

## **THE REDUCTION OF THE IRRIGATION AND THE EDUCATION**

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The first chronicles of disasters date from century XVI and from that moment, the form in which the population and the authorities have acted as opposed to the emergencies has involved a combination of unexpected generosity. Happened an important disaster and their effects were forgotten with the passage the years until again the nature showed its tenebrous face and people were themselves forced to submerge in the action, as if the merely physical activities to unearth of between the rubbish to died and wounded, to help the neighbors to reconstruct and to plant the fields again, were the unique thing to carry out. Serious question of time until the adversity called to the door and was necessary to face a next disaster.

The reality sample that this was the way as the disasters in the Americas were handled until the first years of the Seventies. Most of the times the aid lent with much generosity and solidarity, but adopting measured improvised and little coordinated, with which problems of competition between sectors appeared additionally and an international answer of aid that was not most appropriate technically or but the sensible one culturally.

This answer or phase of aid that included the rehabilitation and immediate reconstruction, every time became but it frequents and but complex due to the growth of the population exposed to the risk and the dependency in increase of the society with respect to indispensable services like water, electricity, communications, highways and ports

These traumatic experiences showed the countries the necessity to organize themselves with the purpose of responding better to the different problems that generally accompany a disaster, that is to say: to rescue the survivors, to take care of the wounded, to extinguish fires and to control the escapes of dangerous substances, to offer shelter, water and feeding to the victims, to evacuate to the people to safer places, to contact, to protect the security and the public order, and to identify and to have corpses, among others.

At the moment, the world has to its disposition a great amount of knowledge and information in the matter of reduction of disasters; the key is to share them and to use them of productive form by means of the increase of the public conscience and educative initiatives, so that people make founded decisions affluent and carry out actions that as opposed to guarantee their resilience the disasters. In order to reduce to the risk and the vulnerability before the disasters, the people need to include/understand how to protect themselves to it, to know her properties and their sources sustenance the best possible form. It is necessary to start off of the premise of which "the Prevention we are ALL" without hoping that some representative of some organism comes to say to us, repeated times, like we must protect our houses of a possible Phenomenon the Boy, flood or Earthquake, but rather that the MOTIVATION, the Education and the stimulus make us discover that risk exists and that I must reduce it. Of down, upwards, and cross-section ally, properly advised, guided suitably, informed and communicated contributing ideas, creativity and new approaches. The citizen Participation will not be effective if the components of MISSION and VISION do not auditing of intelligent form, VALUES, IDENTITY, culture, external communication and commits. INTERINSTITUTIONAL relations, relations with the community

In order to more intensely work in the reduction of the vulnerability before Disasters our institutions they must review the FUNCIONABILIDAD of these components and now develop, a true organizational cultural change. Now, each organism of the state, each company, each ONG will have to ask itself like (), the PREVENTION term, and these new attitudes will be born from the base, the people, the sectors, the town, the necessity of not being only the "Percentage", the "Segment" the "victim" among other denominations of the sort. Now something new before the new threats, a new way comes to see the security and to make it reality, between all.

To work united, beyond any difference, will be a tribute to the life, a respect to the life, now that our humanity everything is deeply wounded and that needs to see some light to cling to the hope. Hopefully that we pruned to collaborate for the change, with all the forces of our heart, each one in its home, in its vicinity, district, province or region, each one in its place of work.

The education for the reduction of the risk of the disasters is an interactive process of mutual learning between the town and the institutions. This education sandal much more that the formal education in the schools and universities, and includes the recognition and use of the traditional wisdom and the local knowledge to protect itself of the natural threats.

The education is transmitted through the experience, the dispositions of learning already established, the technology of the information, the qualification of personnel, electronic mass media and forms, and other means that they facilitate to share the information and the knowledge with citizens, professionals, organizations and forjadores of policies, between all a range of communitarian sectors.

The education is essential means within the local communities anywhere in the world to communicate, to motivate and to allow the participation, like to instruct. The public conscience and the learning on the risks and threats must initiate in the early stages of the education and continue by generations. 2006.

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