National Workshop on Climate Change and Disaster Related Statistics
03 to 05 December 2024, Amman, Jordan

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 SFM, 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

Early Warnings for All: Structure & Objectives

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 1

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 2

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?

Pillar 4

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?

Pillar 3

Early Warnings for All: 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

REAP Risk-informed Early Action Partnership

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNDP

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WFP World Food Programme

unicef

UN WOMEN

UNFCCC

unesco

UN environment programme

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

GSMA

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

IOM • OIM

Microsoft

SOFF Weather and climate data for resilience
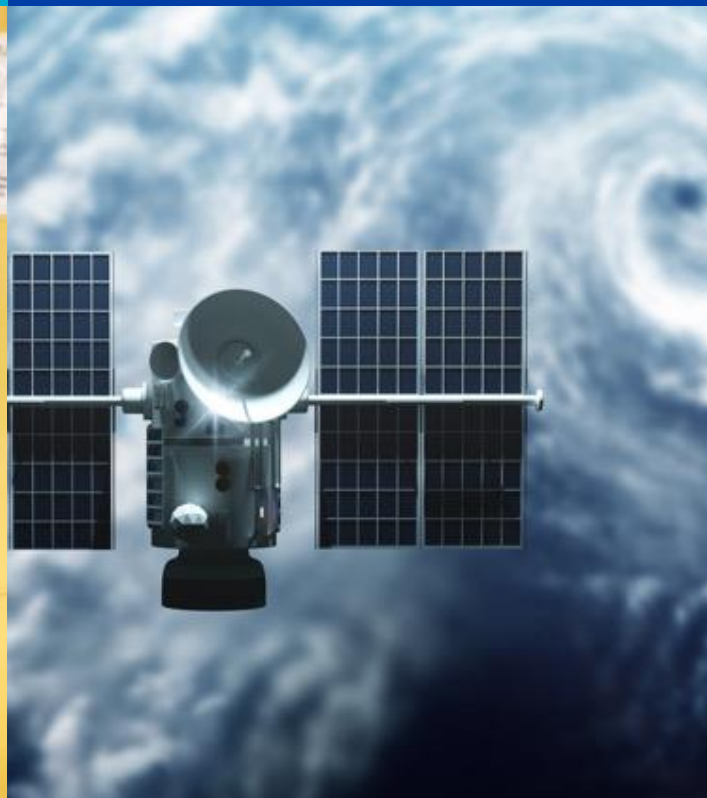Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Early Warnings for All

Risk Knowledge

Monitoring, Observation & Forecasting

Dissemination & Communication
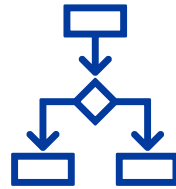
Preparedness to Respond

UNDRR — UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

ITU

IFRC

The EW4All Approach

Country-driven approach	EW4All Package of Support	Tools to test System Effectiveness	Strengthened Collaboration

- National ownership: countries in the driving seat

- Member States leading action through national coordination mechanisms

- Pillar Leads & partners providing support and guidance

- Framework identifying key interpillar, system-level results

- Core activities across and within pillars for countries to strengthen end to end national EWS

- EW4All technical guidance & tools to support implementation

- Developing simulation methodology for testing effectiveness of end-to-end EWS

- Tools for effectiveness scanning (tied to maturity index)

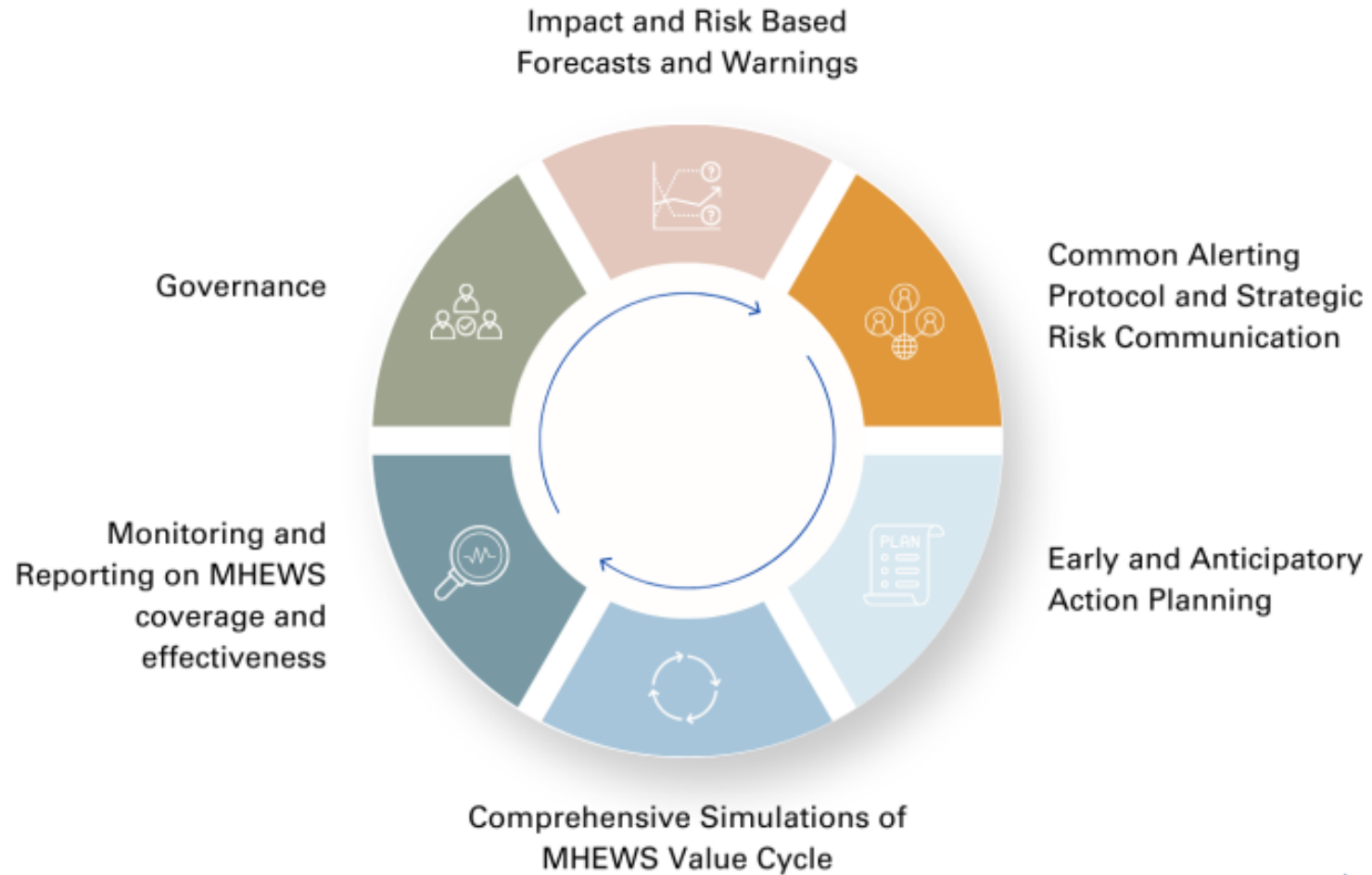- Troubleshooting and identification of priority issues to address

- Coordination at (sub)regional & country level

- Strengthened involvement of UN RCs & UNCTs

- Streamlined and tailored approach

- Wide stakeholder engagement

Early Warning and Early Action Framework

Key Interpillar Outcomes

Impact and Risk Based Forecasts and Warnings

Common Alerting Protocol and Strategic Risk Communication

Early and Anticipatory Action Planning

Comprehensive Simulations of MHEWS Value Cycle

Monitoring and Reporting on MHEWS coverage and effectiveness

Governance

Finance, Technology, Capacity Development

Early Warnings for All: Structure & Objectives

Risk Knowledge
- 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)

Observations & Forecasting
- 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

Warning Dissemination & Communication
- 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

Preparedness & Response
- Strengthen on-going AA 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
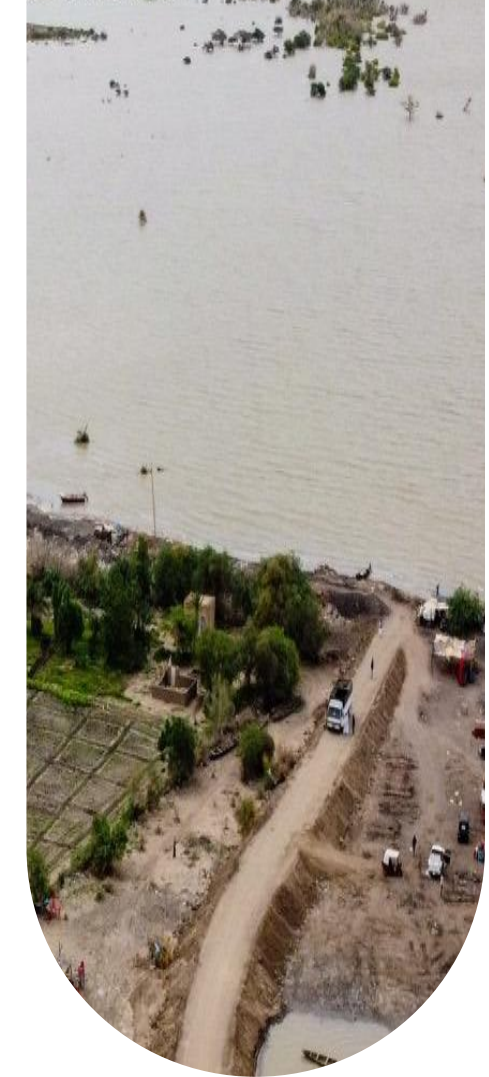
EW4All: Interpillar Domains

Governance, Policy & Legislation

Stakeholder Coordination

Advocacy & Awareness

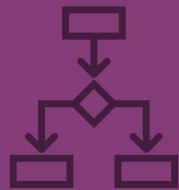Monitoring & Evaluation

Planning & Finance

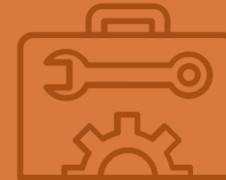| Interpillar Technical Coordination	Programming Approach	Interpillar Toolkit	Country Rollout
• Convening a network of partners • Developing joint tools and guidance • Programming of country work	• 5-year Implementation Plans at pillar and interpillar level • 18-month budgeted workplans • Interpillar toolkit	• Minimum core capability checklist for gap analysis • TOR for national stakeholder coordination mechanism • Template for national roadmap, etc.	• Stakeholder mapping • National consultation workshop • Gap analysis • National EWS Roadmap

EW4All Rollout Process

Interpillar toolkit

- **All material is optional and can be skipped if already available**

- Templates to be tailored to national context

- Aimed to support rollout in countries & outline key steps

- Developed by interpillar technical group and reviewed by implementing partners

1. TOR national stakeholder coordination mechanism

2. TOR national UN focal point

3. Stakeholder mapping template

4. CN & Agenda for inception workshop

5. Checklist for gap analysis

6. CN & Agenda gap analysis workshop

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON EW4ALL

COLLECTIVE OUTCOMS & EXPECTATIONS

EWS CURRENT STATE

Take stock of the current state of EWS and promote a shared understanding of progress in implementation

LINK AND ALIGNMENT

Explore linkages and alignment among ongoing and upcoming initiatives, and consolidate key stakeholder commitments to strengthen national and sub-national EWS

COORDINATION MECHANISM

Affirm or establish national coordination mechanisms to facilitate multi-stakeholder efforts to scale-up end-to-end EWS, linking national and local engagement.

PRIORITY AREAS

Agree on a process for identifying priority areas for action to address national EWS gaps (informed checklist tool);

ADDRESSING KEY CHALLENGES

Identify key barriers to risk-informing, issuing, communicating and acting on early warnings effectively; recommend targeted actions to overcome these, in line with national priorities

NATIONAL ROADMAP

Leverage existing EWS strategy or develop a multi-year, multi-stakeholder EW4All national action plan to marshal coordinated resources, technical assistance and long-term support
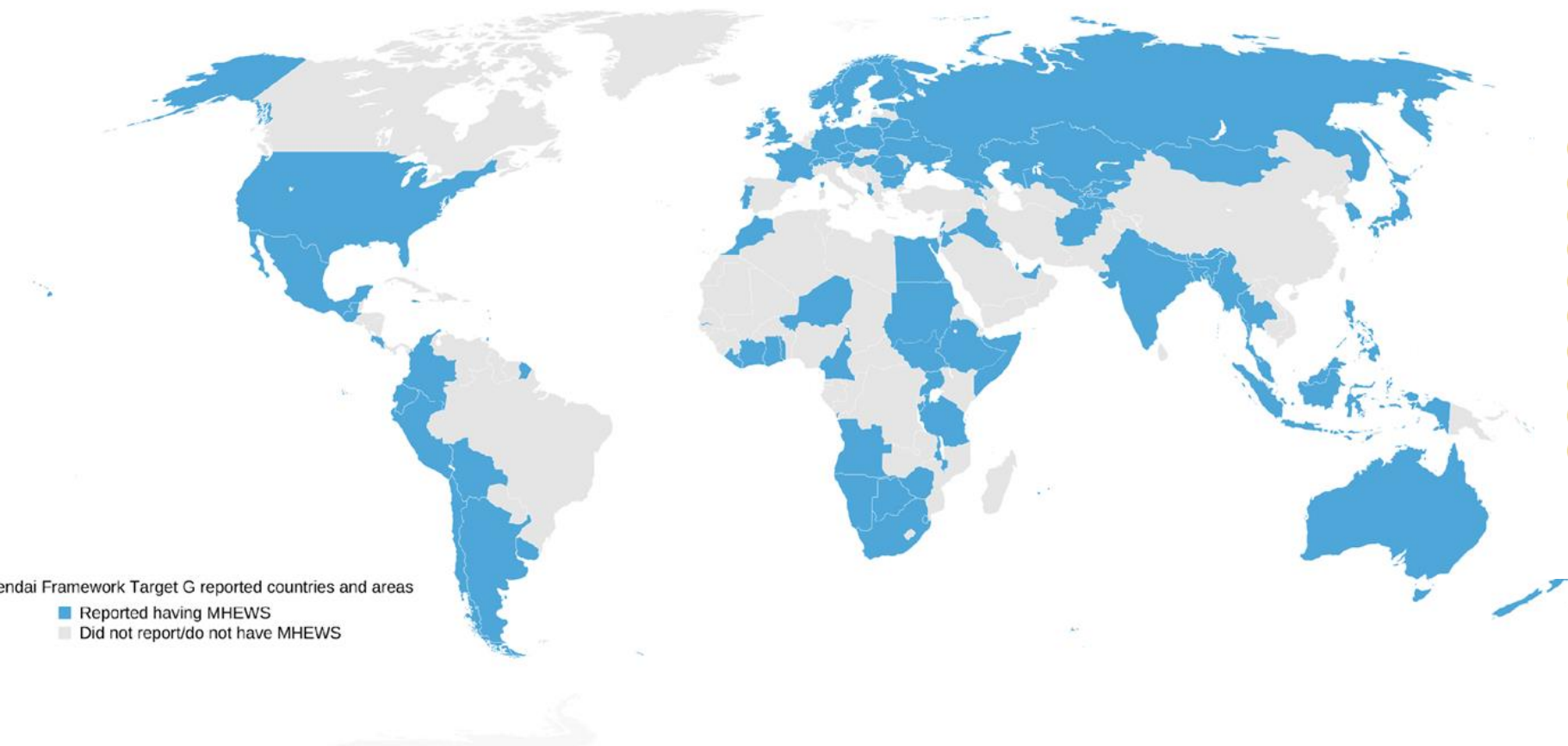
EW4All: Country Rollout Schedule

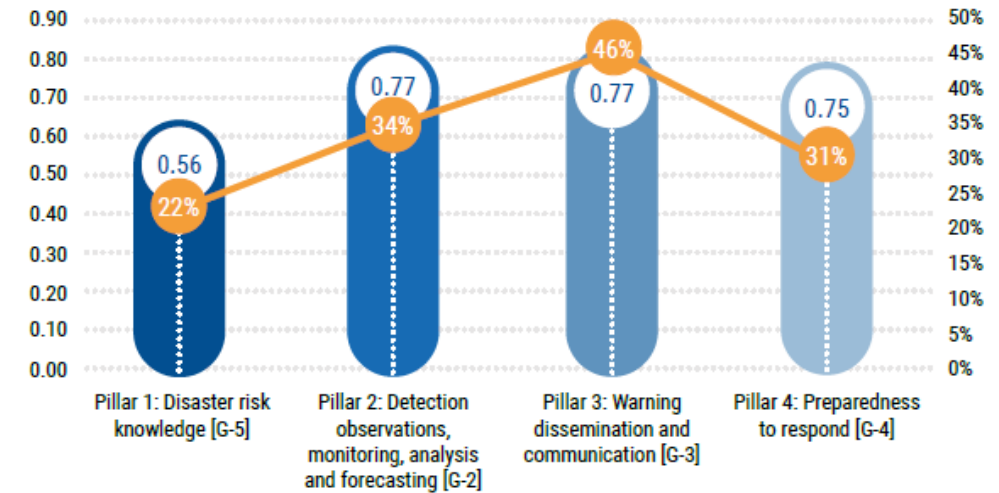|		
04 – 05 JUL	Maldives	National workshop and gap analysis
29 – 30 AUG	Tajikistan	National workshop and gap analysis
30 AUG – 01 SEP	Ethiopia	National workshop and launch of W@H
14 – 15 SEP	Madagascar	National workshop and gap analysis
21 – 22 SEP	Laos	National workshop
21 – 22 SEP	Nepal	National workshop
04 OCT	Cambodia	National workshop and gap analysis
1 – 2 NOV	Barbados	National workshop and gap analysis
15 – 16 NOV	Somalia	National workshop
15 – 17 NOV	Uganda	National workshop and launch of W@H
17 – 18 NOV	Bangladesh	National workshop
20 – 22 NOV	South Sudan	National workshop and launch of W@H
20 – 23 NOV	Mozambique	National workshop
29 – 30 NOV	Haiti	National workshop and gap analysis
12 – 13 DEC	Antigua & Barbuda	National workshop and gap analysis
DEC - TBC	Comoros	National workshop and gap analysis
19 – 20 DEC	Mauritius	National workshop
Q1 2024 TBC	Guyana	National workshop and gap analysis

101 countries reporting to have early warning systems

Sendai Framework Target G reported countries and areas
- Reported having MHEWS
- Did not report/do not have MHEWS

Countries reporting by MHEWS elements

	Pillar 1: Disaster risk knowledge [G-5]	Pillar 2: Detection observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting [G-2]	Pillar 3: Warning dissemination and communication [G-3]	Pillar 4: Preparedness to respond [G-4]
Value	0.56	0.77	0.77	0.75
Percentage	22%	34%	46%	31%

91% of the world's population now lives in a country that is implementing Common Alerting Protocol
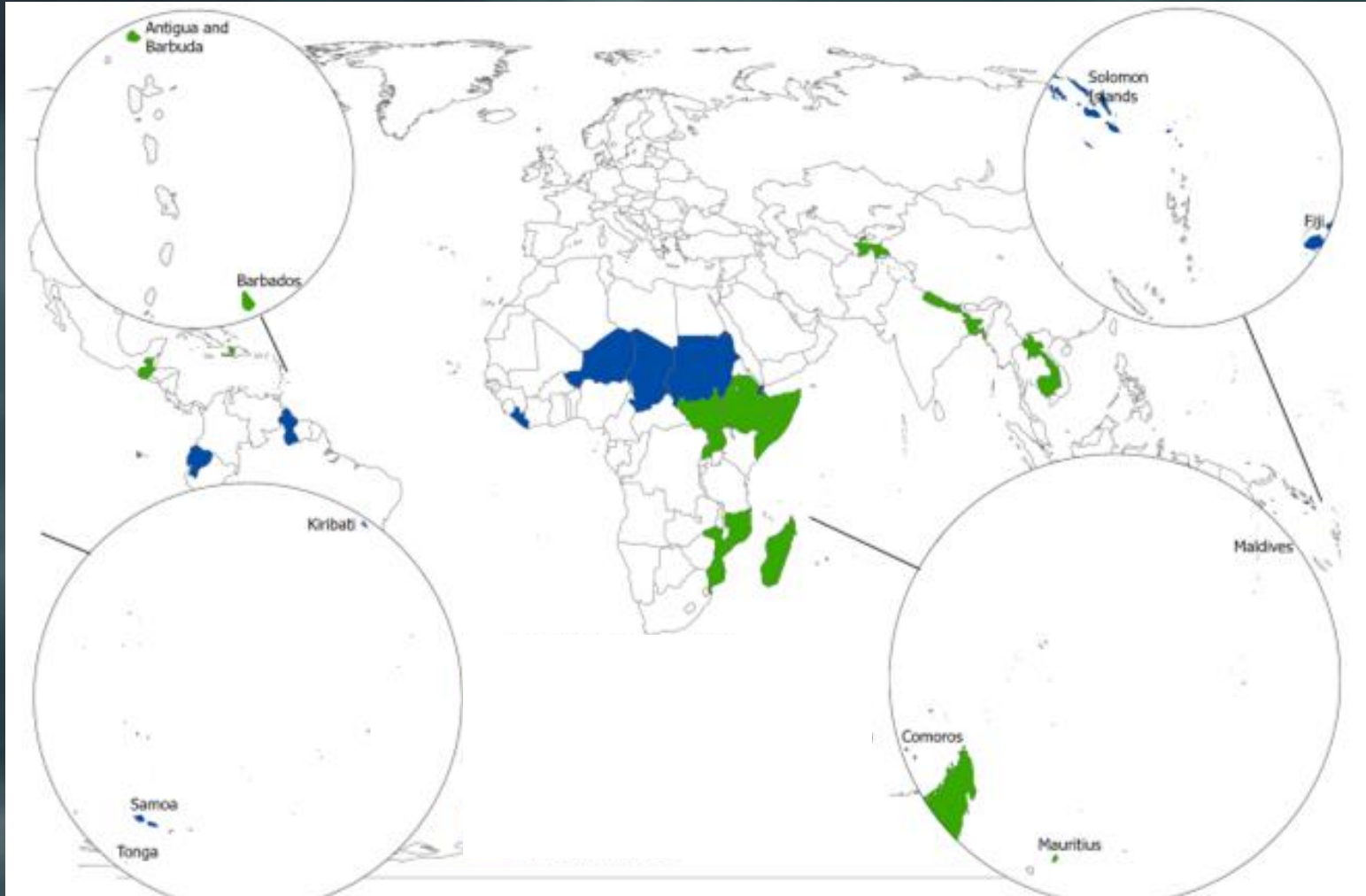
95% of world's population with access to a mobile broadband network

Over 0.25 billion evacuated each year before a disaster strikes between 2015-2021

sk Reduction

EW4All Rollout Arab States: 2023-24 Snapshot

15 – 16 Nov 2023	Somalia
14 -15 April 2024	Comoros
07-08 May 2024	Djibouti
07 to 08 Nov 2024	Sudan
2025	Tunisia

Request from:

**Lebanon
Jordan
Iraq
Egypt
Yemen
Syria**