

EL NINO READY CITIES (ENRC)

First lessons about El Niño Costero, Peru (2017)

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EL NIÑO READY CITIES (ENRC)

- 1) **Identifying** and **understanding** the risk, vulnerabilities, past mistakes and lesson learned.
- 2) **Evaluation** with multidisciplinary methods as quantitative and qualitative analysis (e.g. Disaster Knowledge Matrix (DKM), and El Niño Ready Indicators (ENI)).
- 3) **Recommendations** with ramifications to develop both, preparedness and readiness.

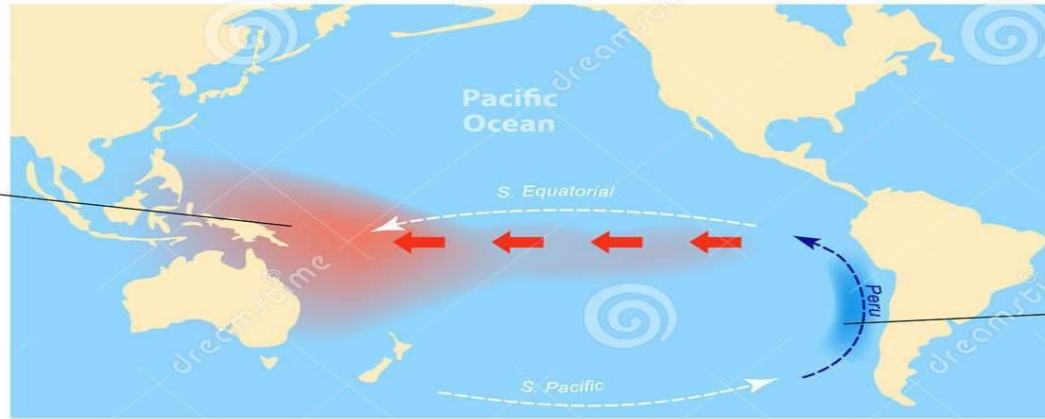
EL NINO READY CITIES

- To identify elements of risk to EN that may be **rapidly** mitigated.
- To develop a **multidisciplinary** approach in order to integrated potential solutions.
- To work at city level in order to find out **useful** interactions/channels between institutions and population.
- To produce qualitative analysis and indicators that help governments and civil society to **integrate readiness** in their development agendas.
- To strengthen the use of **useful meteorological** information in DRR.
- To develop a network of partners in cities in order to exchange information from **lessons learned** and good practices.

THE EL NIÑO PHENOMENON

NORMAL YEAR

Equatorial winds gather warm water pool toward the west.



Cold water along South American coast.

EL NIÑO YEAR

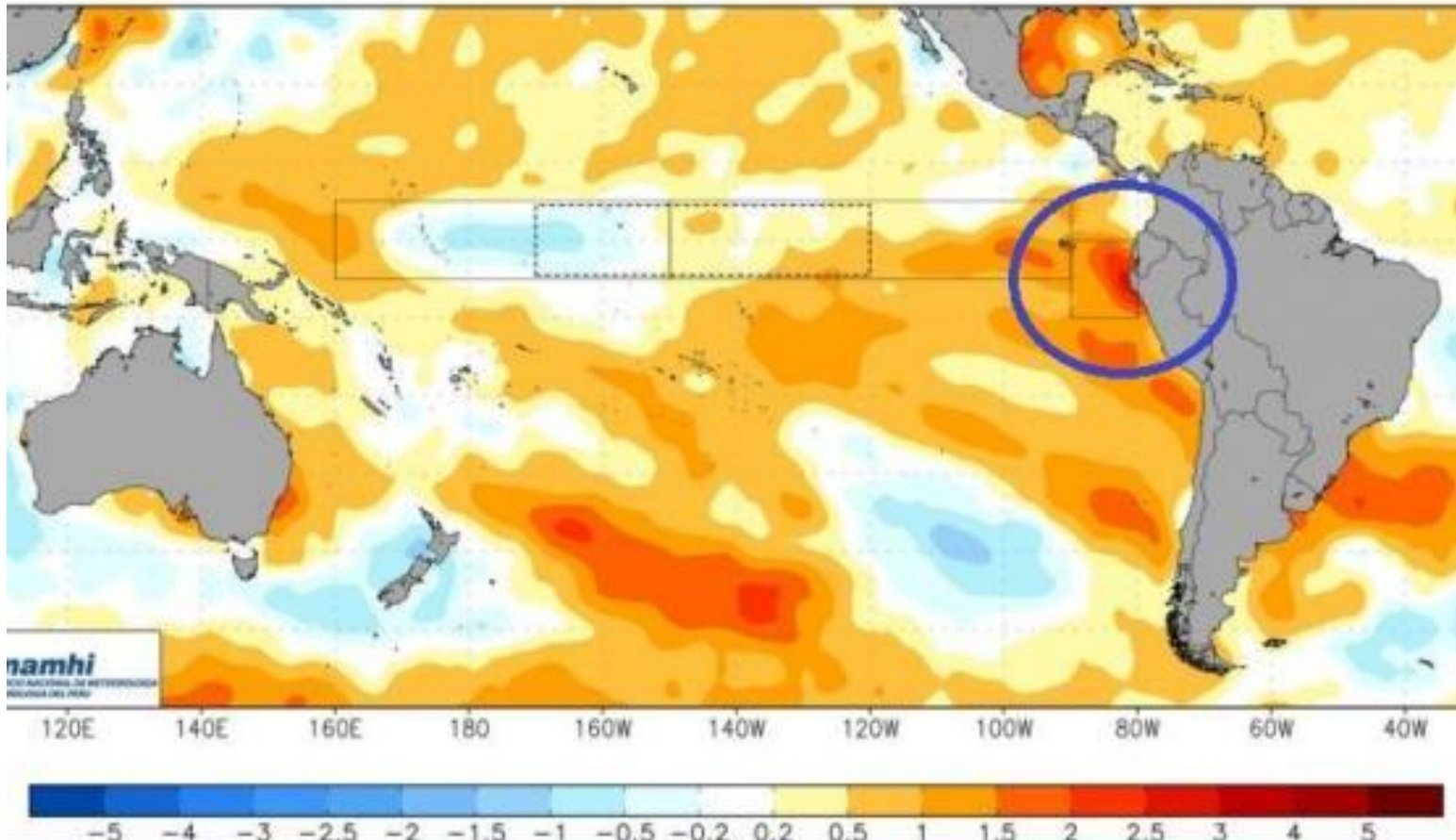
Easterly winds weaken. Warm water to move eastward.



Warmer winter

Heavy rains in Peru, March 2017

Reynolds - ANOMALIA DE LA TEMPERATURA SUPERFICIAL DEL MAR (°C) - CLIMATOLOGIA (1981 - 2010)
Febrero de 2017

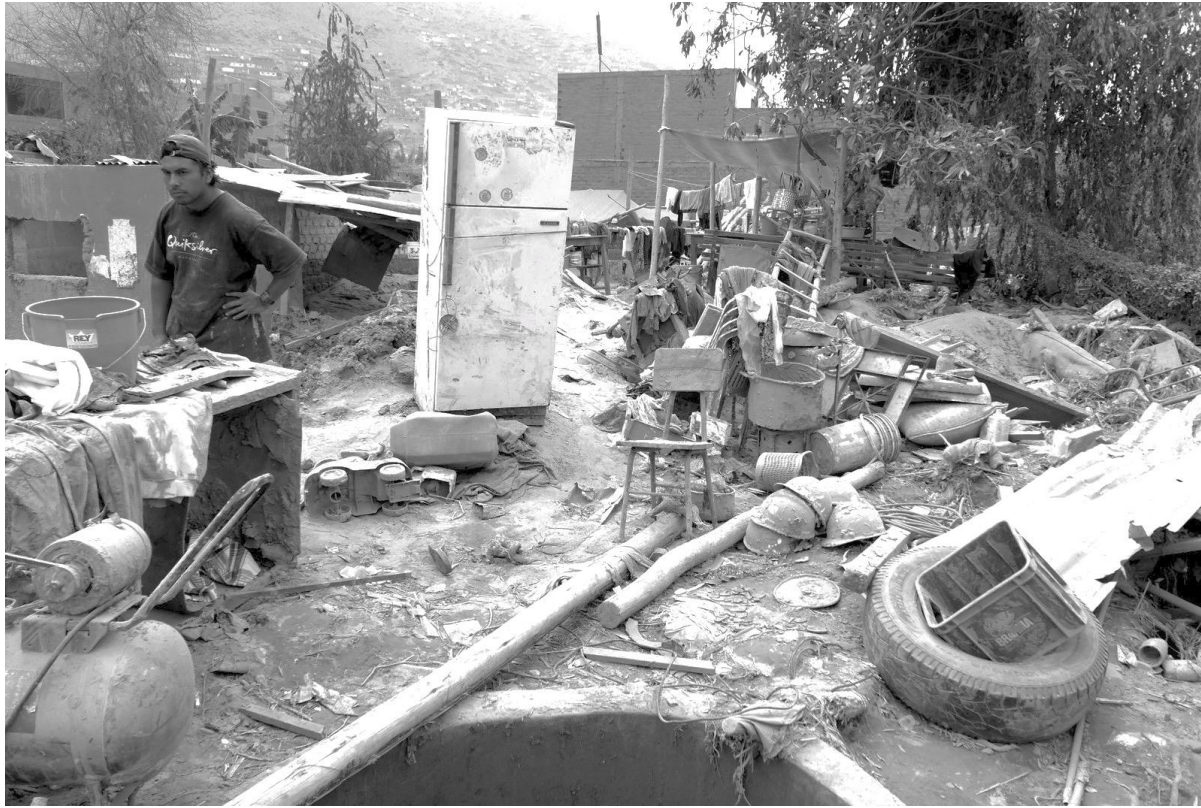


- The **extraordinary** rains of March 2017 have been attributed to “**El Niño Costero**”.
- The heavy rains have affected the Peruvian coastline, causing more than **100 casualties**, affecting **1 million people** and gravely damaging national **infrastructure**.
- **3 billion USD** in economic losses, over **3%** of GDP.

Lessons learned for recent Peru's disaster

- During the last of months of 2016 and the first months of 2017 anomalies were observed in the Northern Pacific Coast Peru. The debate around the abnormal conditions and the interpretations of involved sectors produce a **context of confusion**.
- The **lack of data** of Peruvian NHMS do not provide enough level of details of northern coast of Peru.
- Data from foreigner agencies as NOAA do not provide a context to take decisions; while NOAA did not declared El Niño year, national institutions **hesitate** to take precautionary actions.
- The interpretation of data from different institutions (public and private) produce a context **controversies** that does not provide a context for preventive decision making; before the first heavy rains and damages were registered, no relevant **preparedness** actions were implemented.

- Scientist warned about the potential development of El Niño Costero at the end of 2016 but public intuitions **hesitate** to take advise of these warnings.
- **The lack of continuity** of institutional platforms and mechanisms to discuss and to share the available data, plus the different approaches to define El Niño Costero (versus El Niño) from the agencies involved produce a context of **knowledge fragmentation**.
- The confrontations and invalidation of data from all involved (private and public) actors about the El Niño Costero stimulate a **misinformation** context.
- **Vulnerable populations** are settled in risk areas. The urbanization patterns in Lima Metropolitan Area follows the tendency of other Latin American Cities: **lack of land use planning** and political **bargaining**.
- The use hydrometeorological information for preparedness was **confusing; no EWS** was implemented or use.



Affected **people** for flashfloods in Lima Metropolitan Area, April 2017 .
Photos: Fernando Briones.

Obrigado

elninoreadynations.com

ccb-boulder.org

