



جنيف، 12 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2016

الرسالة رقم: WDS/DRR/MHEW Conf

عدد المرفقات: 1 (متوفر باللغة الإنكليزية فقط)

الموضوع: دعوة لرعاية مؤتمر الإنذار المبكر بالأخطار المتعددة، 22-23 أيار/مايو 2017، كانكون، المكسيك

تحية طيبة وبعد،

أتشرف بإبلاغكم أن مؤتمر الإنذار المبكر بالأخطار المتعددة سيعقد خلال يومي 22 و23 أيار/مايو 2017 في كانكون، المكسيك، وتتفضل حكومة المكسيك باستضافته. وسيعقد هذا المؤتمر بالتزامن مع المنتدى العالمي للحد من مخاطر الكوارث لعام 2017، الذي ينسقه مكتب الأمم المتحدة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث (استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة الدولية للحد من مخاطر الكوارث (UNISDR)). وسيقدم المؤتمر معلومات للدورة المعنية بالإنذار المبكر المقرر انعقادها في اليوم الأول من المنتدى (24 أيار/مايو 2017).

وسيكون قد مر أكثر من عشر سنوات منذ انعقاد آخر مؤتمر دولي للإنذار المبكر. وخلال هذه الفترة، تطورت النظم والنهج المستخدمة في تقديم الإنذار المبكر، ولا سيما تلك التي تتناول الأخطار المتعددة التي قد تحدث في آن واحد أو بشكل متسلسل أو بطريقة تراكمية بمرور الوقت. وستسلط نتائج المؤتمر الضوء على الاستراتيجيات والإجراءات الرامية إلى إعداد أنظمة إنذار مبكر بالأخطار المتعددة والترويج لها وتعزيزها، كما أنها ستساعد على تنفيذ الغاية "ز" من غايات إطار سينداي: [التي تنص على] الزيادة بدرجة كبيرة في ما هو متوافر من نظم الإنذار المبكر بالأخطار المتعددة ومن المعلومات والتقييمات عن مخاطر الكوارث وفي إمكانية استفادة الناس بها بحلول عام 2030.

ومرفق طيه المنشور الإعلاني للمؤتمر. ويقدم هذا المنشور معلومات أساسية عن المؤتمر، ويذكر الجهات المعنية ذات الصلة ويحدد النتائج الأساسية المتوقعة.

ونرحب بمشاركة البلدان التي أسست بالفعل نظاماً لتقديم أمثلة للممارسات الجيدة أثناء المؤتمر. غير أن العديد من الأمم تفتقر إلى النظم والعمليات الملائمة لإصدار الإنذارات المبكرة اللازمة لتحقيق الغاية "ز"، ونطلب التمويل لمساعدة هذه البلدان على أن تشارك في المؤتمر وأن تستفيد من الخبرات. ولهذه الأسباب، أدعوكم لرعاية هذا الحدث بالطريقة التي تناسبكم. وإننا على ثقة بأن نطاق المؤتمر والنتائج المتوقعة منه تتماشى مع اهتماماتكم وأولوياتكم.

وُترسل نسخة من هذه الرسالة إلى الممثلين الدائمين لبلدكم لدى المنظمة (WMO).

وتفضلوا معاليكم بقبول أسمى آيات التقدير

(ب. تالاس)
الأمين العام

إلى: أصحاب المعالي وزراء خارجية الدول الأعضاء في المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية (WMO-1436)



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WEATHER CLIMATE WATER

22 TO 23 MAY 2017, CANCUN, MEXICO



MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING CONFERENCE

INFORMATION NOTE

The Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference aims to demonstrate to countries how they can improve the availability of, and their communities' access to, multi-hazard early warning, risk information and assessment. The Conference will be held from 22 to 23 May in Cancún, Mexico, kindly hosted by the government of Mexico, in connection with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Conference deliberations and outcomes will:

- Guide investments by countries and international organizations for effective, impact based, multi-hazard early warning systems.
- Review progress by countries' efforts to establish early warning systems against the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Climate Change Paris Agenda.
- Learn from, exchange information on and promote the replication of good practices in early warning systems.

Disasters are increasing in frequency and severity all around the globe, with climate change and variability exacerbating the situation, causing major disturbances with human, environmental and economical consequences. Significant gaps remain in providing early warnings to deal with these events, especially in reaching the "last mile" - the most vulnerable and exposed populations with timely, understandable and actionable warning information. Many developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), have not benefited from advances in the science, technology and governance behind early warning systems. The resulting societal benefits of early warning systems have therefore been spread unevenly across regions, countries and communities.

A multi-hazard approach to early warning systems has been shown to be effective in dealing with multiple, sometimes concurrent, hazards, and can provide economies of scale and eventually sustainability of the system as a whole. Currently, efforts are needed to develop multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWSs) that are guided by risk and impact information and that include feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement. Such approaches require coordination, expertise and continuous learning by relevant stakeholders.

The Conference is expected to serve as a Preparatory Meeting on Early Warning for the Global Platform, complementing the overarching goals of the Platform, and specifically providing more detailed background to the Early Warning Session planned to be held on the opening day of the Platform.



Relevant stakeholders include

- All countries, but in particular, those who stand to benefit the most from further development of MHEWSs such as LDC, SIDS and LLDC;
- National disaster risk management/civil protection agencies;
- National meteorological and hydrological services, geological surveys and institutes, health organizations and related scientific and academic institutions from nations that are interested to share good practice examples;
- Government representatives from different sectors – including health, transport, environment, agriculture, finance, development cooperation - requiring hazard information for better planning;
- Private sector entities that play a major role in the provision of data and information and the operations of systems key to MHEWS efforts;
- Regional organizations supporting the development and provision of early warnings; and
- Key intergovernmental and international organizations including United Nations entities, the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and international financial institutions.

Expected outcomes

The Conference will build upon the three International Conferences on Early Warning that were held in 1998, 2003 and 2006 (EWC I-III). The Conference outcomes will highlight strategies and actions to build, promote and strengthen MHEWSs, especially how to address key gaps such as faster and broader dissemination of warnings and the quality of the information provided to those at risk at the “last mile,” through capacity development, operational support and improved coordination and governance.

The Conference will be used to define an approach to establish national baselines on early warning systems to be used by government agencies to report on advances in early warning efforts on a periodic basis, as contemplated in the Sendai Framework. One goal is therefore to take stock of the current level of development of single and multi-hazard early warning systems, including their effectiveness, related actors and partnerships, and coordination mechanisms.

Specifically, the Conference will provide a good platform for the participants from countries not possessing appropriate EWSs to appraise themselves about the latest advances in this area and the strategies to implement MHEWSs in their countries. It will also provide a platform to present innovative project proposals and latest advancements in science and technology.

Conference Structure

The Conference is foreseen to consist of plenary sessions, including panel discussions, a poster session and an exhibition. A possibility to organize side-meetings will be provided.

Contributions

The Conference organizers are open to financial and in-kind contributions in support of the conference. Contributions will be acknowledged as per agreement, for example by appropriate display of logo in conference materials. The Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS) is supporting the participation of representatives and experts from SIDS and LCDs.

Organizations involved in the preliminary planning process: IFRC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNESCO-IOC, UNISDR, UNOOSA/UNSPIDER, World Bank, WHO, WMO.



On behalf of the organizers:

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