

Workshop on National Platforms 23 - 29 August 2008, Davos Switzerland

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION NATIONAL COORDINATING MECHANISMS IN PERU

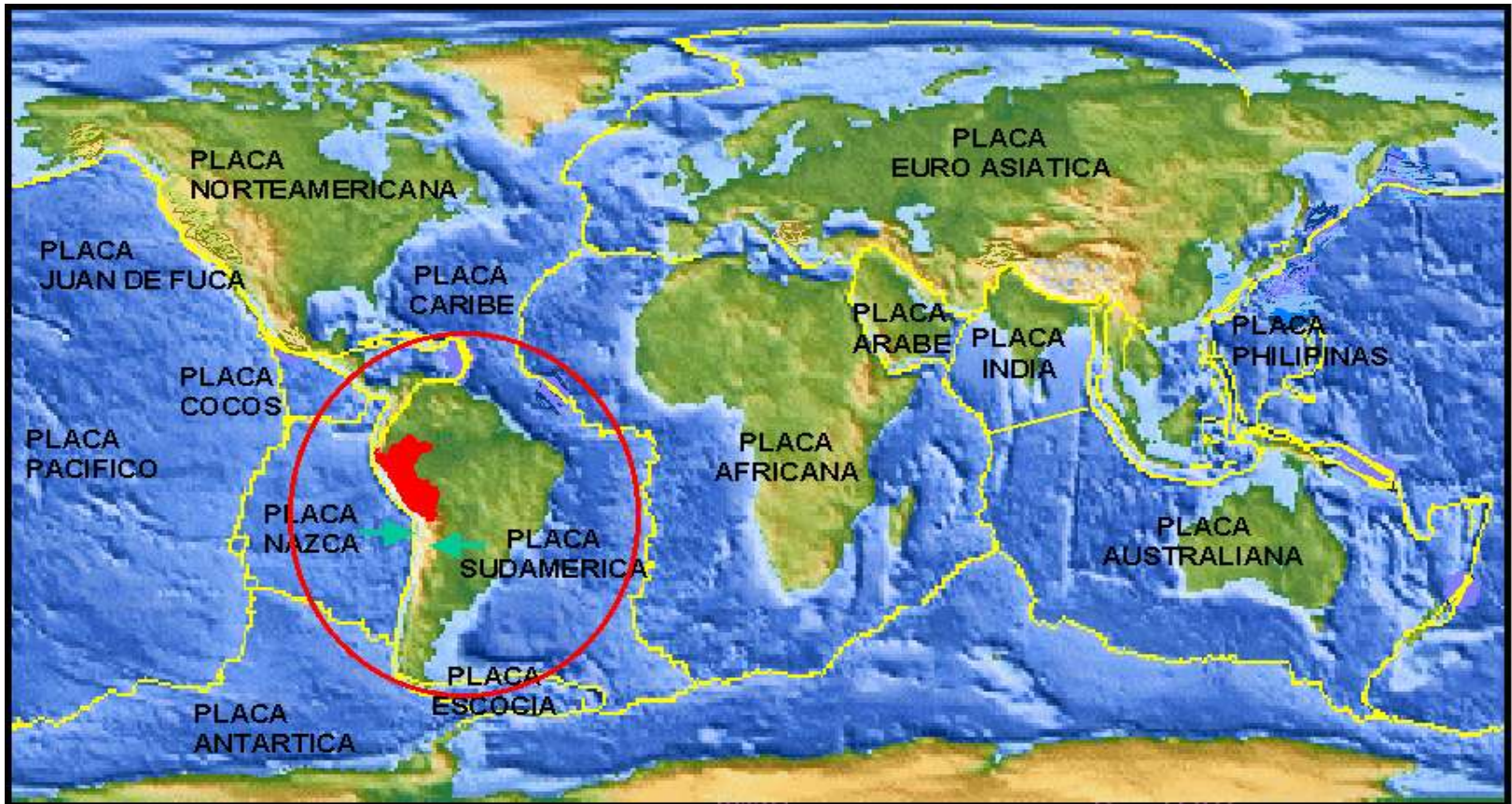
**Mayor General (Ret) Peruvian Army, LUIS F. PALOMINO RODRÍGUEZ
Head of National Institute Civil Defense**





GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF PERU

Peru is located in the “Pacific ring of fire”



Peru is permanently exposed to natural and man-made disasters



POPULATION



Geography characteristics

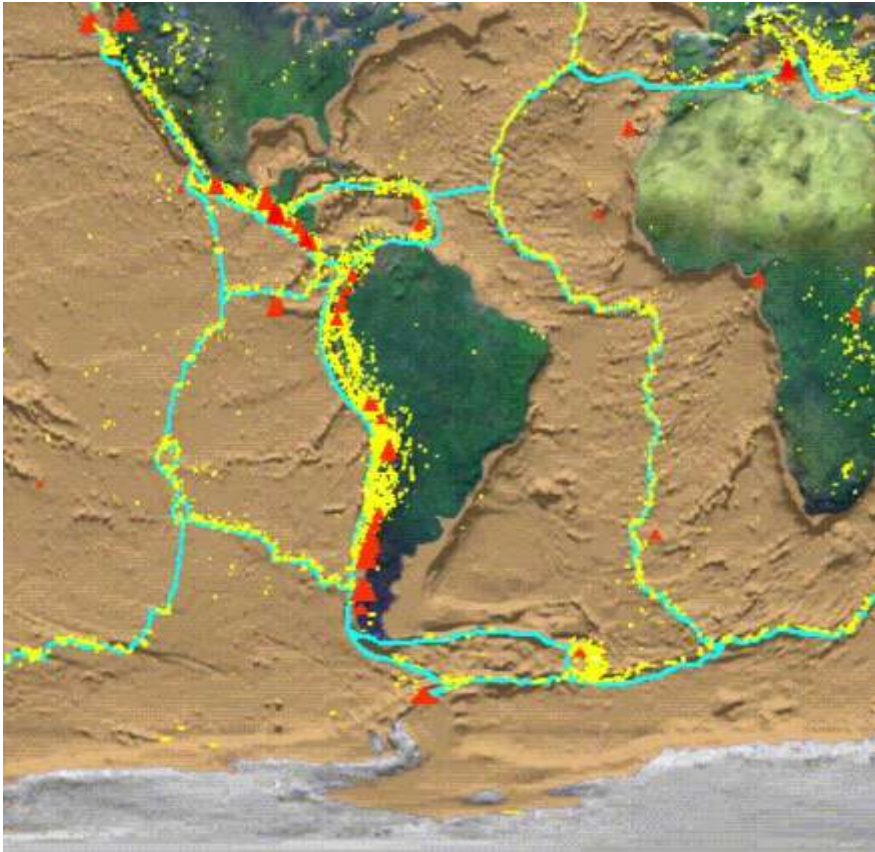
Natural Regions in PERU	Territory 1'285,215 Km ²	Population (*) 27'219,264p
Coast	12%	53.6% Lima city is 32%
Mountain	30%	37.1%
Jungle	58%	9.3%

Source: Compendio Estadístico 2005
INIE, PERU



FENOMENOLOGY

Hazard



Pacific ring of fire /	Earthquake High / (vulcano activity / Tsunami)
Tropical zone /	Climatic change / (El Niño Fenomenon /, floods / low temperature / droughts)
Andes' Mountain /	Geological events / (deslizamientos, aludes, Avalanche)



ANCASH EARTHQUAKE



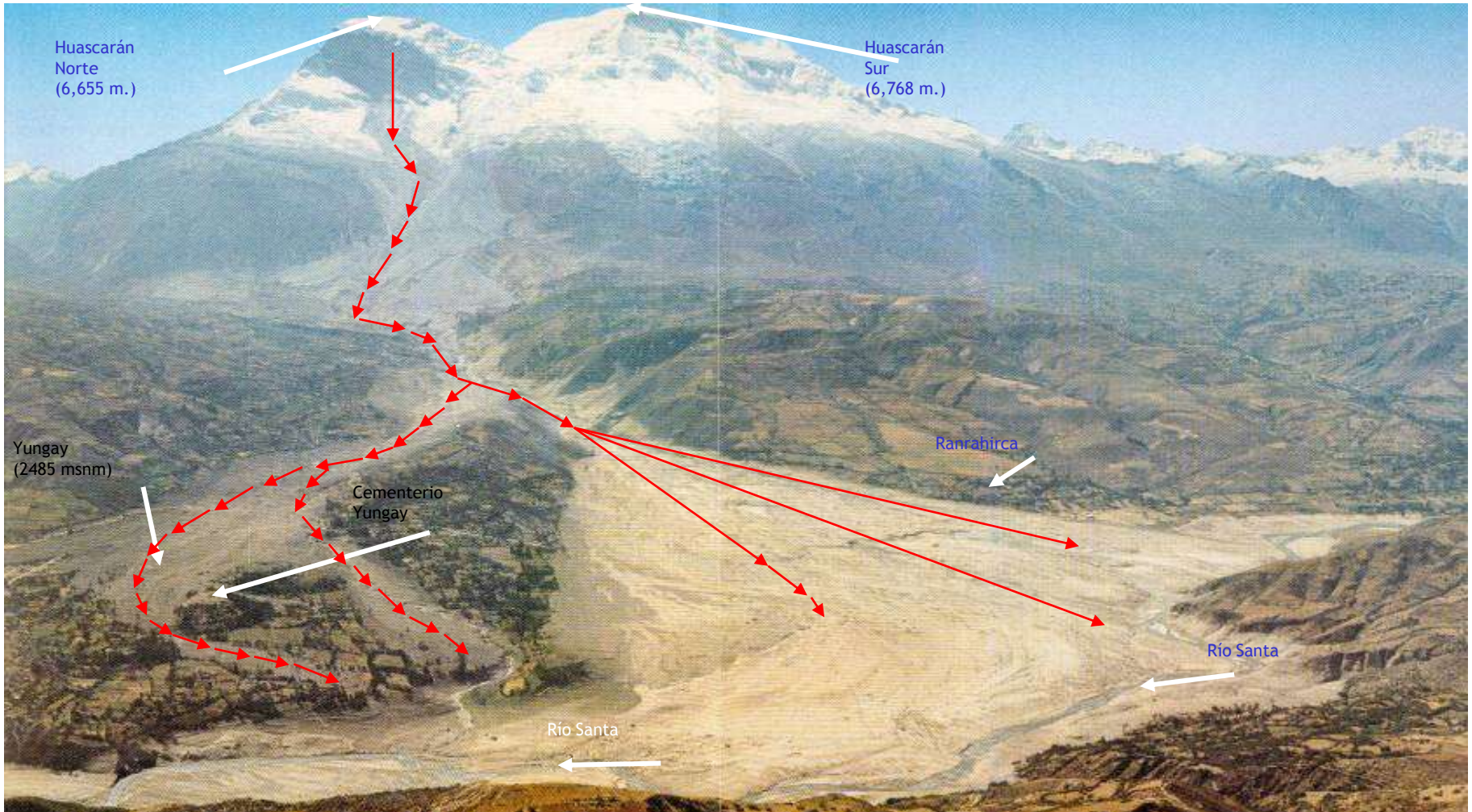
- Located 50 km to the west of CHIMBOTE at depth of 64 km :
 - Magnitude 7.8 Richter
 - VI a VIII Mercalli degree
- Secondary effect “alud over YUNGAY”:
 - 67,000 victims
 - 150,000 people harmed
 - 800,000 people without home
 - 2'000,000 people affected
 - 95% of houses destroyed
 - US \$ 500 millions loss

31 MAY 1970



ALUD OVER YUNGAY AND RANRAHIRCA

Two cities disappear from landscape





CONTEXT OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) IN PERU

- **The Civil Defense System exists in Peru since 1972.**
- **The National Institute of Civil Defense is the national coordinating mechanism for DRR.**
- **Concepts and approaches are in evolution**
- **Strengthening of organizational structure**
- **National Politics**
- **National Plan for Prevention and Response to Disasters**
- **Strategic Agenda**
- **INDECI is the focal point for HFA**
- **Peru is pilot country for Monitoring System of HFA**
- **Harmonizing of Andean Strategy - HFA**

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DRR

- ❖ **The National System for Civil Defence (SINADECI) was created in 1972. It is the national coordination mechanism of DRR; and the Civil Defence Institute, is the entity responsible for national DRR coordination.**
- ❖ **It has a National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Response.**
- ❖ **A territorial structure based on local governments, ensures the participation of decentralised organisations.**
- ❖ **Participation of public and private institutions, and the population as an integrated network is a key element for ensuring a participatory approach, based on a distribution of responsibilities.**



Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil - INDECI

NATIONAL PLAN FOR DISASTER PREVENTION AND RESPONSE



Since 2004

Main strategic instrument for national disaster prevention and response

STRATEGIES

1. Risk Analysis and monitoring
2. Promotion of risk reduction activities
3. Incorporation of prevention into development planning
4. Institutional development
5. Local communities participation
6. Strengthening of disaster response capacities.



DRR IN SECTORAL POLICIES

Sectors as part of the system have DRR responsibility based on planning.

Main sectors have specific plans:

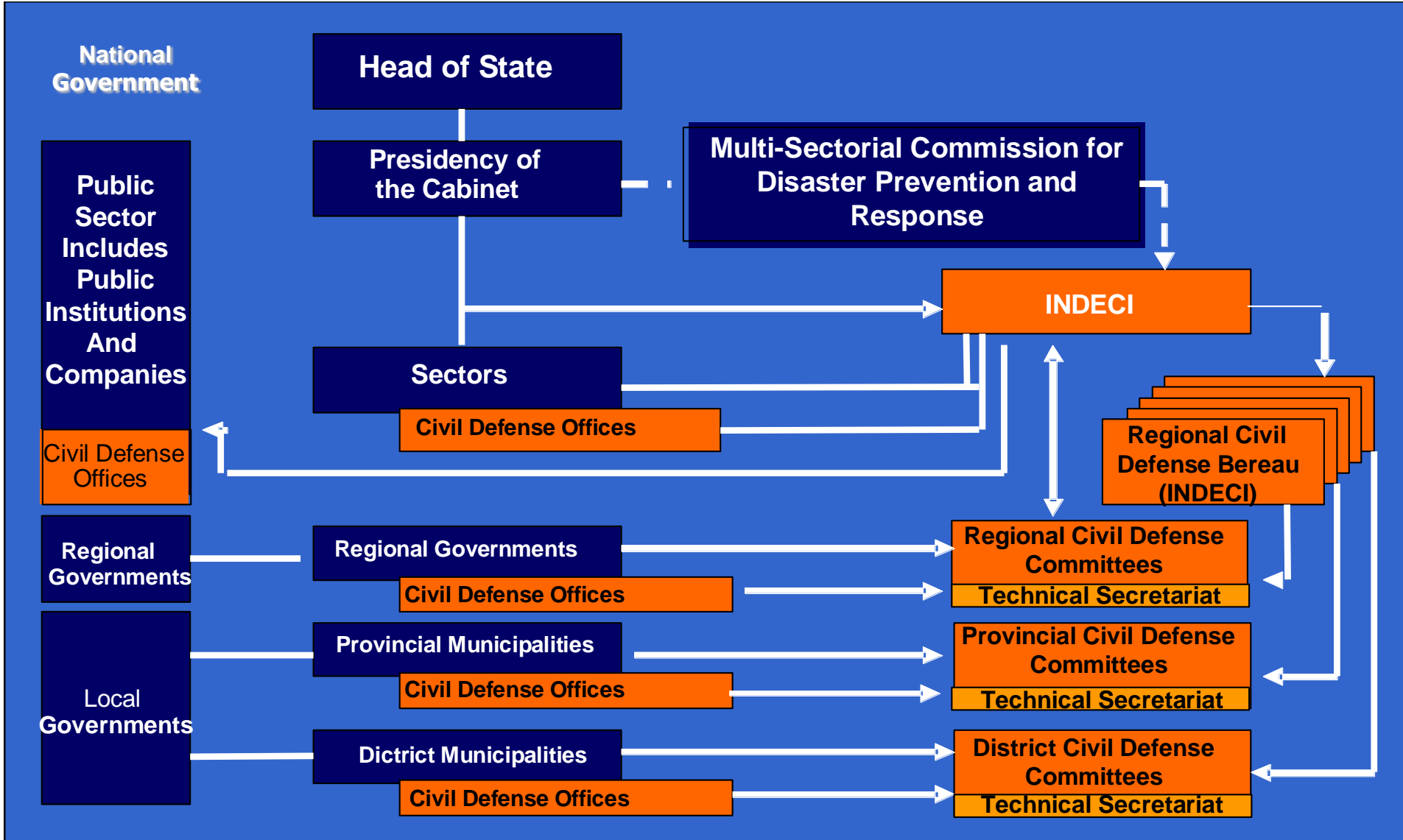
- **Energy and Mining**
- **Economy and Finance**
- **External Trade and Tourism**
- **Education**
- **Transport and Communication**
- **Housing**
- **Production**
- **Health**

The National Strategy on Climate Change considers risk management as a policy (source: Environment National Council)



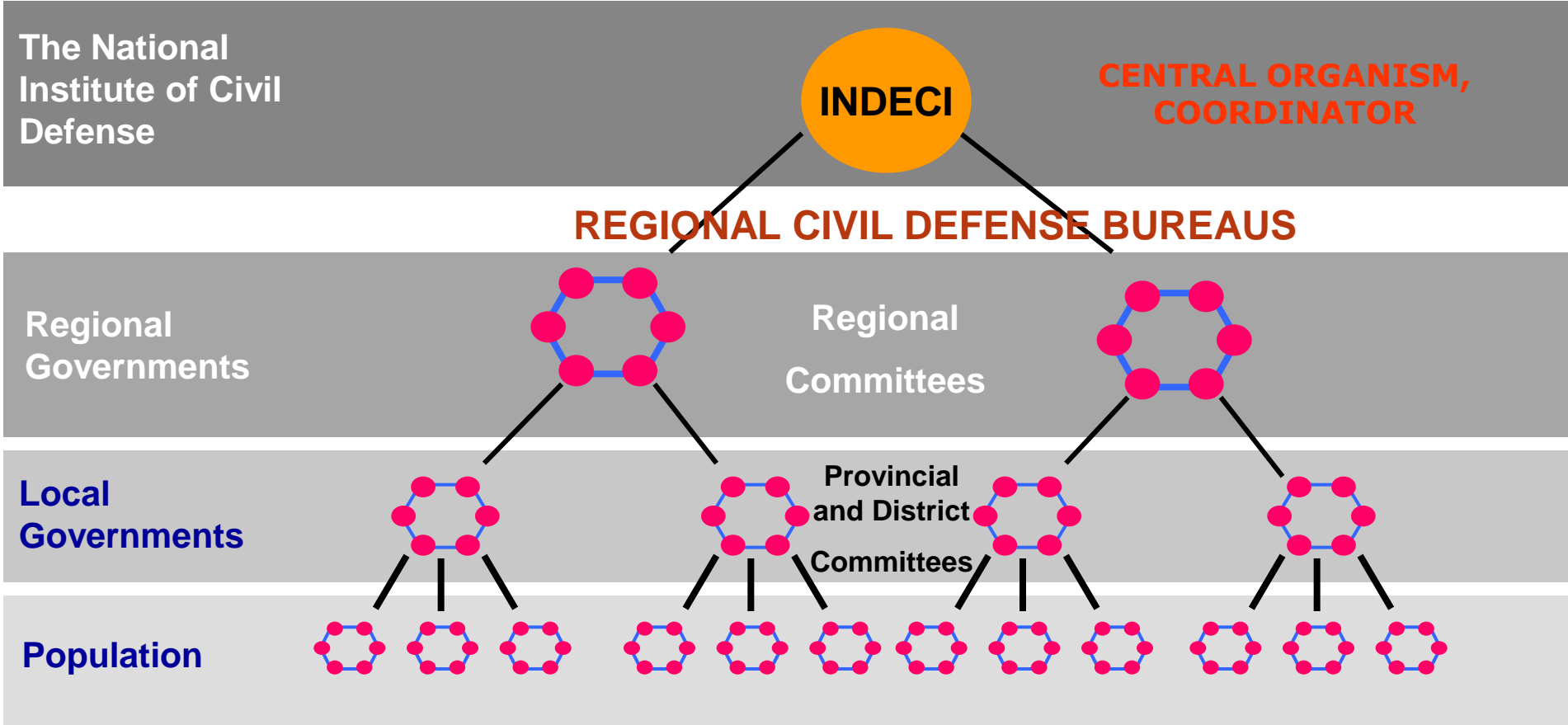
INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS IN NORMAL TIMES

SINADECI





NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEM



The system is based on a scheme of delegation territorial responsibilities. All agencies should carry out tasks Prevention and Response within their jurisdiction, through its functional units.



NATIONAL **PREVENTIVE** DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MECHANISMS

- **Each political authority, at each level, have the responsibility to elaborate a DRR-Plan and incorporate it into Development Plan in order to finance activities. This procedure has been implemented progressively in the last four years and it's application is still insufficient.**



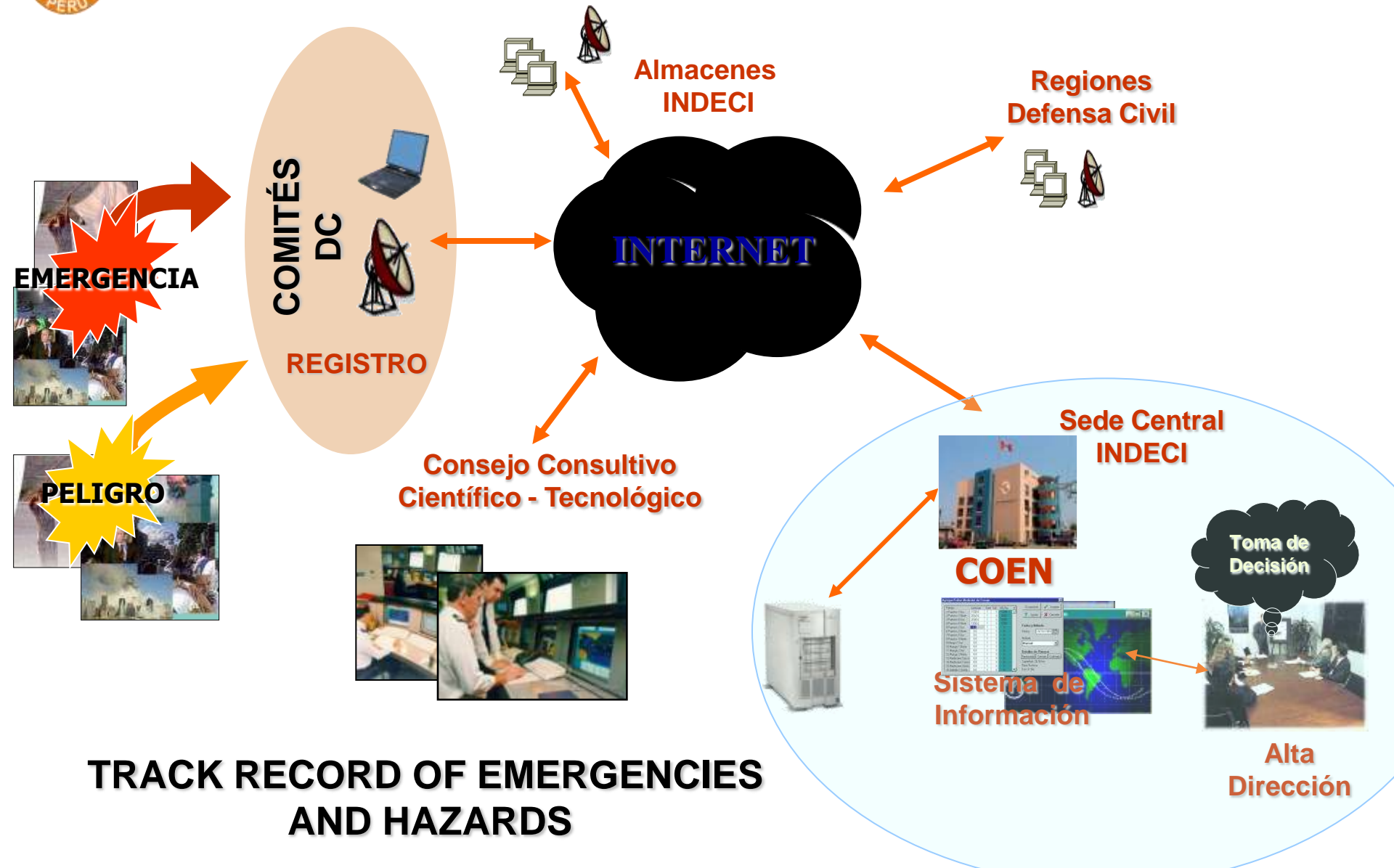
NATIONAL **CRISIS MANAGEMENT** MECHANISMS

- ✪ At operation-level there are Emergency Operations Centers (COE)
- ✪ For crisis or disaster management exists a Civil Defence Committee with five commissions: operations, logistics, health, law and order, and communications. Furthermore there are two advisory commissions: Planning and Science & Technology.
- ✪ For crisis or emergency management a Civil Defence Committee is installed permanently in the COE, financed with the current budget of participant institutions.



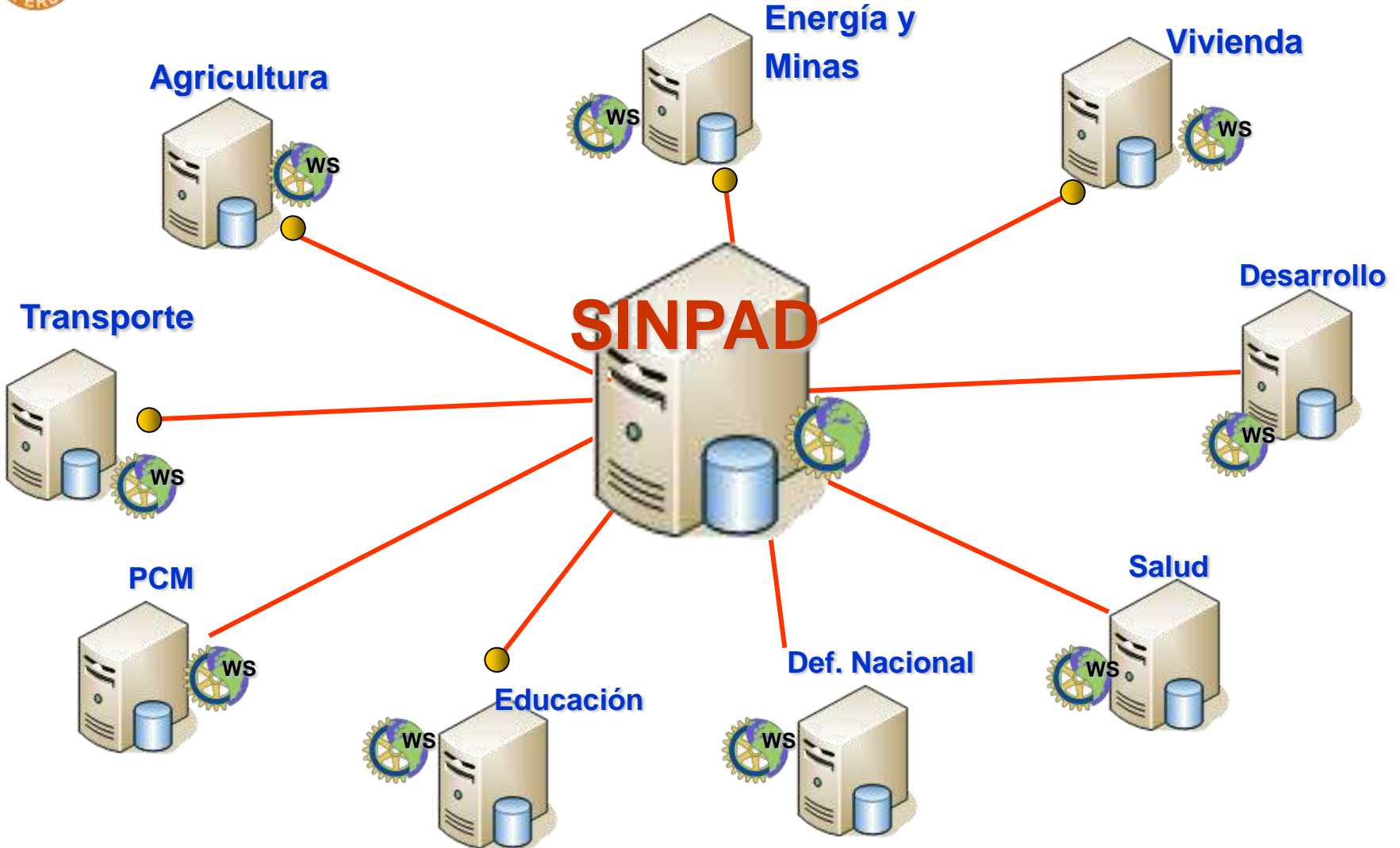


NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IN DISASTER





NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IN DISASTER



WS : WEB SERVICE



DRR INSTITUTIONAL RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- ❖ **National Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response integrates climatic hazards as part of the natural hazards (Strategy 3, Program 3 Sub program 4 on DRR articulation in environmental policies and programs and elaboration of Climate Change Adaptation Plans incorporating DRR.**
- ❖ **A process was initiated to articulate activities between the Civil Defense Institute and the institution responsible for Climate Change issues (in the new Ministry of the Environment), which is part of the National Civil Defense System.**



REGIONAL COORDINATION IN DRR AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Peru is deeply committed with regional integration processes.

- ✦ **Since 2002 it is part of the Andean sub-regional mechanism for Prevention and Response in Disasters, called CAPRADE that promotes a DRR Andean Strategy.**
- ✦ **Since 2004 participants carried out a Project to support Disaster Risk Prevention (PREDECAN) in countries of the CAN.**

At other levels:

- ✦ **Peru leads General Secretariat of Ibero-American Association of Governmental of Civil Defence and Civil Protection Entities.**
- ✦ **Peru is member of Task Force for Emergency Preparedness of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation – APEC, promoting a DRR-strategy in that region.**
- ✦ **Bilateral agreements: Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Rusia,**

Perú is permanently participating in South-South cooperation activities for exchange, and regional support.



ACTIVITIES + RESULTS

- ✦ **The National Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response is the national strategic action framework.**
- ✦ **Most Regions have similar plans, as well as part of Provinces and Districts.**
- ✦ **A coordination mechanism for El Niño monitoring exists (with INDECI's scientific advisory organisms).**
- ✦ **It has developed an Action Plan with institutions of international cooperation.**
- ✦ **A Business Support Group was created as part of SINADECI**
- ✦ **The participation in international forums has allowed a greater exchange of experience and knowledge, strengthening inter-institutional relations and cooperation.**



IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Strengths:

- **All public institutions, private and people of Peru are part of the National Civil Defense System.**
- **National Plan for Disaster Prevention and Response exists**
- **Continued update and modernization of its legal framework and organization.**
- **Growing involvement of private sector entities and cooperation in the activities of SINADECI**
- **Existence of civil society institutions with experience in DRR, which are executing projects and activities in that field.**
- **As part of the activities of CAPRADE, capacity building and strengthening of strategic lines of the HFA in Peru, with support by PREDECAN**



IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Weaknesses:

- ❖ **Need to strengthen the coordination and articulation between DRR actors.**
- ❖ **Need for greater involvement of development organisms**
- ❖ **There is a need for major coordination between scientific organisms and Civil Defence in order to decide on studies and research program.**
- ❖ **The organizational design should facilitate a wide participation and articulation with the development, environment, science and technology, climate change and civil society.**
- ❖ **It is needed to improve mechanisms for better civil society participation.**