US-MEX WORKSHOP SESSION
ON SHOCKS AND STRESSORS

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WHAT SHOCKS ARE OF GREATEST CONCERN TO YOUR ORGANIZATION/ THE REGION AT LARGE?
Risk & Disasters

Human Security

Landscape

Sinaproc
Landscape

Transformations of space

- Land uses
- Changes in economics activities and productive processes
- Intensification in the use of natural resources
- Air, water and soil pollution
- Change in consumption patterns and population activities
- Loss and migration of endemic species
- Ecosystem services deterioration (Regulation, provision, support and cultural)
- Vulnerability mutation and population at risk
- Loss of local knowledge and environment
- Transformations at great speed
General Direction of Civil Protection

State Civil Protection System
- State Civil Protection Council
- State Civil Protection unit

Municipal Civil Protection System
- Municipal Civil Protecion Council
- Municipal Civil Protection unit

Internal unit of civil protection, in offices and organisms of the sectors public, provate and social

Population
Risk

Multiple Threats

Na-TECS
Human Security

Freedom from fear
Threats elimination and use of force and violence

Freedom from needs
Economic, food, social, health, environmental and political needs

Source: Fuensanta Medina Martínez. Seminario permanente la seguridad humana: una estrategia indispensable para México
Framework for the promotion of human security

Exhaustive and multisectoral measures
Freedoms and rights for a life free of fear and misery

Measures appropriate to each context
Local realities

Measures oriented towards prevention
Structural aspect (internal and external) and behavior

Human Security

Measures Focused in People
Survival
Livelihoods
Dignity

Protection
Norms, processes and institutions

Empowerment
Participatory processes

Source: United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Threats</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Constant poverty (economic security)</td>
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<td>2. Hunger (food safety)</td>
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<td>3. Infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition or lack of access to basic health care (sanitary security)</td>
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<td>4. Environmental degratation, depletion of natural resources, disasters and pollution (environmental security)</td>
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<td>5. Violence, crimes, terrorism, child labor (personal security)</td>
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<td>6. Ethnic or religious tensions and others community problems (community security)</td>
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<td>7. Police abuse, violations of human rights (political security)</td>
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Source: Fuensanta Medina Martínez. Seminario permanente la seguridad humana: una estrategia indispensable para México
Summarizing

- Vulnerability and risks represent accumulative conditions, as result of changes in: landscape, production process, social relations and how society makes use of nature, which affect human security

- Therefore, a natural phenomenon can generate scenarios of multiple threats with highly disruptive effects

- The problem is that these threats and vulnerability are progressively assimilated into daily life, making the potential risk invisible

- It should be noted that the cost of disasters is increasing, causing setbacks in the quality of life of people

- The interventions are not coordinated and simply focus on getting out of the situation, to reactivate the daily tasks, without promoting the development