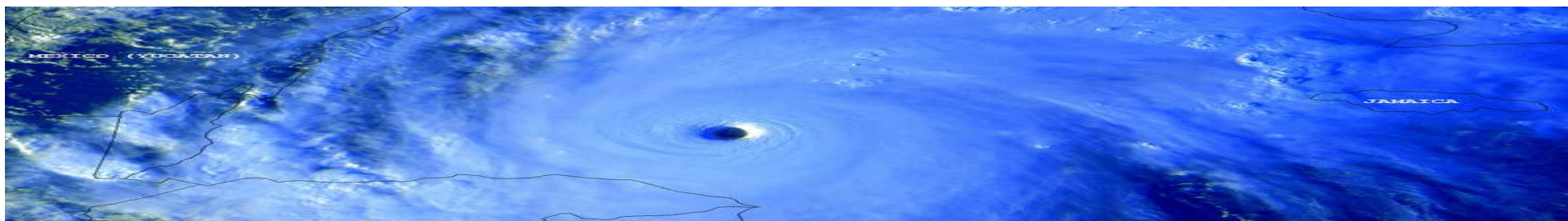




Multi-Agency Partnership for Development and Implementation of Operational EWS with Multi-Hazard Approach at National and Regional Levels: Towards a Global Coverage



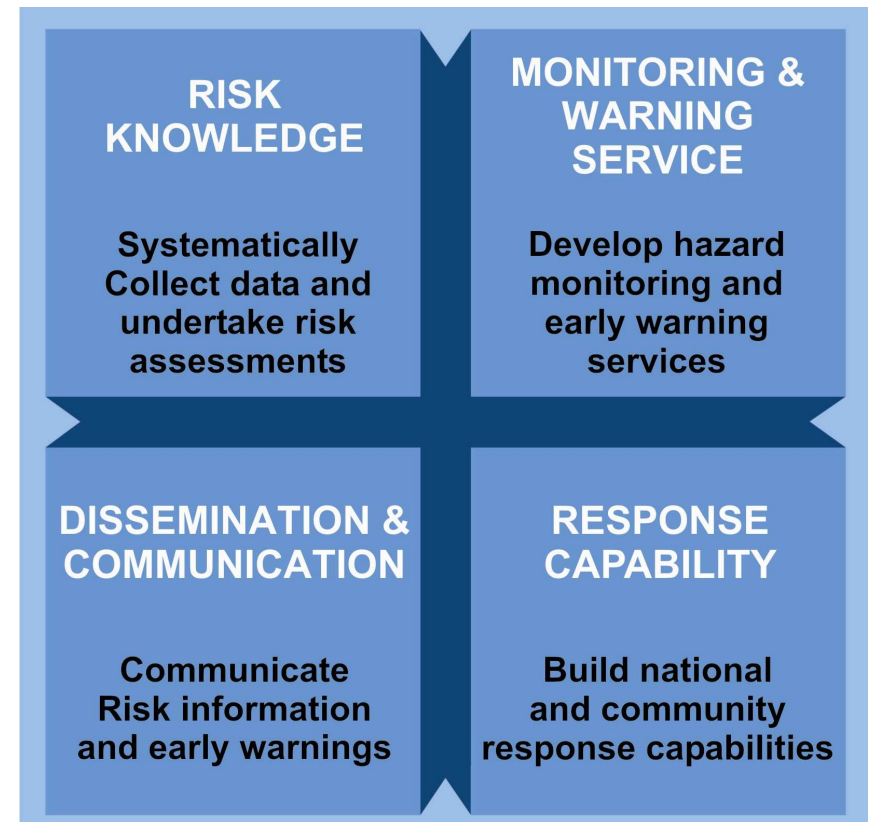


History

IEWP vision and purpose

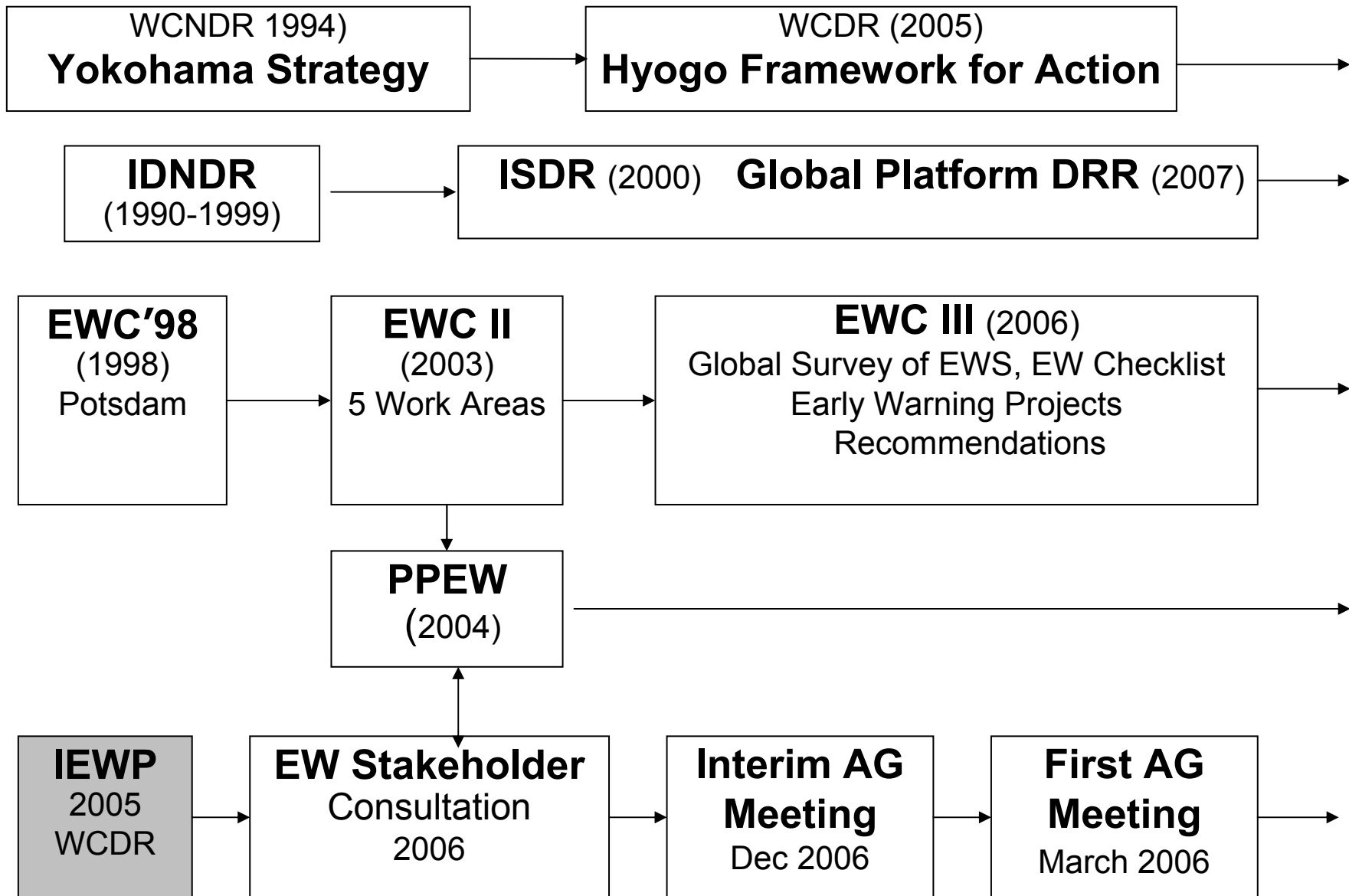
IEWP scope and strategic areas of work

Benefit and added values of IEWP



4 key elements of people-centred early warning systems





Early Warning Conference II 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





Recommendations from EWC III

- 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**





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

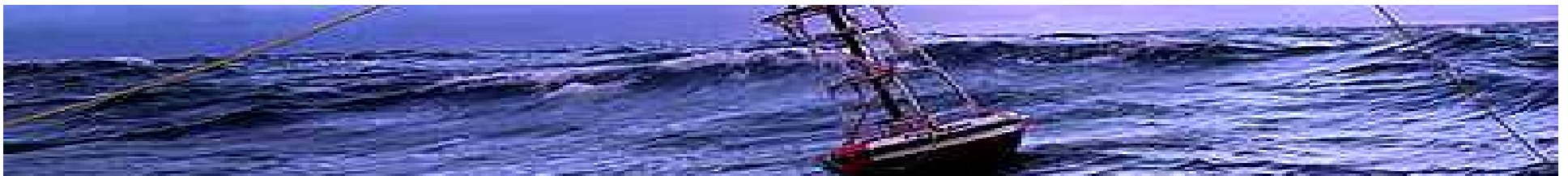
- **More effective, wider information flow**
- **Better focus on integrated people-centred early warning systems**
- **Wider recognition of early warning's role in meeting development goals**
- **Systematically demonstrate the financial perspective of early warning (e.g. good for investment)**





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**





IEWP Strategic Plan 2007-2009

- ✓ IEWP's vision and purpose
- ✓ How IEWP operates - institutional arrangement
- ✓ PPEW
- ✓ IEWP's scope and strategic areas of work
- ✓ Governance mechanism
- ✓ Benefit and added values of IEWP
- ✓ Positioning of IEWP
- ✓ Role of IEWP and PPEW in the strengthened ISDR system



Insert Mission/Vision for the IEWP AG

The IEWP is dedicated to reducing the impact of disasters through effective ‘people-centred’ early warning systems.

The IEWP aims to improve resilience of the people to all types of natural hazards including droughts, wildfires, floods, tropical cyclones, landslides, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and epidemics, and to reduce their negative impact on human lives and livelihoods.



IEWP's functions and organizational structure (proposed)

- ✓ IEWP is one of the 'self-organized' thematic platforms for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP/DRR).
- ✓ Multi-agency and multi-sectoral discussions will define IEWP's overall direction and scope.
- ✓ PPEW, as secretariat to the IEWP, will facilitate the implementation of the IEWP.
- ✓ IEWP will work closely with ISDR's regional offices and other thematic platforms.
- ✓ IEWP encourages synergies between the programmes of its partner organizations.
- ✓ IEWP will not directly provide early warnings.
- ✓ IEWP will not substitute for the existing work of partner organizations.



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





Early Warning Conference II strategic 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



Governance for IEWP

- The IEWP programme and PPEW activities should be based on strong policy and institutional demand.
- Relevant stakeholders and technical communities should be engaged.
- Accountability and effective delivery should be ensured.

Governance mechanism

- IEWP Advisory Group
- ISDR Management Oversight Board
- ISDR Support Group
- ISDR Reference Group
- Programme Advisory Committee of GP/DRR



Benefit and added values of IEWP

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

Benefits of the IEWP:

- 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)

Beneficiaries:

Governments and national disaster reduction platforms, the UN system, inter-governmental and regional organizations, scientific and academic institutions and civil society (NGOs, CBOs, private sectors).



IEWP's priority for 2007-2009

Joint Multi-Agency Campaigns

- 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

United Nations



Disaster Reduction





- Indicators have to be defined for something that does not have a generally accepted definition itself, because there is no agreed upon definition of what comprises an Early Warning System
- The EW chain is very complex which implies an impractically large number of parameters
- Hence, indicators have to be limited to just a handful, the choice of which is always subjective
- A quantitative definition of the parameters is often meaningless because there is not enough data to feed into the variables
- Lack of data and the level of its detail often forces the definition of the indicators on the qualitative side



- In order to compare and assess EWSs they have to be defined. To a large extent we adopt the definition of Williams (1964), McLuckie (1973), and Maskrey (1997), who divide hazard warning systems into four sub-processes:
 - **risk scenarios/Vulnerability Analysis**
 - **monitoring and forecasting**
 - **dissemination of the warning message**
 - **preparedness and response**



⇒ Since the indicators are to be applied to various hazards and regions worldwide they have to represent features that are common throughout all EWS as well crucial to the EWS:

- **Completeness**
- **Availability**
- **Longevity**
- **Warning data resolution**
- **Success history**
- **Response**
- **Timeliness**