RISK INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Lessons Learned

Addressing The Root Causes of Vulnerability of Human Settlements in Megacities

World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe Japan 2005

Bogotá, Colombia
Bogotá Distrito Capital

Urban Area: 38.000 Ha
Population: 6.700.000 Hab.
- **Political Instruments:**
  Government and Development Plans, Sectorial and Institutional Policies

- **Institutional Development:**
  System for the Prevention and Attention of Emergencies - SDPAE

- **Normative Development:**
  Support to the institutional development, responsibility and function allocation, political and administrative management elements
**Investment Plans:**
central, sectorial, local (identification and priorization of needs)

**Reduction of the Fiscal Vulnerability:**
contingency funds, credits and insurance procedures

**Coresponsability:**
private and public investment

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**RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE INVESTMENT 2004 - 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>MILLIONS OF USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Infrastructure</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Government</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>483</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Economical
BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE FUND FOR THE PREVENTION AND ATTENTION OF EMERGENCIES – FOPAE -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AÑO</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5% Ingresos Corrientes Tributarios Distrito</td>
<td>6,844</td>
<td>6,679</td>
<td>6,941</td>
<td>7,697</td>
<td>8,666</td>
<td>10,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferencias FOPAE</td>
<td>20,099</td>
<td>10,013</td>
<td>7,633</td>
<td>13,217</td>
<td>15,948</td>
<td>13,461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Datos en Millones de Pesos Colombianos
Para el 2003 equivale a US $ 6 millones
Determinants for land use and occupation

**NON OCCUPIED AREA**
- High Hazard
- Medium Risk
- Low

**OCCUPIED AREA**
- High Risk
- Medium
- Low

Restrictions for future developments:
- Risk reduction not possible
- Possible risk reduction
Risk Maps

Seismic Risk

Landslide Risk

Flood Risk

WildFires Risk

Technological Risk
Territorial Ordering Strategy

**POLICIES**
- Regional
- Land
- Habitat
- Rural
- Economical
- Social
- Environmental

**INSTRUMENTS**
- POTAR
- Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento
- Plan Zonal del Norte
- Operación Usme
- Planes Parciales
- Unidades de Planeamiento Zonal
- Planes Regularización e Implantación
- Plan Maestro de Espacio Público
- UPR
- Planes de Mejoramiento CP
- Plan Zonal Centro
- Operaciones Estratégicas
- Plan Maestro de Movilidad
- Planes Maestros de Servicios Públicos
- Planes Maestros de Equipamientos
- Pomco
- Planes Zonales de Cerros
- Planes Minero Ambientales
• **Education:** teacher’s training, school’s curriculum

• **Social Consciousness**
  massive media dissemination

• **Local Emergencies Committees:**
  organization and community participation

• **Coresponsability:**
  public risk concept
System of Indicators

Índice de Riesgo Total - $R_T$

$R_T = R_F (1+F)$

$IGR = IGR_{IR} + IGR_{RR} + IGR_{MD} + IGR_{PF}$
• Only if we intervene on the political, economical, social and cultural processes that determine the territorial and population characteristics of our cities, we would be able to act over the risk generating factors.

• Hazard and risk information must overall allow the intervention of the above mentioned processes, attending to the nature of the spaces and actors that participate in them.