Early Warnings for All (EW4All)

VLMG Western Group meeting, 28 September 2023

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World Meteorological Organization

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Early Warnings for All: Background

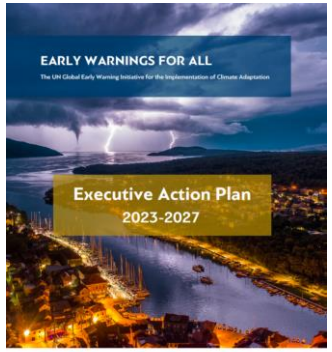
- Early Warning Systems (EWS) are a proven, effective and cost-efficient climate adaptation and disaster risk management measure
- EWS deliver financial benefits & a 10-fold return on investment
- Half of countries globally are not protected by EWS
- **EW4All: UN SG initiative to achieve universal coverage 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

5-6/9 September
Cairo Round Table

Maputo Ministerial Meeting on Early Warnings in Southern Africa

21-22 Sept
UNGA High-Level Political Event

October 2022
WMO Services & Infrastructure Commissions

Early Warnings for All Technical Conference

November 2022
COP27
Heads of State
Launch of
Action Plan

March 2023
UN Water Conference

May 2023
Sendai Midterm Review

September 2023
UN SDG Summit

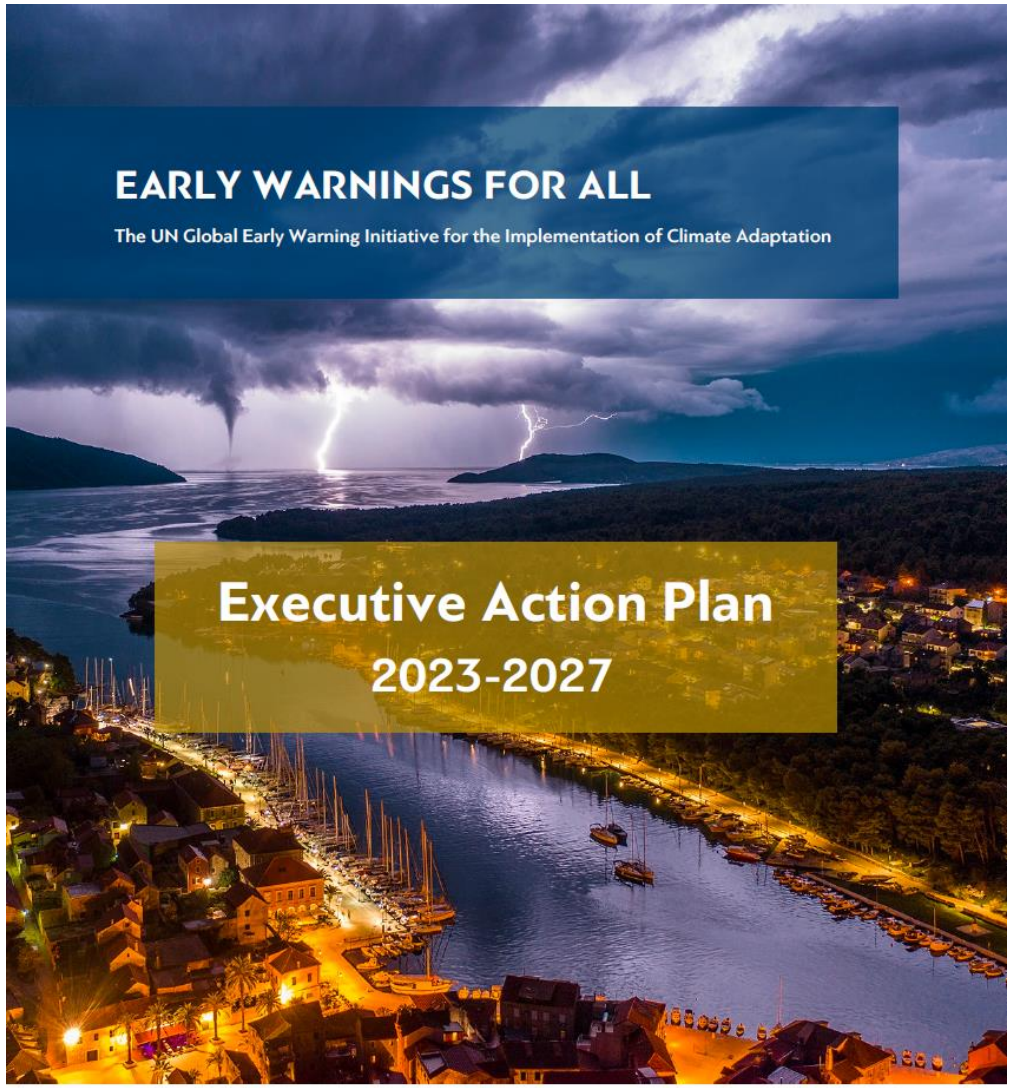
UN Future Summit (TBD)

November 2023
COP28

3 January 2024

November 2027
COP32

December 2027



Available at WMO [online library]

Launched on Monday 7 November at COP 27,
received huge support

[Early Warnings for All Action Plan gets overwhelming backing at COP27]

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COP27 SHARM EL-SHEIKH EGYPT 2022

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WEATHER CLIMATE WATER

Four pillars of Early Warnings for All: 3.1 b$ 2023-27



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?



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?



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 preapred and ready to react to warnings?



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?

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Value Cycle Approach



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Early Warnings for All: Pillar Leads & Partners

Pillar 1



Led by

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Pillar 2



Led by

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Pillar 3



Led by

ITU

Pillar 4



Led by

IFRC

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

SOFF Systematic Observations Financing Facility — Weather and climate data for resilience

unicef

IOM • OIM

UN WOMEN

unesco

UN environment programme

UNDP

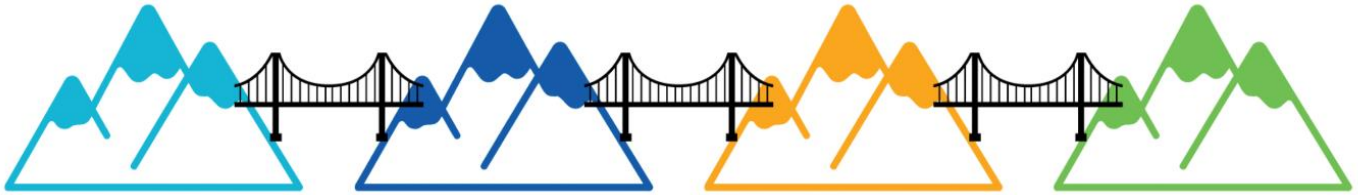
REAP Risk-informed Early Action Partnership

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

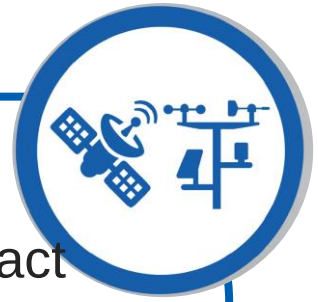
WFP World Food Programme

Development Approach



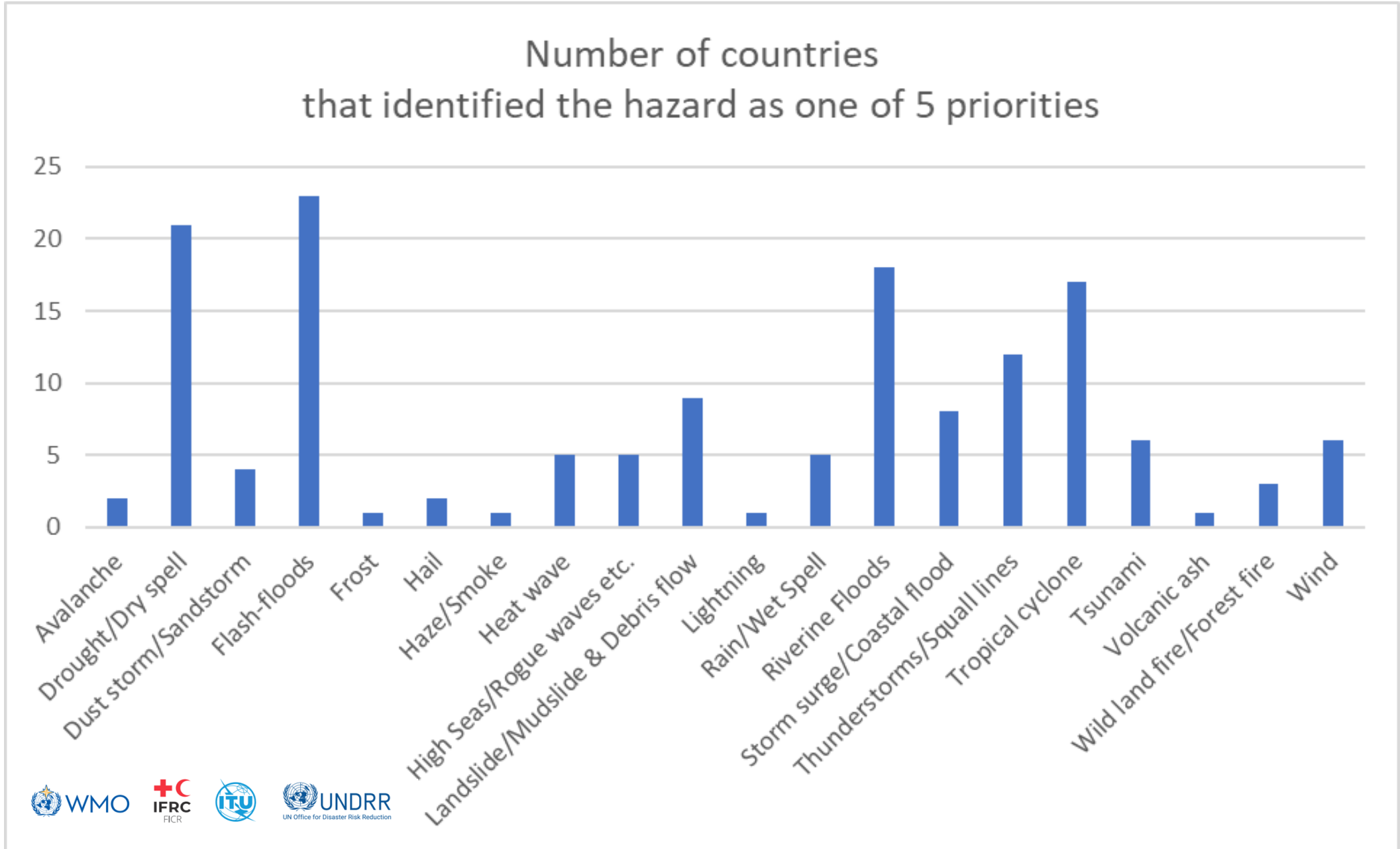
- Pillar implementation strategies developed and coordinated across pillars considering activities from global to national level
- Derive national action plans based on country needs and priorities (hazards) complementing existing initiatives

Pillar 2 - Implementation Strategy



- **Outcome 1**: Observations meet the data requirements to monitor high-impact hazards → Space Systems
- **Outcome 2**: Enhanced global, regional and national data management and processing for forecasting and warning systems → Assimilation of space-based data
- **Outcome 3**: All priority hydromet hazards are forecasted → Nowcasting using Space Systems
- **Outcome 4**: Warnings produced and disseminated in an efficient and timely manner for all priority hazards
- **Outcome 5**: Relevant policy, institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement processes are in place to support MHEWSs

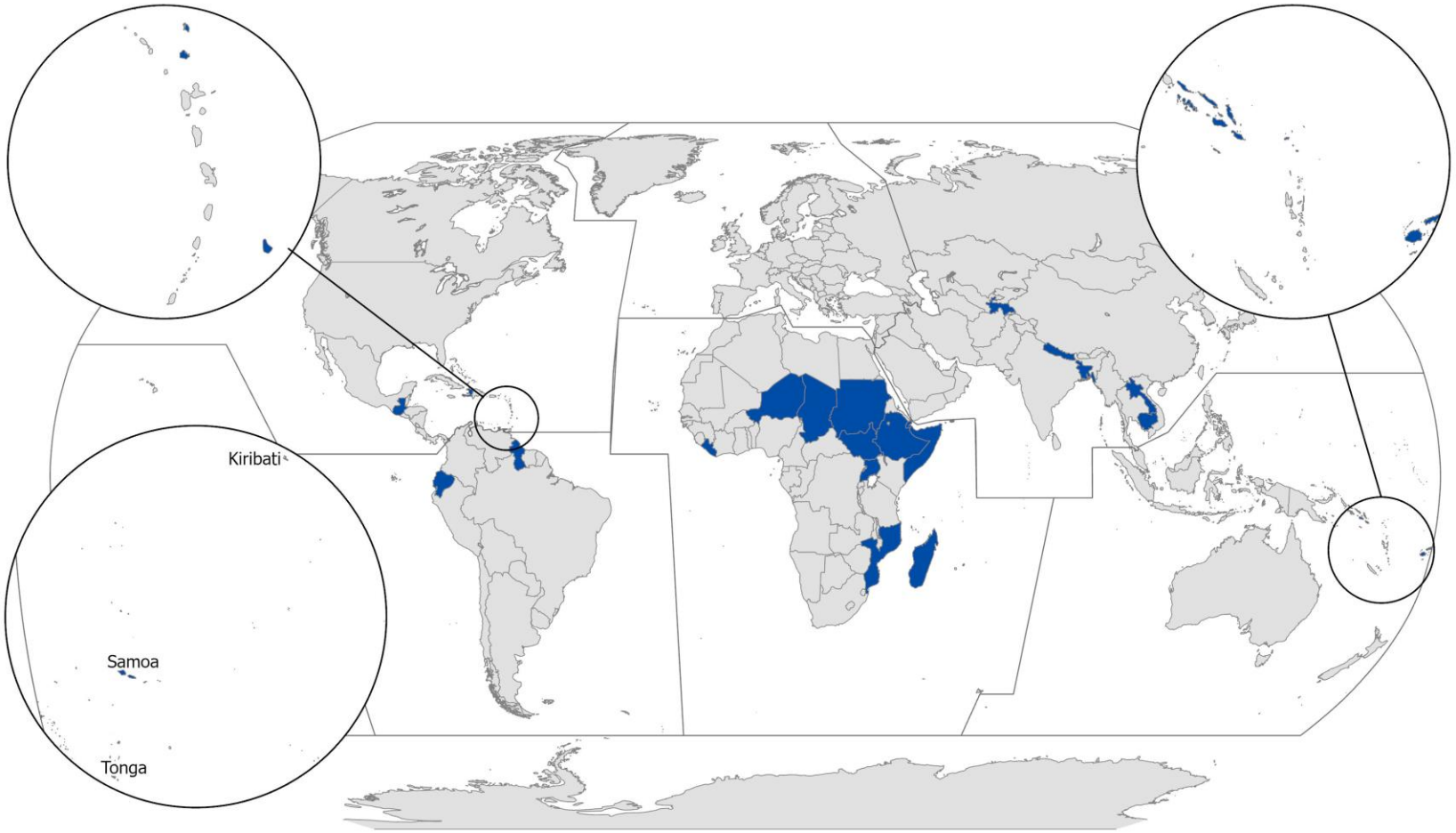
Focus Countries



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Focus Countries



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

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.

Focus Countries in the Americas

- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Barbados
- Haiti
- Guatemala

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Focus Countries
EW4ALL National Workshops

- EW4All Rapid Assessments have finished for the first 30 pilot countries
- The Early Warnings for All Initiative (EW4All) is rapidly gaining ground in countries
- Inter-pillar coordination with the UN-country coordinator (UNCT) interaction is being developed in all countries.
- The workshop framework lies on gap analysis using the Minimum Core Capability Tool and other material from the EW4All interpillar checklist

National Workshop in Laos
21 September, Vientiane

National Workshop in Nepal
21– 22 September, Kathmandu

National Workshop in Cambodia
04 October, Phnom Penh

Gap Analysis Workshop in Guatemala
04 October, Guatemala City

National Workshop in Barbados
01 – 02 November, Bridgetown

National Workshop in Haiti
29 – 30 November, Port-au-Prince

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Thank you



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