



Notre réf.: WDS/DRR/MHEW Conf

GENÈVE, le 12 décembre 2016

Annexe: 1 (disponible en anglais seulement)

Objet: Invitation à parrainer la Conférence sur les alertes précoces multidanger (Cancún, Mexique, 22-23 mai 2017)

Madame, Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Conférence sur les alertes précoces multidanger aura lieu les 22 et 23 mai 2017 à Cancún, sous les auspices du Gouvernement mexicain. Cette conférence se déroulera en même temps que la Plate-forme mondiale 2017 pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe, coordonnée par le Bureau des Nations Unies pour la prévention des catastrophes, et ses résultats alimenteront les débats lors de la séance consacrée aux alertes précoces qui doit se tenir le jour d'ouverture de la Plate-forme (24 mai 2017).

La précédente conférence internationale sur les alertes précoces remonte à plus de dix ans. Durant cette période, les systèmes et les approches adoptés pour diffuser des alertes précoces ont évolué, notamment en ce qui concerne les dangers multiples qui peuvent être concomitants, survenir en cascade ou dont les effets s'additionnent. Les résultats de la conférence mettront en lumière les stratégies et les mesures visant à mettre en place, promouvoir et renforcer les systèmes d'alertes précoces multidanger et permettront aussi de concourir à la réalisation de l'objectif g) défini dans le Cadre de Sendai, à savoir «améliorer nettement, d'ici à 2030, l'accès des populations aux dispositifs d'alerte rapide multirisque et aux informations et évaluations relatives aux risques de catastrophe».

Vous trouverez ci-joint le dépliant de la conférence où l'on trouve des informations générales, la liste des parties prenantes concernées et les principaux résultats escomptés.

Nous invitons les pays ayant déjà mis en place des systèmes à participer à cette conférence pour fournir des exemples de bonnes pratiques. Cependant, de nombreux pays ne disposent pas de systèmes appropriés et de procédures adéquates pour diffuser les alertes précoces requises aux fins de la réalisation de l'objectif g) susmentionné. Dans ce contexte, nous avons besoin d'un soutien financier pour que ces pays puissent participer à la conférence et tirer parti de cette expérience. Je vous invite donc par la présente à parrainer, selon les modalités de votre choix, cette activité dont la portée et les résultats escomptés devraient correspondre à vos intérêts et priorités.

Aux: Ministres des affaires étrangères des pays Membres de l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (WMO-1436)

Copie de la présente est adressée au Représentant permanent de votre pays auprès de l'OMM.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes.

(P. Taalas)
Secrétaire général



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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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