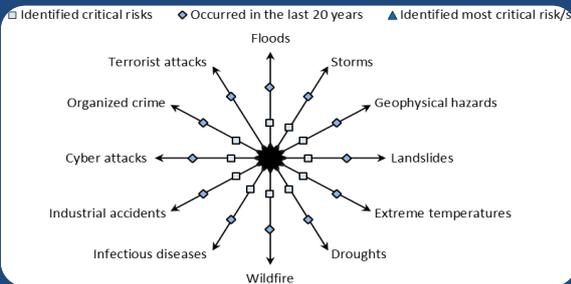


*Mexico*

### Mexico: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Due to the interaction of five tectonic plates, Mexico is exposed to high seismic risk and volcanic activity. Mexico is also exposed to the risk of severe hurricanes and floods. Other natural hazards include droughts, extreme temperatures, snowfall and forest fires. Viral diseases such as Dengue also pose a threat.

**Man-made risks:** Industrial accidents, cyber-attacks and organised crime are also selected critical risks.

**Most critical risk/s:** not identified.

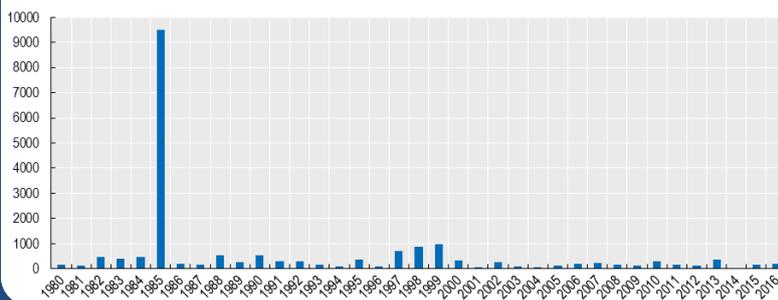
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; OECD, 2014

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

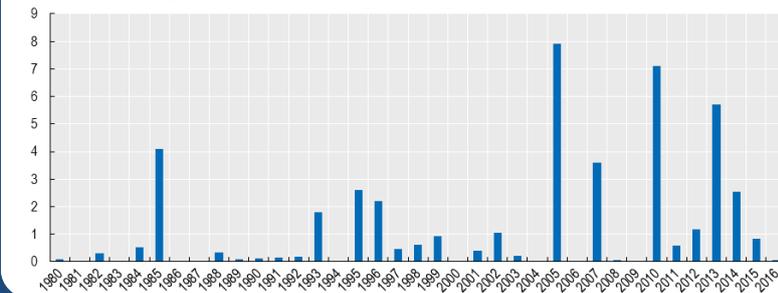
**Deaths:** were caused mostly by major earthquakes, with a significant spike caused by the 1985 Earthquake in Mexico City, followed by hurricanes and floods such as in 2005 and in 2007. The average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are at the OECD average.

**Damage** is mostly caused by tropical cyclones, followed by earthquakes. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was at the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



#### Major disasters

##### Tabasco Floods

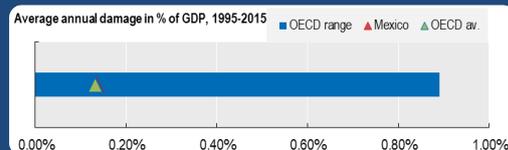
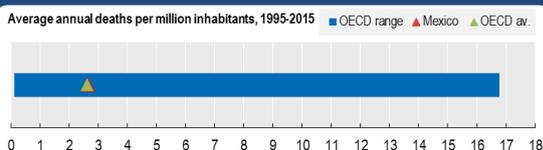
- September – October 2007 in Tabasco and Chiapas
- 22 deaths
- 3 billion US\$ damage (est.)

##### Hurricane Emily

- July 2005 in the Caribbean
- 7 deaths
- 5 billion US\$ damage (est.)

##### Mexico City Earthquake

- September 1985 in greater Mexico City
- 9500 deaths
- 4.1 billion US\$ damage



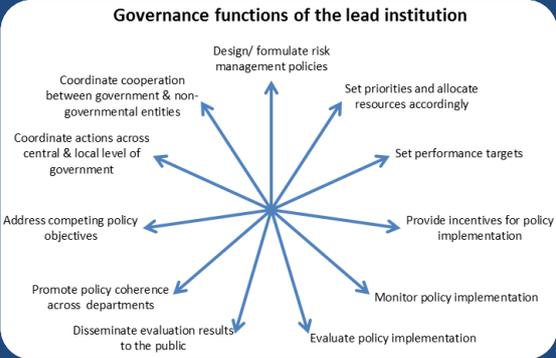
Notes: For 77% of disaster events registered for Mexico in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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

<b>Risk Assessment</b> • National Centre for Prevention of Disasters (CENAPRED)	<b>Prevention and Mitigation</b> • Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB) • National Water Commission (CONAGUA)	<b>Preparedness and Response</b> • General Directorate of Civil Protection	<b>Crisis Management</b> • National Emergencies Committee	<b>Recovery and Reconstruction</b> • National Disaster Fund (FONDEN)
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The **Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB)** is the lead institution for the governance of critical risks and coordinates the National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC). At the federal level, the National Board of Civil Protection (NBCP) is responsible for strategic co-ordination and the National Emergencies Committee (CNE) for emergency co-ordination. Within SEGOB, the General Co-ordination of Civil Protection (CGPC) is responsible for policy making, while the National Centre for Prevention of Disasters (CENAPRED), the General Direction for Civil Protection and the National Disaster Fund (FONDEN) provide incentives for policy implementation and coordinate cooperation between levels of government in their respective areas. These bodies are replicated at the state and municipal levels.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; OECD, 2014

### Risk anticipation

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> No	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Mexico	<span style="color: green;">●</span>					
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span>					

### Risk communication

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> No	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
Mexico	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>

### Critical infrastructure protection

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> No	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
Mexico	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>

Source: 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.