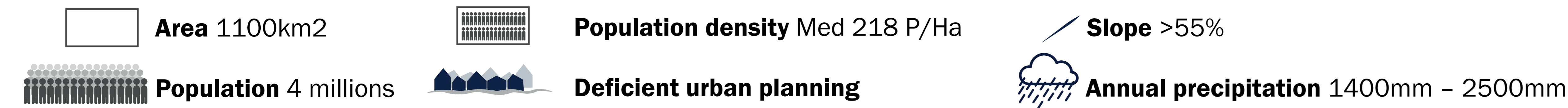


# Capacity-building strategies to improve the resilience of the community to extreme hydrometeorological events: The experience of the Medellín Early Warning System

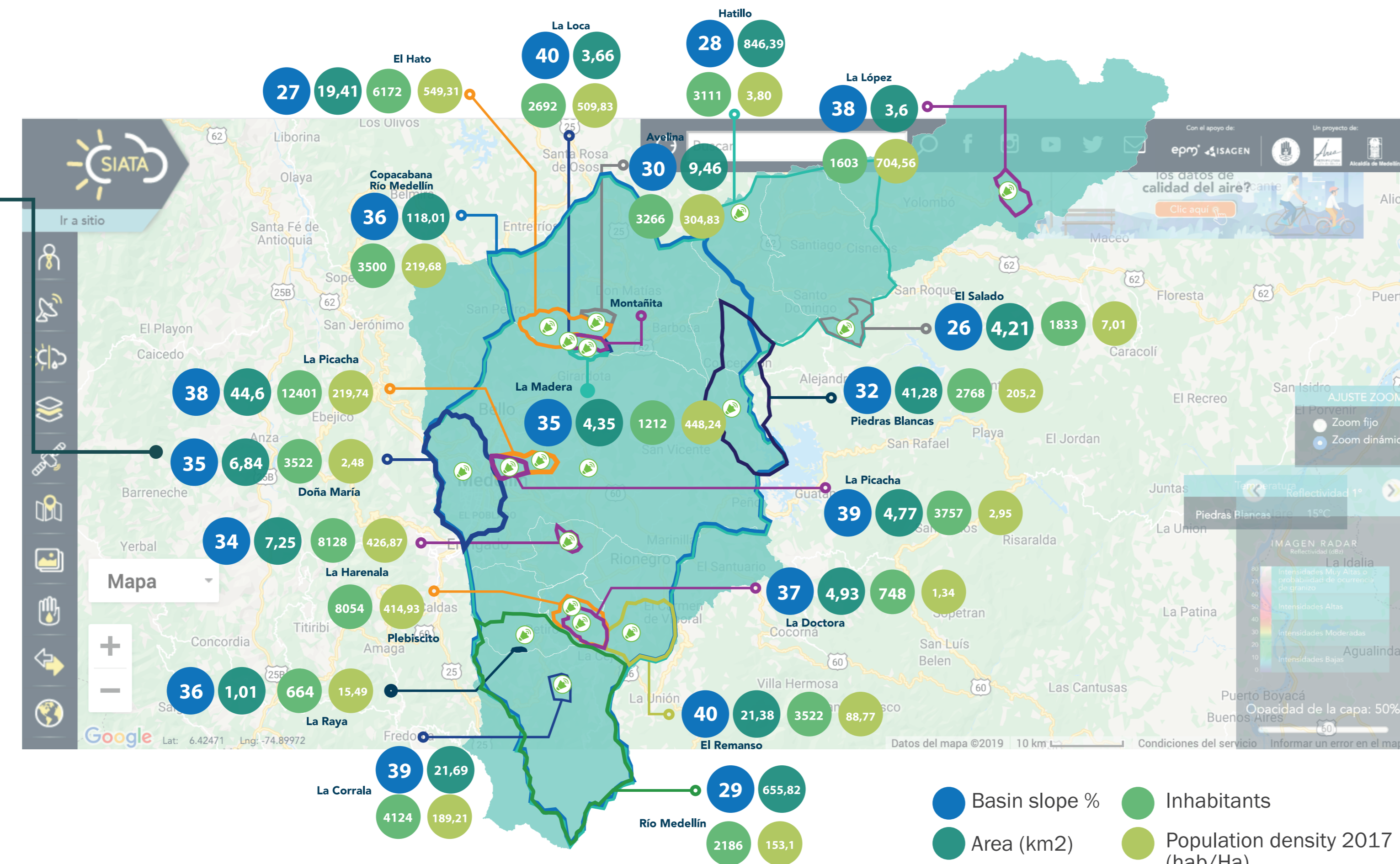


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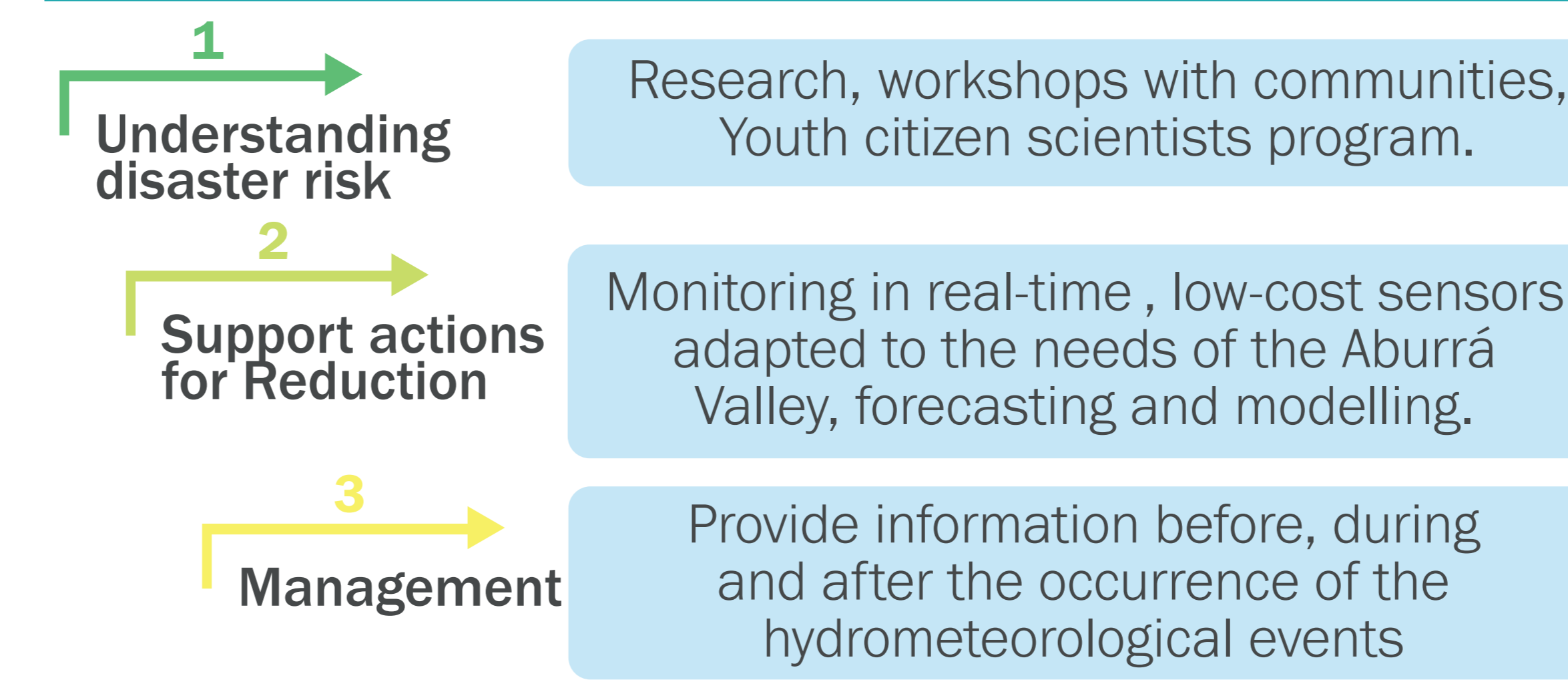
## The Aburrá Valley



Observations and model projections suggest that extreme events are becoming more frequent in the region, increasing the level of hazard for vulnerable communities.



## SATC (Community Early Warning System)



Begin the social process in the basin of Doña María stream in Medellín (2015)  
 2 social processes in the basin of the Picacha stream in Medellín (2016)  
 Total of 17 communities. Start working with rescue/relief agencies. (2017)  
 Currently 19 process communities. (2019)  
 Begins the social process with 12 additional communities in other cities (2018)



## Phases of methodology

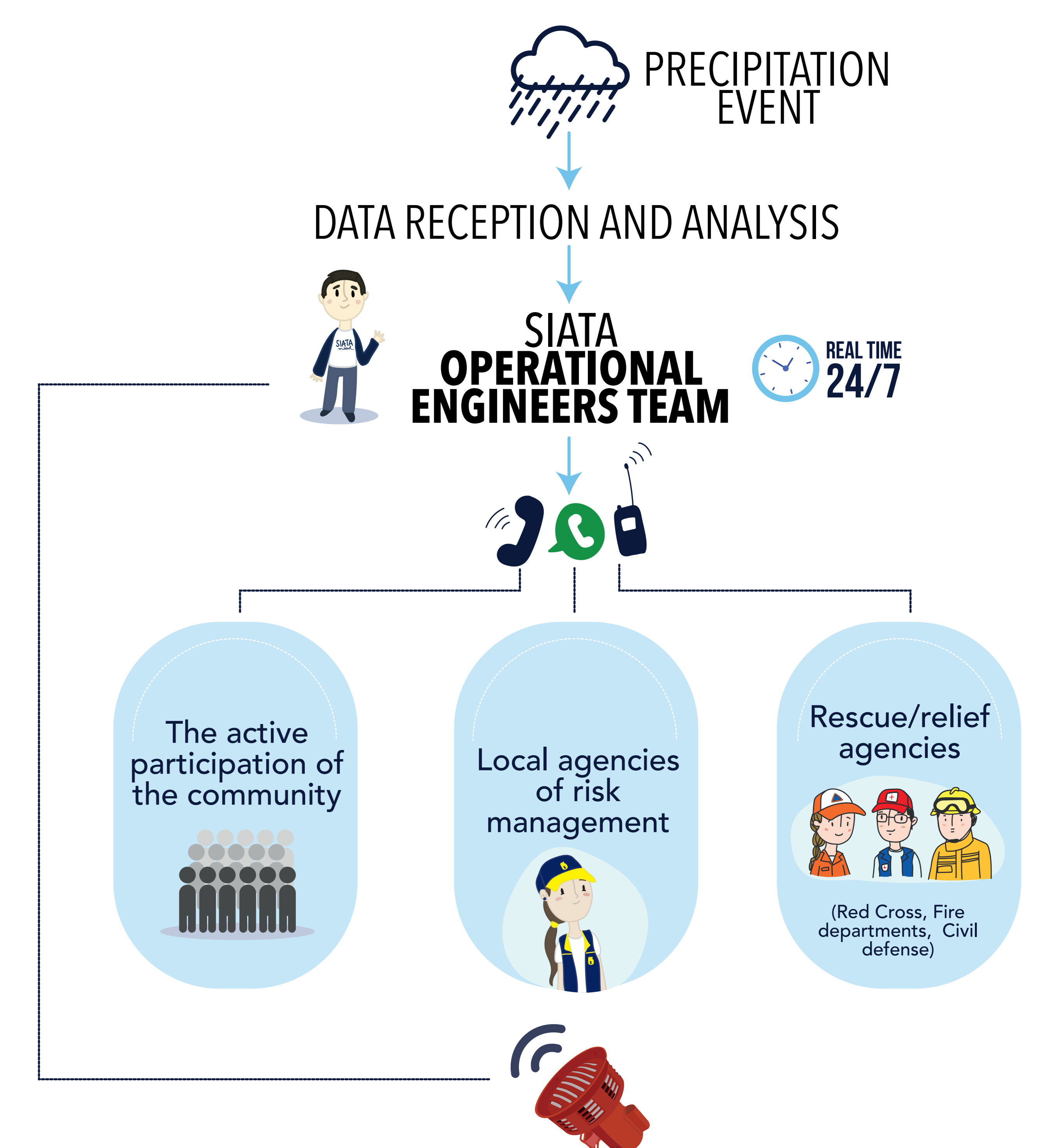
- Phase 1: Identification**
- Social groups and community leaders.
  - Natural hazards.
  - Strengths and weaknesses.
  - Vulnerable areas.
- Phase 2: Development**
- Workshops.
  - Installation of warning system.



- Phase 3: Evaluation**
- Evacuation drills with the communities and rescue/relief agencies.

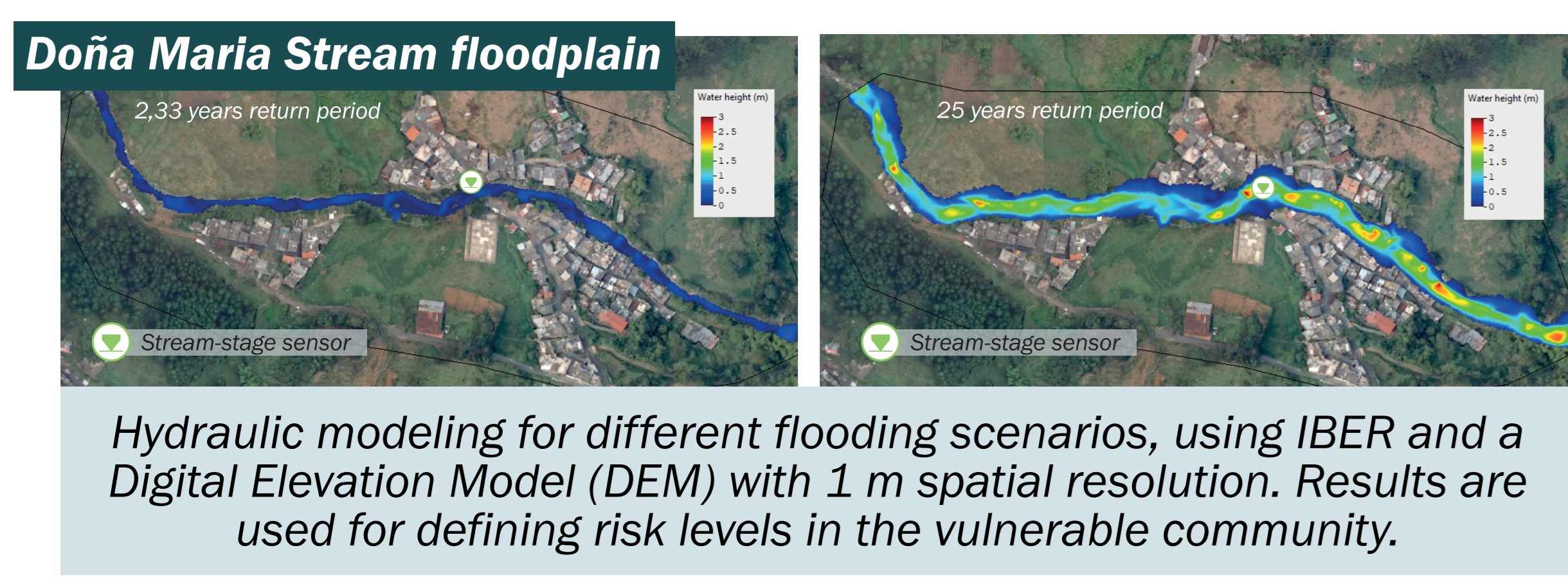
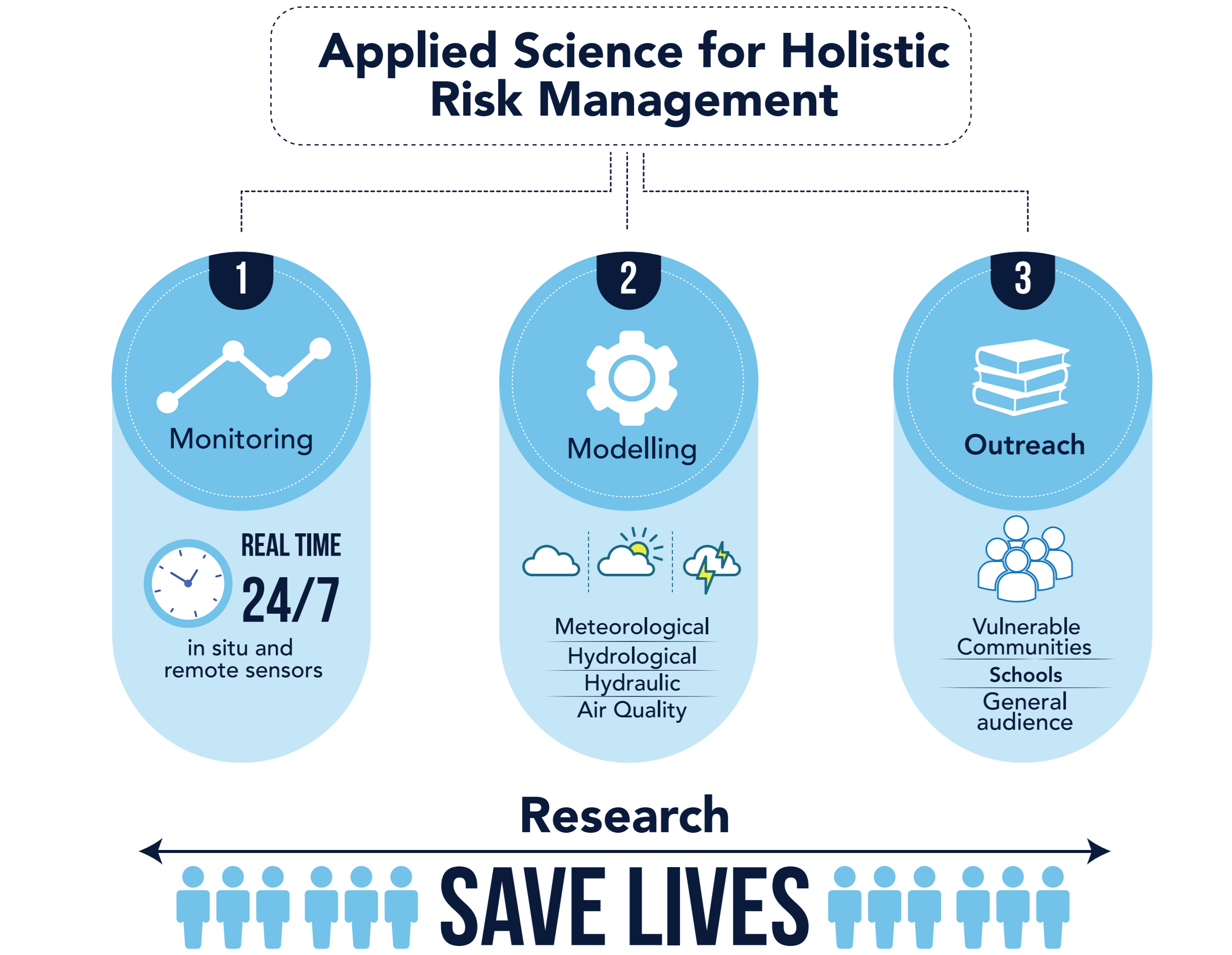
The activities are co-designed and co-developed with the community.

## How does it work?

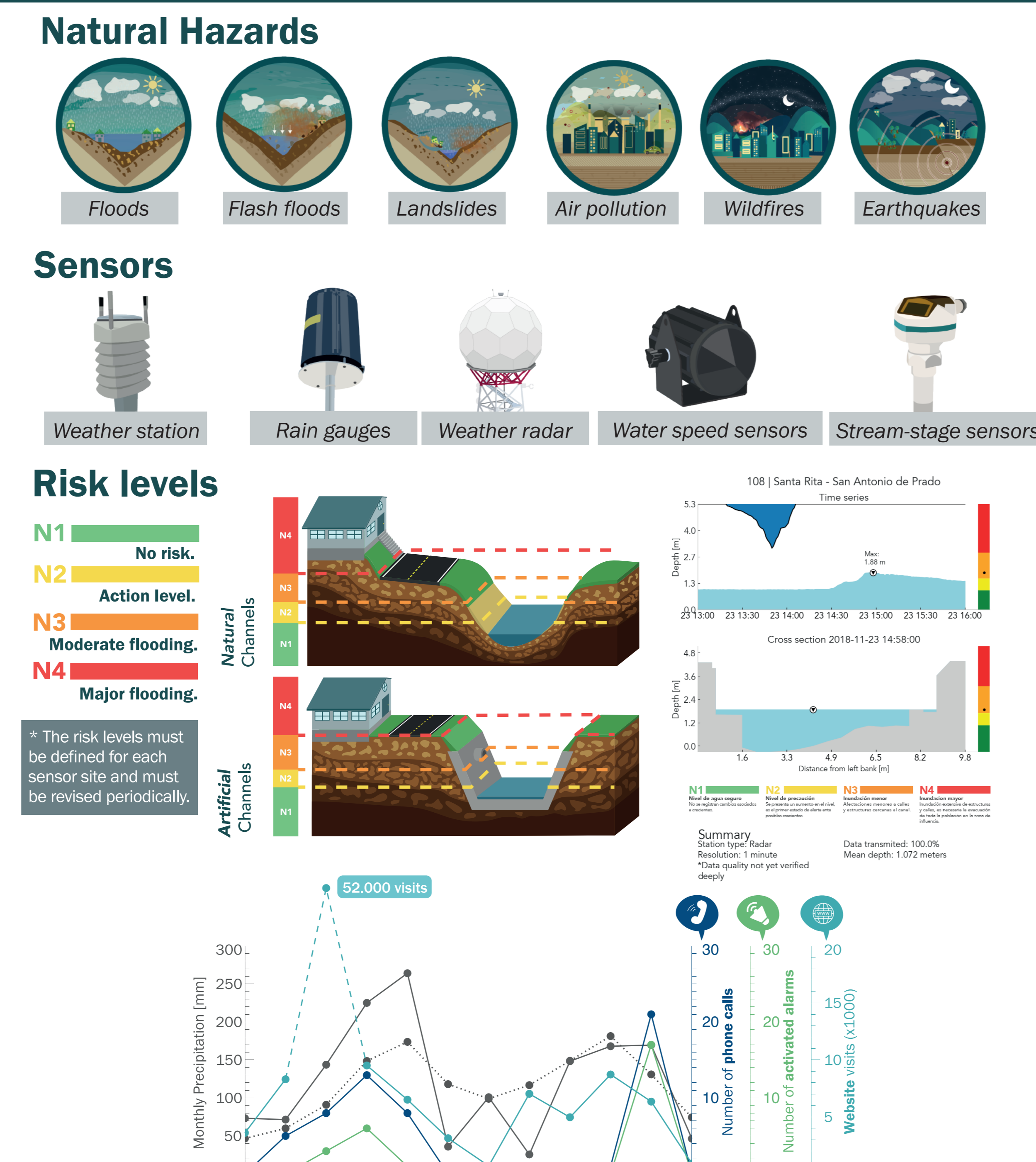


The interdisciplinary work allows us to improve the resilience of the community. **TO SAVE LIVES**

## SIATA (Early Warning System of Medellín and Aburrá Valley)



## Scientific data for risk management



## Lessons learned

- The methodologies and strategies must be adapted to each group.
- Articulation between SIATA and local agencies of risk management is key for an effective response.
- Communities empowered with the risk management of their neighborhood.
- The most effective processes are those requested by the community.

## Acknowledgements

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