



OECD REVIEW OF MEXICO'S NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR CIVIL PROTECTION

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

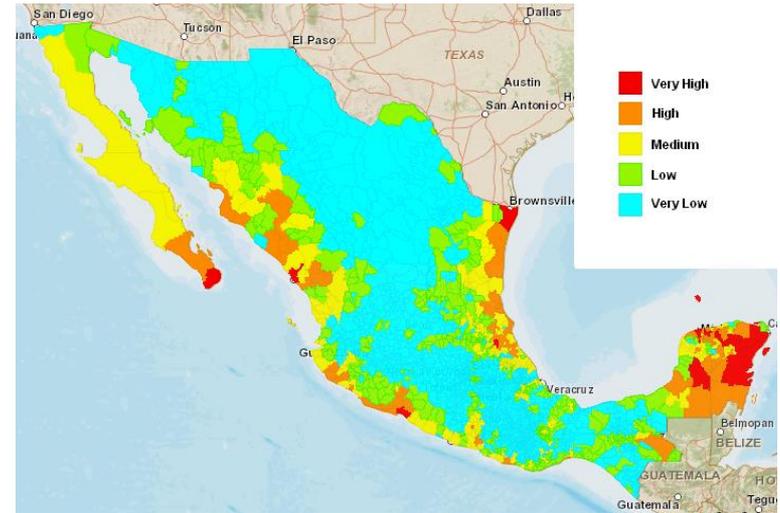
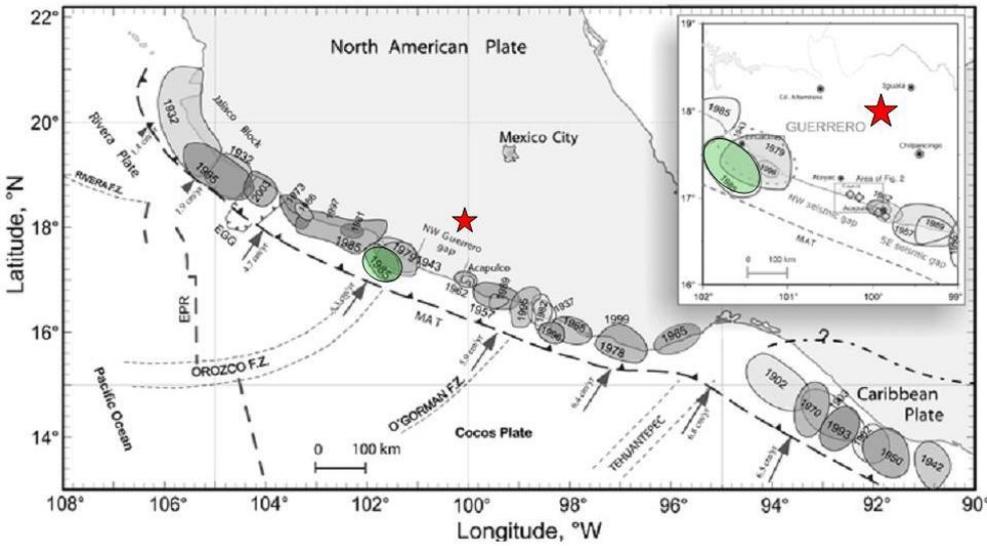


Key hazards and vulnerabilities in Mexico





Earthquakes, hurricanes & floods

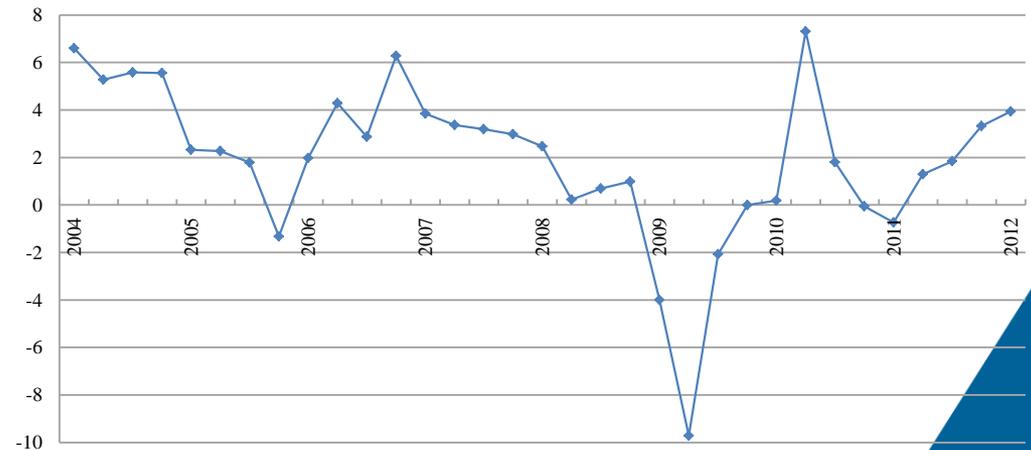




Economic vulnerability of the oil & tourism sectors to natural hazards in Mexico



In 2009 the H1N1 influenza pandemic led to a nearly 10% drop in tourism's contribution to GDP.

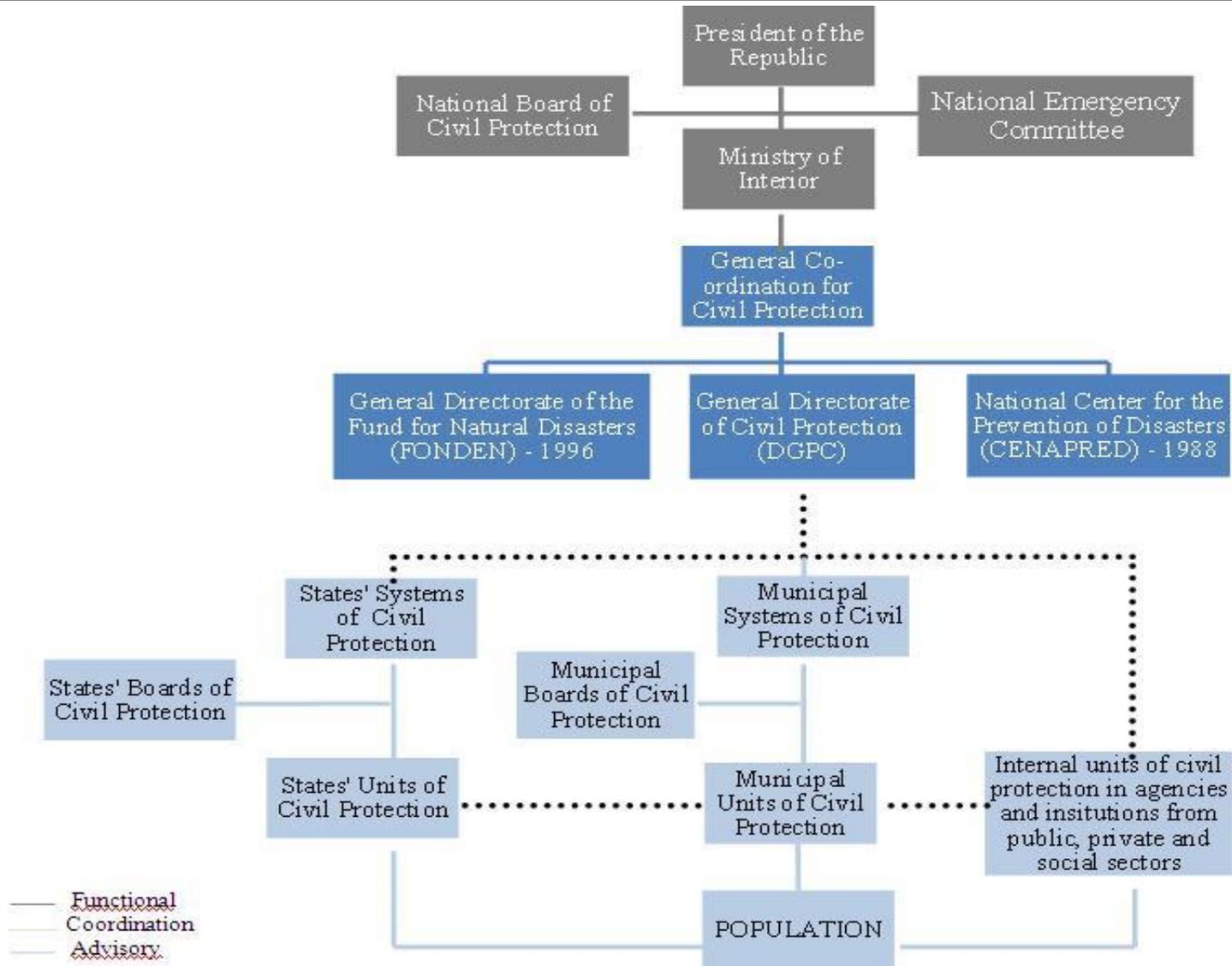




legal and institutional framework for civil protection



SINAPROC Institutional Framework





Recommendation: ***Strengthen strategic orientation and coordination through shared objectives***

- *Set priorities for integrated risk management through multi-level stakeholder consultations;*
- *Follow-up implementation of the 2012 General Law at state level with a dedicated monitoring mechanism;*
- *Implications for the National Programme for Civil Protection*



Risk assessment as the evidence base for risk management policies

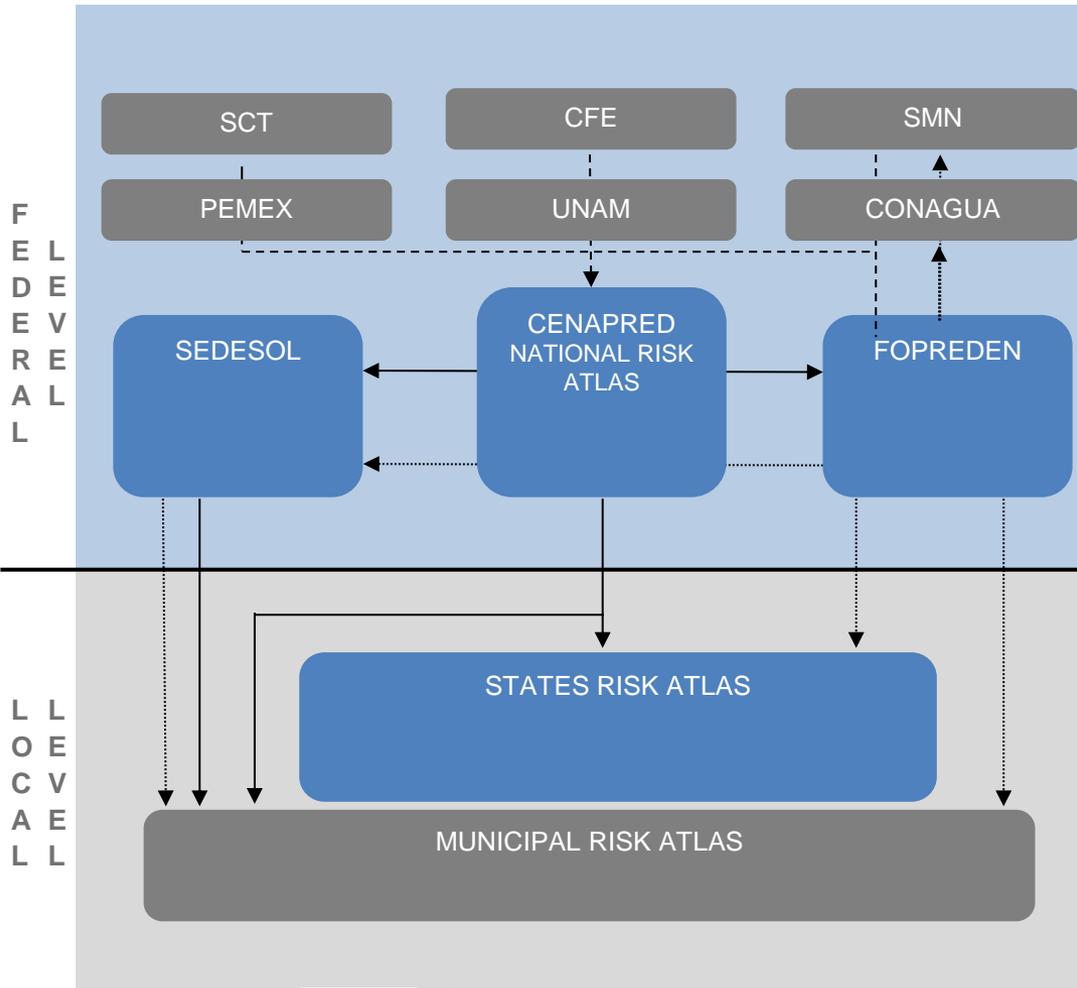


Significant efforts launched to assess and map risks

- SINAPROC has developed several tools to reinforce evidence-based risk management policies
- Systematic gathering and analysis of data and information on hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities at federal level, and increasingly at state and municipal levels.



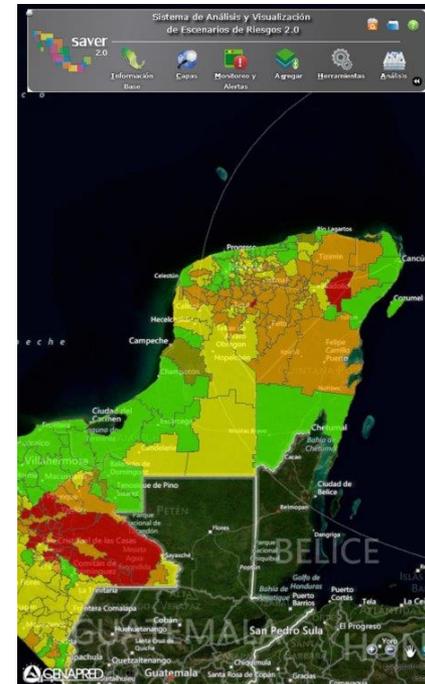
Toward an integration of risk atlases across the 3 levels of government



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INTEGRATION



SAVER

- Financial support
- Technical support
- - - - - Hard data
-◆ Data with clause of confidentiality



Recommendations: *Integrate risk assessment across levels of government*

- *Facilitate linkages across risk atlases at all levels, and develop synergies between SAVER and R-FONDEN.*
- *Harmonize federal support for development of risk atlases at sub-national levels.*
- *Strengthen financial and technical support of municipal risk atlases.*
- *Take stronger account of potential tsunamis in risk atlases.*
- *Develop the National Atlas on Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability.*
- *Reinforce engagement of the private sector in risk assessment processes at all levels.*



RISK PREVENTION, THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE



Disaster risk reduction and prevention are key features of integrated risk management

- Need for a preventive approach at all levels
- Investments are required to reduce underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities
- Prevention entails long-term commitment and action to strengthen the resilience of the national territory to disasters:
 - Structural / non-structural measures
 - Early warning systems
 - Financing prevention



Structural / non-structural measures to reduce risks

- CONAGUA infrastructure projects
- Rapid and continuous urbanization to metropolitan areas has increased informal settlements in hazard prone areas such as river banks or unstable hills.
- Land use and building codes: a local level responsibility
- Linkages between risk assessments and local planning



Early Warning Systems save lives

Hazard	EWS	Institutions (*lead institutions)	Coverage	Main characteristics			
				Operational date	Warning products	Lead-time	Dissemination process
Earthquake	SAS	CIRES*	Mexico City	1991	Public warnings	60s	VHF Radio Blueberries
	SASO	CIRES*	Oaxaca City	2004		30s	Local radios Public schools
Hurricane	SIAT CT	SEGOB* SEMAR CFE PEMEX	Nationwide	2000 -updated in 2003	Code colour warning: blue, green, yellow, orange, red	72h	Media channels
Flood	SAH	CONAGUA* SMN CENAPRED	Municipal level	N/A	Non standardized - mostly code colour warnings	90 -120 min.	Civil protection authorities Media channels
Tsunami	CAT (international monitoring) SINAT (local monitoring)	SEMAR* SEGOB PTWC SEMAR	Pacific coast	In process	To be developed	Minutes (local tsunamis)	To be developed



Financing prevention: FOPREDEN a dedicated fund for prevention

- FOPREDEN a central government tool to co-finance disaster prevention
- Lack of prioritization of prevention investments based on a national risk assessment
- Costing prevention: other major investments from federal agencies
- Cost/benefit analysis for structural / non-structural measures



Recommendation: **Building greater capacity for prevention through new multi-level partnerships**

- *Territorial and urban planning should become a national priority supported by an appropriate institutional framework;*
- *Build greater coherence between risk management, territorial planning and urban development and adaptation to climate change;*
- *States and municipalities should prepare under their responsibility a disaster risk prevention plan based on a risk atlas indicating structural and non structural measures needed to reduce risks;*
- *Extend Early Warning Systems on the model of the SIAT-TC and the SAT throughout the national territory, particularly for flood and tsunami warnings.*
- *Invest more in disaster risk prevention following thorough analysis of costs, benefits and effectiveness*



**EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS AND
RESPONSE, THE
BENCHMARK OF
SUCCESS**



Emergency preparedness and planning

- The Army and the Navy civil contingency plans
- Sectoral emergency plans have been widely developed since SINAPROC was created
- Fewer scenario-based emergency plans exist to coordinate multi-agency and multi-level efforts



Emergency Response

- Sustainability, structure and processes of the coordination system
- Benefits of a national Incident Command System to clarify roles and responsibilities.
- Crisis communication
- Integration of volunteers in SINAPROC response



Recommendation: Strengthen the efficiency of emergency response through planning, coordination and communication mechanisms

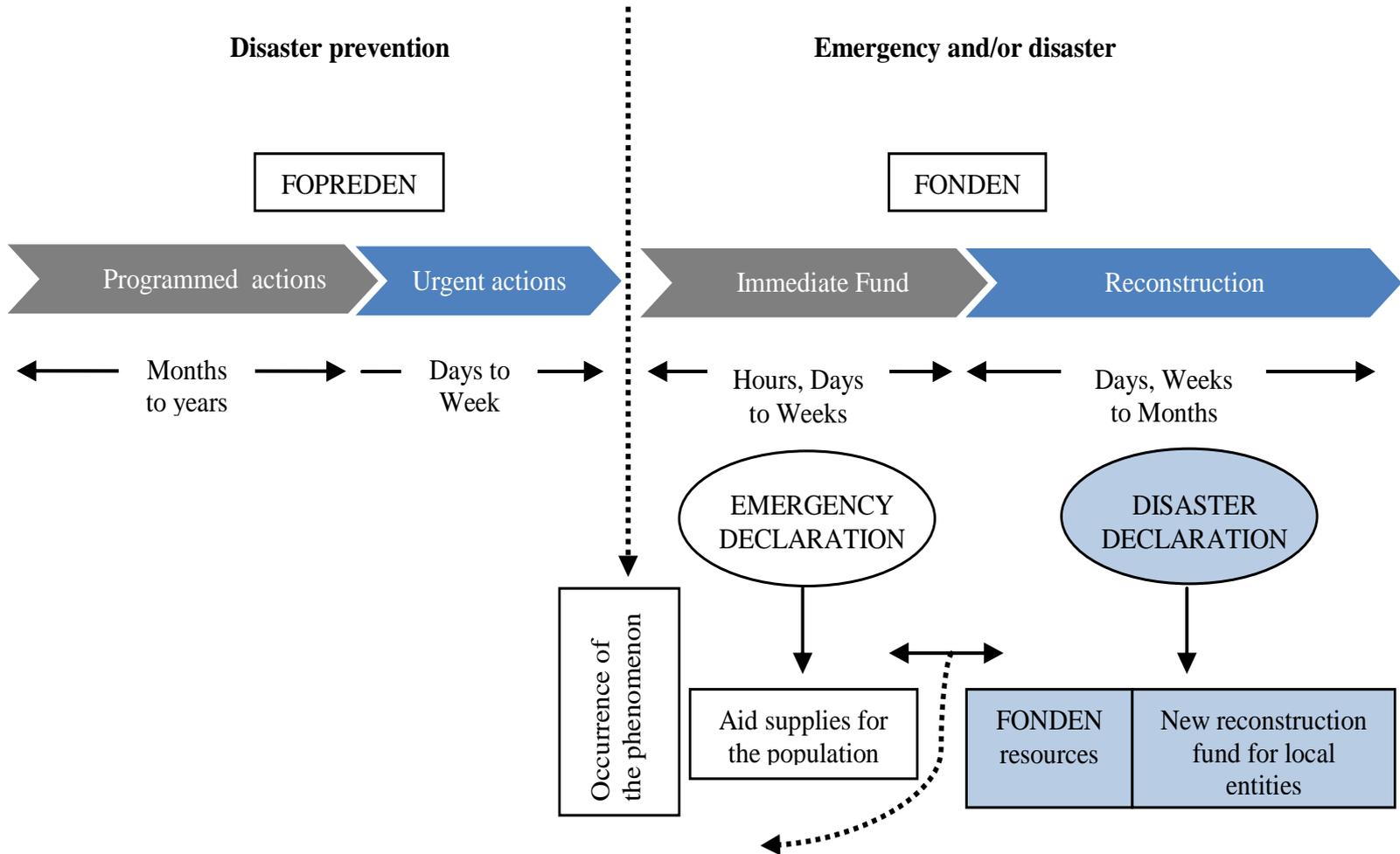
- *Further develop scenario-based emergency response planning.*
- *Establish a common emergency information and incident control system among SINAPROC's stakeholders.*
- *Strengthen crisis communication capacities of SINAPROC's stakeholders.*
- *Strengthen coordination mechanisms with volunteer organisations and NGOs.*
- *Broaden business continuity planning efforts in the public and private sectors, particularly for SMEs.*
- *Reinforce feedback mechanisms and the sharing of good practices and lessons learnt.*



TESTING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISK FINANCING



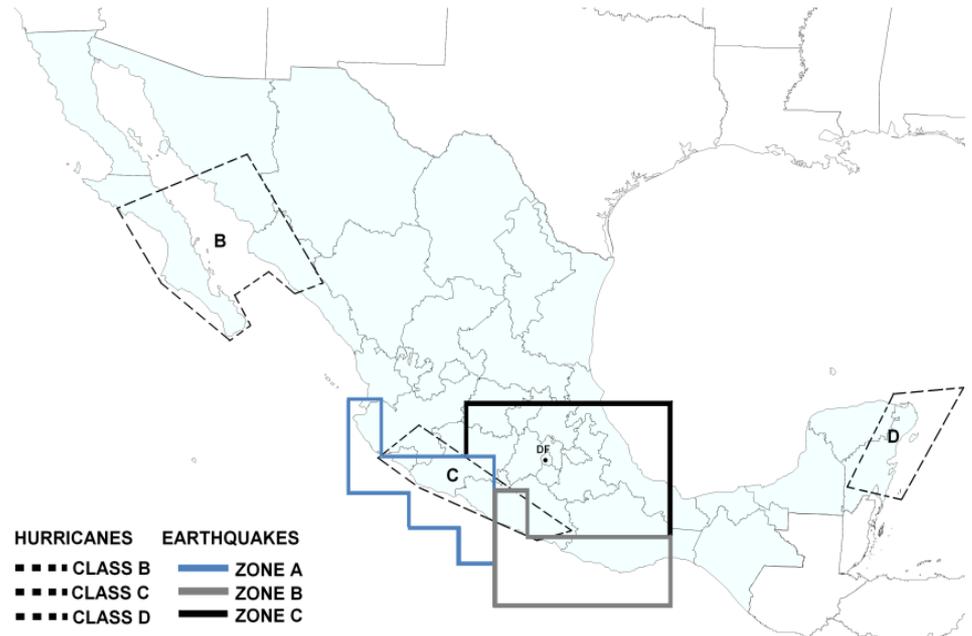
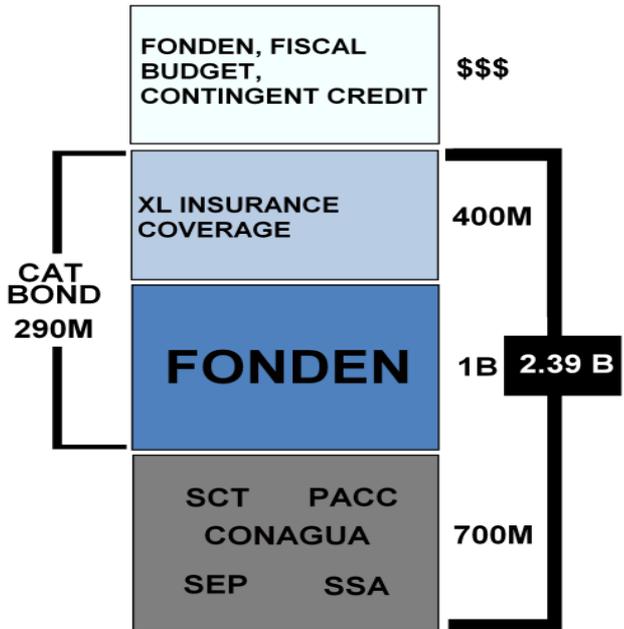
FONDEN reconstruction fund



All federal plans and programs are activated in order to attend the disaster



Innovating risk transfer mechanisms for reconstruction





Recommendation: Balance the disaster risk financing strategy

- *Broaden business continuity planning efforts in the public and private sectors, particularly for SMEs.*
- *Sustain FONDEN resources through a clear and accountable disaster risk financing instrument*
- *Periodically review FONDEN to ensure its efficiency as a cornerstone of the national risk financing strategy.*
- *Further integrate FONDEN and FOPREDEN financial instruments to allow investing more in prevention especially the years when disaster's losses are not too high.*
- *Promote the development of household insurance coverage and leverage as incentive for prevention measures .*



STRENGTHENING EFFORTS FOR REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



International cooperation to strengthen the SINAPROC

- Cross-border cooperation
 - Northern border
 - Southern border
- International humanitarian support
 - Receiving humanitarian support
 - Providing humanitarian support
- International and bi-lateral cooperation in risk management



Recommendations

- *Foster the establishment of bi-national or regional cooperation agreements.*
- *Clarify regulatory framework for NGOs delivering humanitarian assistance.*
- *Share international good practices and develop capacity-building programmes with other countries*



THANK YOU

