8th International Conference on Building Resilience, 14-16 November 2018, Lisbon

Considering the <u>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</u> we expect submissions to be aligned, in particular, with the seventh global target: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Track 2A

Multi-hazard early warning: Improving availability and access to multi-hazard early warning, risk information and assessment

Description

A multi-hazard approach to early warning systems has been shown to be effective in dealing with multiple, sometimes concurrent, hazards, and can provide economies of scale and eventually sustainability of the system as a whole. Currently, efforts are needed to develop multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWSs) that are guided by risk and impact information and that include feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement. Such approaches require coordination, expertise and continuous learning by relevant stakeholders, as well as, more efforts in the development and understanding of the way how individual and cluster hazards operate.

Main questions to be responded

This session will consider:

1. What are the critical components of single and multi-hazard early warning systems, including upstream, downstream, and their interface?

2. What is the current level of development of single and multi-hazard early warning systems and how effective are they?

3. Who are the related actors and partnerships, and what are the coordination mechanisms?

Goals

The session outcomes will highlight strategies and actions to build, promote and strengthen MHEWSs, especially how to address key gaps such as faster and broader dissemination of warnings and the quality of the information provided to those at risk at the "last mile", through capacity development, operational support and improved coordination and governance. It will also highlight the importance of strengthening existing efforts for individual and cluster hazards early warning systems.

Themes

- Risk informed early warning and the 'first mile'

- Hazard monitoring, forecasting and warnings

- Communicating to the communities at risk and the 'last mile'

- Regional cooperation and partnerships

- Investing in and sustaining early warning

In association with

This session is being held in associated with the CABARET (Capacity Building in Asia for Resilience EducaTion) project, which is seeking to foster regional cooperation for more effective multi-hazard early warning and increased disaster resilience among coastal communities. CABARET is co-funded by an EU Erasmus+ programme grant of €993,340, will run for three years and is led by the University of Huddersfield's Global Disaster Resilience Centre, based in the UK. They are joined by a group of experts from a consortium of 14 European and Asian higher education institutions from Bulgaria, Indonesia, Latvia, the Maldives, Malta, Myanmar, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and the Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities are Associate Partners of the project.

Deadline

Abstract submission closes **15th April 2018** (12PM, GMT +1,00 TIME)
For more information and online submission please visit buildresilience.org/2018

Track chair and co-chair information

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