

**WMO OMM**

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
世界气象组织

Secrétariat

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31 de enero de 2023

Anexo: 1 (disponible en inglés solamente)

Asunto: Invitación a participar en la reunión conjunta de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres y la Organización Meteorológica Mundial sobre sistemas de alerta temprana de peligros múltiples que se celebrará antes de la VIII Plataforma Regional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres en las Américas y el Caribe (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 28 de febrero a 2 de marzo de 2023)

Finalidad: Confirmar a la Secretaría su asistencia a los eventos indicados preferiblemente no más tarde del **3 de febrero de 2023**

Estimado señor/Estimada señora:

Me complace invitarle a la reunión conjunta organizada por la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (UNDRR) y la Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM) con el título "Fortalecimiento de la colaboración y la coordinación entre los Servicios Meteorológicos e Hidrológicos Nacionales y las Oficinas Nacionales de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres en materia de sistemas de alerta temprana de peligros múltiples: desafíos y oportunidades". El evento se celebrará el 27 de febrero de 2023, antes del inicio de la VIII Plataforma Regional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres en las Américas y el Caribe (PR23), que tendrá lugar del 28 de febrero al 2 de marzo de 2023 en Punta del Este (Uruguay). La [nota conceptual](#) y el [orden del día provisional](#) del evento figuran en el anexo a la presente carta.

El objetivo de esta reunión es propiciar un diálogo encaminado a poner en común mejores prácticas, ampliar una comunidad de práctica conjunta por tema o subregión, fortalecer el trabajo operativo y la coordinación institucional entre los Servicios Meteorológicos e Hidrológicos Nacionales (SMHN) y las Oficinas Nacionales de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres —en el contexto de la iniciativa [Alertas Tempranas para Todos \(EWS4ALL\)](#), presentada durante el 27º período de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes (CP 27) en la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)— y exponer las conclusiones alcanzadas ante la sesión plenaria de la PR23.

La [VIII Plataforma Regional](#) es una oportunidad para que gobiernos, organismos intergubernamentales, sector privado, sociedad civil, comunidades científico-tecnológicas, jóvenes, organismos de cooperación y donantes, así como otras partes interesadas pertinentes de las Américas y el Caribe, **intercambien experiencias y faciliten la toma de decisiones sobre el Plan de Acción Regional (PAR) para la Implementación del Marco de Sendái en las Américas y el Caribe**, acordado en marzo de 2017 en Montreal (Canadá) y revisado bajo los auspicios del Gobierno de Jamaica en noviembre de 2021. El lema de la PR23 es "**Ciencia y tecnología para la gestión integral del riesgo de desastres**", y para ello es preciso centrarse en el apoyo científico y tecnológico como herramienta fundamental para lograr una gestión integral del riesgo de desastres, especialmente en lo que se refiere a su viabilidad, desarrollo, financiación y aplicación.

A los Representantes Permanentes de los Miembros de la Asociación Regional III y la Asociación Regional IV ante la OMM

A efectos administrativos, le agradecería que notificara a la señora Bárbara Tapia (btapia@wmo.int) su participación en esta reunión y en la Plataforma Regional no más tarde del **3 de febrero de 2023**, y si usted o su delegado o delegada necesitarán ayuda financiera. También le insto a que se inscriba por adelantado a través de [este enlace](#).

En lo que respecta a la cobertura del seguro de la OMM para las personas que no son funcionarios de la Organización, le ruego que, antes de que los participantes de su país en la reunión emprendan el viaje, señale a su atención lo siguiente:

Las personas que no pertenecen al personal de la OMM, pero han sido autorizadas a viajar a sus expensas y/o reciben dietas de ella, deberán asumir íntegramente los gastos incurridos en caso de muerte, enfermedad o lesión durante los viajes oficiales y la asistencia a reuniones en nombre de la Organización. Por tanto, les incumbirá únicamente a ellas la concertación de cualquier seguro de vida, salud o accidente, así como de cualquier otra modalidad de seguro, con un nivel de cobertura adecuado para la duración de las reuniones y eventos correspondientes.

La responsabilidad de la OMM con respecto a esas personas se limitará a sus actividades de prestación de servicios o a su asistencia a reuniones en nombre de la Organización, y estará cubierta por un seguro de lesiones y enfermedad que ofrece una cobertura limitada de los gastos médicos y por urgencias médicas y de los gastos de viaje oficial adicionales.

Quisiera expresarle mi agradecimiento por su continuo apoyo a la promoción de las actividades de la OMM.

Le saluda atentamente.



Prof. Petteri Taalas
Secretario General



CONCEPT NOTE
HIGH-LEVEL MEETING AND PLENARY SESSION RP23
“Strengthening collaboration and coordination between NMHSs and National Disaster Risk Management Offices in Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS): Challenges and Opportunities”

27 and 28 February 2023, Punta del Este, Uruguay

Background

The Sendai Framework, through its Target G, aims “to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030”¹. Progress towards Target G enables governments to assess their availability of, and access to, Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), along with necessary governance arrangements for its implementation, contributing to the overall efforts in implementing the Sendai Framework.

Early Warning Systems are a proven, effective, and feasible climate adaptation measure, that saves lives and provides at least a tenfold return on investment. The *State of the Global Climate 2021* (WMO-No. 1290) shows that extreme weather, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves and storms, led to hundreds of billions of dollars of economic losses and wreaked a heavy toll on human lives and wellbeing. The IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability recognized early warning systems and disaster risk management activities as key cross-cutting adaptation options, that enhance the benefits of other adaptation measures when combined.²

The Early Warnings for All Initiative Executive Action Plan 2023–2027 (EWS4ALL) identifies key areas for **advancing universal disaster risk knowledge (Pillar 1)**, and outlines the priority actions required to achieve this, building on the aforementioned Sendai Target G report. It prioritizes the top technical actions required to **enhance capacity to detect hazards, close the observations gap, and advance global forecast data processing systems and data exchange (Pillar 2)**, optimizing international efforts. The plan highlights both the infrastructure, governance and people-centred approach required to **effectively disseminate and communicate warnings (Pillar 3)**. And it outlines the policies, capacities, finance and collaboration needed to **improve preparedness and response capabilities (Pillar 4)** over the next five-years. This Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) should be people-centred to empower those threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner and must build on partnerships within and across relevant sectors.

The National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) who are members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) serve public good by providing reliable and timely weather, climate, hydrological and related information to the community at large. These services have an essential role to play in bringing about disaster risk reduction through delivery of quality public weather services, including the provision of weather forecasts, early warnings on hazardous weather, outreach activities to enhance public awareness of weather hazards, interpretation, and use of the weather information, as well as collaboration with disaster relief organizations to minimize loss of life and property.

¹ UNDRR and WMO (2022) [Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems: Target G](#), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

² [Early Warnings for All Initiative Executive Action Plan 2023–2027](#)

Governments, concerned with the security of citizens threatened by both natural and human-induced hazards, will increasingly turn to NMHSs for information in support of reducing these risks. More will be expected from them, especially with the increasing frequency of extreme hydrometeorological events and the critical need of more accurate forecasting and timely early warning NMHSs will also be expected to deliver impact-based forecasts as well as specific forecasts of environmental conditions that may lead to disease outbreaks and to deliver advance warnings of these to public health communities and other important specific sectors. However, the operational work and overall standardized articulation between NMHSs and National Disaster Risk Management Offices (NDRMOs) is the most critical pillar for the effectiveness of an Early Warning Systems and solid risk management support.

For this meeting, it is expected to gather government representatives, key stakeholders, institutions, UN agencies and other international cooperation agencies to actively participate in a dialogue oriented to define challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the Initiative EWS4ALL at national and regional level, to strengthen the operational work and institutional coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs in each country following the national legislation. In this context, the current UNDRR Regional Platform for the Americas is an excellent opportunity to discuss those issues and establish a precedent in order to assure the continuity of these meetings in upcoming Regional Platforms.

Proposed events

- (1) One day high-level meeting before the DRR Regional Platform (27 February 2023)
- (2) Plenary session during RP23 (28 February 2023)

Expected outcomes of the High-level meeting (27 February 2023)

- (a) To discuss about the gaps and challenges that NMHSs must improve in their MHEWS, and how they can coordinate their work with NDRMOs following the national legislation;
- (b) To provide a better understanding of the tools such as Impact-based Forecasting (IBF) and the use of Common Alert Protocol (CAP) to enhance the MHEWS considering the current observation, monitoring, analysis and forecast capabilities in the region (Pillar 2) and the disaster risk knowledge (Pillar 1);
- (c) To discuss the most adequate strategies for an effective communication among NHMSs and NDRMOs in order to get an effective dissemination of early warnings (EW) to the population (Pillar 3);
- (d) To explore further initiatives on Early Warning – Early Action through regional projects, platforms, and networks;
- (e) To discuss innovative approaches for mainstreaming MHEWS in climate change adaptation efforts;
- (f) To provide key messages and actions to influence the RP23 Political Declaration.

Expected outcomes of the Plenary session (28 February 2023)

- (a) To demonstrate the added value of operational and institutional coordination in the effectiveness of MHEWS;
- (b) To strengthen the combined efforts on capacity building for NMHSs and NDRMOs leveraging opportunity of existent centres, platforms, and networks;
- (c) To identify the contribution of the UNDRR-WMO Centre of Excellence to support the specific steps forward to strengthen MHEWS and improve early action;
- (d) To provide key messages and actions to influence the RP23 Political Declaration.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

Monday, 27 February 2022

Time	Session	Presenter(s)
0900–0930	Opening remarks	National authority, Uruguay WMO, UNDRR,
0930–0950	Keynote presentation Early warning-Early action, strengthening the operational and institutional coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs	TBC
0950–1050	Open discussion: about the gaps and challenges that NMHSs have to improve their MHEWS, and how they can coordinate work with NDRMOs	
1050–1120	Coffee break-Photo	
1120–1220	Keynote presentation Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and CAP: good practices in the Americas and the Caribbean, gaps, and opportunities	TBC
1220–1300	Open discussion: about the challenges of an effective dissemination of Early Warnings and the need of coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs	Moderated by WMO All participants
1300–1430	Lunch break	
1430–1530	Keynote presentation Initiatives on Early Warning – Early Action through regional projects, platforms, and networks	- ENANDES - CREWS - Other
1530–1600	Coffee break	
1600–1700	Plenary discussion Ways to consolidate the collaboration of NMHSs and NDRMOs on impact-based forecasting	Moderated by WMO
1700–1730	Closing remarks and key messages	National authority, Uruguay WMO, UNDRR,

PROVISIONAL AGENDA PLENARY SESSION

Tuesday, 28 February 2022 – (Time to be defined)

Ref.: 01508/2023-3.11 MS/RAM

Time	Session	Presenter(s)
10´	Introduction to the session	WMO, UNDRR,
15´	Summary of good practices and Key messages from session: Early warning-Early action, strengthening the operational and institutional coordination between NMHSs and NDRMOs	NDRMO's Representative
15´	Summary and Key messages from session: Initiatives on Early Warning – Early Action through regional projects, platforms, and networks	TBC
15´	Summary and Key messages from session: Impact-based Forecasting and CAP: good practices in the Americas and the Caribbean, gaps, and opportunities	NMHS's Representative
	Closing remarks	WMO, UNDRR,