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Covid19, lesson at vulnerability at Tacna – Perú: “The role of education at management risk in to building resilient communities at natural events”.

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Abstract: The present article, it's a descriptive study, about the circumstances and conditions of Sendai Framework implementation by de Disaster Risk Reduction and the application of Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) at enforcement to build resilient communities to disruptive events by natural origin at Tacna – Perú, in to world health emergency by the Covid19 pandemic. And the new – future social, environmental and sanitary stage, therefore to determine a new social and governance dynamic. Accordingly, to promote a new method to comprehension at risk scene and determinate to requirement to implementation a better reduction risk education in to community, to purpose a enhance the governance indicators; make a sustainable communities and strong institution by mean of transversal a interinstitutional alliances as for get accomplishment integral reduction risk goals and enforcement to vulnerability communities at Tacna – Perú.

Keywords: Disaster Reduction Risk; Governance; Covid; Tacna – Perú; ODS; Education; Prevention.

Introduction

The Sendai Framework is an agreement promoted by the (United Nations (UN), 2015) 2015, through the Sendai Declaration, for the implementation of technical instruments -Methodology for "Disaster Risk Reduction". By which, it promotes, strengthens, and encourages states and subnational governments for building resilient communities, holistic vision on the impact of disaster risks and s impact on the quality of life of the populations that live in territorial areas vulnerable to the impacts generated by Climate Change. Peru is considered among the 03 countries with the highest level of vulnerability to the effects and impacts generated by Climate Change. The United Nations Agency for Risk Reduction of Disasters (UNIDSR), has established that Peru has been developing the process of integration of the Framework of Sendai within the state policy for Disaster Risk Reduction integration into the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) and the National Plan of Disaster Risk Management (PLANAGERD) on February 8, 2011³. However, the management of disaster risk has been focused on responding to events of climatic and geodynamic origin tectonics, without considering that the risk presents a wide range of factors; how are risk events sanitary - biological. That is why the concept transcends what is established in the laws, regulations, and plans that base the system in Peru. With the Covid19 pandemic, it has been shown that "disasters" are not only of natural origin; otherwise, that human action promotes the impact and degree of affectation of a natural, biological, or climate in a dynamic and saturated society, with saturated and not very

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³ Law N° 29664; National Disaster Reduction Risk Act (SINAGERD) and National Plan for Disaster Reduction Risk (PLANAGERD) 2014-2021.

resilient production systems. In the case of Tacna, the adoption of the Sendai Framework; and the establishment of corrective policies to improve disaster risk management, was given on August 22, 2019, through Executive Resolution Regional N ° 591-2019-GR / Gob. Reg. Tacna. In which the "Emergency Operations Plan of the Tacna Region". However, Disaster Risk Management in the region has deficiencies structural and transversal, such as social dynamics, idiosyncrasy, precariousness, and informality. The complexity, which presents the Covid19 pandemic and the natural events enhanced by the Chang Climate in the region, will be essential to "rethink" how the authority and the community address disaster risk, at the level of comprehensive policies in the short, medium, and long term, promoting the reduction and the impact of natural, climatic, environmental and socio-cultural threats that allow reducing the degree of vulnerability that the Tacna region has.

Therefore, the context of social factors, health factors, structural factors of governance, and cultural factors converge in the weak capacity to implement effective policies of disaster risk reduction, which allow mitigating the exposure of risk scenarios and the reduction of dangers, which have been increased by the Covid19 pandemic.

Objetives

The main objective of the research is to evaluate the residence capacity of social structures, economic, health, and government of the region of Tacna - Peru in risk reduction management of disasters in the context of the Covid19 pandemic and the impact that it has highly vulnerable communities due to the lack of interconnection in public adoption policies of the international normative frameworks (ODS and Sendai Framework) for the improvement of governance, strengthening communities within the approach of resilience and adaptation to risk scenarios multiple factors posed by Climate Change, through documentary, journalistic and scenario modeling.

Develop of Innovation

As established by (Blanchard, 2020) disasters are not natural; but the deficient human population in geographic areas of vulnerability to natural events generates damages and affectations to this (human).

The generation of risk scenarios currently presents multiple risk scenarios; How is the case of the interaction with health emergency events, which also incur in a risk context. Since these biological risk scenarios have a mobility factor that is the same being human as he defines it (Tenorio, 2007).

The human factor - in the words of (Vidal, 2019) - is the main responsible for the appearance of scenarios of multiple risks, both generated by the effect of global warming - and its resulting Change Climate - and the zoonotic interaction derived from the invasion of fragile ecosystems that allows a poorly controlled zoonotic interaction, which results in interaction between reservoir species pathogens and humans; the latter being the vector of transfer and contagion of these agents, which by entering abiotic environment outside its natural ecosystem, generates adaptation to new environments and hosts generating mortality and increased vulnerability in the natural balance.

Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration within the national and subnational policy the agreements policies for caring for the environment and promoting the reduction of conditions of vulnerability within communities and institutional strengthening to mitigate the risks inherent to events adverse climatic, environmental, ecosystem, zoonotic, productive - economic and social

can delve into the fragility of the environmental balance and consequently the direct and indirect impact of the human being and their livelihoods.

Results

Level of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the policy regional and local in the Tacna region:

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (2018) (p. 114) the Tacna region, has a level of compliance with the implementation of the Sendai Framework at 20% as of 2018; to even though in the year (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), 2016) the Disaster Risk Management authorities participated in the training in the campaign World "Developing Resilient Cities". However, the measures suggested by UNDRR have not been adopted as a priority within the policy of local governments within the Tacna Region; what's more, it should be noted that the level of compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the region, is are among the lowest at the national level according to the study carried out by (National Institute de Statistic and Informatics (INEI), 2017).

In this sense, the research establishes a descriptive analysis of the level of compliance with the Sendai and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the Tacna region in terms of risk reduction of disasters, reduction of conditions of the vulnerability of communities, and the strengthening of the governance and establish the mechanism to improve and prepare for these types of threats and contingencies, such as disasters due to natural events in the context of a pandemic.

Sendai framework and local governance focused on risk management:

The "Guiding Principles" of the ("Sendai Declaration", p. 08), emphasize the participation and role of national government and subnational or local governments in risk management, as fundamental act governance to address the inequality faced by people within a context of risk, as a prevention and mitigation measure for environmental, climatic and socioeconomic risks and threats. In Peru, the objectives of SINAGERD have been established in the Law of the National Management System Risk Management (SINAGERD) and the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (PLANAGERD) 2014-2021. The standard also considers the delegation of response and risk management to sub-national and local governments⁴.

During the last twenty years, Peru has had events of a tectonic nature and natural events exacerbated by "Climate Change", which have generated economic and human damage, which have involved the mobilization of logistical and economic resources for the response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the affected areas, as indicated (Sánchez Zavaleta, 2016).

To date, many of the reconstruction operations have not been completed, due to political factors, among which acts of corruption, lack of inter-institutional cooperation, and deficient technical, methodological, and legal guidelines for efficient action to mitigate the risk of medium and long-term disasters. The transversality of the policies has found a structural flaw, which is based on the idiosyncrasy of the community, which justifies the need for housing based on processes informal and illegal, ignoring the principle of authority, technical-legal guidelines, such as refers (Juárez Muñoz, 2017).

The applicability and obligatory nature of the norm lack elements of execution, in the words of (Menéndez- Carrión, 1985): “political patronage”, promotes this action of disassociation with the

⁴ Ibid: PLANAGER. Title III, Cap. V, Art. 04°.

legal by the population. For his part (Calderón Cockburn, 2019); defines that the lack of development axes has generated the development of disorderly mass migration processes promoting illegality. For (Sanchez Aguilar, 2015) has fostered the development of a two-way corruption structure between the authority and the leaders who represent these populations. (ARRIOLA L., 2019), for its part indicates that: the authorities - during the period between 1980 and 2010 - have promoted urban development without efficient technical-legal measures, avoiding intrinsic vulnerability.

The social phenomena of migration and settlement have increased their condition of risk and vulnerability due to events natural as the ENSO MODOKI phenomenon (ZUBIARRE MOLINA, 2006) and (Ashok, 2007); and the canonical “Niño” phenomenon (Takahashi & et al, 2014). In addition to seismological hazards, which are recurrent as mentioned (Seiner Lizarraga, 2016).

The problem arises at the sub-national and local government level; which does not respect the normative framework for land use planning, ecosystem-based governance, and geographic vulnerability mapping, as reported (GLAVE, 2012). Many of these vulnerabilities are generated by the socio-political dynamics that pay for “Political patronage”, as they refer to (ARRIOLA L., 2019, pp. 48-50) and (Menéndez-Carrión, 1985, pp. 08-09). Corrective risk management, - in the Peruvian case - it does not have efficient co-governance platforms for its implementation and execution, for this reason, many regulatory frameworks are used by a political class eager for “electoral wealth”.

Risk management in Tacna - Peru:

The implementation of disaster risk management begins in the Tacna region with the Resolution Regional General Manager N ° 342-2019 / GOB.REG.TAC of August 22, 2019; where it is established the “Regional Contingency Plan”, which defines the procedures and definitions concerning the corrective disaster risk management and mitigation, response, and recovery plans by the community.

The United Nations Program (UNDP) and the National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI) in the year, prepared the technical - methodological document for the generation of “Sustainable City” (INDECI -UNDP - PER / 02/051, (2007).) Within the approach of the “Millennium Goals”, through which propose: *“Design a mitigation proposal to guide the policies and actions of the Provincial Municipality of Tacna, the District Municipalities and other institutions linked to the urban development of the city, taking into account physical security criteria against natural hazards and anthropic; [...] This includes an in-depth assessment of hazards and vulnerabilities in the field study area. [...] Identify actions and measures to mitigate and prevent hazards to reduce risk levels in the city of Tacna [...]”* (pp. 16-18).

The document prepared by INDECI and UNDP analyzes the contexts and scenarios of vulnerability to natural and risk events in the regional territory based on its geomorphological characteristics, within the corrective disaster risk management framework. Said document establishes a characterization of critical areas, social and economic dynamics, which provide defined risk scenarios and characterized. However - and despite having the information on vulnerabilities and risk scenarios- Disaster risk corrective management measures have been null. The consolidation of risk and the increase in threats in the Tacna region is based on the low capacity governance and institutional strengthening. The “Populist” action in the governance of the management of risk in the Tacna region, as evidenced in the announcement of the President of the Republic of Peru Ing. Martín Vizcarra Cornejo; who after visiting the area affected by the “Huaycos” produced in the region Tacna on February 22, 2020, in the area called “Quebrada del Diablo”. Referring to this the president, indicated the channeling and diverted from the “Devil's Creek” (Diario Correo, 2020). While that is 2016, the Geological Mining and Metallurgical Institute (INGEMMET) 2016 established the relocation of homes due to their high level of vulnerability (Technical Report N ° A6712: Evaluation geological - geodynamic in the Quebrada

del Diablo. Tacna region, Tacna province, Alto de la district alliance, Quebrada del Diablo place, 2016, p. 17). Therefore, in the face of the refusal to generate a conflict President Vizcarra, provided the least technical solution to the population. Even though the area counts with a history of vulnerability events to floods and earthquakes (Diario Correo, 2020). The threats of alluvial origin, have increased due to the effect of Climate Change and increased risks, which have been enhanced by the settlement of houses and urban centers in vulnerable areas near the riverbanks of the main basins of the region. Preparedness and mitigation actions are not a priority for the authorities on duty. In this sense, the reactive action of the authorities does not allow to reduce or mitigate the impact of disaster risk; rather, due to the lax eradication and relocation of areas vulnerable, increase and enhance the impact on the community. Poor scheduling in the development of activities to clean up streams, generation of buffer infrastructure, and canalization of streams, promote the rapid clogging of “intakes” and canals. Resulting in the collapse of water infrastructure and containment of surplus rainy seasons, damage to roads communication necessary for the evacuation of people in vulnerable conditions, and the transfer of help and support for “quick response”. Institutional framework and governance, in the management of Risks, are weak pillars in the Tacna region. Risk management technical support systems in local governments and the regional government have the technical information of the “analysis of danger of disasters” for efficient decision-making to reduce vulnerability and scenarios risk, but deficiencies in articulation, coordination, a preventive vision, and strengthening of transversal capacities (population and technicians), promote the non-observance of the measures of Additionally, mitigation that many of these land use planning and threat reduction measures are unpopular with future voters. Therefore, they are not carried out, nor are they given the importance that these require.

Risk management and the COVID19 pandemic:

For (Llerena Lanza & Sanchez Narváez, 2020) the disarticulation between the state structure and the leadership local, has contributed to the increase in institutional management gaps for the development of a holistic disaster risk management policy. While for (Escobar, Toro, & Campbell, 2020) indicate that disaster risk management should not only be considered as isolated elements to the health emergencies; because it is part of a broad spectrum of risk and threat to communities, especially those with weak prevention and response systems and hit by the health emergency.

For (Osorio Soto, 2020) all-risk events, consider the aspects of synergies in the threats that surround, that is, many of the disaster risk situations consider anthropic factors, Therefore, the Covid19 pandemic is an anthropic factor that should be considered as an additional element and enhancer to an event of a natural nature. For his part (Blanchard, 2020) indicates that “disasters” are cyclical and periodic events, which precede the human being; and that it was this (the man), who has developed its housing, production, and expansion systems in areas where these natural events are developed, so the impact on these livelihoods has been affected. For (Scheuer, 2012), For his part, he indicates: “[...] *What is needed is a deliberate approach to analyze and plan the crisis. [...] Helping governments prepare for disasters saves lives. Disaster risk contingencies can often be anticipated and developed. Recent natural disasters to great scale, [...] remind us that we must put crisis resilience at the center of development [...]*” (P. 02).

Disaster risk at the level of complex scenarios - such as the Covid19 pandemic - tends to be developed at a transversal level, but that the role of mitigation and awareness is executed in a vertical; that is, from the authority to the population. Nevertheless; the Covid19 pandemic has demonstrated that authority at the level of global, national, and community governance (in many of the cases), has not executed the basic principle of governance, which is communication and

technical advice; and this has been evidenced in the weak communication and actions to mitigate risk in the community; in addition to promoting the development of technical means as a measure response, to reduce the impact on the community, which to date has affected the social dynamics, economic and health, directly affecting vulnerable populations, which promotes the increase in risk events and exacerbation of the impact of natural events in the context of the health emergency. For (Whaba, Simpson, Campos García, & Toro, 2020), on construction resilience and disaster management in the Covid19 scenario refer:

"[...] In general, systems for planning, preparing for emergencies, and providing services of national and local governments are being tested around the world in an unprecedented way. This reveals additional urgent actions that still need to be taken to build resilience. In general, we should all be prepared for disasters, whether natural, technological, or biological. [...]" (p. 02).

In short, natural disasters base their impact on anthropic environments and are enhanced by events of a natural nature. The impacts of pandemic events and the increase in "emerging diseases" are increases with the effects of climate change, and are - in effect - enhanced by human action (World Health Organization (WHO), 2003), because the symbiotic relationships in the ecosystem have been altered, therefore, disaster risk management considers that disasters have left aside purely natural action, to consider the interaction of man as promoters of his self - vulnerability, due to self - exposure to danger; without considering the factors of self-preservation and reduction of threats from climatic, environmental, natural, health and zoonotic.

The introduction of exogenous agents in the ecosystem has been generating dramatic modification and constant natural cycles worldwide, this interaction with modified biological agents, promotes the generation of resistance in microorganisms that affect humans and flora and fauna that are used for consumption, like those that inhabit nature. Pathogens; come presenting continuous evolution, mutation, and adaptation to the "barriers" generated by man, which promotes the complexity and variability of risk scenarios.

Another fundamental factor is the deficient territorial governance, which has allowed - and in the Peruvian case promotes the expansion of urban areas generating greater volumes of waste segregation. organic and inorganic - many of them with biological agents and pathogens - interact with species consumption animals and that in turn, these are related to endemic and migratory species, which consume these elements, carrying new infectious agents, becoming hosts and vectors of these pathogens. The trophic chain allows the generation of mutations and adaptations of the pathogens, promoting the appearance of emerging diseases in areas of vulnerability socioeconomic. The lack of "detection" and "early warning" systems for these agents in areas vulnerable complicates the threat of risks and impairs the ability to assess risks.

Many of these populations with socioeconomic vulnerability live on the outskirts of cities, where - in general - natural events take place, which generates natural hazards, increasing their degree of exposure and reduces their ability to cope with a disaster or threat event, making the risk transfer capacity impossible (United Nations Office for Risk Reduction Risk Report (UNISDR), 2009, pp. 05, 34). In this sense - currently - risk management and risk mitigation should consider chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear scenarios or CBRNE (Federal Emergency Management Agency - FEMA, 2019, p. 05) - and the interaction with natural hazard events.

Sensitization and awareness-raising as a communication tool for the prevention of disaster in the pandemic event - Covid19:

In terms of the (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR),2009) awareness-raising consists of: *"[...] The degree of common knowledge about disaster risk factors that lead*

to these and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to threats [...]” (p. 11).

In this sense, the knowledge and dissemination of knowledge by the authority to the population, consists of promoting the functional part of the risk mitigation and reduction process, through actions preventive and corrective measures, which support efficient co-governance from the national government, subnational governments, and local leaderships. This erroneous message interaction started with the statements by the director of the World Health Organization Dr. Thedros Adhnamon, which indicated that: “The WHO does not recommend the use of a mask for the population” (NIUS, 2020), in addition to statements in the media, stating: “Italian” experts “indicate that the Covid19, is a new type of flu; and it is less lethal than common influenza” (RTVE, 2020).

At the Peruvian level, the Peruvian Minister of Health, Dr. Elizabeth Hinojosa, indicated: “[...] *today it is not advisable to wear a mask to prevent the spread of the coronavirus [...] It is not necessary to use masks. The masks are indicated for health personnel who attend to a patient infected, as well as for those who are already infected [...]*” (Diario Correo, 2020). For his part, President Martin Vizcarra Cornejo indicated: “I have not taken any test for Covid19, because I have none of the symptoms” (Diario El Comercio, 2020) ⁵.

At the level of Tacna, as defined (Osorio Soto, 2020) indicates; “[...] *The deficient communication by those in charge of risk management of the Regional Government of Tacna [...]*” (pp. 10 - 12). In which quote the declarations of the health, political, and risk management authorities in the region, analyzing the detection of a carrier patient in transit through the region, which tested positive in Ñuble - Chile.

For his part (Gaona J. M., 2020), he refers: “There is a fundamental difference between informing and doing propaganda. What our authorities have done (in Spain) have preferred to do propaganda”. Indeed, the communicational deficiencies for effective management of the health crisis by the authorities have contributed to the increase in risk scenarios and complexity in the risk assessments.

The disinformation generated by the authorities is not based on an attitude of ignorance, due to that there were pandemic protocols for previous airborne pathogens - viral, as was the crisis health for the H1N1 influenza of the year 2005, in which the (WHO, 2005) established a health guide and global response. In Peru, the health directive was formulated by the Ministry of Health (MINSA) the year 2005. Therefore, the technical and scientific evidence for airborne viral agents was not new to health operators and members of national and sub-national governments. Technical dissemination -scientific information about Covid19, had been broadcast by journalists, doctors, and researchers such as (Jimenez, 2020), (Source, 2020) and (Gaona J., 2020), since February 2020, issued information on the spread, clinical pictures, and behavior of the Covid19 pandemic worldwide. What's more of sanitary measures for corrective risk management in community dissemination scenarios Sars CoV2 virus.

The response, as a mechanism of the national/local platform for risk reduction in the pandemic event:

One of the phases of the “Disaster Cycle” is the response, which provides us with the technical elements - methodologies to attend events where human life is threatened by the action of events natural, climatic, and biological - when mitigation, prevention, and management measures have failed risk corrective. The response action deserves to consider a series of elements to safeguard

⁵ ATV. 25 de marzo 2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfqEdoV16Ho>

the capacity response operations and the integrity of the responders (rescue personnel), especially in events multiple risk and complex crisis. Risk events originated by threats of natural origin, climatic and socio-cultural, political and biological increase the degree of exposure of populations in a structural condition of vulnerability. Therefore, the International Advisory Group for Operations of Search and Rescue (INSARAG) - an entity of the United Nations system, attached to the Office of United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) - have generated guidelines and guidelines for first response care in disaster events, within the provisions of the Framework by Sendai (2015). However, the 2020 Operational Guide - (INSARAG - OCHA, 2020), establishes the coordination of first responders, USAR teams (Search and Rescue Teams urban) national, as the first line of response to disaster events. Therefore (the Office of United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2020), has recommended the implementation of three strategic axes worldwide; and they are: contain the spread of Covid19; reduce the deterioration of human capital and strengthen humanitarian support systems (United Nations Office United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2020, pp. 06-07).

The 2020 Operational Guide - (INSARAG - OCHA, 2020), establishes determining and evaluating the needs of their disaster response teams, therefore disaster risk management authorities must equip the units with the appropriate devices and tools to respond to an event of a disaster (INSARAG - OCHA, 2020, p. 06). Likewise, the equipment necessary for the rescue and response units. In the Peruvian case, multiple risk disaster events have not Considering the dynamics of care in populations with viral affectation, with high community transmission. Corrective risk management and the strengthening of operational and technical capacities at the level of first response in Peru are critical. Lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), fragility and precariousness of the coordinate systems between the units, and a weak technical capacity of those in charge of risk management, increase the vulnerability of the operating units and the community. Natural events in Peru have temporal and chronological dynamics, therefore, there is evidence to program the strengthening of these units. The dynamics of events natural have been enhanced by "Climate Change" and the exacerbation of seasonal phenomena as the "Niño (ENSO) Modoki" and the "Canonical Child". In addition to geodynamic natural events internal as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that affect the Peruvian coast. In the case of Tacna, Hydrometeorological events have increased, with consequences affecting the population and the critical infrastructure (Inter-American Defense Board, 2018, p. 08) and vital facilities (Office of United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), 2009, p. 20), as referred (Osorio Soto, 2020), the impact of natural events will enhance the community expansion of SarsCoV2, indicating:

"[...] The impact on the city by the rains and floods generated by" Climate Change "and exacerbated by the "Niño (Enso) Modoki" phenomenon, which has already generated variations in rainfall that has affected the development of rains in the headwaters of the Atacama Desert. With which, the collapse of public service systems, such as electricity, communications, medical, and water and sewer services is a constant. [...]" (Osorio Soto, 2020, pp. 08 - 09). In this sense, regional and local authorities have not understood the importance of informing themselves to the improvement of the protocols, with studies such as those of (Hernández, 2003), et al. With which, they could generation of effective preparedness to reduce the impact of natural disasters on first response and awareness/sensitization of the population, to mitigate the scenarios of risk and consequences underlying disaster events. Corrective management in Tacna has weak pillars, as mentioned (Menéndez - Carrión, 1985), "Patronage", improvisation and lack of technical capacity and interest in the common welfare, which translates into what is stated by (Gaona J. M., 2020); which is: "The authority prefers propaganda to information." It should be noted that, to date, the Tacna region has not generated emergency response protocols for natural disasters.

Acknowledgement

According to the document issued by the (Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2020) establishes the fundamental role of the sub-national government (district, local and regional) in responding to risk events and health crises. In the particular case of Tacna, we can conclude:

The need to improve the processes of detection, tracking, and monitoring of infection, as indicated (Aguilar Ramírez, 2020), promoting the reliability of the "epidemiological fence" is essential to reduce the "R" factor and the "K" factor (Akira, Kucharski, Funk, & et al, 2020). The use of serological tests is the least indicated to provide real information because as referred to (Michael Hoelscher, 2020) and (Cheng, Jian, Liu, & et al, 2020), asymptomatic patients are the main and massive vectors of contagion. The health strategy issued by the national government and subnational governments has presented deficiencies in the percentage determination of infectivity, as referred to (Castro, 2018), impacting in a direct in the corrective management of disaster risk.

The weakness of generating interconnected technological tools for the dissemination of information from contagions in real-time (Kahn, 2020) and (Lauer & et al, 2020) aim to establish real data and support to generate countermeasures to mitigate the risk of contagion. The ability to apply this technology in the tracing, identification, targeting, and monitoring of patients and carriers has been the factor determinant of the increase in infections in the region, due - among other things - to the lack of training and management by the authorities when developing protocols and executing actions. Therefore, consider improving co-governance, resilience, and corrective risk management processes; through the implementation of technical measures to improve the response of urban rescue units in the face of natural events as established in the technical documents of (INSARAG - OCHA, 2020) and the studies of (Bourouiba, 2020), (Rafart, 2001), (Kahn, 2020), (Lauer & et al, 2020), (Osorio Soto, 2020) et al, for the improvement of disaster response protocols. According to the objectives raised by Marco de Sendai. Take into consideration that disaster events as events CBRNE; and therefore, improve the "Early Warning" policy that allows promoting mechanisms efficient disaster risk reduction as mentioned (Osorio Soto, "What awaits us?" of CoVid19 in the Tacna region in the event of a natural disaster generated by "Climate Change" and tectonic events", 2020, pp. 05-14). Governance with the natural environment will be the basis for measuring the level of risk and vulnerability to disaster, as reported (Blanchard, 2020): that disasters are not natural. In this sense, the statement of (Vidal, 2019) disasters are based on the interaction of man, which promotes the impact on their livelihoods that they see in natural events becoming a threat.

In this sense, accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) and the Strengthening the Sendai Framework in regional and local policy, will improve adaptive capacity, reduction of vulnerability, and strengthening of response structures to disaster events of a complex scenario.

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