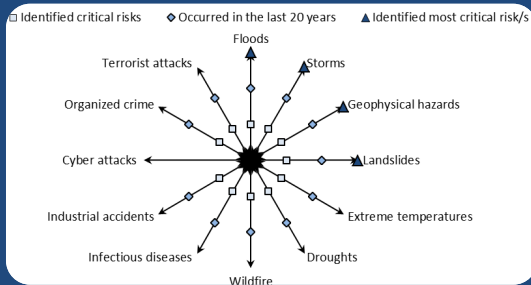


*Colombia*

### Colombia: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards** Varied geographical, climatic, and geological conditions make Colombia subject to a wide variety of natural hazards, from floods, landslides, earthquakes and storms. Wildfires, droughts and extreme temperatures also represent a threat together with infectious diseases.

**Man-made risks:** industrial accidents, such as gold and coal mine collapses, are identified risks. Other man made threats such as terrorist attacks and organised crime have threatened the lives and livelihoods of Colombians.

**Most critical risk/s:** are sudden on-set natural hazards, such as flash floods and earthquakes.

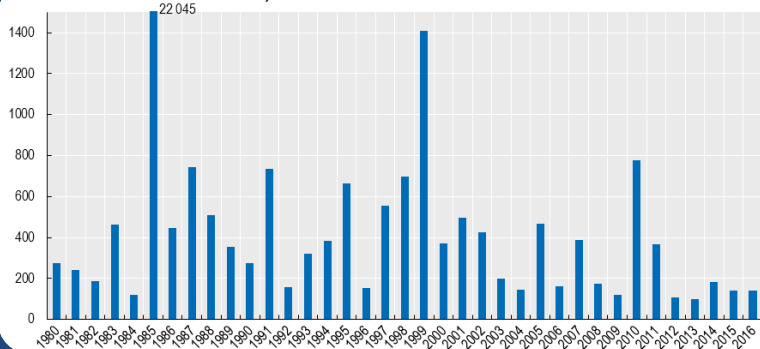
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

**Deaths** were most commonly caused by landslides, followed by earthquakes and floods. Terrorist attacks, such as the 2002 Bojayá massacre, have also caused a high number of deaths. Average deaths per million inhabitants were above the OECD average.

**Damage** was mostly caused by floods, followed by earthquakes and storms. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 has been below the OECD average, potentially caused by a high number of missing observations.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



#### Major disasters

**La Niña & Hurricane Tomas**

- November 2010 Floods and landslides affected 70% of the country
- 418 deaths
- 1 billion US\$ damage (est.)

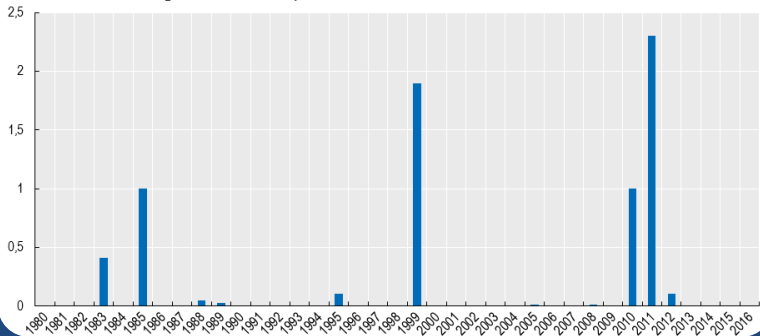
**Quindío earthquake**

- January 1999 in the Quindío department
- 1186 deaths
- 1.9 billion US\$ damage (est.)

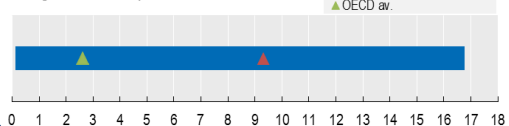
**Eruption of the Nevado Del Ruiz**

- November 1985 in Tolima
- 21 800 deaths
- 1 billion US\$ damage (est.)

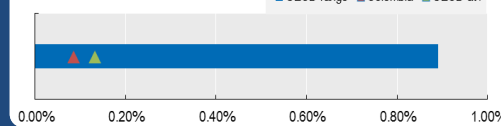
Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



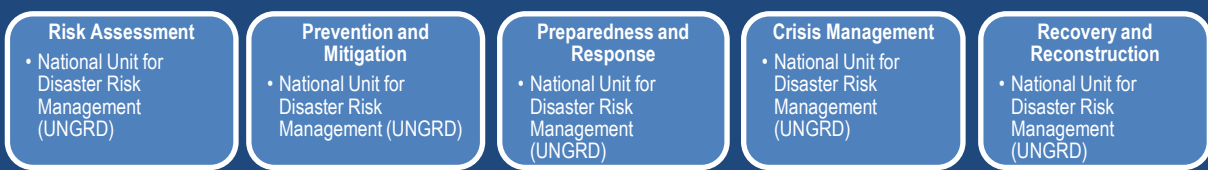
Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



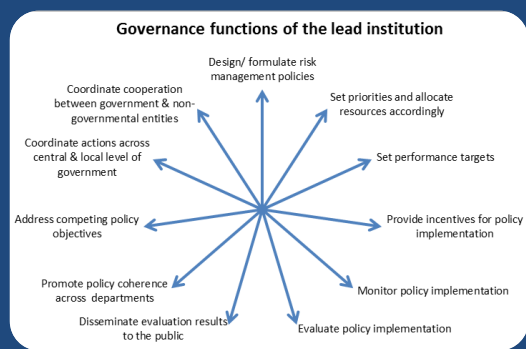
Notes: For 90% of disaster events registered in EM-DAT for Colombia between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing average deaths per million inhabitants against the OECD average excludes these deaths.

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database, 2017; GTD: The Global Terrorism Database, 2016; OECD Statistics, 2017

### Institutional lead for risk management



In Colombia, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, UNGRD) is the designated national lead agency for disaster risk management. The UNGRD directs and coordinates the National System for Disaster Risk Management (Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres, SNGRD). The UNGRD has a comprehensive leadership role and designs and formulates national disaster risk management policies, projects and procedures within the framework of the SNGRD. The only function it does not cover is policy evaluation, which is the responsibility of the Department of National Planning (Departamento Nacional de Planeación, DNP).



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; UNGRD (2017)

### Risk anticipation

	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

### Risk communication

	Target vulnerable population	Media briefings	Platforms for two-way communication	Information to stimulate investment in self-protective measures	Information on protective measures against imminent major hazards	Public education system
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

### Critical infrastructure protection

	Critical infrastructure protection programme	Standards/toolkits for business continuity	Capabilities to ensure function following a shock	First responders required to be stationed	Information on exposure to natural hazards provided	Information on exposure to terrorist threats provided	Mandatory emergency preparedness requirements	Mandatory information sharing about vulnerabilities	Voluntary information sharing about vulnerabilities
Colombia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016  
 Note: Data from the OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks is only available for 33 OECD countries plus Colombia and Costa Rica.