

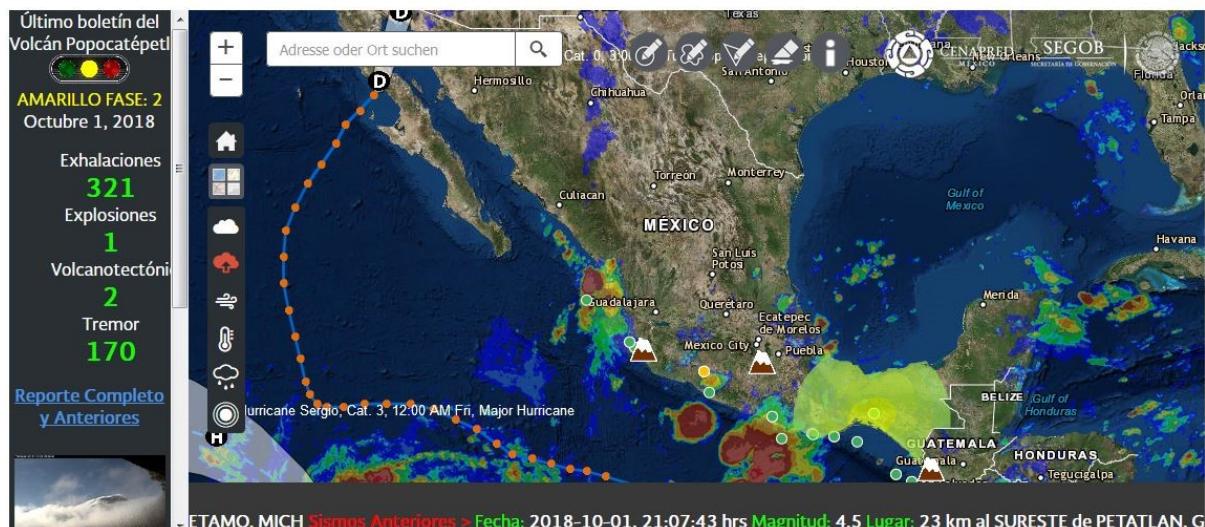
3.1 National Risk Atlas (Mexico)

OECD GP Activity	UN SF Activity	UN SD Goals / Targets
3. Natural hazard analysis, Natach Risk Analysis	2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

Figure 1: Monitoring of the main natural phenomena that affect Mexico

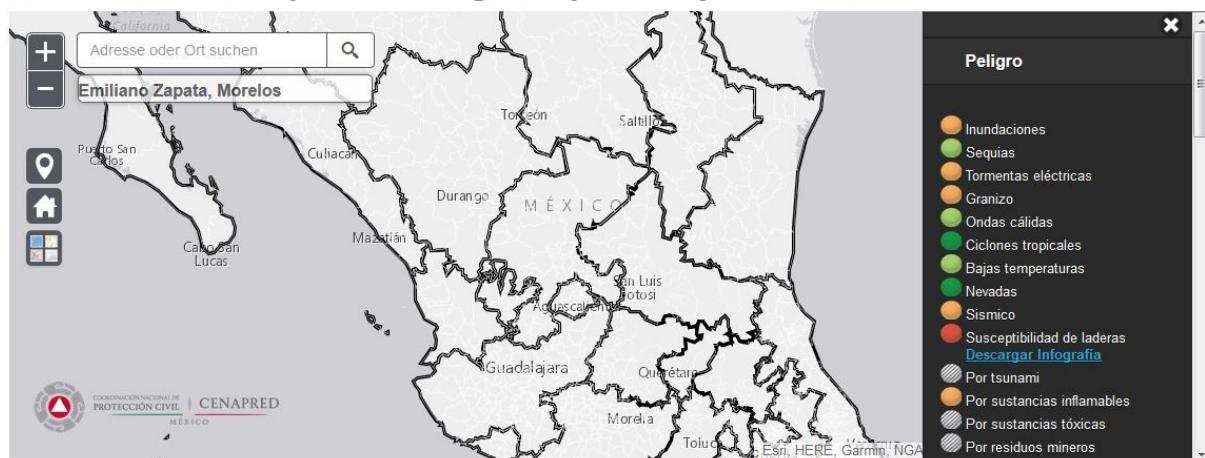
Monitoreo de Fenómenos Naturales



Source: from the website of Atlas Nacional de Riesgos, 2018 © Cenapred Mexico 2018

Figure 2: Municipal indicators of danger, exposure and vulnerability

Indicadores Municipales de Peligro, Exposición y Vulnerabilidad



Source: from the website of Atlas Nacional de Riesgos, 2018 © Cenapred Mexico 2018

Short Facts:	Natural Hazard(s) Considered:
<p>Governance approach: Risk analysis</p> <p>Source: National Center for Disaster Prevention, Mexico</p> <p>Entry into force: 2009</p> <p>Targeted Stakeholders: Operators, authorities, assessors/safety experts, the public</p> <p>Scope of applicability: National</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic eruptions • Earthquakes • Tsunamis • And many others <p>Climate change: The National Risk Atlas includes scenarios of climate change</p>

Description
<p>The National Risk Atlas was developed by the Mexican Center of Disaster Prevention in 2009. It is an orderly and systematic method for identifying and evaluating damages that may result from natural and anthropogenic hazards, as well as the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, or human settlements within the site under study or in the near environment. In terms of minimum requirements, it must include: a geographic information system, hazard maps, susceptibility maps for landslides, an inventory of exposed goods, a vulnerability inventory, risk maps, and risk scenarios.</p>
<p>The development of the National Atlas of Risks is ongoing and takes place in stages. Each of these stages involves one or more of the components listed in the previous paragraph. Updates of the National Risk Atlas will reduce the uncertainty of the information, increase the resolution and improve the capability of the National Civil Protection System.</p>
<p>In order to guarantee a minimum of content and ensure the information is approved, the National Center for Prevention of Disasters created a guideline and terminology register for the National Risk Atlas. It includes the following chapters:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General provisions 2. Disturbing phenomena 3. Components of a risk atlas 4. Geological phenomena 5. Hydrometeorological phenomena 6. Chemical-technological phenomena 7. Sanitary-ecological phenomena 8. Socio-organizational phenomena 9. References
<p>The website http://www.atlasnacionalderiesgos.gob.mx displays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring of the main natural phenomena that affect Mexico • The municipal indicators of danger, exposure, and vulnerability • The geographic information system on risks and the monitoring of phenomena • The state and municipal atlas

Link/Contact:
http://www.atlasnacionalderiesgos.gob.mx
http://www.atlasnacionalderiesgos.gob.mx/archivo/visor-capas.html
https://www.gob.mx/cenapred

Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:

This tool considers natural and human-made hazards and risks, and therefore may be relevant for exploring Natech risks as well.

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