

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	PERU/CAN - Andean Group
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening of the National Early Warning System for disaster and health risk reduction in Peru
▪ TC Number:	PE-T1453
▪ Team Leader/Members:	HORI, TSUNEKI (CSD/RND) Team Leader; GARCIA NEGRO, ALVARO (CSD/RND) Alternate Team Leader; SORIO, RITA ELIZABETH (SCL/SPH); ENCARNACION ENCARNACION, YONAIIDA M. (CID/CDR)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	12 May 2020
▪ Beneficiary:	Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (INDECI)
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$400,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/RND - Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CAN/CPE - Country Office Peru
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Institutional capacity and rule of law

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The general objective of this TC is, extracting lessons from the current COVID-19 outbreaks, to provide technical support to the national government of Peru to strengthen the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) in order to achieve a resilient and safe society against both natural hazards and diseases health crisis. The specific objective of this TC is to support the strengthening of the National Early Warning System.
- 2.2 Historically, Peru has been affected by frequent disasters as a result of its high susceptibility to multiple hazards and its socioeconomic vulnerability. From 1980 to 2019, the country was affected by 149 large-scale disasters (EM-DAT, 2020), of which 35 (or 23%) were geological origin (earthquakes and volcanic activities) and the remaining 114 events (or 77%) were hydro-meteorological, climatic and biological origin (floods, landslides due to intense rains, heat waves and viral diseases). In total, these disasters affected around 15 million Peruvians, caused more than 18,000 deaths and US\$5.5 billion of direct losses.
- 2.3 Currently, the COVID-19 pandemic was reported to have intensively spread to Peru. To date (as May 17, 2020), more than 92,000 persons are confirmed COVID19 cases in Peru (INDECI). As May 13, the country is in the 13th worldwide in number of infected persons due to the COVID19. The country broke the Latin-American countries' record of its new cases in a day (May 13) with 4,247 cases (<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-52667117>). The districts with the

highest number of COVID-19 cases are: San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima and San Martin de Porres (INDECI). Another epidemic that is currently affecting the country is Dengue - more than 21,000 cases have been reported with 33 deaths in 2020 alone.

- 2.4 Current progress. In response to the magnitudes of disaster risk, the country has been promoting the adoption of public policies in the area of Disaster Risk Management (DRM), as a consequence of which, (i) Law 29664 (Law creating the National System of Disaster Risk Management - SINAGERD) of 2011, and, (ii) the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management of 2012. The National DRM Plan 2014 - 2021 (PLANAGERD) has been approved, which is aligned with the current Sendai Framework 2015-2030 for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by the UN world conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in 2015, with the participation of 187 countries including the Peru. One of the medium-term strategic objectives of PLANAGERD is to improve capacity to respond to emergencies and disasters through the strengthening and implementing of early warning systems (EWS).
- 2.5 Within the framework of PLANAGERD, the National Early Warning Network (RNAT) was established by Ministerial Resolution in 2015 (R.M No. 172-2015-PCM3), in order to have guidelines for its formations and operations. The Technical Coordination Committee of the RNAT was also created in 2015, which is made up of representatives of 15 national institutions. The National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI) is responsible to follow up and monitor the performance of public policy related to the RNAT.
- 2.6 The National EWS still faces challenges in its implementation for achieving a resilient and safe society against both natural hazards and diseases/health crisis. In general, EWS can enhance responses to epidemics or global pandemics such as COVID-19, and in this regard, Peru would need to integrate knowledge and science-data provision in understanding systematically both disaster and health-related emergency risks (and the consequences between two, e.g., communities are more vulnerable to natural hazards under health crisis, and vice-versa), as well as to enhance the disaster risk management governance to manage seamlessly both natural hazards and health crisis. For example, the integrated emergency response center (“Peru 911”) is in the process of being created and planned to be operated from 2021, will provide an integrated first-response service to emergencies in the Metropolitan Lima and Callao areas, with the aim of providing a faster and more efficient emergency and ambulance response. However, this new center would require an additional initiative to integrate multiple natural hazards nationwide, as well as to integrate health and epidemiological emergency aspects based on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 crisis.
- 2.7 Reliable EWS operation will make several benefits including: high efficiency in reducing the number of people affected by disasters and diseases/health crisis, speeding up the process of resiliency (or normalization of socioeconomic activities) in the short term (Taubenbock, 2009), and the protection of the most vulnerable groups (women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, older adults and children who generally have limited access to information in emergency situations), allowing them a timely response (UNISDR, 2006).
- 2.8 In recent years, the Bank has supported the establishment and strengthening of EWSs through loan projects in Ecuador (EC-L1221), Paraguay (PR-L1155) and Haiti (HA-L1041). These experiences extracted good practices and lessons learned that can be used for strengthening of the National EWS of Peru in the context of both disaster and health-related emergency. Additionally, there are some Bank member countries, including Japan, that have useful experiences for Peru on national EWS under COVID19, including the updated emergency operation plan (e.g., tropical storms

and floods) at the local level under the COVID-19 emergency (example: <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/05/03/>).

- 2.9 Alignment to the Bank Strategy. This TC is aligned with the priority actions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, signed by Peru. Additionally, this TC is consistent with the Bank's Disaster Risk Management Policy (OP-704), by supporting institutional strengthening of Peru in reducing disaster and health emergency risks. Finally, this TC is consistent with the Update of the Institutional Strategy (GN-2933-5) by aligning itself with the cross-cutting theme of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Support the development of technical capabilities of the National EWS.** This component seeks to identify gaps in the regulatory, institutional framework, technical issues, and local and community organizations to improve the performance of the National EWS to manage both natural hazards and Health crisis. The expected products of this component include: (i) diagnoses and recommendations to achieve better performance of the Peruvian National EWS; and (ii) Exchange and transfer of international knowledge and good practices, through workshops in the country.
- 3.2 **Component II: Support the development of master plan to strengthen the National EWS.** Based on the contributions of Component 1, this component will develop: (i) the medium and long-term master plan (from 2020 - 2030) to enhance and improve the National EWS; (ii) a proposal for a public investment project to strengthen the National EWS that includes, among others, an ex-ante economic analysis; and (iii) sector dialogues with the central and regional governments.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Total Funding
Support the development of technical capabilities of the National EWS	US\$300,000.00	US\$300,000.00
Support the development of master plan to strengthen the National EWS	US\$100,000.00	US\$100,000.00
Total	US\$400,000.00	US\$400,000.00

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 In accordance with the request of the Government of Peru, the executing agency for the TC will be the IDB, through the CSD/RND Division in close coordination with the Health Sector Division (SPH). The main national counterpart will be INDECI. INDECI will coordinate with other agencies of the EWS Technical Committee necessary for the project activities.
- 5.2 Given the nature of this TC in terms of the multiple public institutions involved, multi-sectorial execution approach required and high level of technical expertise is required to accomplish the objectives of this TC, the Government of Peru has requested the Bank to be the Executing Agency for this technical cooperation. The Peru Country Office will execute the TC due to the complex inter-institutional coordination required at country level (public sector and all other key stakeholders), within Bank's units (RND and SPH), and will be responsible for the procurement of the consulting services. This arrangement enables the Bank to access the highly specialized expertise in disaster risk management, citizen security, health crisis management, which are critical to the achievement of intended outcomes.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 Inter-institutional coordination, not only at the national level but also between the national and local levels, is a key factor for TC to have a positive impact. At the same time, this factor may present a potential risk of generating a delay in its execution. This risk will be mitigated using the sector dialogue mechanism established between the IDB and INDECI.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".