

The United Nation's Cooperation to Transboundary Basin and Island States in Case of Natural Disasters

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According to the Principle 1 of the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development: Human being are the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Under this belief in the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005 é 2015 as well as the Meteorological World Organization emphasizes the necessity to become stronger transboundary basin and island states where living more than 44% of the world population.

The assistance given by United Nations to riparian countries affected for natural disasters could became easier if the Organization had identified the transboundary basin and island states by continent according to the natural phenomena that have caused more victim

The detail's level of information that every country has about itself are heterogeneous and the only common data are number of victims when a natural disaster occur, consequently was made a methodology in order to know how vulnerable are transboundary basin and island states to face natural disasters.

The vulnerability's level to natural disasters were estimate through matrices with intensity register of drought and flood, earthquake, volcanic eruption, storm, tsunamis, mass movement, extreme temperature, but the main variable was determinate by the number of mortal victims.

To make easier the decision of the Unites Nation at the moment of support a cooperation treaty to became stronger places less resilience to those natural disaster that frequently affect that areas, were organized the results given a priority order, according to the number of people who live in each transboundary basin and island state.

Besides, other methodology was made to estimate some kind of difficult that could face if the United Nation tries to support those places less resilience where are human groups which different political, social, economical, religious characteristics. Through matrices with data about number of countries repairs of the basin, number of habitants of the basin, number on practices religious, number of language used by people who live in the basin, the estimated average political stability among repair countries which share the hydrological unite, average of human development index according to the number of countries that form part of the basin and the development gender index.

The results of the methodologies previously mentioned are summarized by a code alphanumeric to identify the easier a priority order.