

International Early Warning Conference

Project Title	<i>International Early Warning Conference</i>	
Project Reference	<i>CREWS/GlobalProj/05/Early Warning Conf</i>	
Geographic coverage	<i>Global, specifically addressing LDC and SIDS</i>	
Timeframe	<i>1 year</i>	
Implementing Partner	<i>WMO</i>	
Summary of overall cost of the Project	a. Project/Program Amount:	<i>280 k</i>
	b. Implementing Partner fees:	<i>The programme support costs of the project will be levied in accordance with the WMO programme support cost policy approved by the WMO Executive Council.</i>
	c. Total:	<i>280 k</i>
	d. Other resources	<i>WMO 100 k and in-kind contribution through staff; US AID 100k pledged; host country Mexico for part of logistics; other organizations and countries are expected to fund participants from developed countries.</i>
Additional Implementing Partners	<i>No</i>	
Allocations requested by additional implementing Partners	a. Project/Program Amount:	<i>-</i>
	b. Implementing Partner fees:	<i>-</i>
	Total:	<i>-</i>
Main objective	<i>Guide investments for effective, impact-based, multi-hazard early warning systems; define the approach to establish national baselines on early warning systems to be used by government agencies to report on advances in early warning efforts as contemplated in the Sendai framework, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; increase capacities of LDC and SIDS to address multi-hazards effectively.</i>	
Project sponsor	<i>-</i>	
Other partners	<i>UNISDR, practitioners from LDCs and SIDS; IFRC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNESCO-IOC, UNOOSA/UNSPIDER, WFP, World Bank, WHO, EU Research Centre, and other institutions.</i>	
Initial state of play - project rationale	a. Vulnerability, exposure to risks, disasters impacts (on people and economy)	<i>-</i>
	b. Status of the EWS, DRM agencies and NHMSs, actors / players present	<i>The conference will build on the outcomes of the three International Conferences on Early Warning that were held between 1997 and 2006 (EWC I-III). It will also address the priorities highlighted in the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience which was endorsed by the United Nations Chief Executives Board (CEB) in 2013. It will appropriately address the call for enhancing and strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, specifically for LDC and SIDS.</i>
	c. Projects and programs	<i>-</i>

	dealing with EWS and hydromet under implementation or preparation	
	d. Positioning of CREWS support: complementarity and synergies with the existing programs	-
Project design	a. Project Outputs	<p><i>Currently significant gaps remain, especially in the “last mile” of early warning systems - reaching the most vulnerable and exposed populations at the community level with timely and actionable warning information. There is also lack of capacities to make use of the information and thus the resulting societal benefits have been spread unevenly across regions, countries and communities.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, for more effective and wider implementation of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWSs), it is important to document the good practices which have been implemented and prepare guidelines on institutional coordination and cooperation for use by countries, especially LDC and SIDS. There is also an urgent need for addressing trans-boundary and regional issues in developing and disseminating early warnings. Emphasis on institutional commitment and effective coordination are key issues to be addressed as countries move from traditional weather forecasts to more informative impacts and risk based forecasts and warnings.</i></p> <p><i>The conference outcomes will highlight strategies and actions to build, promote and strengthen people centered, multi-hazard early warning systems, especially how to address weaknesses and the key gaps mentioned above.</i></p> <p><i>Specifically, the conference will provide a good platform for participants from countries not possessing appropriate early warning systems, most of these are LDC and SIDS, to appraise themselves about the latest advances in early warning systems for multi-hazards and the strategies required to implement them in their countries.</i></p> <p><i>The conference will result in increased capacities of institutions in especially LDC and SIDS and assist in developing new products and services.</i></p> <p><i>Partnerships that will be formed between countries/agencies as a consequence of the conference, will facilitate the sharing of expertise and good practices on strengthening MHEWS as an integral component of national strategies for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and building resilience. In doing so, it will support the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including the global target “g” for MHEWS, and the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.</i></p>

		<p><i>The conference will take stock of current early warning systems and their effectiveness together with the related actors, mechanisms, partnerships, projects, publications and gaps. This is necessary in order to identify effective strategies and actions needed to promote and strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and in particular to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Advocate and promote the broadening of the scope of early warning, risk information and assessment to address multiple hazards and risks;</i> <i>• Take stock on the progress made by single-hazard early warning systems, their existing relations and their potential synergies among them aiming to reach effective MHEWS.</i> <i>• Leverage progress in the development of observation and monitoring systems, the use of Big Data and the strengthening of capacities to use information and communication technology, particularly for LDC and SIDS;</i> <i>• Deduce requirements of multi-hazard early warning systems to comply to end-to-end systems and interoperability with local, national and regional scales; and,</i> <i>• Address trans-boundary and regional issues in developing and disseminating early warnings.</i> <p><i>The requested funds will be used mainly to assist participation from relevant institutions (in particular civil protection agencies, meteorological and hydrological services) in LDC and SIDS countries. It is estimated that this will be 200 k.</i></p> <p><i>For interpretation, translation, technical and publication costs and the implementing partner fees, it is estimated to reserve 80 k. However, it is preferable to use as much as possible of this portion for the participation of representatives from LDC and SIDS, should other funds become available for these logistical costs.</i></p>
	b. Implementing time frame	<i>Conference to be held 22-23 May 2017, Cancún, Mexico, just before the UNISDR Global Platform (GP) on DRR and feeding into the GP. Reporting and follow-up actions expected to take until 15 Sept 2017.</i>
	c. Contribution to CREWS Programming Framework	<i>3. CREWS Global Coherence and Advocacy Support, all sub items (3.1 – 3.4). These will contribute indirectly into the Regional outputs also, and to the country projects, e.g., outputs 1.2 and 1.6</i>
	d. Logical framework with indicators	<i>In order to obtain as high as possible number of participants working in this area in LDC and SIDS, we target having 2 representatives from each participating country. The number of participants that we will actually achieve to attend, will indicate the success of reaching the target. The baseline is 70 participants, that is only one participant from 70 countries.</i>
Organization and operating procedure	a. Institutional framework	<i>An Organizing Committee and a Programme Committee will plan and organize the event; the Mexican Government and its specialized institutes will provide the framework for the</i>

		<i>conference.</i>
	b. Monitoring and evaluation system	<i>The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) adopted the Results-based Management Framework in 2008 with four pillars namely WMO Strategic Plan, WMO Operating Plan, WMO Results-based Budget and WMO Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. The WMO M&E System is used to monitor results at two levels, namely outputs/deliverables and outcome, that is to collect, analyse and report monitoring data at two levels: output and outcome. Monitoring at the outputs/deliverables level is intended to provide the management with information to improve the implementation of activities to realize the desired outputs for the benefit of Members. The monitoring at output level tracks implementation of activities in the WMO Operating Plan in terms of status, timeliness, cost, outputs, risks and constraints. Monitoring at the outcome level is focused on establishing the impacts of the achieved results on Members based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).</i>
Project viability and sustainability	a. Main identified risks	<i>This is a low risk project. Possible risks: a natural or man-made event at the venue or elsewhere that will prevent a significant number of persons from participating in the event; a political change in Mexico that would lower the level of commitment to the conference.</i>
	b. Critical assumptions	<i>Given the low risk nature of this event, in case of political change or a disaster, an alternative venue and/or time would be identified for holding the event.</i>
	c. Judgment on the project sustainability	<i>As a follow-up to the conference Challenges: support by governments for the recommended actions in order to put up appropriate (multi-hazard) early warning systems; setting the baselines against which progress can be measured as recommended; successful participation of individuals and communities in the process. Opportunities: building understanding for the importance of and capacity for addressing multi-hazards; building a global community in this area with specific assistance to LDCs and SIDS; providing globally accepted guidelines and good practices for use in LDCs and SIDS for building resilience towards hazards.</i>