



International Early Warning Programme Update

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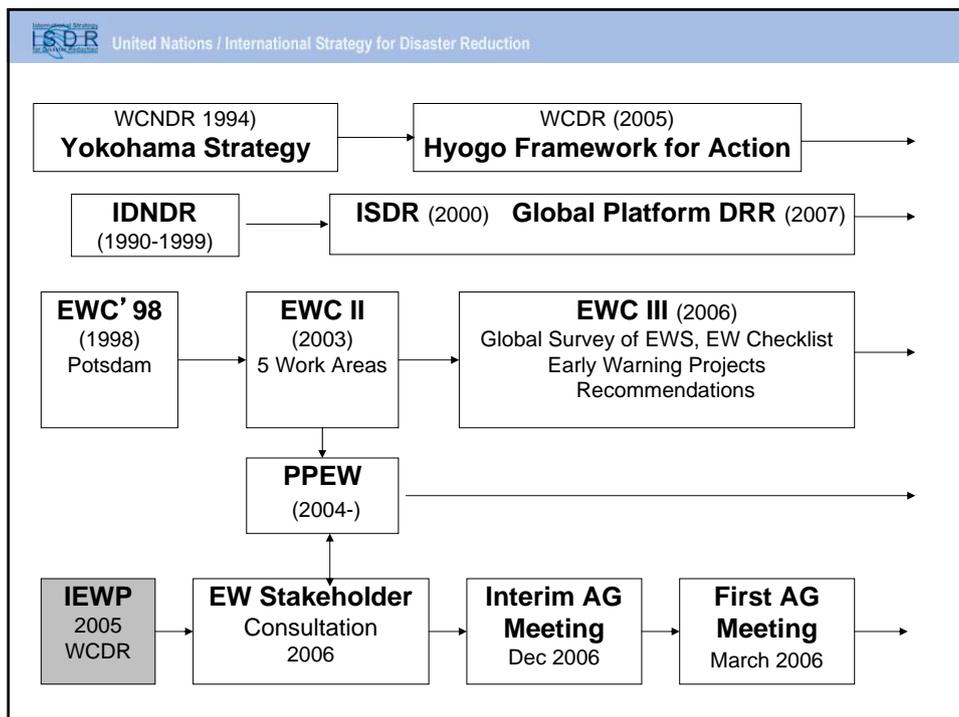
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United Nations / International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

International Early Warning Programme Update

- **IEWP - history**
- **IEWP's five main areas of work**
- **Benefit and added values of IEWP**
- **PPEW**
- **IEWP's priority for 2007-2009**
- **Global Survey of EWS**
- **Update on IEWP's Tsunami Related work**



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IEWP - Five main areas of work

- 1) Better integration of early warning into development processes and public policies
- 2) Improved data availability for investigating, forecasting/predicting and managing risks on different time scales
- 3) Improved capacities and strengthened early warning systems, particularly in developing countries
- 4) Development of people-centred warning systems
- 5) Mechanisms for sustaining the early warning dialogue and supporting the development and implementation of a programme

Benefits and Added Values of IEWP

IEWP provides added values to its partners by building on their on-going activities on early warning.

Common agendas

- **More effective, wider information flow**
- **Better focus on integrated people-centred early warning systems**
- **Wider recognition of early warning's role in meeting development goals**
- **Systematically demonstrate the financial perspective of early warning (e.g. good for investment)**



Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW)

Functions:

- ✓ Overall secretariat's functions including support and coordination for the IEWP with guidance provided by the IEWP Advisory Group
- ✓ Partnership and alliance building
- ✓ Advocacy and promotion of early warning and the IEWP
- ✓ Development of web tools, clearing house and repository for knowledge and information
- ✓ Mobilizing resources for the IEWP
- ✓ Monitoring progress in the implementation of early warning and the IEWP



IEWP Priority for 2007-2009 Multi-Agency Campaign

- **Activities to promote five recommended areas by EWC II**
- **Funding EWC III Projects at the national and regional level**
- **Follow-up the recommendations of the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems (2006)**
- **Final reporting and evaluation of the multi-donor, multi-partner initiative to strengthen Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning Systems**



Recommendations from Global Survey of EWS (2006)

- Recommendation 1: Develop a globally comprehensive early warning system, rooted in existing early warning systems and capacities**
- Recommendation 2: Build national people-centred early warning systems**
- Recommendation 3: Fill the main gaps in global early warning capacities**
- Recommendation 4: Strengthen the scientific and data foundations for early warning**
- Recommendation 5: Develop the institutional foundations for a global early warning system**



Update on Tsunami-related activities

UN Flash Appeal Project: Evaluation and Strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami

- ❑ Pledges were made for more than US\$ 11.4 million towards this initiative. In 2005, the total amount received had been US\$ 10.5 million.
- ❑ Strong support: Japan, European Commission, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, and Netherlands
- ❑ **Overall integrated framework** focusing on:
 - (1) Core system implementation, (2) Integrated risk management, (3) Public awareness and education, (4) Community-based approaches, (5) Coordination and partnership-building.
- ❑ Multi-Partner engagement (16 direct implementing agencies and over 50 collaborating partners in Asia and Africa): UN agencies, regional & national organizations, research institutes, and local communities.
- ❑ Time frame: January 2005 - December 2006

Success Stories

- **Tsunami, Java, Indonesia, July 2006:** GTS demonstrated its effectiveness. Warnings were issued from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center and Japan Meteorological Agency and reached several national warning centres in the Indian Ocean region, including the one in Jakarta, Indonesia. (UNESCO/IOC and WMO)
- **Landslide, Sri Lanka, January 2007:** Enhanced capacity for early warning and dissemination as well as the in-country partnership among relevant institutions saved some vulnerable communities. (UNDP Sri Lanka)
- **Earthquake, West Sumatra, Indonesia, March 2007:** Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) were effectively applied by the disaster control authority in Padang, Indonesia. (UNESCO Jakarta)



Source: UNDP Sri Lanka



Source: UNDP Sri Lanka

Indian Ocean Consortium

- An initiative of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction System -

- ❑ Review of progress and needs of IOTEWS
- ❑ Coordinated package offer by 7 partners to assist 11 countries
- ❑ Build on/support existing efforts
- ❑ Two-step approach – national plans, then implementation



An ISDR system initiative of the following organisations:



7-element package, each with responsible partner

- ❑ National tsunami centre established and operating. [UNESCO/IOC]
- ❑ Operational national warnings capacities. [WMO]
- ❑ Warning response plan and evacuation exercise. [UNOCHA]
- ❑ Awareness-raising and education campaign. [IFRC]
- ❑ Assessment of environmental flashpoints. [UNEP]
- ❑ Disaster risk management organizations. [UNDP]
- ❑ Intermediate and long-term plans with full costing. [World Bank]



The need for community-focused warning capabilities was underlined during the tsunami of July 2006 that affected Pangandaran, Java, Indonesia

Consortium offers to assist countries in:

- ❑ Developing national plans
- ❑ Identifying further efforts to accelerate the process

Some key points

- ❑ No obligation
- ❑ Countries can select any elements of interest
- ❑ Consortium partners make the offer within their available resources.
- ❑ Partners will assist in mobilizing and coordinating resources if desired



Country level programming

1. Develop a country specific programme
2. Include actions as per the agreed project outlines supported either by existing funds, or by resources to be mobilised directly by the IO Consortium
3. Set up a country-level coordination mechanism for implementation of the country programme and prioritisation of actions where necessary
4. Government approves the IO Consortium country programme through their agreement to the IO Consortium programme document together with Consortium partners