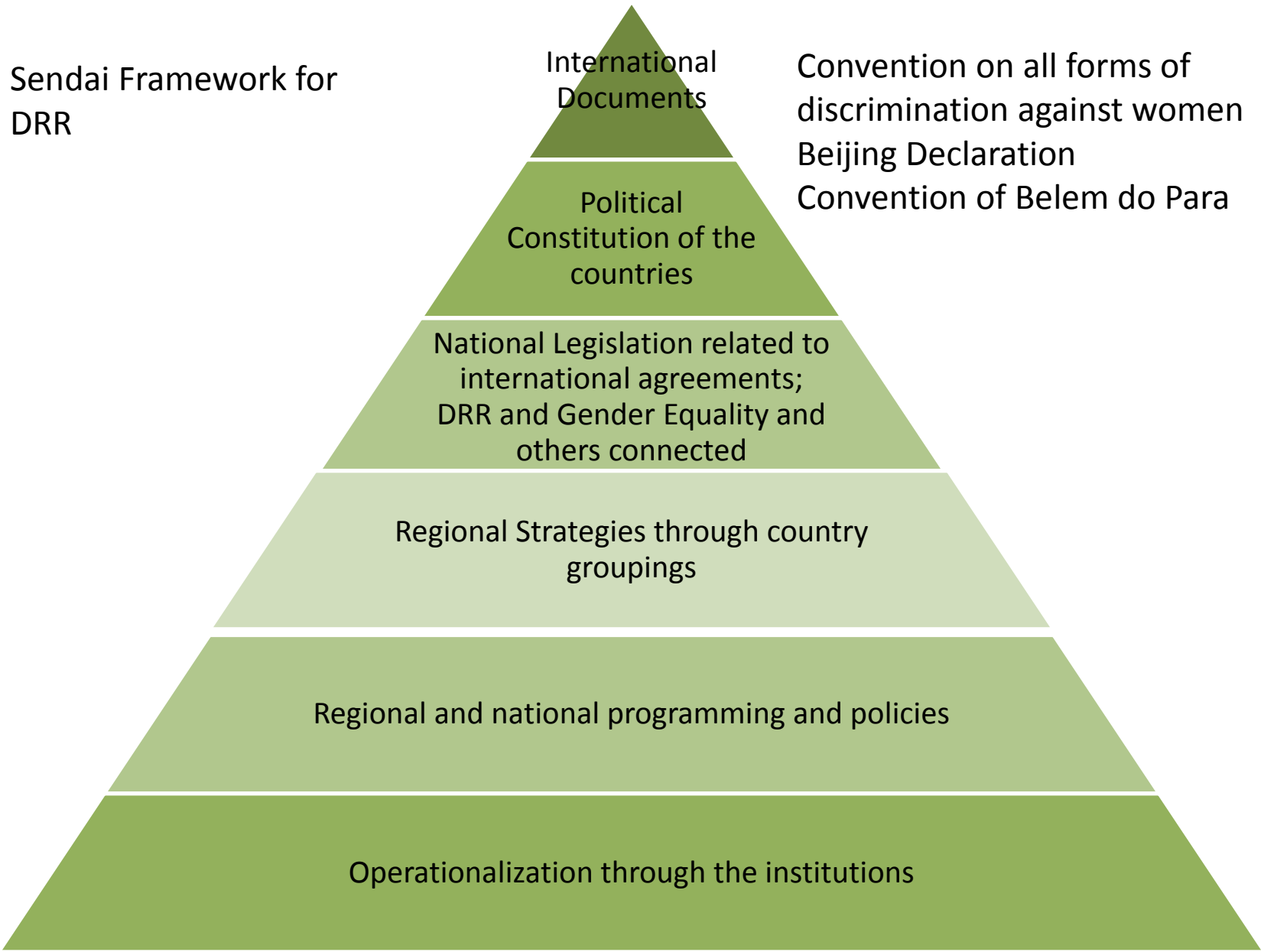
Gender does not mean Woman

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



Social and Anthropogenic Construction of Risk in LAC

- 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 CITIES
AGENDA

2016
HUMANITARIAN
AGENDA

RIGHTS APPROACH
Pacts, Treaties and
Conventions





Thank you!

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