



World Meteorological Organization
Working together in weather, climate and water

Background

2nd Multi-Hazard Early Warning Symposium

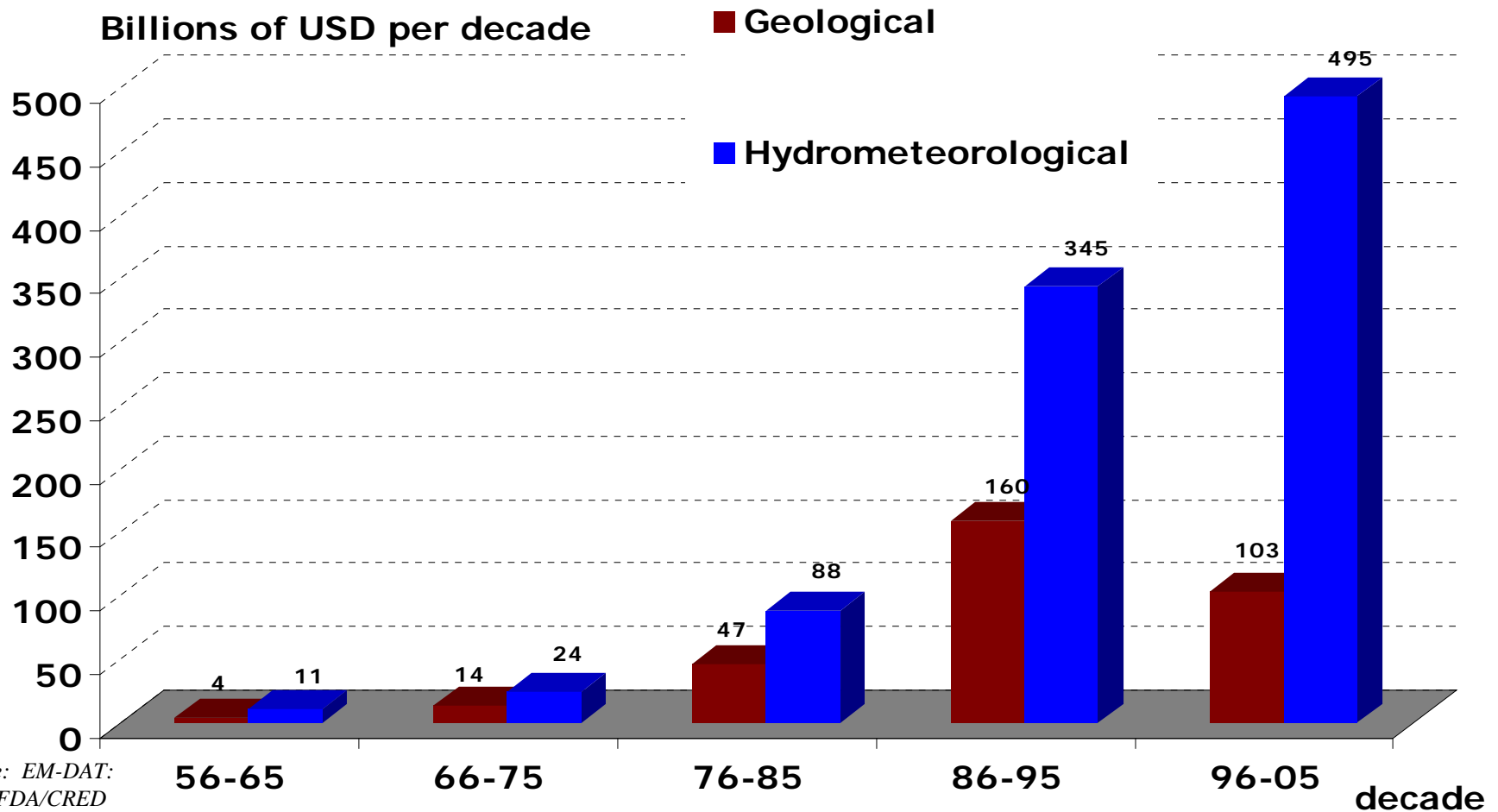
With Focus on the Role of National of National Meteorological and Hydrological
Services

Toulouse, France

5-7 May 2009



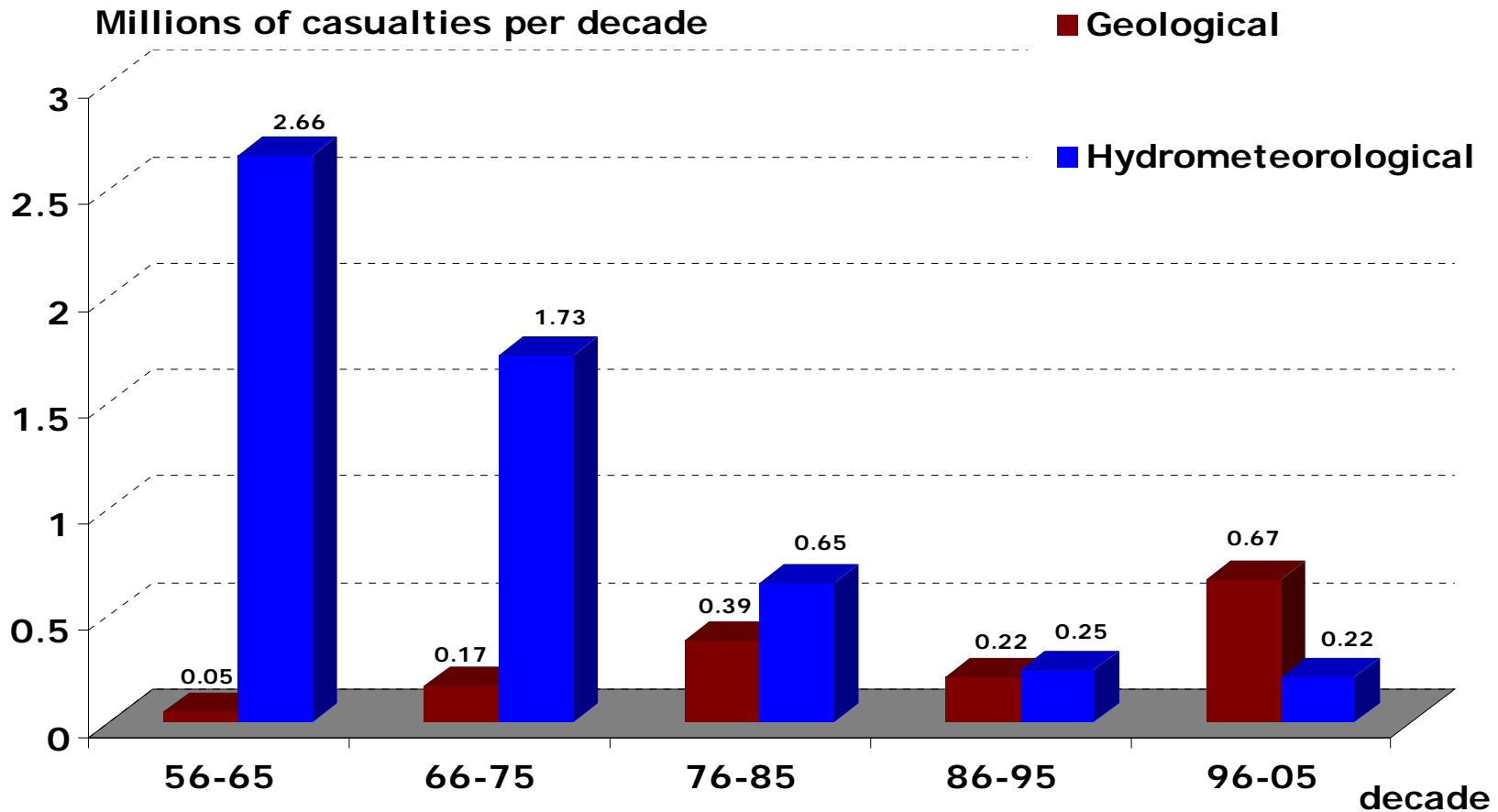
Economic Losses Related to Disasters are on the Way Up !



Source: EM-DAT:
The OFDA/CRED
International Disaster
Database - www.em-dat.net - Université
Catholique de Louvain
- Brussels - Belgium



While Casualties related to Hydro-Meteorological Hazards are Decreasing!



Source: EM-DAT:
The OFDA/CRED
International Disaster
Database - www.em-dat.net - Université
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International Attention on Early Warning Systems ...

- **First International Early Warning Conferences** (*Postdam, 1998*)
- **Second World Summit on Sustainable Development** (*Johannesburg, 2002*) - *JPA*
- **Second International Early Warning Conferences** (*Bonn, 2003*) - *PPEW*
- **World Conference on Disaster Reduction** (*Kobe, January 2005*) - *HFA*
- **G8 Summit and UN General Assembly** (*2005, 2006*)
- **Third International Early Warning Conference** (*Bonn, March 2006*)
 - **Global Early Warning Survey and EWS check list**
- **First Symposium on Multi-Hazard EWS for Integrated Disaster Management** (**WMO with ISDR, World Bank, UNDP, IFRC, UNESCO, OCHA**)(*Geneva, May 2006*)
- **First Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** (*5-7 June 2007*)
- **Second Experts' Symposium on EWS with Multi-Hazard Approach (WMO and MeteoFrance)** (*Toulouse, 5-7 May 2009*)
- **2009 Global Risk Assessment Report** (*To be launched in Bahrain, May 17, 2009*)
- **Second Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** (*16-19 June 2009*)

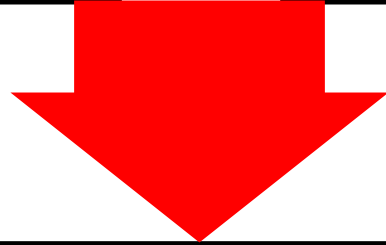


WMO Disaster Risk Reduction Programme

Strategic Foundation

**Hyogo
Framework
for Action
2005-2015**

**WMO
Strategic Plan
2008-2011**



**WMO Strategic Goals
in Disaster Risk Reduction**



DRR Strategic Goals - Key Words

Approved by CG – XV (May 2007)

1. Analyzing and providing **hazard information** for risk assessment
2. Strengthening and sustainability of **multi-hazard early warning systems**
3. Delivery of timely and understandable warnings and specialized forecasts -- **driven by user requirements**
4. Strengthening WMO/NMHS **cooperation and partnerships** with disaster risk reduction organizations
5. **Public outreach** campaigns



1st Multi-Hazard Early Warning Symposium

WMO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland (23 - 24 May 2006)

- Nearly 100 experts from various disciplines and organizations;
 - national and international levels
 - Goals:
 - defined criteria for good practices in early warning systems
 - Identified 4 examples of good practices
 - Discussed Gaps
-



... and four examples of such good practices Were Identified

- France Vigilance system
- Shanghai MH-EWS and Emergency Preparedness System
- Bangladesh Cyclone Preparedness Programme
- Cuba tropical cyclone early warning system
- Expert meeting also concluded that other good practices also exist that need to be identified!



SYMPOSIUM ON MULTHAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT 23-24 May 2006, UNESCO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland OUTCOME REPORT

1. Background

1.1. International Developments Related to Early Warning Systems

Over the last decade there has been an increasing political and public awareness on the importance of early warning systems as an integral part of disaster risk reduction, reflected in various international forums and publications. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002, requests an integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

In 2003, the Second International Conference on Early Warning (SICEW), 18-19 October 2003, Bonn, Germany, provided principles and guidelines for national institutions and policy makers, and has set the goals and priorities for an International Early Warning Programme (IEWP) to advance the development of early warning systems worldwide. Following SICEW, a Platform for Promotion of Early Warning was created as an organizational capacity to assist with the implementation of IEWP.

During the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Hyogo, Kobe, Japan, 18-22 January 2005), 180 countries adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) and identified five high priority areas of which the second stresses the need for "identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing early warning" as a critical component of disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, HFA stresses that disaster risk reduction must be addressed with an integrated and multi-hazard approach. Following the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction, the G8-2005 Summit (Shearwater, July 2005) recognized that early warning systems need to be multi-hazard and global, should cover as many hazards as possible, should build on existing systems at national and regional levels, and that agencies involved in early warning systems need to coordinate their activities. Furthermore, at the 2005 United Nations World Summit (New York, September 2005), Governments requested the establishment of worldwide early warning systems for all natural hazards, building on existing national and regional capacities to complement disaster preparedness and mitigation initiatives.

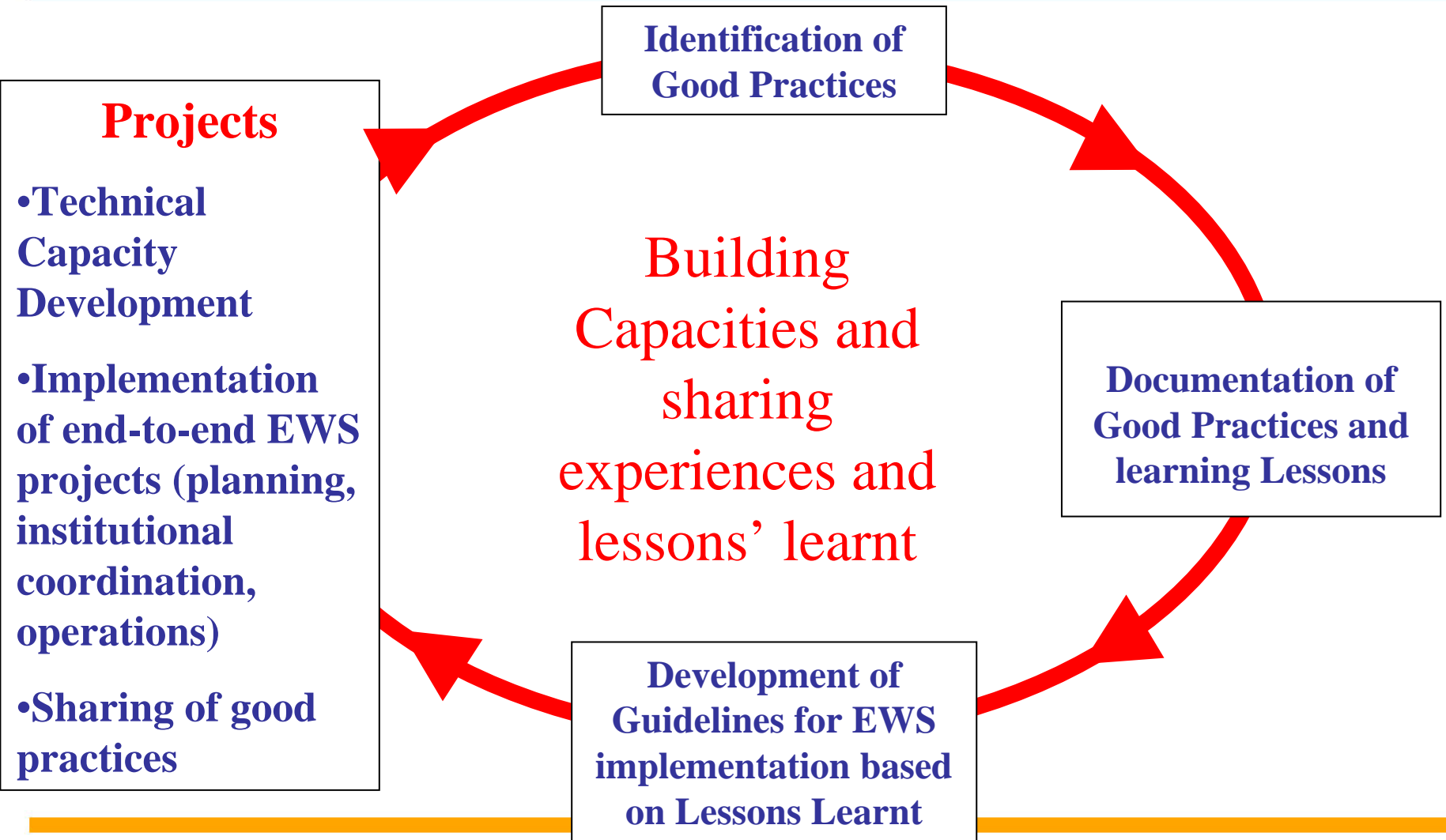
In 2006, the preliminary report of the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems¹ and the outcomes from the Third International Early Warning Conference (SICEW-III), Bonn, Germany, 27-29 March 2006, have indicated that while there has been progress in different aspects of early warnings for different hazards, there still remain gaps and challenges to ensure that early warning systems are integrated in disaster risk reduction strategies, in all countries, particularly those with the least resources.

Initiatives worldwide have emerged towards development of national and regional strategic plans for disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, in 2006, an Integrated Risk Programme (IRP) is being developed for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) System for implementation of HFA, for consultations with governments and various organizational networks.

¹ Global Survey of Early Warning Systems: the Survey was coordinated by UN Secretary-General, in his report "Large Prosperity Means Development: Capacity and Resilience" (E/CN.4/2006/12) and the Survey was completed on 21 March 2006. The preliminary report of the Survey was submitted at the Third International Early Warning Conference, 27-29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany.



WMO is working with partners to assist its Members in Early Warning Systems





2nd Multi Hazard Early Warning Symposium

Goals and Expected outcomes

1. **Discuss Documented “good practices”** and other national experiences in early warning systems
 - France Vigilance system
 - Shanghai MH-EWS and Emergency Preparedness System
 - Bangladesh Cyclone Preparedness Programme
 - Cuba tropical cyclone early warning system
 - 10 other national examples
 2. **Finalize the Guidelines:**
 - “Role of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems with Focus on Institutional Coordination and Cooperation”, and;
 3. **Recommend concrete actions for:**
 - Documentation of other good practices in EWS
 - Trans-boundary and regional issues and initiatives
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Thank you
