



UN World Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 Sendai Japan



# Early Warning systems in context of the Sendai Framework

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- ❑ Early warning and disaster risk reduction
- ❑ Early warning and Sendai Framework 2015-2030
- ❑ UNISDR work on early warning

Presentation to WSIS

Warning Systems, ITU, May 2016



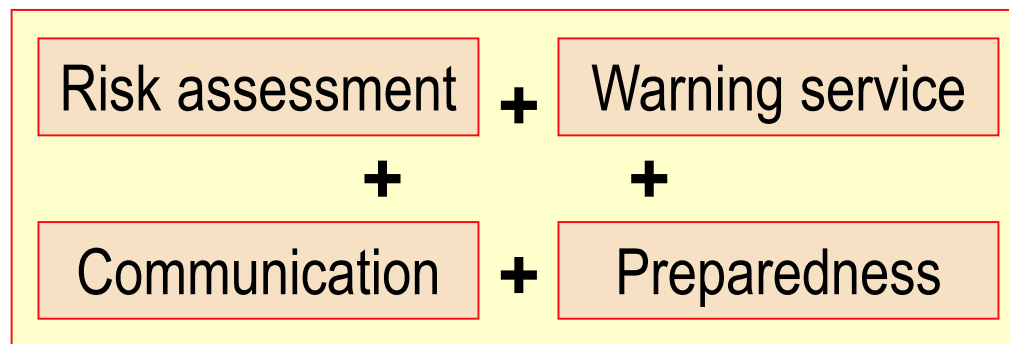
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# What the numbers say:

# 314 billion

## Four components of systematic people-centred early warning systems



- ❑ Organised three International Early Warning Conferences (1998, 2003, 2006)
- ❑ Concerted effort to strengthen tsunami warning systems
- ❑ Global Review of Early Warning System (2008)
- ❑ EW systems reviewed by countries against Hyogo Framework



# Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor

- ❑ 130 countries' self-assessment every two years
- ❑ Analysis of findings in the Global Assessment Report

## Level of Progress

The levels of progress will enable a self-assessment of the extent to which the policies, programmes and initiatives are sustainable in achieving the indicated risk reduction objectives.

- 1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy
- 2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment
- 3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
- 4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources
- 5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

## KEY QUESTION AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? **Yes/ No**

- Early warnings acted on effectively
- Local level preparedness
- Communication systems and protocols used and applied
- Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Global Assessment Report  
on Disaster Risk Reduction



Costs and benefits of early warning systems

David Rogers and Vladimir Tsirkunov

2010



## Findings of the reviews related to EW

- ❑ Often isolated and technically based, not people centred, with weaknesses in preparedness and response
- ❑ Often not well integrated into policy and not part of risk management approach
- ❑ Some hazards and vulnerabilities not well covered
- ❑ Lack of capacities in LDCs and SIDS
- ❑ Fragmented mechanisms for international coordination and action



# Key challenges

- Criteria for indicators of effectiveness EWS
- Link early warnings to risk analysis – broadening hazard-oriented approaches to understanding related vulnerabilities?
- Build and sustain political commitment, cost-effectiveness
- Strengthen coordination among various national and local actors?
- Strengthen international (and regional) early warning coordination

# WCDRR

Sendai, 14–18 March 2015

Third UN World Conference  
on Disaster Risk Reduction



## Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)

14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan



# Sendai Framework Scope

- ❑ Adds biological and man-made hazards to HFA scope

*“The framework applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or **man-made hazards** as well as related environmental, technological and **biological** hazards and risks.”*  
(paragraph 15)



**7 GLOBAL TARGETS**

# Reduce

## Mortality/

global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

## Affected people/

global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

## Economic loss/

global GDP

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

## Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services

2030 Value << 2015 Value

# Increase

## Countries with national & local DRR strategies

2020 Value >> 2015 Value

## International cooperation

to developing countries

2030 Value >> 2015 Value

## Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments

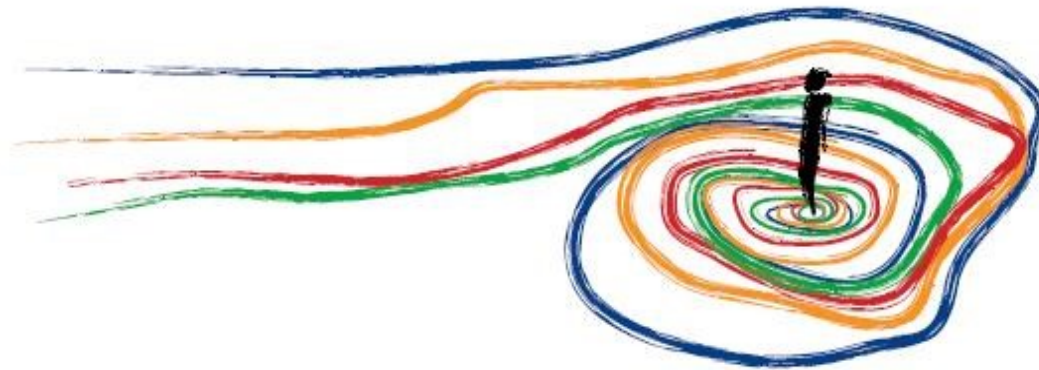
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

## Priorities moving forward

- ❑ Assist the Open Ended Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction define the mechanisms for measuring EW effectiveness (Sendai, Climate change, Sustainable development)
- ❑ Build the monitoring system for countries to report on progress on early warnings
- ❑ Strengthen global and regional networks of practitioners (INMEWHS, ICMEHS)
- ❑ CREWS launched to accelerate implementation in LDCs and SIDS

# Thank you

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*For more information, please visit:*

<http://www.wcdrr.org>

<http://www.preventionweb.net>

<http://www.unisdr.org>



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