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United Nations

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**DesInventar: Databases and Applications
Latin America and Caribe.**

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Introduction

- DesInventar is a conceptual and methodological development on disasters of all magnitudes and in a diversity of environments: local, national and regional.
- All the inventories have the same variables to measure effects; The information is entered in the time scale and into a geo-referenced space level and the inventories are treated analytically by means of computer systems tools.
- At the moment, databases in different applications exist: regional (Caribe and Centroamérica), nationals, locals, post-disasters and related to global climatic variability.

National databases

Country	Period	Records	Dead	Houses destroyed	Type
Argentina	1970-2002	14148	4920	47749	NGO
Chile	1970-2003	11337	4341	78422	University
Colombia	1914-2002	20110	44952	162955	Research Institute
Costa Rica	1968-2004	6081	644	7447	Int. University
Dominican Republic	1966-2000	2112	1152	3603	Int. University
Ecuador	1970-2004	2582	6967	9471	University
El Salvador	1980-1998	648	1154	2161	Government
Florida	1990-1999	5223	241	1412	University
Guatemala 1	1990-1999	1419	1390	3802	Goverment
Guatemala 2	1988-2000	2418	1712	6708	Int. University
Jamaica	1973-2002	853	535	213	University
Mexico	1970-2002	10454	35360	503190	Research Institute
Panama	1996- 2002	1953	611	3221	Goverment
Peru	1970-2003	20588	66123	428242	NGO
Trinidad & Tobago	1966-2000	661	276	155	NGO
		> 100 000	> 170 000	>1 200 000	

Note: The data bases include information on disasters of great impact.

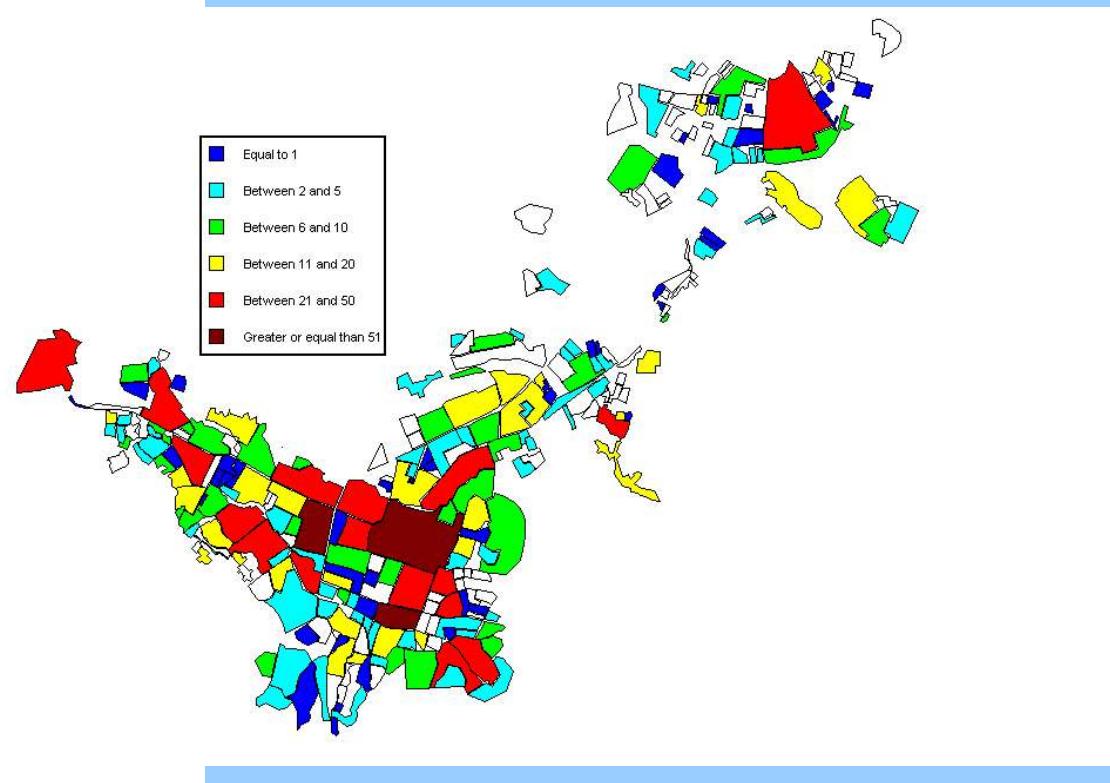
Local databases (examples)

Colombia						
Antioquia	1884-1999	1701	1233	932	Government	Department (Province)
Medellin and nears	1901-2002	9351	1839	5122	Government	Metropolitan area
Popayán	1990-2003	1736	19	110	University	City
Risaralda	1927-2003	8283	1238	2269	Government	Department (Province)
Valle	1921-2003	3898	982	9256	Government	Department (Province)
Venezuela						
Caracas	1753-2000	795	158281	34161	Government	Metropolitan area
Argentina						
Chascomús	1990-2001	850	20	9	NGO	City
Zárate	1979-2002	189	9	0	“	City
Pergamino	1884-2002	115	8	6	“	City
> 26 500		> 160 000		>51 500		



Local Databases – Case Popayán Colombia

Department of Cauca	496	Sub-national
Municipality of Popayán	43	Sub-national
Popayán – Urbana area	1736	City



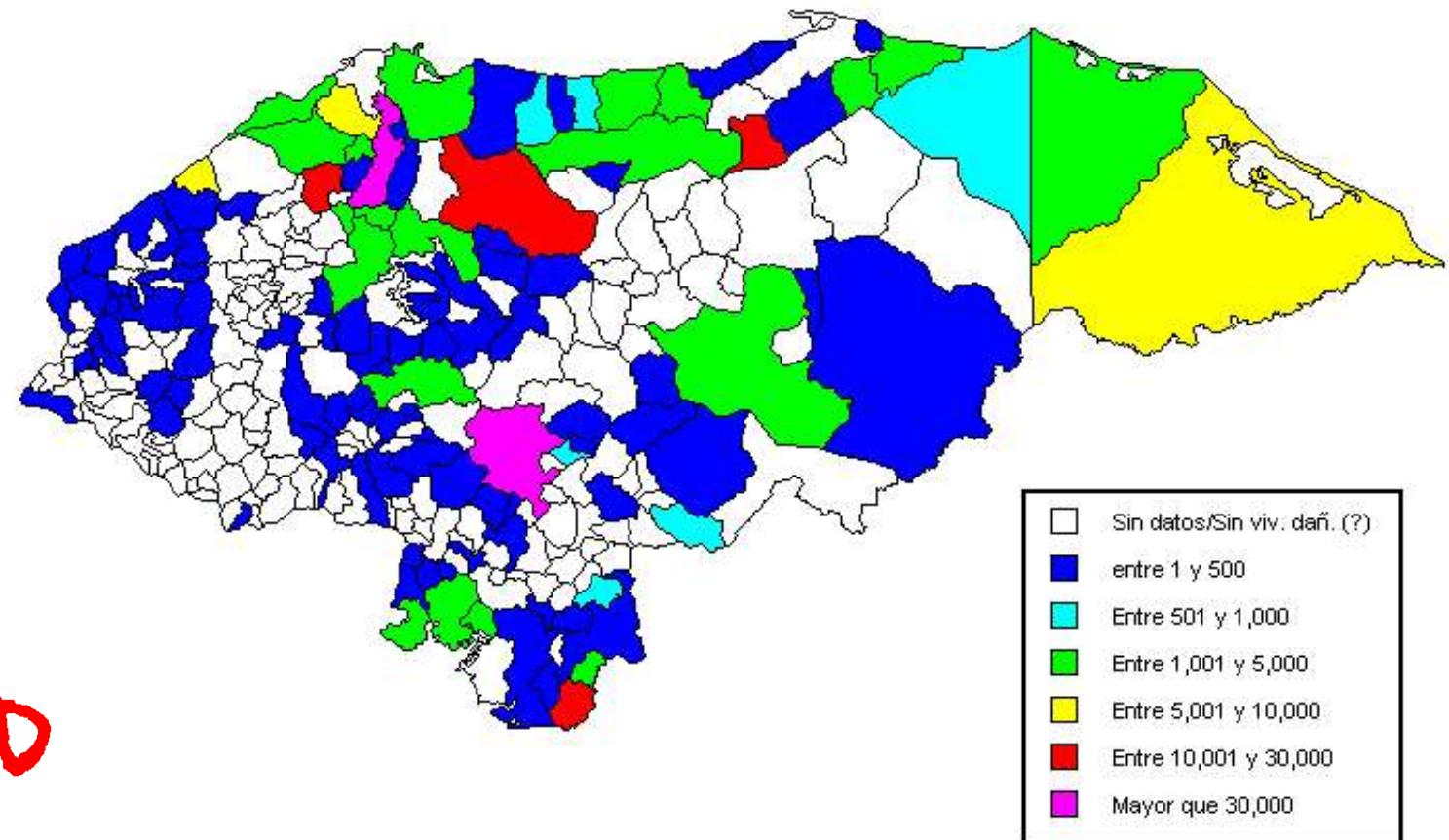
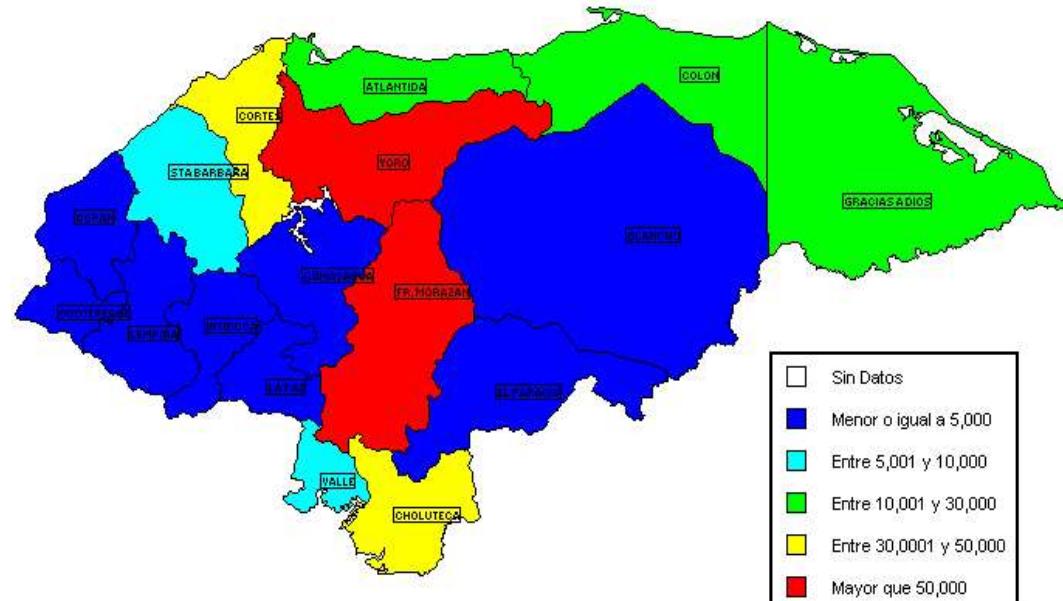
Post-disaster databases

1998	Hurricane Mitch	Honduras, Nicaragua
1999	Rains	Venezuela
2001	Earthquakes	El Salvador
2001	Earthquake	Peru
2004	Tsunami	Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives

Mitch Hurricane

1998

Houses destroyed



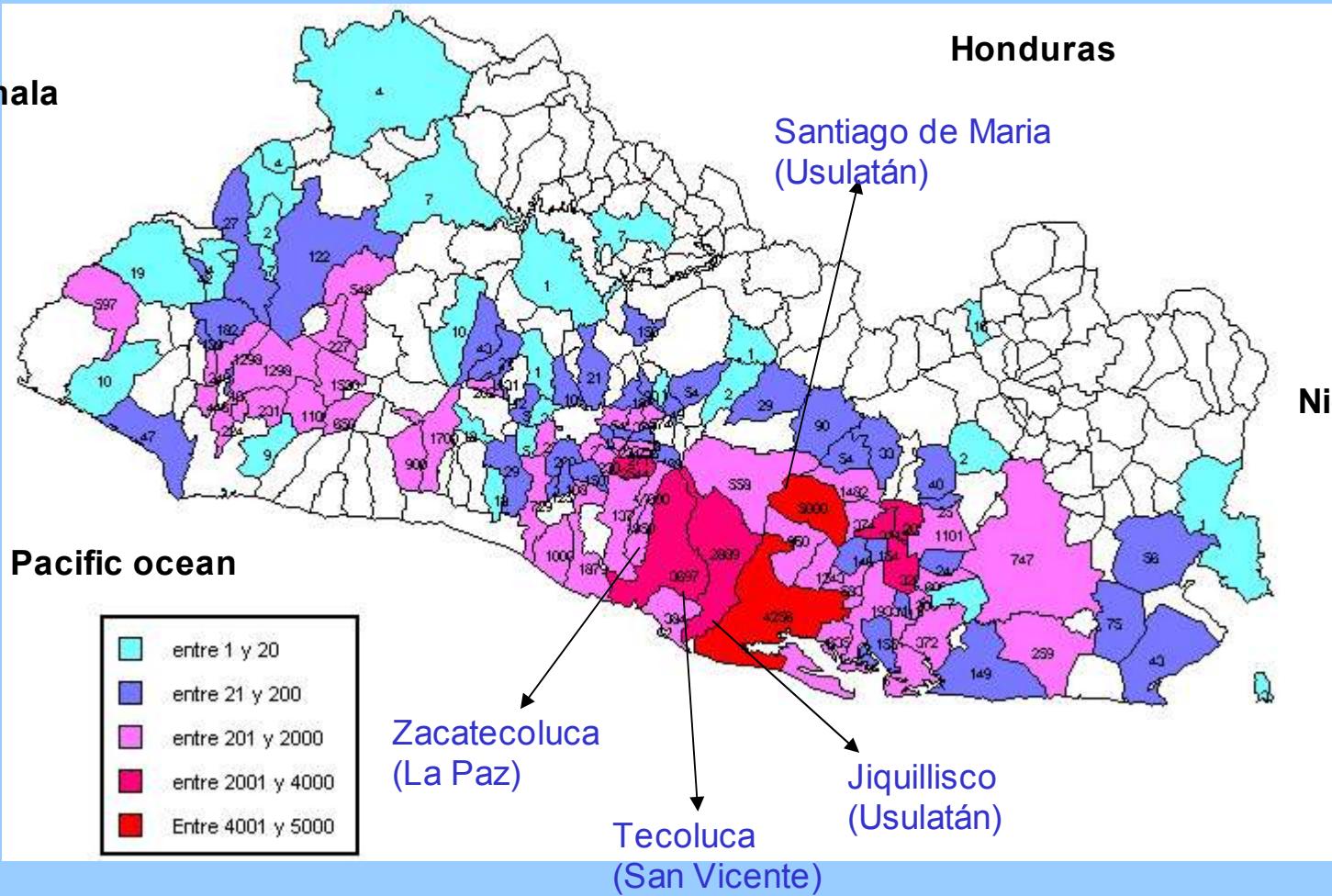
Effects of 13th January 2001 El Salvador earthquake

Houses destroyed by municipalities

Guatemala

Honduras

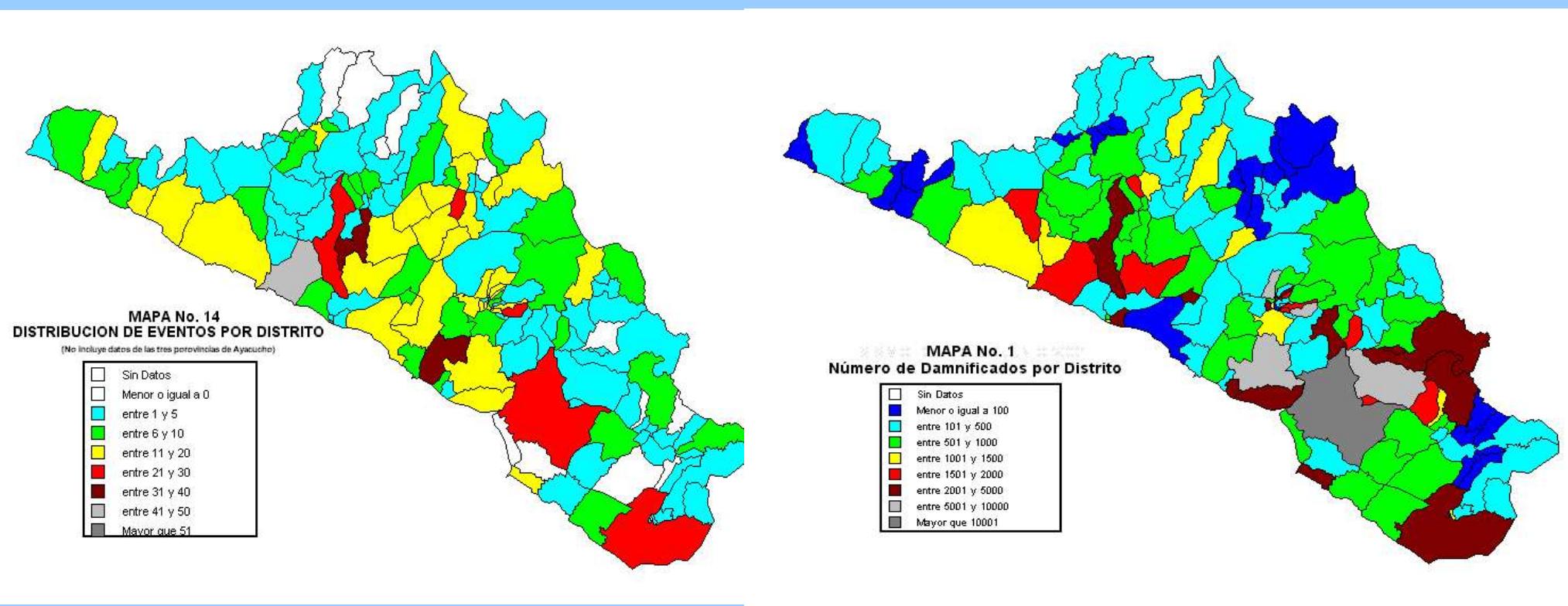
Nicaragua



Disaster Inventory System

DesInventar

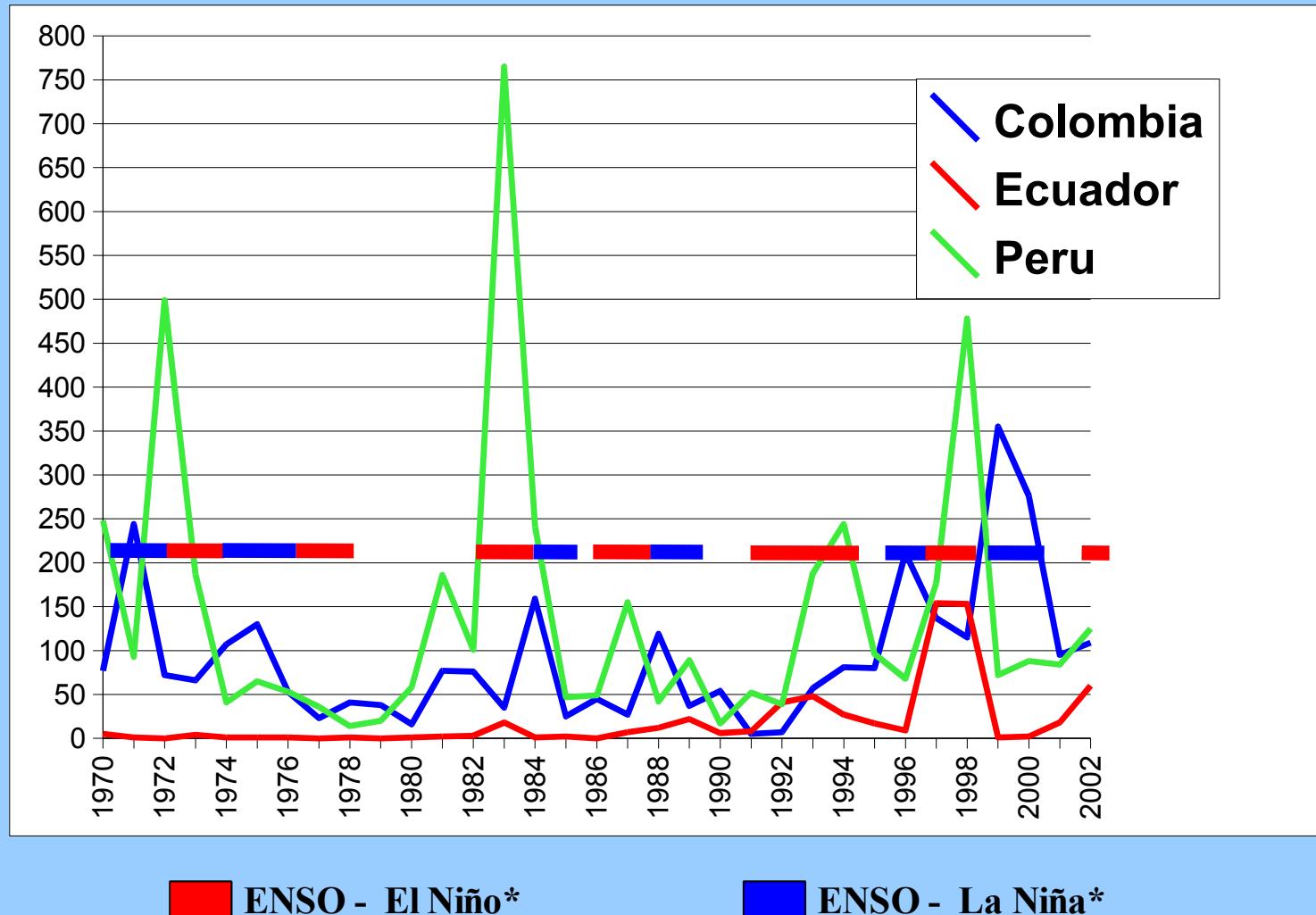
South Perú earthquake, 2001



Pre-earthquake disasters
reports by district.

Earthquake victims
by district.

Global change: interannual climate vulnerability



Disaster trigger

- Rains
- Aluvión
- Alud
- Torrential flood
- Landslide
- Flood

Conclusions

- 1. Disasters are processes which develop in different territories and that must be analyzed at adequate scales.**
- 2. They have differential impacts. Many large disasters may be explained by accumulative vulnerabilities and previous disasters.**
- 3. There is a need to support the japanese prime ministers notion of an international data base. This must be built up on a national basis.**

Acknowledgments

United Nations Development Programme



“Proyecto Gestión de Riesgos de Desastres ENSO en America Latina”.
InterAmerican Institution for Global Change Research (IAI).
Red de Estudios Sociales en América Latina (LA RED).



LA RED

Sources of databases:



Argentina



México



Secretaría General
Costa Rica y Guatemala

E.P.N.
Escuela
Politécnica
Nacional
Ecuador



Panamá



Perú



USA



Colombia