



The Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

WMO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON

“THE UN GLOBAL EARLY WARNING INITIATIVE FOR CLIMATE
ADAPTATION: EARLY WARNINGS FOR ALL”

Geneva, Switzerland, 22 October 2022

The rationale for REAP

- Launched at the UN Climate Action Summit (UNCAS) in September 2019.
- Collectively aims to make 1 billion people safer from disasters by 2025, by driving a systemic shift towards early action.
- Convenes an unprecedented range of stakeholders across the climate, development, humanitarian and hydrometeorological communities.



REAP's founding partners



BANGLADESH



BELIZE



EGYPT



FINLAND



FRANCE



GERMANY



IRELAND



JAMAICA



JAPAN



LIECHTENSTEIN



LUXEMBOURG



MALAWI



NORWAY



ST LUCIA



UNITED KINGDOM



REAP now counts more than 70 Partners cutting across a diverse range of early action stakeholders:
<https://www.early-action-reap.org/partners>

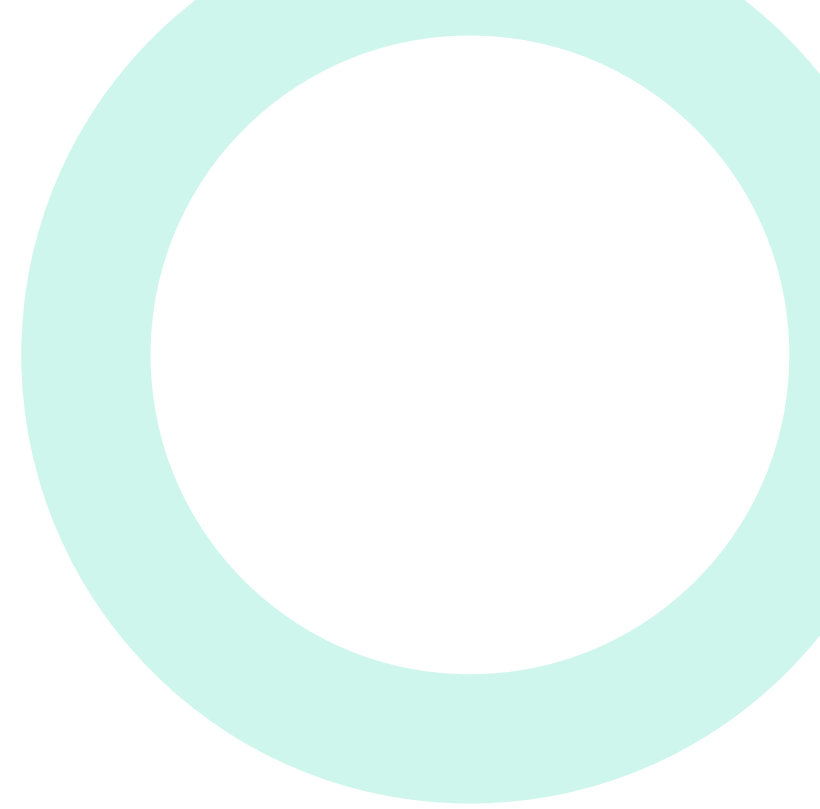
A focus on Early Action

Despite unprecedented forecasting capacity, early warnings do not consistently enable early action by climate-vulnerable countries and communities.

The three elements of Early action:

- predicated on a forecast,
- occurs prior to the impact of a hazard,
- intended to prevent or mitigate the impact of a hazard.

Championed by humanitarian actors, recognising the need to transition from crisis response to preventive risk management





Target 1

50 countries have reviewed and integrated their crisis/disaster risk management and climate adaptation laws, policies and/or plans to ensure that they reduce climate change impacts and exposure on people and the environment.



Target 2

1 billion more people are covered by financing and delivery mechanisms connected to effective early action plans, ensuring they can act ahead of predicted disasters and crises.



Target 3

\$500 million invested in early warning system infrastructure and institutions to target early action in 'last/first mile' communities, building on existing initiatives.



Target 4

1 billion more people are covered by new or improved early warning systems, including heatwave early warning, connected to longer-term risk management systems, and supported by effective risk communication and public stakeholder dialogue to prompt informed action.

A common ambition: Achieving the 4 REAP Targets

The EW4A initiative and its relevance to the Tech sector

Understanding the risks:

- Data for EWS and risk mapping (e.g. local rain observation)
- Community level data from people in high-risk areas, often collected through mobile channels

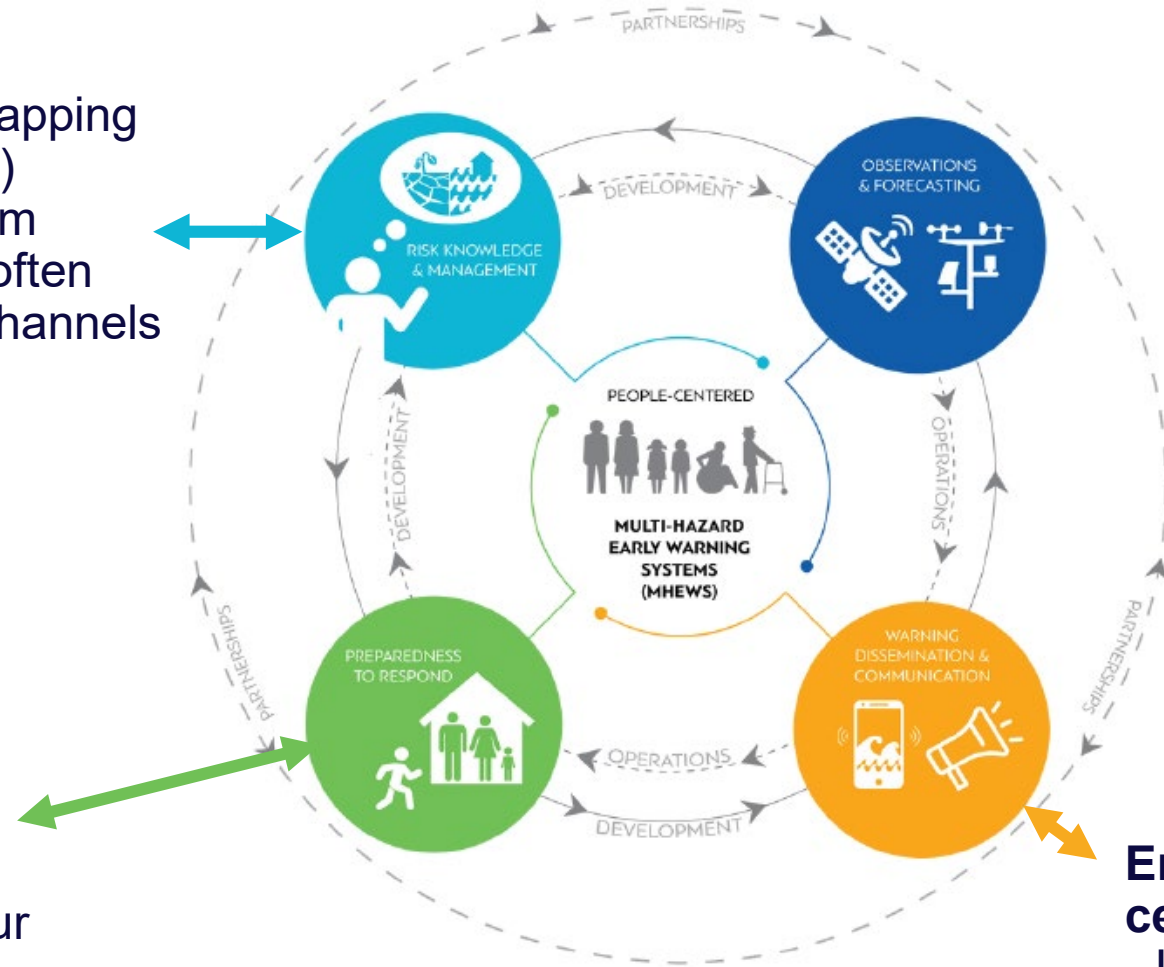


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)

Help make EWS accountable:

- Feedback mechanisms.
- Indicator tracking and reporting.

Help design early action:

- Real time tracking (e.g. population movement)
=>Predicting future behaviour based on specific scenarios
- Increase trust in warnings (Common Alerting Protocol)

Ensure warnings are people-centred:

- Increase reach (e.g., youth)
- Increase inclusion of marginalised groups (target messages to needs)

The REAP Partners' engagement with the EW4A initiative

Generating political momentum

Creating momentum for EWEA:

- Which countries are critical?
- Whose backing do we need?
- How can current funding mechanisms be channelled to support EWEA?

Fostering collaboration and linking supply with demand

Connecting the dots:

- Who should be involved?
- What are the opportunities for collaboration?
- Where are the gaps?

Creating an enabling environment

Speaking the same language:

- What will success look like?
- How do we reach success?



Thank you!

