

# Report

## Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience: Training of Trainers for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters

14-16 July, 2015, Lanzarote, Spain





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Participants from the Canary Islands attended UNISDR ONEA-GETI workshop in Lanzarote, July 2015<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Canary Islands archipelago consists of seven islands: Tenerife, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, La Palma, La Gomera and El Hierro.

## I. Rational

Local governments are the first line of defence and the first line responders when disaster occurs. With the current rapid urbanization in cities, the rise in economic growth, and the increase of assets in urban areas, it is critical for local government to prepare and develop disaster risk management strategies and plan to effectively respond to disasters triggered by natural hazards.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted in the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, provides a strong guidance to support national and local efforts to build resilience to disasters within the context of sustainable development. Understanding disaster risk requires building awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through training and education among government officials, civil society, and other stakeholders.

At the third UN WCDRR, the Local Governments major group stressed that despite the progress made over the last 10 years and despite registering more than 2,000 cities in the Making Resilient Cities Campaign since 2010, local governments still need technical and institutional capacity assistance to make disaster risk reduction an essential part of their planning and programs. It was noted as urgent call to national governments and international agencies to continue empowering local authorities as well as supporting local actions and learnings to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>2</sup>.

## II. Background

The Canary Islands are an autonomous region of Spain prone to a range of risks including tropical storms, floods, volcanic eruptions, and fires. The risk of economic losses due to disasters is high on the Canaries, as 87% of the economy of the islands depends on tourism. Local Governments in the Canary Islands face the challenges of the effects of natural hazards. In 2014, 14 million tourists visited the Canary Islands. In view of this, it is critical that disaster management planning takes into account how to address issues of having visitors who rarely speak the local language and have very little awareness of local risks.

Since 2013 Lanzarote took the lead to join the resilient cities campaign, this process was consolidated with the “Statement of the Resilient Canary Islands” at the Dialogue on Resilient Cities held in 2014. Furthermore, in 2014, with the leadership of the University of La Laguna, the local governments of Canary Islands in partnership with UNISDR and the Federation of Municipalities organized an International Dialogue on Making Cities Resilient<sup>3</sup>. As result, 81 municipalities of the Canaries joined the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign and signed the declaration of “Canarias Resiliente.”<sup>4</sup> This declaration lists the steps that the municipalities will take to increase local resilience. In addition, the declaration calls for action in preparation for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to continue the development of resilient cities. The implementation of the Campaign has been supported by Tenerife’s University of La Laguna –Making Cities Resilient Campaign partner with 30,000 students – which has established a dedicated Department of Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Canary Islands have made considerable progress in disaster risk reduction after their local governments joined the Making Resilient Cities Campaign. Furthermore, several multi-stakeholders’ local self-assessments were undertaken. As a result, the 2020 Canary Islands Resilient Strategy has been developed, which includes 8 commitments. Today, 32 municipalities of Tenerife are implementing the Strategy. Next steps are to articulate the 2020 Canary Islands Strategy with the Sendai and initiation of Cities Plans will take place as one of their priorities.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wcdrr.org/conference/programme/statements>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/37362>

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/37360\\_39420declaracininstitucionalcanaria.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/37360_39420declaracininstitucionalcanaria.pdf)

As a direct follow-up action towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Resilient Cities Campaign in Europe, the Government and the Consortium of Security and Emergencies of Lanzarote, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe and the UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) organized this workshop aiming to enhance the capacity of technical staff from local communities. Trained staffers are expected to engage all stakeholders that play an active role in the development and implementation of the Resilient Cities Action Plans. At the same time, these plans will help to achieve the main objectives of the 'Estrategia Canarias resiliente Horizonte 2020' or the 2020 Canary Islands Resilience Strategy' to improve resilience.



Flash floods in Güimar's municipality, December 2013<sup>5</sup>

### III. Objectives:

Overall, the training course will provide an opportunity to the Canary Islands to:

- Increase political commitment and social demand for disaster resilient development, adapted for climate change, aiming for sustainable development.
- Increase engagement of national actors in the field of national development and planning with the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation agenda and enhance country planners and decision makers' ability and commitment to promote disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through relevant systems, policies and processes.
- Learn about the Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign and how its tools, materials and approaches may be used to build local resilience to disasters.
- Building capacities of experts and officials at local level with a focus on City Resilience Action Plans development and implementation based on MCR Campaign 10 Essentials to make their cities resilient to disasters.

### IV. Expected Outcomes

- *Trained cadres of national and city level city officials*
- *Draft City Resilience Assessment Report*
- *Draft City Resilience Action Plans*
- *Draft Strategy paper on how to further finalize, ensure endorsement and effectively implement the City Resilience Action Plan.*

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<sup>5</sup> Photo facilitated by Mr Juan Fernando Cruz Marrero, head of policy department of Güimar



Day 1, Working Group discussion

## V. Workshop Methodology, Content and Resource persons

**Methodology:** The training approach is based on principles of adult learning as a short and intensive (3days) in-service training workshop for government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches as well as using peer to peer learning through sharing from own best practices, experience and lessons learned.

The course is also designed in a way to model a variety of effective and interactive training methodologies, including demonstrations, practices, group exercises and discussion, brain-storming, presentation of case studies from developed and developing countries on implementing of each of 10 Essentials for Resilience and presentation.

**Content:** The training course was divided in three main sections and 7 modules, as described below (see table 1 for a summary of the modules):

### ***Section 1: Introduction, conceptual framework (Module 1)***

Provided review of the conceptual framework and focused on analysing current trends in urban risk and risk reduction.

### ***Section 2: Understanding and implementing the MCR tools (Modules 2 to 6)***

This is the central part of the course. The different sessions were delivered aiming to improve participant's knowledge and skills to effectively implement MCR campaign tools, in particular the 10 essentials and the MCR Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) and proposed roadmap with steps and approach to develop draft outline of the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan with its list of objectives, activities and indicators of success to enable the Action Plan effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

### ***Section 3: Planning the way forward (Module 7)***

Section 3 Modules provided opportunity to participants to share and analyse city-to-city exchange experiences and looking for the elements that make them successful. The purpose here is to explore options for supporting risk management capacity development at local level. They also facilitated group discussions and planning among participants the strategy on how they will continue the work done at the workshop when they go back to their

respective countries and what steps they have to take to finalise the draft Action Plan and ensure its effective implementation.



Working group of Tenerife Island, facilitated by Jaime Díaz, UNISDR Advocate.

**Table 1** below summarizes the three main sections and its modules

Section	UNISDR-GETI’s Training Course Modules
<u>Section1:</u> DRR & CCA Concepts	<u>Module 1:</u> Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation concepts and Current Tendencies in mainstreaming DRR and CCA into development policies, frameworks and programmes
<u>Section 2:</u> Understanding adapting and using the tools to conduct assessment of disaster risks and develop resilient cities action plans	<u>Module 2:</u> Getting to know the UNISDR 10 Essentials for building city resilience. Case study for each of 10 essentials for resilience
	<u>Module 3:</u> Applying the disaster resilience scorecard tool, to conduct assessment and analysis of disaster risks at national and local level
	<u>Module 4:</u> Concepts and case studies of mainstreaming DRR and CCA for sustainable development through sectoral programmes (i.e. governance, financing, disaster risk reduction, climate Change, environment, risk based land use management and planning, critical infrastructure, housing, livelihood protection, safe schools and hospitals, early warning systems, etc.) <u>Module 5:</u> Developing and implementing resilience action plan. Proposed methodology with steps and the approach.
	<u>Module 6:</u> Setting indicators for resilience action plan monitoring, evaluating and follow up
<u>Section 3:</u> Planning the way forward	<u>Module 7:</u> Building effective partnerships at all levels and developing a strategy/roadmap for finalizing, endorsing, linking and effectively implementing resilience action plans

Resource Persons:

- Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI
- Mr Ana Cristina Thorlund, Programme Officer UNISDR ONEA-GETI
- Ms Biljana Markova, Programme Officer, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe
- Mr Marcelo Sabanes, UNISDR Advocate of the Making Resilient Cities Campaign
- Mr Jaime Díaz Pacheco, UNISDR Advocate of the Making Resilient Cities Campaign
- Mr López Díez, Professor, Department of Disaster Risk Reduction, University of la Laguna

Support Staff:

- Ms Sonia Mendez, Consortium of Security of Lanzarote
- Ms Sara Cabello Negrín of the University of la Laguna
- Ms Sara Magdalena Armas of the University of la Laguna

## VI. Summary of the training sessions

The following is a list of achieved outcomes for each module and working groups exercises broken down by 3 days of the workshop. Working groups were divided by representatives of the same Island. The workshop Agenda, List of Participants and Draft Resilient Cities Action Plans developed and presented by the groups are provided in Annex 1, 2 and 3 of this report. Summary of UNISDR ONEA-GETI Training Course Modules by Days is provided below:

### Day 1

At the opening session, panellist stressed that Lanzarote stands out because its collaboration with the Academia, the government and the consortium of security and emergencies and the municipalities in the area of preparedness. The overall idea of the training of trainers is to support the promotion of the development and implementation of actions plans that will allow interaction between different stakeholders of the society and to overcome the challenges of land separation between the islands. The Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI, shared the global tools, methodology and case studies available for the trainers to adapt and use in their local context.



From Left to right: Mr Marcelo Sabanes, UNISDR advocate of the Resilient Cities Campaign, Mr Juan Rafael Bailón Casanova, President of the Security and Emergency Consortium and representative of the Council of Lanzarote. Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI at the opening of the Workshop<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Opening video available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWIN0GOTdk>

## **Module 1: Finding a common language and Introduction of trends in urban risk and risk reduction**

Resource Person: Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Improve their understanding of risk assessment and management terminology and concepts
- Improve comprehension of current trends in urban risk
- Identify main factors leading to building disaster risk in urban contexts at the global, regional, national and local level

Content:

*The presentation discusses main urban trends at global level and its interrelation with the observed urban risk tendencies.*

What do we need to look for when reviewing trends in disaster risk and risk reduction?

- **The facts:** what do the data and information available can tell us about the global trends on risk (related to natural hazards). Where can we find reliable data and information on disaster risk trends?
- **The conceptual frameworks:** what tools could be used to explain observed tendencies? What are the conceptual frameworks and methodologies used to analyse, diagnose, design and implement action plans to reduce risk?
- **The factors:** how can these observed trends be explained? What are the factors driving the observed tendencies? What can be said regarding global trends in urban risk reduction?

## **Module 2: Introducing Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and Campaign Tools. MCR Campaign 10 Essentials with Case Studies.**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Increase comprehension of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign purpose, resources and tools
- Improve knowledge and comprehension of the 10 essentials and the New “ten essentials’
- Understand the requirements to apply MCR 10 essentials

Content:

This module was divided into the following sessions:

- a) General introduction to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and participating cities and impacts;
- b) Review of the ten-point checklist – Essentials for making cities resilient; and
- c) Review of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT). The ten essentials and the LGSAT are regarded as the basic Campaign tools. The Mayor’s handbook provides guidelines on the implementation of the 10 essentials.

## **Module 3: Applying the MCR Tools Assessment and Diagnosis. Using Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT)**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Working Group Discussion/Exercise: “Using MCR LGSAT tool to assess risk management situation in own cities”. (90 min)



## Plenary Discussion: Presenting Group Work Outcomes

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn and practice as part of the group exercise the main steps for undertaken a diagnosis and assessment process
- Understand how the MCR tools can contribute to the development of a DRM diagnosis and assessment

Content: In this Module had a chance to discuss:

- Why preparing a diagnosis and assessment of DRM gaps, challenges and opportunities
- The preparation process to undertake the diagnosis and assessment
- The suggested steps to undertake the diagnosis and assessment of the disaster risk management situation at the local level
- The possibilities offered by the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool LGSAT/Local HFA, to identify the city's gaps, challenges and opportunities surrounding disaster risk management.
- The development of the diagnosis and assessment report

## Day 2

**Module 4: Development and Implementation of a City Land Use Management Plan; Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development and Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies** on Following Sectors: *Climate Change Adaptation and Housing, Critical Infrastructure, Governance, Livelihood Protection, Health Sector Rehabilitating Ecosystems, Environment and Financing Disaster Recovery (Parts 1, 2, 3, & 4)*

Resource persons: Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, UNISDR ONEA-GETI  
Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Plenary Discussion: Sharing participants experience on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into Land Use Plane and Sectoral Programmes of Housing & Climate Change Adaptation

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn more and better understand the process of Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development.

Content:

- The session provided an opportunity to expose participants to various options to “build back better” after a disaster through a wide array of strategies and actions, which may serve as options for local governments to adopt, if it suits to their respective contexts. The lessons on recovery, as compiled by UNISDR ONEA-GETI from various experiences around the globe, provided an additional input to build on the existing initiatives of the local governments.
- The case studies of this module covered and provided practical information on different sectors of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Lessons drawn from specific case will be explained by resource persons/consultants via PowerPoint presentations.
- Each case study highlighted a unique practice, designed to entice participants to reflect and analyse whether such practice is applicable to their contexts.

## **Day 3**

### **Module 5: Developing and Implementing Safe and Resilient City Action Plan**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Working group discussion: - Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient City Action Plan

Plenary Discussion: Presenting Group Work Outcomes

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand how disaster risk reduction can be integrated into land use management planning
- Identify and describe main components for the preparation of a land use management plan, integrating disaster risk management
- Define and describe main elements to be considered in the plan's implementation strategy

Content:

- Disaster risk reduction is a cross cutting concept; achieving risk reduction objectives should be seen a process with short, medium and long term milestones
- The disaster risk management plan is realized through actions implemented by the different development programs carried out by national and local governments
- A key component of the action plan is the definition of qualitative and/or quantitative goal allowing for the monitoring and assessment of progress

### **Module 6: - City Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up.**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Working Group Discussion: *"Developing own Draft Safe and Resilient City Action Plan"*. (90 min)

Plenary discussion: *"Presenting Group Work Outcomes "* (30 min)

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand the different type of indicators and define their usability in the context of disaster risk reduction
- Describe the steps suggested for the development of a monitoring and evaluation strategy
- Identify and add success indicators to the Action Plan key objectives and activities

Content:

- Indicators are the key components of a monitoring strategy for the resilient city action plan
- The Local HFA can support the monitoring of the resilient city action plan
- A fundamental component of the monitoring strategy is the definition of actors/stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities
- A monitoring and evaluation strategy should include a timeline for its implementation. Indicators should reflect the specific timeline

## Module 7: - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Resource Person: Ms Biljana Markova, Programme Officer, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn about the outcomes of the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan
- Understand the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction global targets, its priorities for action, and guiding principles and its linkages with the post-2015 development agenda
- Increase its comprehension on the Sendai Framework innovations and actions at local level
- Be informed of the Sendai Declaration of Local and Subnational Governments – *Ensuring Enhanced Resilience to Disaster in the Urban World*
- Review impacts of the Making Resilient Cities Campaign base on the city reports to UNISDR
- Peer-reviews of LGSAT at local level



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction presented by Ms Biljana Markova, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe

### Summary of Group Discussions

#### **Essential 1**

##### Self-assessment

- Little partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk
- There is little local government support to vulnerable local communities to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes
- No participation of the local government participate in the national DRR planning

##### Proposed actions

##### Objectives

- To increase cooperation among city partners
- To engage the partners and facilitate their participation
- To Develop the Local Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction

##### Actions

- Identify key partners, assign a focal point

- Identify an executive committee and organize the coordination with a draft guidelines for operating
- Ensure commitment among the city partners
- Bring the proposal of the local plan to central government

*Indicators*

- *No of organization and participants*
- *Percentage of the community directly involved*

*Timeframe*

- *2 months to identify the focal points and establish the committee.*

**Essential 2**

Self-assessment

- Little access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities

Proposed actions

*Objectives*

- To secure financial resources for risk reduction
- To establish a budget for disaster risk reduction
- To plan for funding of people affected by a disaster

*Actions*

- Establish specific taxes to private enterprises
- Approve the budget in each sector
- Financial support to families affected through microcredits and cash.

**Essential 3**

Self-assessment

- not aware of risk assessments updated
- not aware of disaster risk assessments incorporated local development planning

Proposed actions

*Objectives*

- To update the risk assessments
- To articulate local development plans to the risk assessment to avoid a potential disasters
- To regular information to the citizens

*Actions*

- Annual risk assessment, updated as necessary
- Applied in to the local development plans the risk assessments
- Disseminate information through official channels.

**Essential 4**

Self-assessment

- Need more adequate measures to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters

Proposed actions

*Objective*

- To update infrastructure equipment and emergency equipment

*Actions*

- Update key equipment for survival in case of a disaster
- Update communication equipment for post-disaster recovery.

**Essential 5**

Self-assessment

- No special attention to local schools, hospitals and health facilities for “all hazard” risk assessments

- No special program for local governments to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks

Proposed actions

*Objective*

- To know more on the infrastructure assessments

*Actions*

- Special consideration for safety of hospitals and health centres
- Organize regular assessments of infrastructure of key facilities.

**Essential 6**

Self-assessment

- Little risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes enforced across all development zones and building types

Proposed actions

*Objectives*

- To get commitment from each of the parties involved in disaster risk reduction
- To develop risk maps that covers all the Island

*Actions*

- Applied current regulations to keep the necessary commitment
- Articulate land use plans with the risk maps
- Enhance old building constructions that are in the areas of risk.

**Essential 7**

Self-assessment

- Little awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities
- Little training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders
- Local schools does not include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction as part of the education curriculum, they are more related to security in case of fire.
- Citizens are not well aware of evacuation plans or drills

Proposed actions

*Objectives*

- To raise awareness among citizens
- To train responsible staff in the community
- To train the responsible person in the school

*Actions*

- Design and implement public awareness and education programmes on disaster risk reduction at community level.
- Capacity building on disaster risk reduction to official and community leaders
- Ideas contents among school children to engage them to participate
- Organize workshops in prone risk areas and in the all public schools
- Develop printing material
- Ensure drills under the supervision of external auditors.

**Essential 8**

Self-assessment

- More participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services

Proposed actions

*Objectives*

- To increase participation of citizens in disaster risk reduction in particular in ecosystem management

- To improve the participation of the citizens in the emergency plans
- To improve better dissemination of information to the citizens

#### Actions

- Put in place programmes for civil society in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of the ecosystems ' plan of natural resource management '
- Awareness campaign of risks identified

#### Indicators

- Implement at least one informative campaign annually on ' the plan of natural resource management ' that reaches at least 50% of the 21 municipalities of the Island and in which record at least 10% of the population of each municipality
- Implement one awareness s campaign using the media – radio and tv on a weekly basis.

#### Timeframe

- Annually

#### Responsible

Head of Communications at the Security and Emergency Committee of the Government of Gran Canarias.

### **Essential 9**

#### Self-assessment

- Little warning systems allow for adequate community participation

#### Proposed actions

#### Objectives

- To keep permanent early warning for flood risk, fire or volcanic eruption
- To ensure no victims and reduce damage of assets in case of a disaster
- To ensure evacuation drills
- To ensure that citizens get familiar with the early warning systems

#### Actions

- Establish a public zone with clear information about the security routes in case of evacuation due to floods, fires or volcanic eruption
- Organize annual evacuation drills in different risk areas
- Effective communication of hazards: using a protocol with the media for dissemination of information
- Facilitate access to the citizens of the early warning systems

#### Indicators

- Number of posters or signs for evacuation in line with a proper study
- One evacuation drill in all municipalities of the islands, according with vulnerability assessment, secure at least 50% of participation of citizens

#### Timeframe

- For the evacuation signs (3 months)
- Annual evacuation drills

#### Responsible

Committee of Security in each municipality

Focal point of disaster risk reduction in each of the government of the islands

Director of the Consortium of Emergencies in each island.

### **Essential 10**

#### Self-assessment

- No Contingency Plan include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction

## Proposed actions

### *Objectives*

- To ensure and efficient response to disasters
- To facilitate participation of well recognized NGOs

### *Actions*

- Adequate implementation of the contingency plan with attention of the people at the center, psychological support and appropriate equipment
- Promote events to get financial resources
- Promote participation of volunteers and identify NGOs

### *Indicators*

- At least one informative campaign on the contingency plan that reaches at least 50% of the 21 municipalities and that attend at least 10% of the citizens.
- 2% of population participate in volunteers for disaster risk reduction

### *Timeframe*

- Annually
- Two years to engage 2% of the population in volunteer activities for disaster risk reduction

### *Responsible*

- Focal point in the government of each island
- Head of communication of the committee of Security and Emergency in each island.



Mr Pedro Dorta Antequera, Director of Department of Disaster Risk Reduction of the University of la Laguna presented their programme activities to participants

## **VII. Evaluation**

Train of Trainers Workshop for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters received a very positive evaluation from respondents. Participants expressed great appreciation of the training course 7 Modules with their group exercises and the content. Participants also affirmed that the workshop was intensive and that together with the facilitators they were able to achieve all expected outputs of the training.

The overall rating for the workshop content, delivery and organisation was marked as *excellent* by 46% of responders, 39% marked very good and 15% marked as good. The overall preparation and logistics was marked as *excellent* by 60% of responders and 40% rated as very good. The most useful parts of the workshop according to participants were that it provided needed information and participants expressed the need and usefulness of the practical tools to develop a Resilient City Action Plan. The workshop was also an opportunity to share own municipalities experience and networking.

### VIII. Follow-up of Workshop

UNISDR Advocate of Making Resilient Cities campaign, Mr Marcelo Sabanes, is leading the follow-up with key government officials of Lanzarote to translate the draft action plan into a real action plan. Moreover, the Government of Lanzarote is providing key support to UNISDR Advocate to start the collaboration with regional authorities in charge of disaster risk reduction in order to expand the work in other islands of the archipelago. More specifically, to organise and replicate the GETI training in the other six islands and to develop resilience action plans for these Islands as well.

All the above represents a great opportunity to continue to scale up the objectives of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign on the ground, providing real and tangible support to the local authorities towards resilience with a permanent link and integration within their local efforts, such as campaigns, strategies, action plans and specific work on territorial/urban planning and sustainability.

The island of Lanzarote is fully committed to continue the lead of these efforts in the Canary Archipelago to build more resilience in each community and is also starting the implementation of specific actions to become a Role Model of the campaign in the near future.

Furthermore, the University of La Laguna as a partner of the campaign will use the materials for the forthcoming online course on Assessment disaster risk reduction – threats and vulnerabilities in the XXI Century <http://ullcatedracdr.blogspot.kr>

### IX. Media

The workshop was transmitted in the official channel of the government of Lanzarote.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWINOGOTdtk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UfcwJmH5KeE>

[http://www.ull.es/viewullnew/institucional/prensa/Noticias\\_ULL/es/2673742](http://www.ull.es/viewullnew/institucional/prensa/Noticias_ULL/es/2673742)

<https://www.facebook.com/CatedraResiliencia/posts/1132275296788285>

### Annex 1: Agenda of the Workshop

#### AGENDA

Día 1	Martes, 14 de Julio
8.30 – 9.00	Registro de participantes y distribución de materiales
9.00 a 9.30	<b>Ceremonia de Apertura</b> Breve discurso de bienvenida: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Don Pedro SAN GINÉS GUTIÉRREZ</b>, Presidente del Cabildo de Lanzarote</li><li>▪ <b>Don Juan Rafael BAILÓN CASANOVA</b>, Presidente del Consorcio de Seguridad y Emergencias de Lanzarote</li><li>▪ <b>Don Sanjaya Bhatia</b>, Director Ejecutivo de UNISDR ONEA-GETI</li><li>▪ <b>Don Marcelo Sabanes</b>, Promotor de la Campaña Global de Naciones Unidas para Ciudades Resilientes y punto focal de la misma para Lanzarote.</li><li>▪ <b>Don Carlos González Segura</b>, Director Insular del Cabildo de Tenerife. Presidente del Consorcio de Emergencias de Tenerife.</li><li>▪ <b>Don Lucas Andrés Martín Pérez</b>, Secretario de la Estructura de Teleformación</li></ul>



	<p>de la Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Don Abel López Díez</b>, Coordinador de la Cátedra de Resiliencia ULL.</li> </ul>
9.30 a 10.00	<b>Inicio formal de la Jornada Técnica con la presentación breve de los asistentes.</b>
10.00 – 10.45	<p><b>Módulo 1: Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres (RRD) Conceptos e Introducción a sus principales tendencias</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>D. Sanjaya BHATIA</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)</li> </ul> <p><u>Discusión Plenaria:</u> <b>“Tendencias y Barreras en la reducción de riesgos a nivel urbano para hacer nuestras ciudades más resilientes”</b></p>
10.45 – 12.30	<p><b>Módulo 2: Campaña de Ciudades Resilientes (CCR) – Principales herramientas, el alcance Global de la misma y casos de éxito - Estrategia 2020 por una Canarias más Resiliente.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI), <b>D. Sanjaya BHATIA</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI), <b>D. Jaime Díaz Pacheco</b> (ULL).</li> </ul> <p><u>Preguntas y Respuestas:</u> 15 a 20 minutos.</p>
12.30 – 13.30	<b>Almuerzo</b>
13.30 – 14.00	<p><b>Módulo 3: Evaluación para la RRD y aplicación/uso de herramientas asociadas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)</li> </ul>
14.00 – 15.00	<p><u>Trabajo de Grupo:</u> Utilizando las herramientas disponibles para evaluar la situación y gestión en nuestras propias ciudades.</p> <p>Facilitadores para el trabajo de grupo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</li> <li>• D. Marcelo Sabanes</li> <li>• D. Jaime Díaz Pacheco</li> <li>• D. Abel López</li> </ul>
15.00 – 15.15	<b>Pausa Café</b>
15.15 - 18.00	<p><b>Módulo 3 continuación: Evaluación para la RRD y aplicación/uso de herramientas asociadas.</b></p> <p><u>Trabajo de Grupo:</u> Utilizando las herramientas disponibles para evaluar la situación y gestión de riesgos en nuestras propias ciudades. (90 min)</p> <p><u>Discusión Plenaria:</u> <b>“Presentación de las conclusiones de cada grupo”</b> (30 min)</p> <p>- <b>Acciones de prevención y su importancia en la evaluación para la RRD – Simulacro de evacuación del pueblo de Ye ante una supuesta erupción volcánica</b> - <b>D. Humberto Gutiérrez García</b> (Gobierno de Canarias)</p>

<b>Día 2</b>	<b>Miércoles, 15 de Julio</b>
9.30 – 10.10	<b>Módulo 4: RRD en perspectiva con programas sectoriales (Gobernanza, Finanzas,</b>

	<p><b>RRD, Infraestructura, Adaptación al Cambio Climático, Educación y Salud</b> (Essentials # 1, 2, 3, 4 y 5) (Parte 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación de la plantilla del Plan de Acción:</u> <b>Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)</li> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>D. Sanjaya BHATIA</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)</li> <li>– <u>Discusión Plenaria:</u> “ <b>Compartiendo sus propias experiencias en programas sectoriales</b>” (30 min)</li> </ul>
<b>10.10 – 10.30</b>	<b>Pausa Café</b>
<b>10:30 – 11.30</b>	<p><b>Desarrollo del marco de referencia e índice de contenidos de lo que sería un Plan de Acción.</b></p> <p><u>Trabajo de grupo – Ejercicio:</u> Desarrollo del marco de referencia e índice de contenidos (Aspectos Esenciales 1,2,3,4 y 5) (60 min) Facilitadores para el trabajo de grupo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</li> <li>• D. Marcelo Sabanes</li> <li>• D. Jaime Díaz Pacheco</li> <li>• D. Abel López</li> </ul>
<b>11.30 – 12.30</b>	<p><b>Módulo 4 (parte 2) : RRD en perspectiva con programas sectoriales (Vivienda, uso y planificación territorial, ecosistemas y medioambiente, sustento y calidad de vida)</b> (Aspectos Esenciales # 6,7,8,9 y 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>D. Sanjaya BHATIA</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)</li> <li>– <u>Discusión Plenaria:</u> “<b>Compartiendo sus propias experiencias en programas sectoriales</b>” (30 min)</li> </ul>
<b>12.30 – 13:30</b>	<b>Almuerzo</b>
<b>13.30 – 15.00</b>	<p><b>Desarrollo del marco de referencia e índice de contenidos de lo que sería un Plan de Acción.</b></p> <p><u>Trabajo de grupo – Ejercicio:</u> Desarrollo del marco de referencia e índice de contenidos (Aspectos Esenciales 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10)</p> <p>Facilitadores para el trabajo en grupo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</li> <li>• D. Marcelo Sabanes</li> <li>• D. Jaime Díaz Pacheco</li> <li>• D. Abel López</li> </ul>
<b>15.00 – 15.15</b>	<b>Pausa Café</b>
<b>15.15 – 17.00</b>	Discusión Plenaria: “ <b>Presentación por grupos del Borrador del Plan con su marco de referencia e índice de contenidos</b> ”.
<b>Día 3</b>	<b>Jueves, 16 de Julio</b>
<b>09.30 – 11.30</b>	<b>Modulo 5: Desarrollo, implementación monitoreo y evaluación de planes de acción para la resiliencia.</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación monitoreo:</u> <b>Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</b> (UNISDR ONEA_GETI)</li> <li>– <b>Ejercicio: Desarrollo del borrador del plan de acción municipal, (indicadores asociados), planificación y organismos responsables.</b> (30 min)</li> </ul>
<b>11.30 – 11.45</b>	<b>Pausa Café</b>
<b>11.45 – 13.00</b>	<p><b>Ejercicio: Desarrollo del borrador del plan insular, (indicadores asociados), planificación y organismos responsables.</b> (30 min)</p> <p><u>Trabajo de Grupo:</u> <b>“Borrador del Plan con su marco de referencia e índices de contenidos”.</b> (30 min)</p> <p><u>Presentación Plenaria:</u> Resultados de Grupo.</p>
<b>13.00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Almuerzo</b>
<b>14:00 – 15.15</b>	<p><b>Módulo 6: Desarrollo de Estrategias para escalar e integrar Planes de Acción para la resiliencia desarrollando alianzas estratégicas efectivas.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</b> (UNISDR ONEA_GETI), <b>D. Sanjaya Bhatia</b> (UNISDR ONEA-GETI).</li> </ul> <p><u>Presentación en sesión plenaria:</u> <b>“Principales resultados del trabajo de grupo”</b> (60 min)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>El rol de la Cátedra para la Resiliencia en Ciudades en la Universidad de La Laguna (ULL) y su plataforma de servicios asociada – D. Pedro Dorta</b> (ULL)</li> </ul> <p><b>Módulo 7: Marco de Sendai para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres 2015 -2030</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <u>Presentación:</u> <b>Dña. Biljana Markova</b> (UNISDR – Europa).</li> </ul>
<b>15:15 – 15:30</b>	<b>Pausa Café</b>
<b>15.30 – 16.30</b>	<p><b>Ejercicio: Elementos complementarios para los Planes de Acción - Trabajo de Grupo:</b></p> <p><b>Elaboración de los lineamientos básicos de la estrategia para avanzar en la redacción detallada y aprobación del Plan de Acción Insular, a fin de asegurar una implementación efectiva y una participación activa de toda la comunidad.</b></p> <p>Facilitadores durante todo el trabajo de grupo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dña. Ana Cristina Thorlund</li> <li>▪ D. Marcelo Sabanes</li> <li>▪ D. Jaime Díaz Pacheco</li> <li>▪ D. Abel López</li> </ul> <p><u>Discusión Plenaria:</u> Finalización y operacionalización del primer borrador del Plan de Acción Insular y asumiendo e implementando la estrategia 2020 para una Canarias más sostenible y resiliente <b>“El ejemplo de Lanzarote”</b> (60 min)</p>

<b>16.30 – 17.00</b>	Pasos siguientes, resumen general de la Jornada y Evaluación.
<b>17.15 a 18.00</b>	<p><b>Acto de clausura y entrega de certificados, con la presencia de:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Representante del Cabildo de Lanzarote</li> <li>▪ Dña. Luisa Castro, alcaldesa de Güimar</li> <li>▪ Don Sanjaya Bhatia, Director Ejecutivo de UNISDR ONEA-GETI</li> <li>▪ Francisco García Rodríguez, Vicerrector de Relaciones con la Sociedad, Universidad de La Laguna</li> <li>▪ Don Juan Rafael Bailón Casanova Representante del Consorcio de Seguridad y Emergencias de Lanzarote.</li> </ul> <p><b>Firma del Convenio entre la Universidad de la Laguna y UNISDR ONEA-GETI.</b></p>

## Annex 2: List of participants

INSCRIPCIONES EN LA JORNADA			
	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	ORGANIZACIÓN
1.	MARÍA MARGARITA	ZANGO PASCUAL	Universidad Pablo de Olavide - Profesora e Investigadora
2.	ANGELA REMEDIOS	TORRES BETANCORT	Particular. Formadora de Crisis y Emergencias en compañía Handling Aeropuerto
3.	RUTH	HERNÁNDEZ TOLEDO	Técnico medioambiente. Ayuntamiento de Arrecife
4.	ISAIÁS	ORIHUELA DARIAS	Policía Local - Ayuntamiento del Rosario
5.	CARMEN LUISA	CASTRO DORTA	Alcaldesa de Güimar
6.	FABIANE	PASTORE	Sociedad Promotora del Parque Científico y Tecnológico de la Isla de La Palma S.L.U.
7.	JORGE	DE LA GUARDIA GARCÍA	Estudiante.
8.	ANGEL J	BONILLA LEMES	Coordinador. Protección Civil Tinajo
9.	SILVIA	SARABIA CABRERA	Cabildo de Fuerteventura. Consejería de Seguridad y Emergencias
10.	JOSE CARLOS	NAVAS RODRÍGUEZ	Consorcio Lanzarote
11.	LUIS	PEREZ ROJO	Teniente Coronel del Aeródromo Militar de Lanzarote.
12.	JULIO MANUEL	ALONSO GONZÁLEZ	Estudiante.
13.	SARA MAGDALENA	ARMAS	Organización Cátedra Ciudades Resilientes ULL
14.	SARA	CABELLO NEGRÍN	Cátedra Ciudades Resilientes ULL

15.	PEDRO	DORTA	Director. Cátedra de Ciudades Resilientes ULL
16.	JUAN	CAZORLA GODOY	Reserva de la Biosfera Lanzarote. Técnico
17.	ABEL	LOPEZ DíEZ	Universidad de La Laguna-Cátedra la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres Ciudades Resilientes
18.	JAIME	DIAZ PACHECO	ULL-Cátedra de la Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres - Ciudades Resilientes
19.	GUILLERMO	LASSO HERNÁNDEZ	Técnico-Consorcio de Seguridad y Emergencias
20.	ANTONIO	GONZÁLEZ MORALES	Inspector. Servicio de Medioambiente
21.	MARIA ESTRELLA	ALVAREZ-TOUCHARD PAZ	Servicio de Medioambiente-Cabildo de La Palma
22.	CHEDEY	RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍN	Consorcio Seguridad y Emergencias. Agente de Emergencias
23.	MARÍA ESTHER	LUIS SIERRA	Graduado en Seguridad y Control de Riesgos por la ULPGC
24.	JUAN	PRATS MELERO	Director Insular de la Administración del Estado
25.	JUAN F	RODRÍGUEZ ROCÍO	Protección Civil. Ayuntamiento de Tinajo
26.	GERARDO	PEREIRA IGLESIAS	Guardia Civil
27.	Mª DEL MAR	MARTÍN CERDEÑA	Técnico Externo del Consorcio de Bomberos de Tenerife
28.	MARCOS ANTONIO	ROSARIO GALINDO	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
29.	MARILA BELÉN	SOSA MEDEROS	Reserva de la Biosfera Lanzarote. Técnico
30.	GENIS	MIR BAIGOL	Cabildo de Lanzarote
31.	SAMUEL	RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA	Técnico de la Reserva de la Biosfera
32.	JUAN	FAJARDO FEO	Protección Civil Ayuntamiento de Tinajo
33.	SANTIAGO	ARISTU CABALLERO	Ayuntamiento de Arrecife
34.	MANUEL	HERNÁNDEZ NODA	Concejal de Seguridad Ayuntamiento de Arrecife
35.	RAMON ALFONSO	MACHÍN DÍAZ	Estudiante Universidad de Las Palmas
36.	IVAN MARCIAL	TEJERA GUTIÉRREZ	Estudiante Universidad de Las Palmas
37.	KEVIN JESÚS	CAMACHO GARCÍA	Estudiante Universidad de Las Palmas
38.	FRANCISCO	RODRÍGUEZ GUILLEN	Estudiante Universidad de Las Palmas
39.	LUIS M	GARRIDO TRUJILLO	Estudiante Universidad de Las Palmas
40.	JUSN FERNANDO	CRUZ MARRERO	Ayto. Guimar
41.	ALMA MARIA	GONZÁLEZ MAURI	Ayuntamiento de San Bartolome. Concejal de Protección Civil y Seguridad Ciudadana

42.	CARMELO	CORUJO RODRÍGUEZ	Protección Civil Ayuntamiento de San Bartolome
43.	MIGUEL ANGEL	MONTELONGO TAVIO	Policía Local Ayuntamiento de San Bartolome
44.	CLAUDIO	CABRERA GONZÁLEZ	CONSORCIO
45.	ISIDORO	BLANCO IGLESIAS	EMERLAN
46.	EUGENIO	ROBAYNA DÍAZ	Concejal de Seguridad de Ayuntamiento de Teguiise
47.	FRANCISCO JAVIER	APARICIO BETANCORT	Concejal Protección Civil Ayuntamiento de Tías
48.	TOMAS ALBERTO	RAMIREZ ALVAREZ	Coordinador Protección Civil Tías
49.	GINES	ESPINO CURBELO	Técnico Ayuntamiento Tías
50.	VICTOR CELSO	BETANCORT RIVERA	Jefe Policía Local de Tías
51.	DIEGO	FERNANDEZ RABOSO	Consortio Seguridad y Emergencias. Agente de Emergencias
52.	CARMEN	ROMERO RUIZ	Universidad de La Laguna-Cátedra la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres Ciudades Resilientes
53.	CARMEN	MORALES	Dra. Sociología
54.	ANDRÉS	PERÉZ DORTA	Consortio Lanzarote. Cabo Bombero
55.	ALEJANDRO	RODRIGUEZ LOZANO	MBA CONSULTORES
56.	JOSE LUIS	FALCON RIVERO	Consortio de Seguridad y Emergencias. Agente de Emergencias
57.	ISAAC	LLAMAS GONZALEZ	Estudiante
58.	ORLANDO	HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	TÉCNICO DE LA CASA DE LOS VOLCANES
59.	YURENA	CUBAS MORALES	Concejala de Seguridad y Emergencias. Ayto. Tinajo
60.	ESTEBAN ANTONIO	PERDOMO BARRETO	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
61.	SANTIAGO	MONTESDEOCA JIMÉNEZ	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
62.	DOMINGO	CRESPO RODRÍGUEZ	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
63.	VERÓNICA	BRITO ROBAYNA	ESTUDIANTE ULPG
64.	LUIS	PERDOMO MORALES	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
65.	LUCAS	GONZÁLEZ SANTA CRUZ	DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SALUD PÚBLICA
66.	ROSA MARÍA	DODERO RODRÍGUEZ	ESTUDIANTE ULPG
67.	AGUSTÍN	GUTIÉRREZ DE LEÓN	MAKOS TITERROGAKAET
68.	TEODOSIO	CABRERA DELGADO	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
69.	JOSÉ LUIS	MARTÍN AGUIAR	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
70.	PATRICIO	CAZORLA GÓMEZ	COORDINADOR PROTECCIÓN CIVIL

			AYTO YAIZA
71.	ANDRÉS	CURBELO BETANCORT	TÉCNICO MEDIOAMBIENTE.AYTO DE YAIZA
72.	LUCAS ANDRÉS	PÉREZ MARTÍN	UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA
73.	JESÚS MIGUEL	FELIPE CURBELO	POLICÍA LOCAL AYTO. DE TEGUISE
74.	ULPIANO	CALERO CABRETA	CABILDO DE LANZAROTE
75.	FRANCISCO	DÍAZ TORRES	POLICÍA LOCAL DE TEGUISE
76.	AGUSTÍN	GUTIÉRREZ DE LEÓN	POLICÍA LOCAL
77.	MODESTO	MELGAREJO HERNÁNDEZ	Consortio de Seguridad y Emergencias. Agente de Emergencias
78.	SONIA	VIÑOLY MÉNDEZ	Consortio de Seguridad y Emergencias. Agente de Emergencias
79.	FRANCISCO	ACOSTA CEDRÉS	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
80.	MANUEL	DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
81.	CARLOS	CORDERO RODRÍGUEZ	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
82.	LUIS	ALVAREZ DE LEÓN	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
83.	JUAN RAFAEL	RODRÍGUEZ PERDOMO	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
84.	JOSÉ ANTONIO	LÓPEZ CURBELO	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
85.	JUAN	REGUERA DÍAZ	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
86.	BIENVENIDO	CÁCERES REYES	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
87.	FERNANDO	MOLINA BETANCORT	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
88.	ALEXIS	CORUJO BERRIEL	BOMBERO CONSORCIO
89.	ENRIQUE	ESPINOSA TORRES	GERENTE CONSORCIO
90.	JUAN RAFAEL	BAILÓN CASANOVA	PRESIDENTE CONSORCIO

Example of Group Work Output

**BORRADOR PLAN DE ACCION DE SEGURIDAD Y RESILIENCIA EN LA CIUDAD**

<b>CIUDAD/ LG</b>	LANZAROTE
<b>PAIS</b>	ESPAÑA
<b>Grupo de Trabajo</b>	1
<b>Ponente de Grupo</b>	RUT HERNÁNDEZ
<b>Cargo</b>	TECNICO MEDIO AMBIENTE
<b>Teléfono</b>	

Desglose de Objetivos, Actividades e Indicadores para cada uno de los 10 aspectos Esenciales

**Aspecto Esencial 1:** Establezca la organización y la coordinación necesarias para comprender y reducir el riesgo de desastre dentro de los gobiernos locales, con base en la participación de los grupos de ciudadanos y de la sociedad civil - establezca alianzas locales. Vele porque todos los departamentos comprendan su papel y la contribución que pueden hacer a la reducción del riesgo de desastres y a la preparación en caso de éstos.

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION	INDICADORES	TIEMPO	RESPONSABLE
1	Mejorar la red de colaboración entre el sector Privado y Público para contribuir a la mejora en caso desastres	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creando un compromiso entre las autoridades competentes.</li> <li>2. Proponiendo interlocutores validos con capacidad de influencia.</li> <li>3. Estableciendo calendarios para entregas de los proyectos.</li> <li>4. Creando la Mesa interdisciplinaria con asesores en caso de necesidad.</li> </ol>	Reuniones trimestrales al año entre el Sector Público y Privado para reducción del riesgo de desastres y la preparación en caso de éstos.	Fin de 2016	La Admón. Pública Insular en este caso Cabildo Insular de Lanzarote

**Aspecto Esencial 2:** Asigne un presupuesto para la reducción del riesgo de desastres y ofrezca incentivos a los propietarios de viviendas, las familias de bajos ingresos, las comunidades, los negocios y el sector público para que inviertan en la reducción de los riesgos que enfrentan

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION	INDICADORES	TIEMPO	RESPONSABLE
1	Introducir en los planeamientos	1. Elaborando un	Lograr que al menos	En un	Los



	urbanos los mapas de riesgos	fondo para solventar estas situaciones y establecer herramientas que permitan que ese dinero que se encuentra en depósito, sirva para mitigar los riesgos	3 de los municipios de la isla tengan elaborado los Mapas de Riesgos.	año, finales de 2016	alcaldes
2		2. Reubicando de la población vulnerable			
3		3. Mejorando las infraestructuras para la reducción del riesgo a los núcleos de población vulnerables.			

**Aspecto Esencial 3: Mantenga información actualizada sobre las amenazas y las vulnerabilidades, conduzca evaluaciones del riesgo y utilice las como base para los planes y las decisiones relativas al desarrollo urbano. Vele por que esta información y los planes para la resiliencia de su ciudad estén disponibles a todo el público y que se converse acerca de estos propósitos en su totalidad.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION	INDICADORES	TIEMPO	RESPONSABLE
1	Actualizar los planes existentes	1. Creando Comités de representantes de ciudadanos que demanden e interaccionen	Elaborar mesa de trabajo con cada uno de los municipios	Finales 2016	Consortio de Seguridad de Emergencias Lanzarote
2		2. Obtención de información importante para la actualización y mejora de los recursos materiales y humanos en dichos planes.			
3		3. Mayores mecanismos de control			

**Aspecto Esencial 4: Invierta y mantenga una infraestructura que reduzca el riesgo, tales como desagües para evitar inundaciones y, según sea necesario, ajústela de forma tal que pueda hacer frente al cambio climático.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION	INDICADORES	TIEMPO	RESPONSABLE
1	Mejorar la protección de esas instalaciones públicas infraestructuras	1. Mejorando las infraestructuras existentes: Pluviales.	Garantizar que el 5% de las infraestructuras públicas cumplen con los mínimos requisitos ante un RD	Finales de 2016	Las Administraciones Públicas sobre los inmuebles de los que son titulares.
2		2. Recuperando la infraestructura hídrica en desuso.			
3		3. Diversificación energética			
4		4. Eliminando los riesgos existentes de las distintas infraestructuras			
5		5. Mejorando o garantizando las vías de acceso a las infraestructuras vitales			
6		6. Creando diques de contención en ciertas infraestructuras que puedan padecer riesgos de riadas.			

**Aspecto Esencial 5: Evalúe la seguridad de todas las escuelas e instalaciones o servicios de salud y, de ser necesario, modernícelos.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION	INDICADORES	TIEMPO	RESPONSABLE
1	Mejorar los simulacros de preparación en caso de desastre	Educando, Formando, Concienciando, Involucrando, Diseñando, Coordinando y Controlando a las distintas áreas sensibles que frecuentan estos centros.	Establecer mínimo un simulacro: Insular y municipal	Una vez al año 2016. Al finalizar el año se debe haber realizado uno por municipio y otro a nivel Insular.	Consorcio de Emergencias de Lanzarote

**Aspecto Esencial 6 (23): Aplique y haga cumplir reglamentos de construcción y principios para la planificación del uso del suelo que sean realistas y que cumplan con los aspectos relativos al riesgo. Identifique terrenos seguros para los ciudadanos de bajos ingresos y, cuando sea factible, modernice los asentamientos informales.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION
1	Mejorar la aplicación de las Leyes existentes	1. Combatiendo la falta de compromiso en el cumplimiento de las normativas actuales
2		2. Estableciendo medidas de control de esas leyes
3		3. Facilitando las inspecciones mediante personal cualificado sin necesidad de denuncia por agentes de seguridad.
4		4. Organizando Jornadas formativas que sirvan para actualizar los protocolos de control de estas normativas.

**Aspecto Esencial 7 (26): Vele por el establecimiento de programas educativos y de capacitación sobre la reducción del riesgo de desastres, tanto en las escuelas como en las comunidades locales.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION
1	Mejorar la capacitación del personal funcionario y líderes comunitarios locales	1. Estableciendo plataformas ciudadanas en las que se identifiquen los diferentes líderes locales y las peculiaridades de las poblaciones que representan.
2		2. Creando una guía general con anexos dependiendo de las necesidades de los distintos núcleos ciudadanos (Internet, nivel cultural).
3		3. Coordinando y gestionando los planes de autoprotección, así como la ejecución de los simulacros.
4		4. Formando al personal Funcionario tanto para recibir la formación específica dependiendo de los distintos riesgos como para impartirla.

**Aspecto Esencial 8 (32): Proteja los ecosistemas y las zonas naturales de amortiguamiento para mitigar las inundaciones, las marejadas ciclónicas y otras amenazas a las que su ciudad podría ser vulnerable. Adáptese al cambio climático al recurrir a las buenas prácticas para la reducción del riesgo.**

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION
1	Lograr involucrar a los diferentes sectores privados en los Planes de Gestión Ambiental y de los Ecosistemas	1. Elaborando estudios científicos que pongan en valor tu ecosistema no desde del punto de vista ecológico si no también desde el punto de vista económico.
2		2. Estableciendo plataformas de reunión o mesas de trabajo con interlocutores validos ya sean asesores, cámaras de comercio, etc. entre el sector privado y el público.
3		3. Bonificando fiscalmente al sector privado en la inversión de fondos destinados para la recuperación de ecosistemas locales.
4		4. Permitiendo el desarrollo de acciones por parte del sector privado en los ecosistemas, siempre y cuando el aprovechamiento de estos recursos, sea sostenible con el uso de los mismos.

**Aspecto Esencial 9 (37):** Instale sistemas de alerta temprana y desarrolle las capacidades para la gestión de emergencias en su ciudad, y lleve a cabo con regularidad simulacros para la preparación del público en general, en los cuales participen todos los habitantes.

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION
1	Aumentar la frecuencia de Simulacros o Ensayos	1. Desarrollando campañas que indique la importancia de los simulacros y deben ser dirigidas a los diferentes ámbitos de la población.
2		2. Implementando Jornadas informativas y formativas dirigidas a los líderes gubernamentales, para que sepan actuar frente a desastres.
3		3. Haciendo especial hincapié en el análisis posterior en los resultados de los simulacros “Debriefing”.
4		4. Garantizando la mayor realidad en los simulacros, sólo teniendo conocimiento de dicho simulacro el personal organizador.

**Aspecto Esencial 10 (41):** Después de un desastre, vele por que las necesidades de los sobrevivientes se sitúen al centro de los esfuerzos de reconstrucción, y que se les apoye y a sus organizaciones comunitarias para el diseño y la aplicación de respuestas, lo que incluye la reconstrucción de sus hogares y sus medios de sustento.

#	OBJETIVO/ AREA DE TRABAJO	ACCION
1	Mejorar la estrategia preliminar para la recuperación y la reconstrucción post-desastre	1. Incluyendo partidas presupuestarias que garanticen la ejecución de los Planes de contingencias ya que la evaluación de Riesgos ya está realizada.
2		2. Actualizando los planes de contingencia periódicamente.
3		3. Vinculando las partidas presupuestarias a esas actualizaciones.
4		4. Incluyendo partidas presupuestarias que permitan mantener estructuras (ya en desuso por avances tecnológicos como las maretas y galerías de suministros de agua) que garanticen los medios de subsistencia en caso de un RD.
5		5. Diseñando nuevas estructuras resilientes de los medios de subsistencia.