

Quality of Care and Implementation Process of Disaster Risk Management by Local Government in the ii.ee. Public in a District Municipality of Lima – Peru 2023

Ana Noemí Zúñiga Esteban¹

Abstract

Our planet is experiencing catastrophic natural events caused mostly by global warming and climate change, Peru is a country that does not escape this reality because it is located in the area called the fire belt, therefore, prone to suffer damage caused by natural disasters in almost all of its territory.

To the east of Lima, the capital of Peru, the district of Lurigancho Chosica is located, one of the places where natural disasters such as Huaycos occur almost annually (water slides, mud destroying debris), which repeatedly cause havoc, generating economic, personal and material damages.

In this sense, the local government and the Mayor (President of the District's Civil Defense Committee) have an important task to fulfill to prevent and mitigate the damage that these natural disasters may cause,

One of its functions as such, is to implement and manage an adequate risk assessment and promotion of a preventive culture, for which it should start this work by incorporating risk management from schools and in this way transmit them to the whole society in a manner sustained, which is not evidenced in a concrete way, since when these natural phenomena occur they continue to cause damage at all levels.

Keywords: *Disaster Risk Management, catastrophic natural events, government.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, our planet has begun a clear decline due to global warming, which has had an impact on climate changes that have generated major natural disasters around the world and therefore also in Peru.

Knowing that our territory is located in the so-called Pacific Circle of Fire where 85% of the earthquakes presented worldwide are generated, in this sense we are exposed to earthquakes, volcanic activity and tsunamis, which can manifest themselves at any time.

In the same way, we are exposed to important climatic changes that generate floods, landslides, landslides, landslides, droughts, frosts, hailstorms and the well-known El Niño phenomenon, which cause great personal and economic damage to our compatriots, generally due to a lack of prevention and education in disaster prevention management.

¹ Universidad César Vallejo, anzuniga@ucvvirtual.edu.pe, ORCID: 0000-0001-5998-5519

Lima is recognized as one of the most vulnerable departments in our territory, since it is home to about 30 percent of the entire national population, with a dizzying urban increase, with informal infrastructure and in high-risk areas, such as hillsides, desert areas, on terrain without firmness that contributes to strengthening constructions. which places it in (Aróstegui et al., 2018).

One of the recurrent natural disasters in our country are the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, which are frequently the ones that cause rains and floods, since both are phenomena of great complexity (IDB, 2015).

In the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Lima, the district of Lurigancho Chosica is often one of the most affected areas, with significant losses in its population, property and real estate (Venkateswaran, 2017). Therefore, it is necessary to identify the perception that its inhabitants have in the face of the recurrent problem of floods and landslides, in order to determine the level of preparedness and contingency of citizens to face these natural disasters.

In metropolitan Lima we have been able to learn that due to the dimensions of the damages caused by the huaycos that occurred between 1983 and 2017, most of them occurred in the El Pedregal and Quirio streams. Leaving in its wake many deaths and victims, as well as material losses and blockade or interruption of the central highway, harming the transfer of basic necessities from the center of the country.

In March 2015, these landslides affected the district of Lurigancho Chosica on the right bank of the Rimac River, considerably affecting the population to the point that the Executive Branch declared a state of emergency in the district (COEN/INDECI, 2015).

At the beginning of 2017, a landslide occurred again in Chosica and Huarochirí as a result of the El Niño Costero phenomenon, which lasted until May 2017, where heavy rains caused large landslides, landslides, among other natural phenomena. As a result of these natural disasters, the lives and health of the population were greatly affected, as well as public and private infrastructure, which also suffered significant damage (INDECI, 2017).

Consequently, Chosica is continuously affected by mudslides and landslides as a result of inevitably cyclical natural events that it suffers every year, in the same way the streams adjacent to this place are made up of abundant loose material in their course and slopes, which are very easily removed with intense rainfall.

Likewise, the houses located in the bed of the ravines, a channel determined by nature so that the loose materials attracted by the huaycos slide, are often occupied by houses or other constructions that are seriously affected by the avalanche of mud and other loose materials, even causing human losses and innumerable material losses.

On March 1, 2021, Supreme Decree No. 038-2021-PCM "National Policy for Disaster Risk Management to 2050" was published in the Official Gazette El Peruano, where the priority objectives include: O.P.2.Improve the conditions of occupation and use considering the risk of disasters in the territory "L2.1. Strengthen the implementation of disaster risk management in the territorial planning and management of Regional and Local Governments, considering the context of climate change as appropriate" which leads us to consider that local governments are in charge of strengthening the implementation of risk management within their jurisdictions, for which they have a budget line.

In this sense, it is necessary that the Educational Institutions of the jurisdiction of the district of Lurigancho should be trained and implemented for good disaster risk management, since they are the majority of the inhabitants of the locality, as well as the students who should be educated in the proper prevention and management of disasters in their locality. knowing the critical points of vulnerability and/or risk, which will allow them to act in a timely and responsible manner.

So much so that the Global Initiative for Safe Schools by 2030 (2015) states that: "Through your Ministries of Education, Planning, Development, Economy, those in charge of risk management and reduction, or others with competences in the field, integrate school safety as part of national strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction for the year 2030, in close coordination and articulation with key national partners who are actively involved in the implementation of school safety."

In this sense, the Municipality of Lurigancho should pay due interest in training and implementing educational institutions to educate our young children and their families in education for disaster risk reduction and school safety, since in the guidelines for the response of the DRM process (INDECI 2020), It maintains that sub-governments conduct and respond under functional responsibility to prevention and immediate intervention actions to reduce the harmful effects caused by natural disasters.

Including students and their families in the education through curricula at the primary and secondary levels will promote awareness and a better understanding of their local environment, as well as safety measures in the event of a disaster and minimize its destructive effects.

Therefore, this article aims to collect relevant information on the importance of disaster risk management in the most representative Educational Institutions of the District of Lurigancho – Chosica and the quality of attention and implementation that they receive from the local government for this purpose.

METHODOLOGY:

This article is basically an inquiry article, since its objective is to collect relevant information on the management of natural disasters and the importance of its implementation in the educational institutions of the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Lurigancho, in order to increase knowledge in this regard.

In terms of design, it is a systemic review, which is a procedure that is used to identify the most salient literature of interest to the researcher.

To carry out this research, a selection of readings has been made from search engines such as Google Scholar and Base, in which the keywords have been used: Disaster risk management, prevention and implementation of DRM in IIEE of the District of Lurigancho. Chosica.

For the research, reference has been taken from research and articles from indexed journals that are related to our article.

We have also defined the time to collect information in the range of the years 2016-2021.

RESULTS

By means of the selected reading with respect to our topic, it has been considered

In 2019, an article was published regarding the situation of vulnerability of the district of Lurigancho – Chosica, due to the landslides and landslides that occur almost annually in that place, putting its population in a very critical situation.

In this sense, Pablo Depaula (2019) wrote a scientific article in which in his analysis he states that although it is true that natural disasters affect that area as a result of the intense rains that cause Huaycos landslides, they slide through natural basins. The problem that makes it vulnerable to the population is that these natural basins were populated ignoring the dangers of being exposed to the torrential flows of the huaycos. The main problem is the lack of good planning in the urbanization processes on the part of the local

government, as well as the lack of awareness and/or knowledge of the population that is exposed to being a victim of this recurrent natural disaster.

Likewise, this year 2021, a very interesting scientific article was published in Mexico referring to DRM for the improvement of territorial planning in Municipalities, Vásquez C (2021) in which a study is carried out where the unpredictability of these is recognized, but also the feasibility of mitigating its disastrous consequences for the population, through good management by local governments, of an adequate risk assessment and the study of the conditions of building and settlement areas, also refers to the importance of the implementation of DRM to optimize the territorial disposition under its jurisdiction, since the negative effects that these bring directly affect the economy of the area and the country.

A group of researchers, led by Reynaldo C, Ph.D. (2019), report that DRM should be aimed at new models of territorial urbanization, as well as an adequate risk assessment and promotion of a preventive and resilient culture at the local level.

They consider that these last two aspects mentioned, DRM should be incorporated into education at all levels, from primary to higher education, and thus transmit it to the community in a sustained way through interdisciplinary work that helps people to provide tools that enable them to prevent, act and react to the natural disasters they may face.

He maintains that both in Mexico and in other countries, the subject of disaster risk management is already considered in its curriculum at all levels of education, so that people develop skills that allow them to face natural disasters correctly, but that even more emphasis should be placed on the need to incorporate learning units for socio-training. which will allow citizens to formulate proposals that contribute to the reduction of human, economic, social and political costs of lives. Finally, it recommends the implementation of educational software, through which learning how to manage the risks of natural disasters in an interactive and innovative way for students is encouraged.

In Peru, Arturo Isla (2018) argues that risk management is very precarious, despite being geographically located in a territory prone to natural disasters. In 2011, SINAGERD was created, a system that should provide comprehensive attention to the population in terms of prevention, reaction and timely attention to natural disasters, but unfortunately this is not the case, the weaknesses of this organization have been confirmed, especially in the lack of transcending from the conceptual to the practical in the moments when it is most required. In this sense, it is concluded that our country (Peru) will continue to be a country with deficient training in DRM for the next few years.

DISCUSSION

So far, we can determine, according to the research, that the damage caused by the huaycos that manifests itself almost annually in the district of Lurigancho Chosica is generally caused by the deficient urbanization of the district, due to the lack of an adequate territorial order of the local governments. Vásquez C (2021), in this regard, Depaula P (2019) argues that in the case of the district of Lurigancho Chosica, the damage caused by the Huaycos is caused because the population has built their homes on the natural bed of this phenomenon, reinforcing what Vásquez (2021) concluded in his scientific research,

On the other hand, it has been possible to establish the importance of the inclusion of DRM in the curriculum of all educational levels, in order to prepare people with the necessary skills to adequately face natural disasters that occur Ñau Isaías (2019), a statement that is supported by Cuban researchers who refer to this incorporation should be interdisciplinary so that every individual is prepared with tools that enable you to foresee, have an active and reactive attitude to the occurrence of natural disasters.

In this regard, Arturo Isla (2018) reports that DRM is very precarious in Peru and that despite having since 2011 an Institution in charge of providing comprehensive attention and advice on the subject, it has not covered to date the expectations that were generated about it, which leads us to deduce the deficient attention and implementation provided to the Educational Institutions of the district of Lurigancho – Chosica,

CONCLUSIONS

Due to global warming and the greenhouse effect, natural disasters have increased in the world, producing losses of human lives, economic, infrastructure, among others, which leads to economic degrowth that affects, as always, those who need it most.

Generally, natural disasters cause material and economic damage due to the lack of adequate education in prevention and DRM.

In the district of Lurigancho Chosica, the huaycos, which occur almost annually, cause damage to the population because people have built their homes on the natural bed of the huayco, without any consideration of urbanization policies and safe settlement.

Education is the basis for generating awareness about DRM in the population and this must be multidisciplinary to generate in people the ability to use tools that allow them to react and have a proactive attitude in the face of natural disasters.

In Peru, and therefore in the District of Lurigancho Chosica, an adequate DRM is not provided, since it does not take into account that the Educational Institutions of its district are the most effective and closest means to reach the population with preventive education in DRM.

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