



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
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# UN Early Warnings for All Initiative

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Courtesy: Office of Disaster Risk Reduction and Public Services



# Early Warnings for All: Background

- Early Warning Systems (EWS) are a proven, effective and cost-efficient climate adaptation and disaster risk management measure
- EWS deliver financial benefits & a 10-fold return on investment
- Half of countries globally are not protected by EWS
- According to the Sendai Framework Monitoring, countries with MHEWS in Asia and the Pacific have increased from 25% in 2015 to 60% in 2022, but many people are still not reached
- **EW4All: UN SG initiative to achieve universal coverage of EWS by 2027**

“ Today, one third of the world’s people [...] are still not covered by early warning systems... This is unacceptable, particularly with climate impacts sure to get even worse. To that end, I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. ”



UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres

On World Meteorological Day

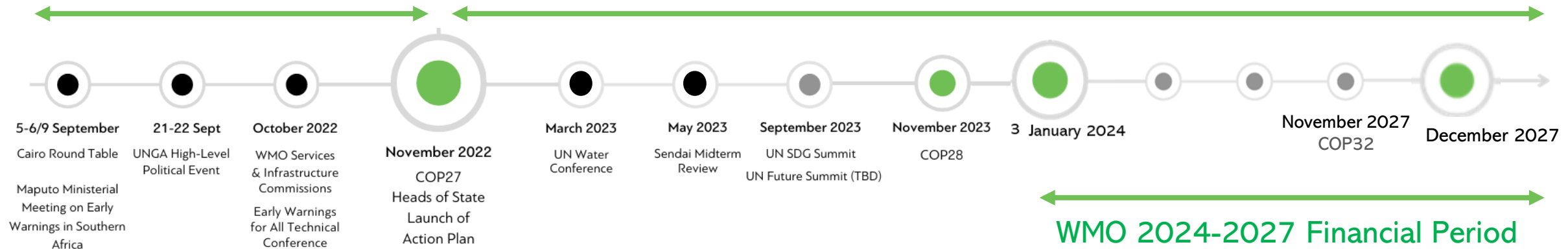
March 2022

# Timeline



## Preparatory

## Implementation



# High Level Decisions

## VII- Early Warning and Systematic Observation

- Address existing gaps in the global observing system
- Welcomed the Early Warning for All Initiative and emphasized the implementation
- UN Secretary-General unveiled a US\$ 3.1 billion plan
- The EWS Workplan

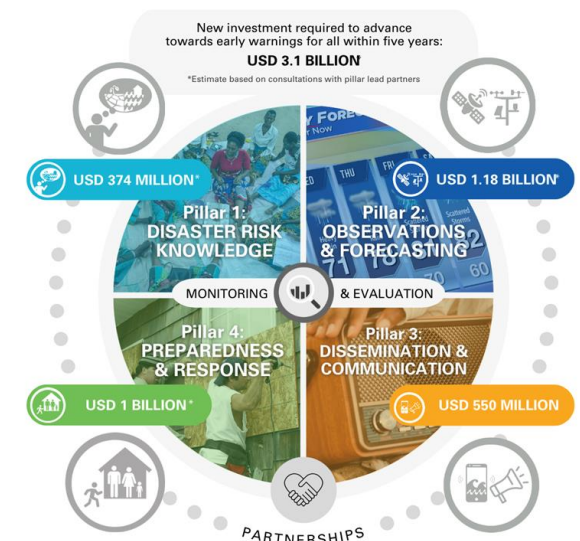


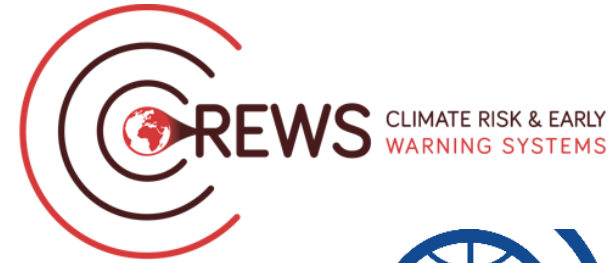
Figure 1: Budget overview for the four Pillars of the Early Warnings for All Initiative

# Early Warnings for All: Pillar Leads & Partners

## Pillar 1



Led by



## Pillar 2



Led by



## Pillar 3



Led by



## Pillar 4



Led by





# Early Warnings for All: Structure & Objectives

## Pillar 1



### Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known by the communities?
- What are the patterns and trends in these factors?
- Are risk maps and data widely available?

## Pillar 2



### Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored?
- Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?

## Pillar 4



### Preparedness and response capabilities

Build national and community response capabilities

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
- Are local capacities and knowledge made use of?
- Are people prepared and ready to react to warnings?

## Pillar 3



### Warning dissemination and communication

Communicate risk information and early warnings

- Do warnings reach all of those at risk?
- Are the risks and warnings understood?
- Is the warning information clear and usable?

# Early Warnings for All: Structure & Objectives



- **Toolkit on Risk Knowledge** incl. sector-specific domains
- Support with compiling and using risk information for EWS
- **Disaster Loss Databases**
- Scaling up innovation
- Inclusion, indigenous & local knowledge
- Capacity development & technical support
- Sendai Framework Monitoring (Target G)



- Identify & address gaps in **observation, impact-based forecasting, clim. & hydro outlooks** & service delivery
- SOFF readiness and investment support
- Scale up info-sharing infrastructures for EWS
- **Develop Global EWS Standards**
- Establish **CAP Help Desk**
- Liaise with tech partners (**Google and Microsoft**) on CAP



- Assess current EWS coms channels
- Promote regulatory approach for **mobile EWS**
- Guidelines on mobile EWS
- **Legal analysis on policy & regulatory framework** of mobile EWS
- Technical support for implementing mobile **EWS on cell-broadcast & location-based SMS**
- Promote CAP
- **Establish Alert Hub**; Build capacity and set-up locally-led feedback systems



- Strengthen **Anticipatory Action and preparedness** activities
- Develop principles for people-centered, locally-led approaches
- **Map ongoing preparedness** and anticipatory actions; **coordination mechanisms; institutional and operational capacity**;
- **Enable local engagement**
- Hazard-specific simulation exercises
- Global & regional collab. dialogues

# Programmatic Approach: Global & Regional Level

## Global Level

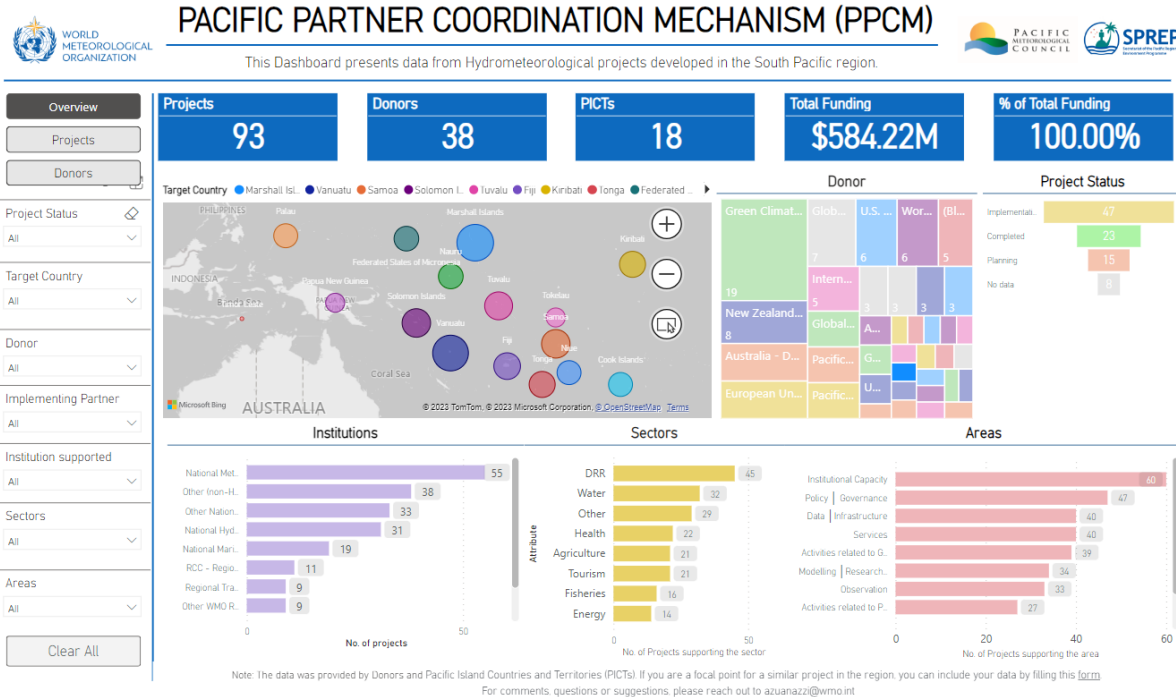
- High-level **Executive Action Plan** published
- **Advisory Panel** for EW4All initiative & technical-level **inter-pillar coordination mechanism**
- 5-year **Implementation Plan**, including pillar and cross-cutting objectives, outcomes & indicators
- **M&E Framework**: Theory of Change, maturity index, dashboard on country progress, annual report
- **Interpillar Toolkit** to support rollout & implementation

## Regional Level

- Asia-Pacific regional inter-pillar coordination mechanism among WMO, UNDRR, ITU, and IFRC has been established.
- Coordination with UN system and partners in Pacific
- Complementarity with Weather Ready Pacific needs to be ensured



# Ability to Work with Implementers



- Country level implementation needs to be:
- consistent and compliant with existing and incoming regulations, standards and guidance
  - coordinated across all pillars so it really benefits people

**National implementation will therefore require countries and territories engagement and support by development partners**



**CREWS Chad**  
**AF Lake Chad**

**CREWS SWIO**

**CREWS Cambodia and Lao PDR**

**CREWS SWIO**

**CREWS Niger**

<b>RAI(13)</b>	Chad	Comoros	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Liberia	Madagascar	Mauritius	Mozambique	Niger	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
<b>RAII(6)</b>	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Maldives	Nepal	Tajikistan							
<b>RAIII(2)</b>	Ecuador	Guyana											
<b>RAIV(4)</b>	Antigua Barbuda	Barbados	Haiti	Guatemala									
<b>RAV(5)</b>	Fiji	Kiribati	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga								

**ENANDES +**

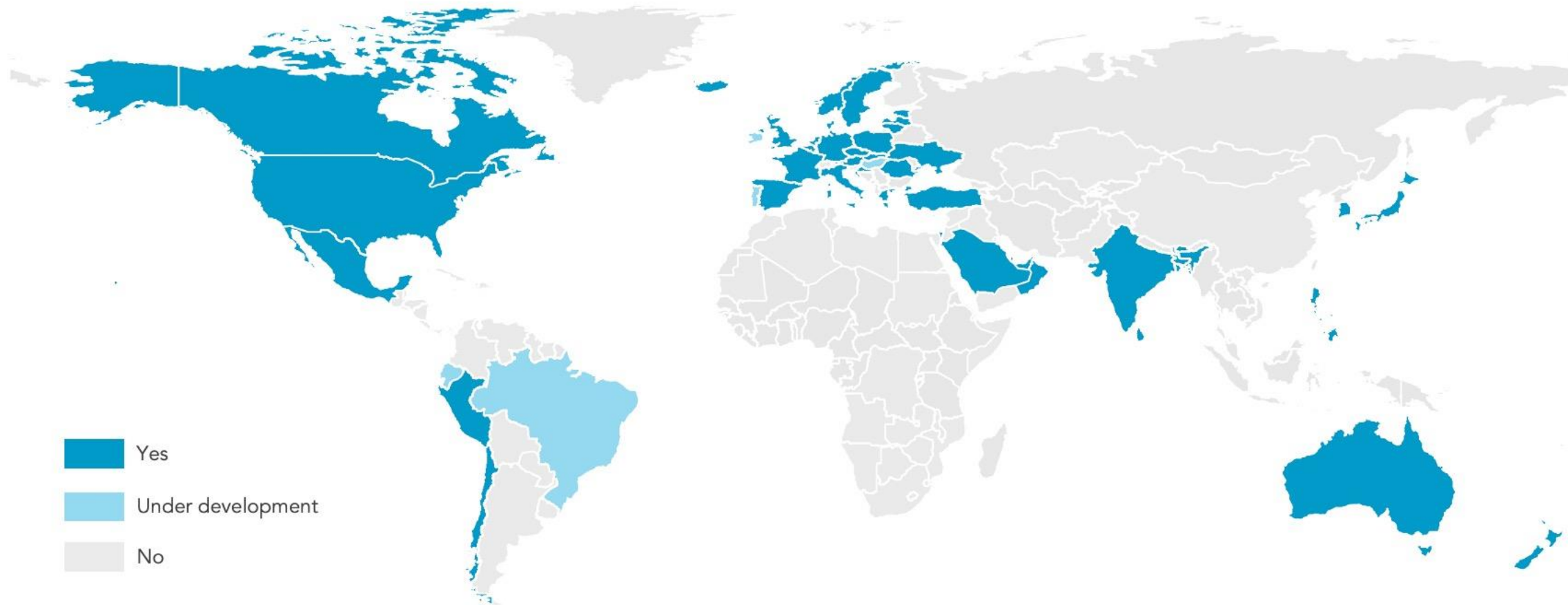
**CREWS Haiti**

**Countries with HydroSOS components**

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

# Countries with mobile EWS in place

using cell broadcast and location-based SMS\*



\* work in progress, based on ITU research



# Monitoring and Evaluation

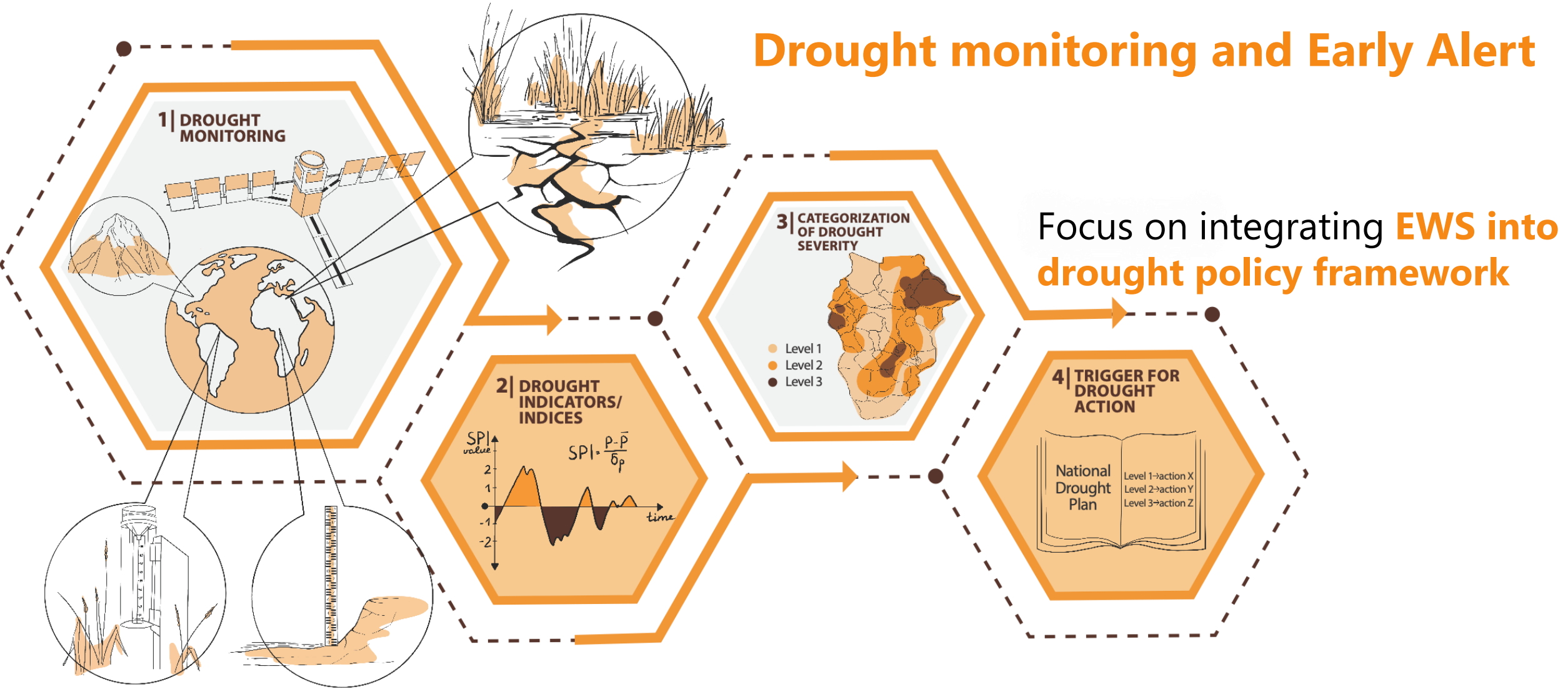
- **Minimum Core Capability:** The EW4All pillars partners will define a “minimum core capability” to be achieved in all countries as a measure of success of the EW4All.
- **Maturity Index:** The WG-M&E will work with the pillars to define stages of maturity, measured against a set of metrics. This will result in a Maturity Index to benchmark these various stages of maturity.
- **Common Standards:** The Maturity Index will help develop a common understanding of the basic requirements among Member States, implementing partners, and relevant stakeholders.

# Supporting End-to-End and People-centric Flood Early Warning



- Continue supporting WMO flood and drought management projects development and implementation (various XB projects)
- Technical expertise with applied tools, products and strategies at the national, regional or local levels
- Synergies with other on-going projects and initiative in the countries implemented by other partners (UNDRR, Red Cross, etc.)
- Experience sharing (good practices, lesson learned) at all levels
- Community based approaches
- Integrated into regional and national context
- Focus on last mile awareness, warning and response capacities (Pillar 3)

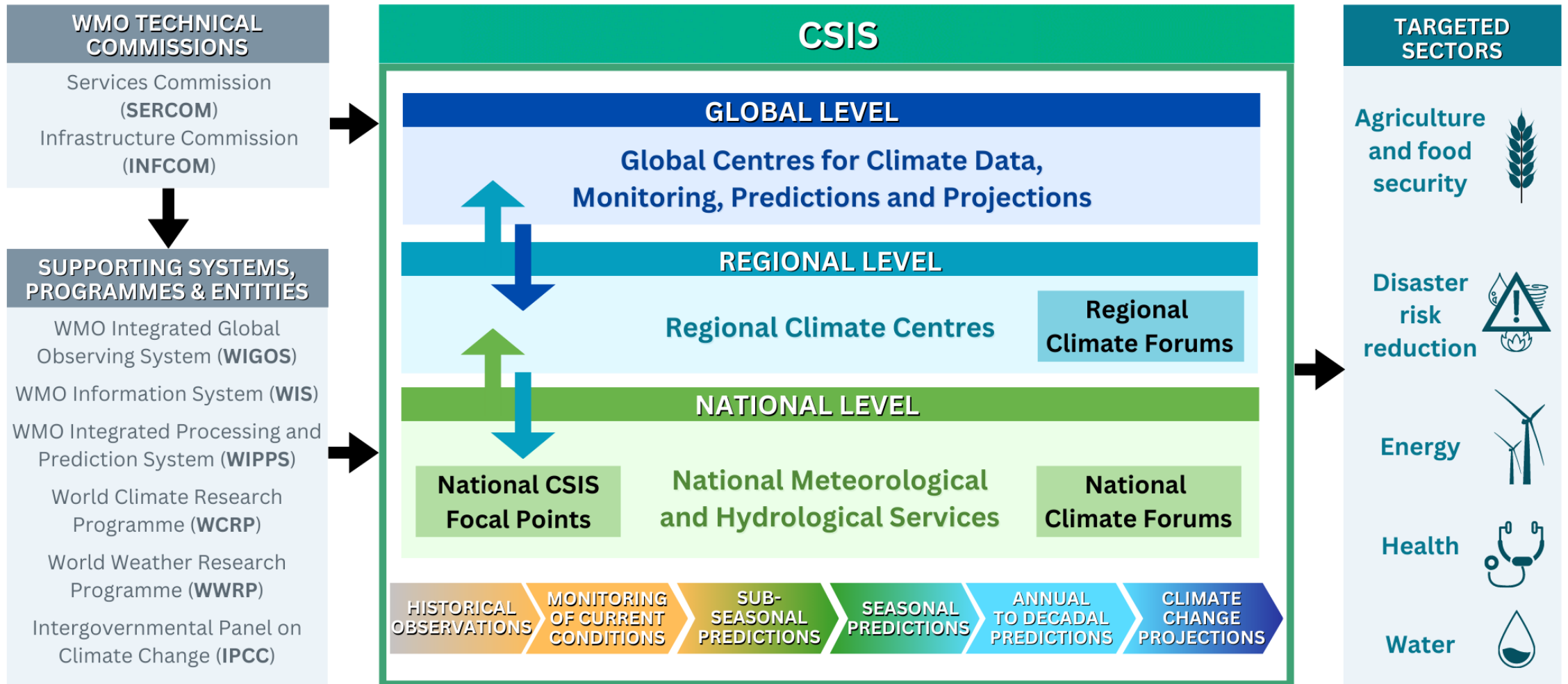
# Drought monitoring and Early Alert



The design and implementation based on **stakeholder engagement** at all steps and using an inclusive **whole-of-society-approach**



# CLIMATE SERVICES INFORMATION SYSTEM (CSIS) IMPLEMENTATION



# Heat-Health

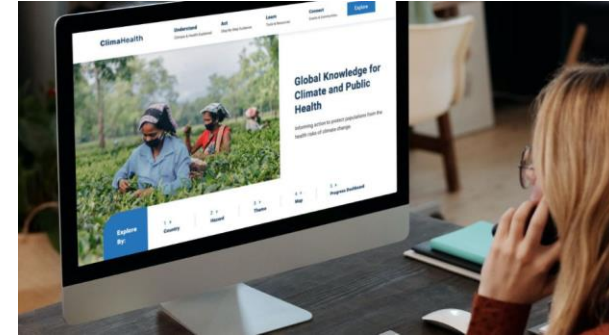
## Global Heat Health Information Network (GHHIN)

Heat and Health  
Community of Practice  
**Links to EW4ALL**



## ClimaHealth.Info

Launch of WHO-WMO Joint  
Global Climate & Health  
Knowledge Platform



## EC-76 Approval of Heat & Health Recommendation

Strengthen & coordinate extreme heat activities across WMO to update guidance, strengthen forecasting, foster research, enhance communication, partnerships

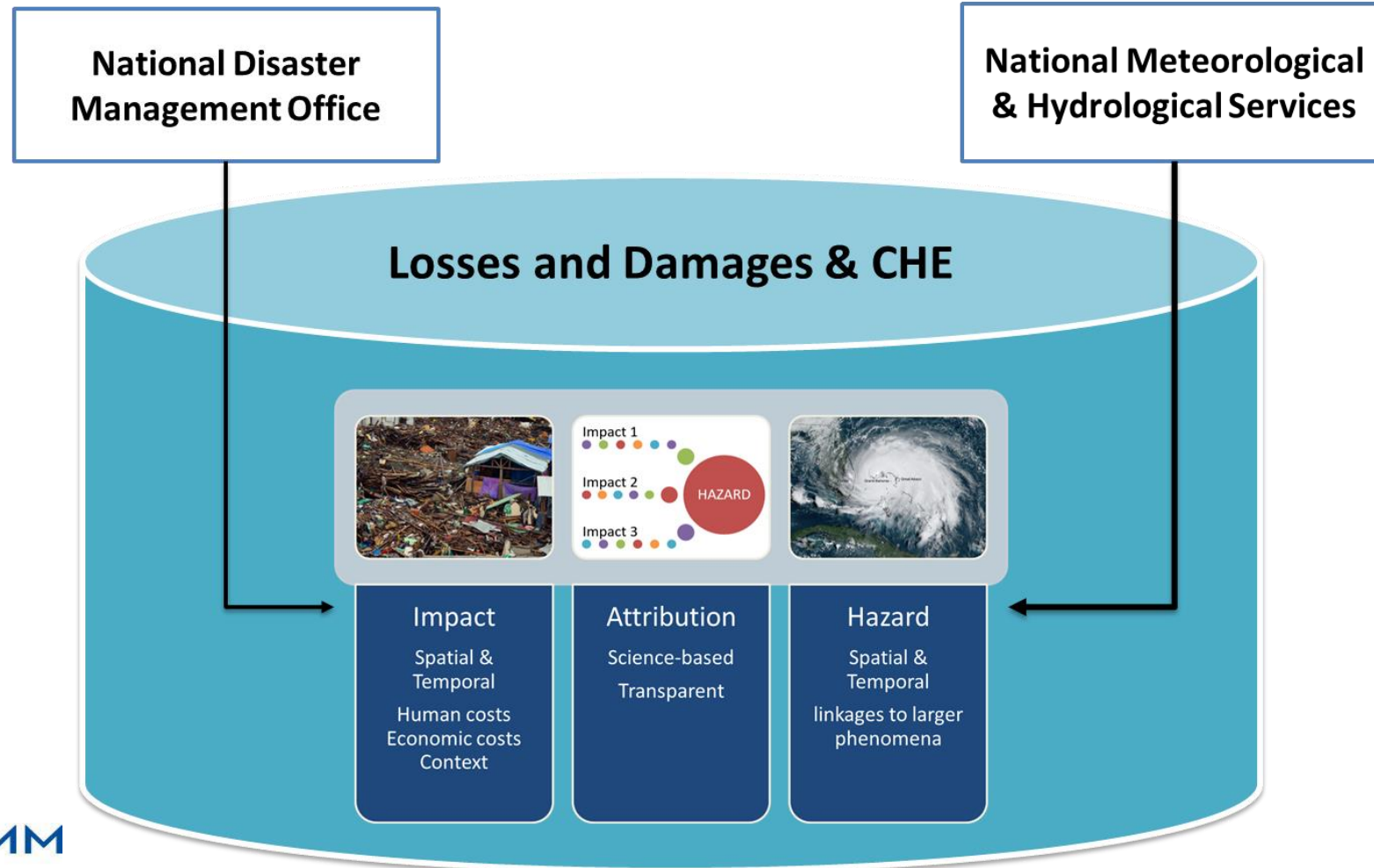


## Launch of Inception Phase (2023) of the Implementation Plan

Several Task Team Activities covering Priority Areas of Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning; Communications; Capacity Building; Operational Services – and Refinement of Grand Challenge Areas. **Links to EW4ALL**

## New Hazardous Event and Losses and Damages Tracking System

Combined UNDRR, WMO, and UNDP Initiative





Thank you  
Merci

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WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization  
Organisation météorologique mondiale