

TC Abstract

I. Basic project data

• Country/Region :	PARAGUAY/CSC - Southern Cone
• TC Name :	Priority Actions for Upgrading the National Early Warning System (EWS)
• TC Number :	PR-T1216
• Team Leader/Members :	GARCIA NEGRO, ALVARO - Team Leader HORI, TSUNEKI - Alternate Team Leader CHAVEZ, ELIZABETH - Project Assistant GRAHAM, RODOLFO B. - Attorney VERA DE CAMPERCHIOLI, CAROLINA - Operational Analyst
• Indicate if : Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Client Support
• If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation Supported by the TC:	
• Reference to Request :(IDB docs #)	40204020
• Date of TC Abstract :	31 May 2016
• Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	National Government of Paraguay, specifically the National Emergency Secretariat (SEN)
• Executing Agency and contact name (Organization or entity responsible for executing the TC Program) (if Bank: Contracting entity) { if the same as Beneficiary, please indicate}	US-IDB - Alvaro Garcia
• IDB Funding Requested :	\$ 200,000.00
• Local counterpart funding, if any :	\$ 52,000.00
• Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	24 months
• Required start date :	
• Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Individuals Firms
• Prepared by Unit :	Rural Dev & Natural Disasters
• Unit of Disbursement Responsibility :	COUNTRY OFFICE PARAGUAY
• Included in Country Strategy (y/n): TC included in CPD (y/n):	No Yes
• GCI-9 Sector Priority	Addressing climate change, renewable energy, environmental sustainability and food security

II. Objective and Justification

The general objective of this TC is to provide technical support to the National Government of Paraguay for the design and implementation of priority actions to upgrade their National Early Warning System (EWS).

Background. The country's vulnerability to climate-hazard events (floods, storms and droughts) is significant. From 1980 to 2015, the country has experienced more than 1,600 climate-related disasters that affected more than 1.1 million of citizens in total (DesInventar, 2016). According to the Bank's recent disaster risk profile study for Paraguay (TC RG-T2416), it is estimated that more than US\$ 4,000 million of the country's assets and economic activities could be affected in the case a flood event with a 100 year return period.

In 2013, the country approved the National Disaster Risk Management and Reduction Policy that promotes to incorporate disaster risk reduction in different levels of government, institutions and civil society, private entity and community activities. This Policy highlights, among others, the need to upgrade the national early warning system (EWS) which will guarantee universal design and accessibility to all citizens.

Justification. Several important challenges remain to accomplish an efficient national EWS operation. These include the need for (i) installation of equipment necessary for EWS covering the entire country, including weather radars; (ii) technical capacity of national institutions for real time hazard analysis and accurate information dissemination to citizens; and (iii) community sensitization to receive alert information correctly and use it efficiently for their social and economic resilience.

In order to address these needs, the National Emergency Secretariat (La Secretaría de Emergencia Nacional: SEN), a new institution established in 2006 as a disaster risk reduction authority, requested technical assistance from the Bank to strengthen national capacity for EWS through (i) the design of the national EWS design of the national EWS including additional weather radars and ground weather monitoring stations; (ii) pilot implementation for community sensitization for proactive disaster risk reduction; and (iii) institutional capacity building. These activities are pertinent from a technical point of view because some member countries of the Bank, including Japan (that have recently established a new 3-D real time multi-layered weather radars network), have experience in upgrading and improved use of national EWS to monitor climate hazards including recent additional hazardous risks due to climate change. These experiences should be useful for addressing the country's needs.

III. Description of activities and outputs

Expected outputs of this TC is strengthening the National Government of Paraguay for upgrading the National Early Warning System (EWS). This TC will have three components to: (i) provide technical support in designing National EWS; (ii) provide technical support in implementing community sensitization for hazardous events prevention; and (iii) provide technical support in archiving better communication and coordination among national/local entities.

Outcomes

Name: Overall outcome of this TC is Institutional Capacity Strengthening, in terms of establishing the National Early Warning System (EWS) operational skills that guarantee universal access to all citizens of the country.

Components

Name: Design of National Early Warning System.

Description: The final product of this component will be a design of the National EWS that comprises all kinds of equipment necessary for climate hazard observation. The activities include:

- (i) technical knowledge enhancement for the national government: consulting services for empirical review from other countries related to positive impacts of upgrading EWS;
- (ii) consulting services for cost benefit analysis, simulating the allocation of the equipment, its types/specs, cost and benefits. This technical input will be necessary for achieving a national consensus for upgrading the national EWS; and
- (iii) training for the staff of SEN and other relevant national institutions to develop the design of National EWS.

Name: Pilot Implementation for community capacity building.

Description: In addition to the previous Component that will benefit the National Government (as a EWS operator), this component will provide capacity building for communities as EWS information receivers. The SEN, with support from the consulting firm, will:

- (i) develop a national action plan for improving community awareness and effective national/local government - communities communication through National EWS;
- (ii) conduct pilot activities in selected communities that are vulnerable to natural hazards. The activities will include the development of community emergency plan and its evacuation drill aiming to increase community capacity to prepare for hazardous events.

Name: Institutional capacity building

Description: This component will improve the ability of coordination and communication among national/local entities. The principal beneficiary of this component will be SEN and other national/local public entities. This output will be achieved through:

- (i) organization of national workshops; and
- (ii) publication of technical products.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Design of National Early Warning System.	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 126,000.00
Pilot Implementation for community capacity building.	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 93,000.00
Institutional capacity building	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 33,000.00

V. Executing agency and execution structure

The IDB will be the executing agency of this TC. The RND division will be responsible for planning, organizing and implementing the TC activities that will be executed in close coordination with SEN that is the country's public institution responsible for disaster risk reduction.

As requested by the beneficiaries, and with the objective of expediting execution, this TC will be administered by the Bank, which has extensive experience in recruitment and supervision of the technical activities related to disaster risk reduction.

VI. Project Risks and issues

The coordination among the Bank, SEN and other institutions necessary for EWS operation (includes DMH) may present a risk to execution delay of the TC. This risk will be mitigated through the establishment of a coordination mechanism during the TC execution, including periodic meetings and frequent dialogues among the Bank, SEN and other relevant national/local institutions.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

The ESG classification for this operation is [C]