



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2019/EPWG/DIA/002**

Agenda Item: 2

**Current Disasters in Peru vs Perspective on the  
Future Cooperative Strategies for Emergency  
Preparedness - Lessons Learned from El Nino  
Costero**

Submitted by: Peru



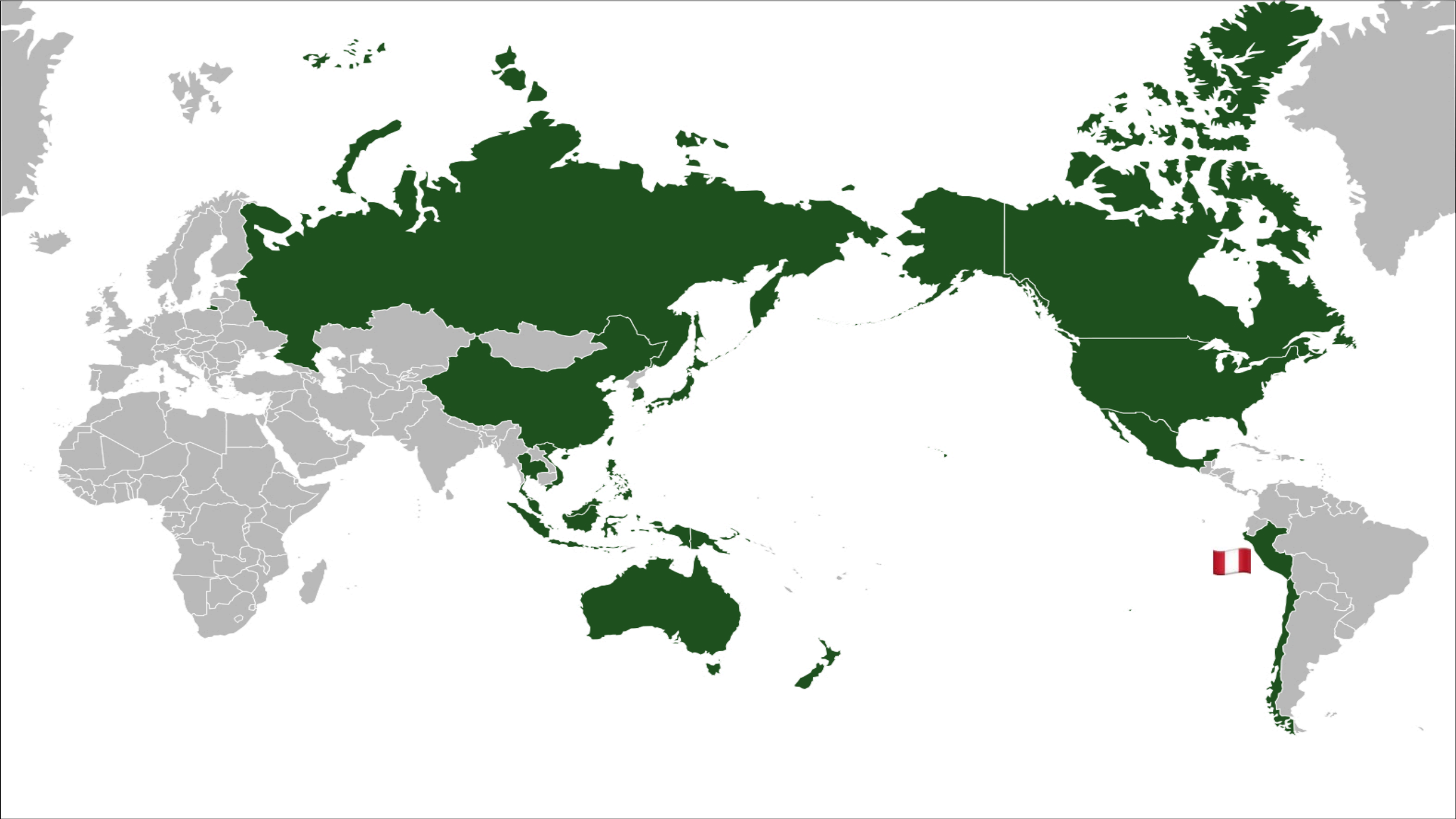
**APEC Resilience Week  
Taipei, Chinese Taipei  
30 September - 2 October 2019**



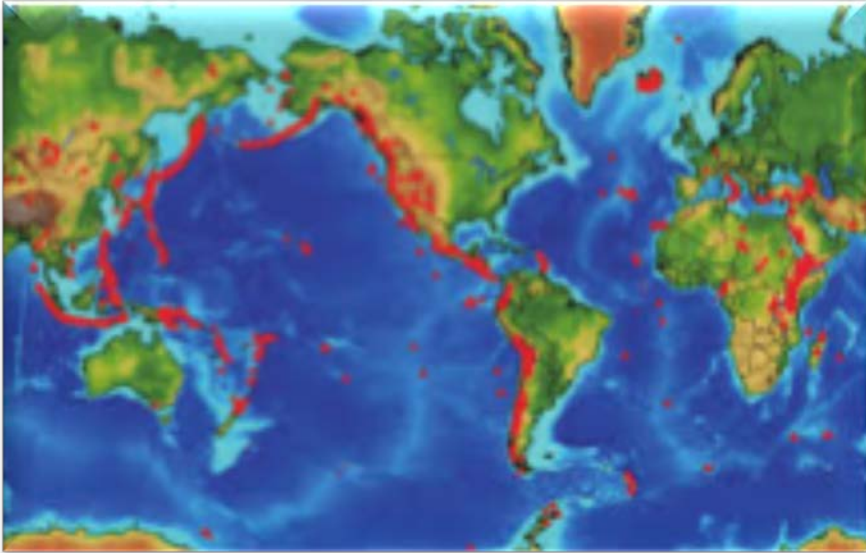
# LESSONS LEARNED FROM EL NIÑO COSTERO

APEC Resilience Week  
September 30, 2019



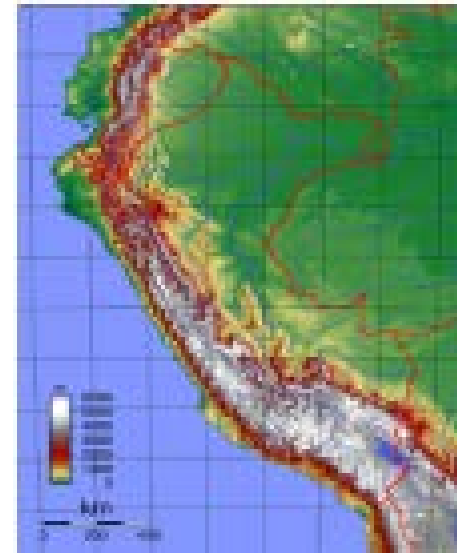


# RISKS FACTORS IN PERU



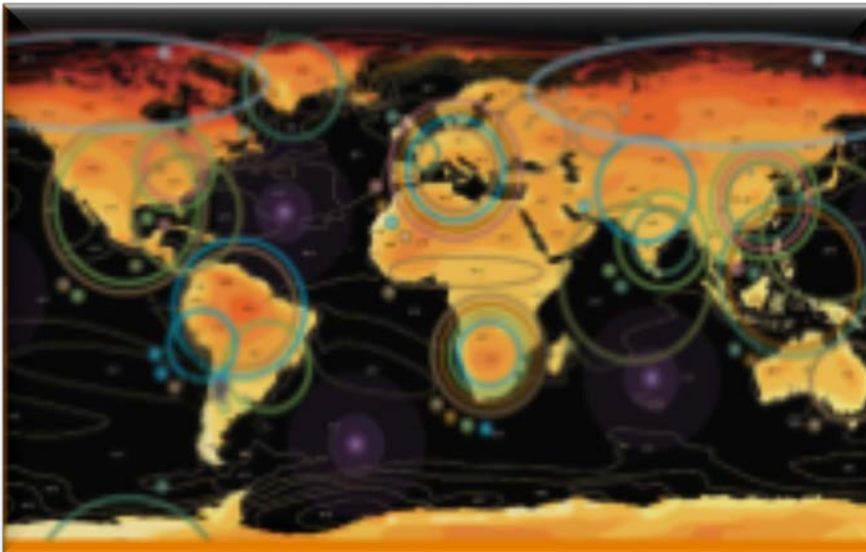
## Ring of Fire

**Earthquakes  
Volcanoes  
Tsunamis**



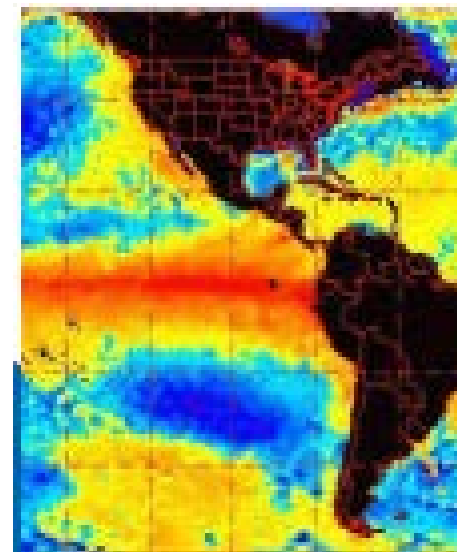
## Andes Mountain Range

**Geological  
phenomenon  
Avalanches  
Mass movements**



## Global Warming

**Shrinking glaciers  
Desertification  
Climate Change**



## Tropical and subtropical areas

**El Niño  
Phenomenon  
Flooding  
Cold spells  
Drought**



## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CIVIL DEFENSE- INDECI

INDECI provides technical advice to prepare for, respond to and rehabilitate from disasters, as well as technical assistance to local, provincial, regional and national level authorities during emergencies.



PERÚ

Ministerio de Defensa

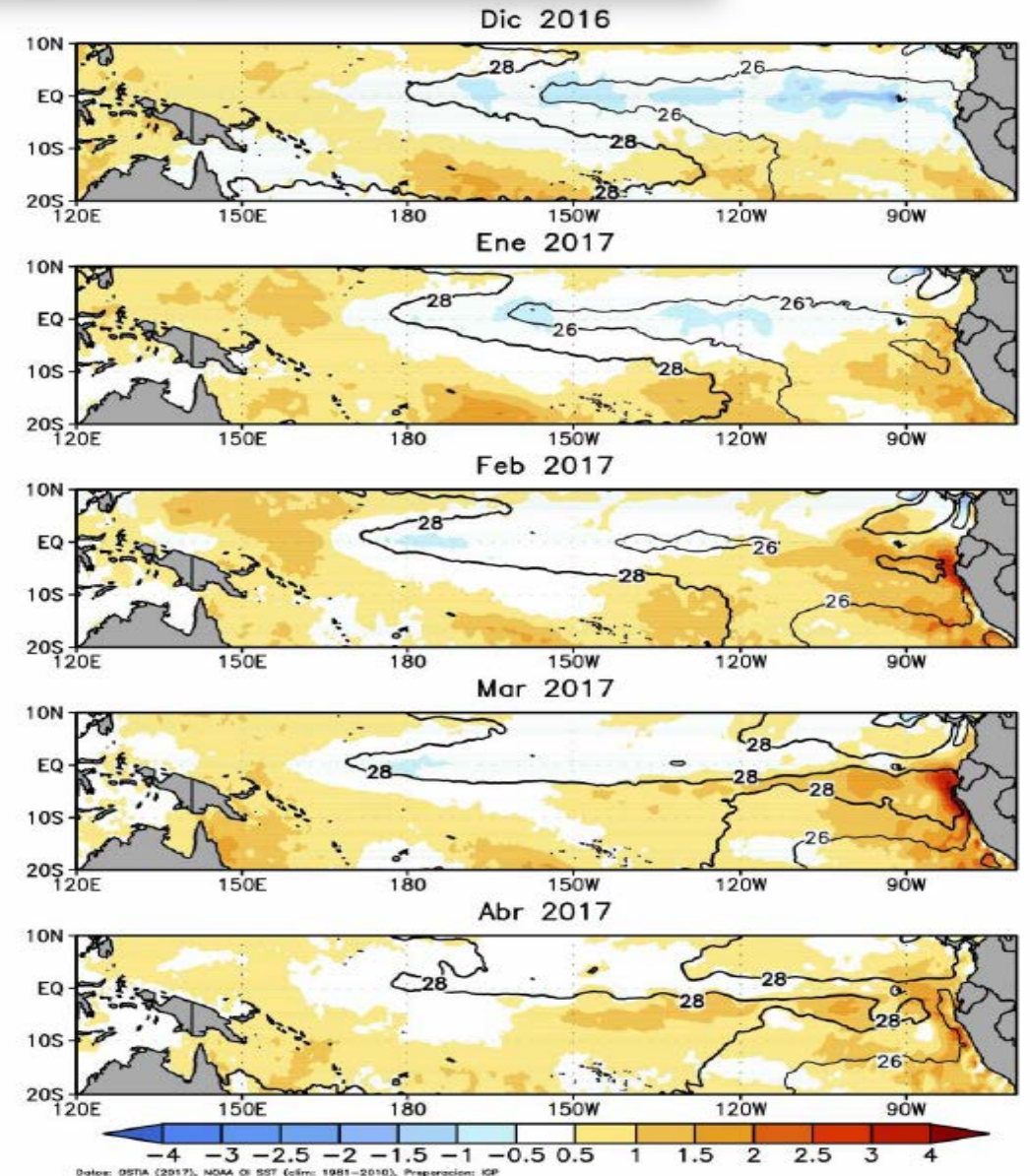


**INDECI**  
DEFENSA CIVIL, tarea de todos



# El Niño Costero (2017)

- In January 2017, trade winds suddenly weakened leading to an abrupt increase in ocean surface temperature, which reached over 26°C at various points on the north coast, while the Equatorial Pacific Central was still in the transition from La Niña to neutral.
- This activated the second band of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) off the coast of Peru
- This led to the occurrence of very heavy rains in the northern zone and western Andes, and to a positive feedback mechanism that kept southern trade winds weak and temperatures high until April.





## El Niño Costero (2017)

- 3rd most intense “El Niño Phenomenon” of the last 100 years in Peru.
- It affected 1.7 million people.
- More than 283,000 lost their homes.
- 15 Regions declared in emergency.





## Lessons Learned: Public Sector

- A National Emergency Operations Center and clear protocols for coordination, communication and operations, is essential to efficiently coordinate, make decisions and manage operations during major emergencies.
- The provision of extraordinary financial resources for projects that can be “fast tracked” directly helped subnational governments expedite the response.





## Lessons Learned: Public Sector

Social protection programs and mechanisms such as conditional cash transfers must be redesigned so that, during emergencies, they can serve the affected and affected population, strengthening humanitarian aid. This adaptation is underway in Peru.





## Lessons Learned: International Cooperation

- Given the importance of civil society, the private sector and international cooperation during emergencies, it is also necessary to establish precise communication and coordination protocols and procedures.
- Peru has a “National Humanitarian Network” that meets monthly and acts as the main coordination mechanism between the State, UN agencies, and international humanitarian organizations.







## Lessons Learned: Private Sector

During emergencies, citizens and private firms displayed a great deal of solidarity through donations. In order to have a single point of contact, INDECI associated with an NGO created by major trade groups that channels donations in an organized, timely and transparent manner.







## Lessons Learned: Private Sector

State owned warehouses of humanitarian goods are not enough to deal with major disasters. Therefore, Peru is establishing agreements with the private sector to enable the creation of "Virtual Warehouses", so that in the case of a major disaster, supermarket chains would save up to 50% of their stock (from a pre-determined catalogue of products), which would be purchased by the government to provide humanitarian aid.





Thank you