Early Warning System

IADB-PE-T1453

Strengthening of the National Early Warning System for disaster and health risk reduction in Peru

Quick Facts

Countries	Peru
Financial Institutions	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
Status	Approved
Bank Risk Rating	U
Borrower	Government of Peru
Sectors	Education and Health, Humanitarian Response, Infrastructure, Technical Cooperation
Investment Amount (USD)	$ 0.40 million

Project Description

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

Investment Description

- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

The "Investment Type" was not available at the moment of the snapshot.

Contact Information

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Bank Documents

- TC Abstract PE-T1453   [Original Source]