

Early Warnings for All Overview



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
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UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction





EARLY WARNINGS for All

Overview

“Today I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years.”

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, 23rd March 2022



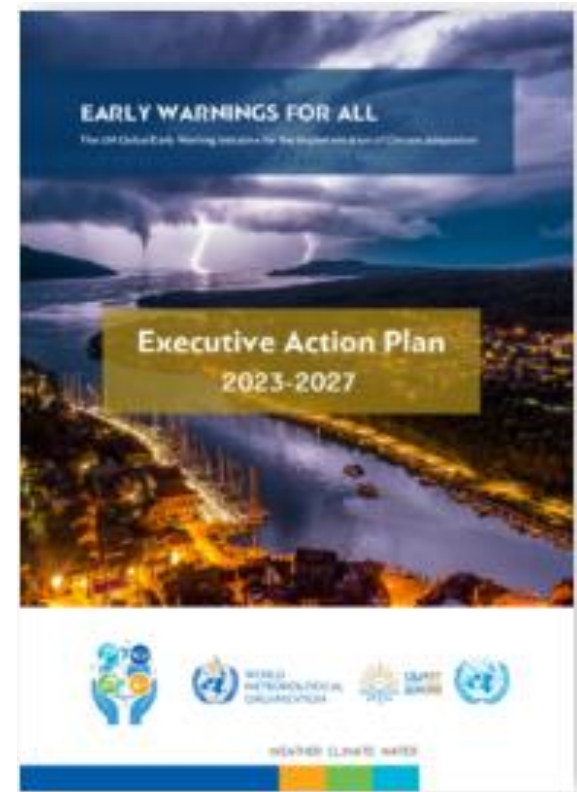
The Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan adopted by the COP-27 emphasized the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries, and recognized that one third of the world, including sixty per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services.

It welcomed and reiterated the UN SG’s call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five



EW4All Executive Action Plan 2023-2027

- Launched on 7 November at COP 27
- EW 4All Executive Action Plan is available in the WMO [online library](#)
- High visibility and political support
- **Builds from and aligns with WMO and other stakeholders' foundational elements already in place to pursue the early warning goal**



WMO, 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 prepared 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



Pillar 4



Led by



Risk-informed
Early Action
Partnership



OCHA

United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs



**UN
DP**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**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
Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Weather
and climate
data for
resilience

Programmatic Approach: Global & Regional Level

Global Level

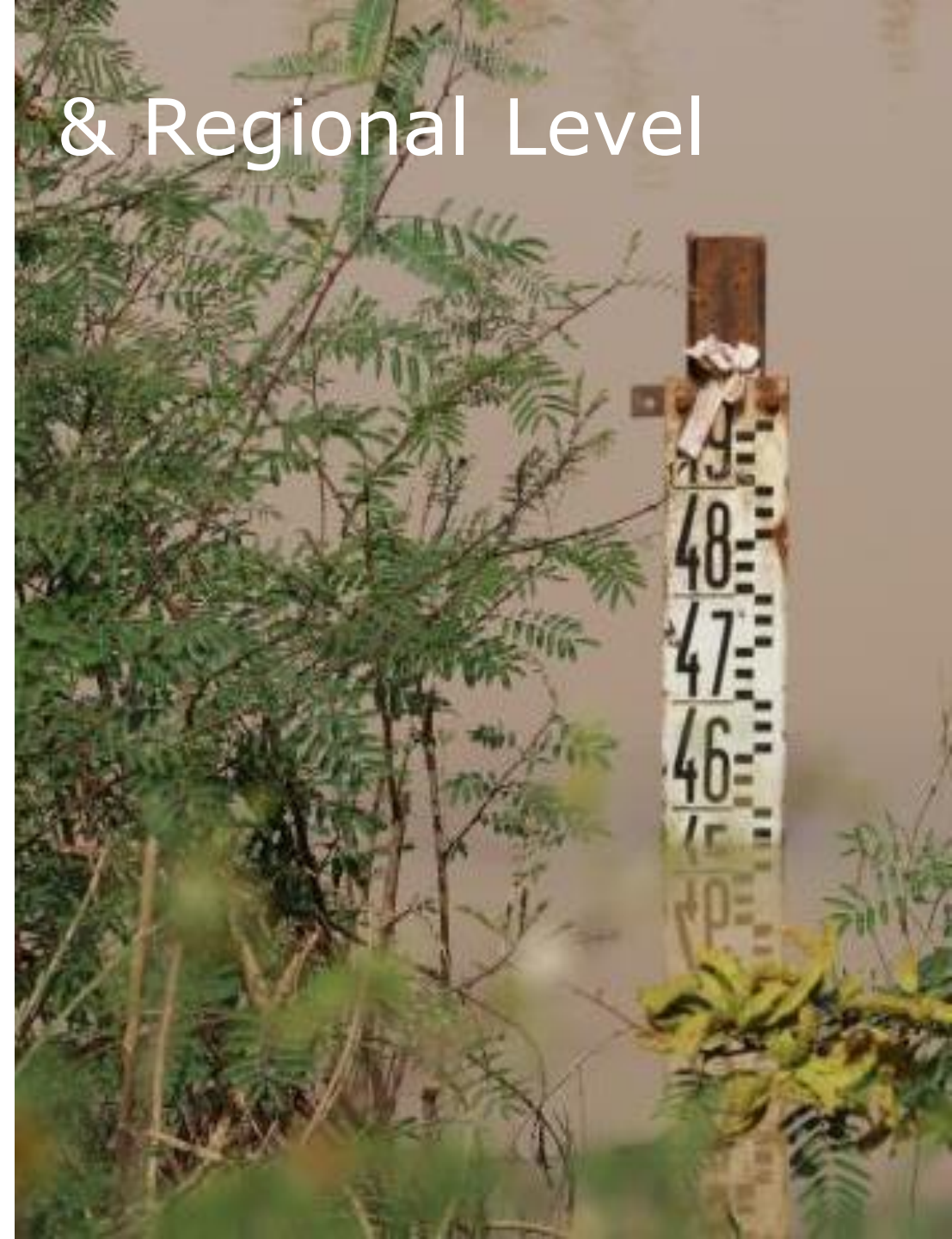
- High-level **Executive Action Plan**
- **Advisory Panel** for EW4All initiative
- **Global inter-pillar coordination group (ITCG):** Programmatic planning, implementation strategy, and tools to support countries
- **M&E Framework:** Theory of Change, maturity index, dashboard on country progress, annual report

Regional Level

- Building on existing mechanisms, and regional inter-pillar coordination through WMO, UNDRR, ITU, and IFRC.
- Africa EW4All Roadmap, in collaboration with AU

Country Level

- National coordination, led by relevant authorities, UN Resident Coordinator/Development Coordination Office, multi-stakeholder and inclusive



- ❑ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.1 Establishment of a Loss and Damage, Section III Para 21 “Initiatives such as Early Warnings for All, Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility and the Global Shield against Climate Risks are welcome, and relevant actors are encouraged to increase their support for activities that enhance response to loss and damage”
- ❑ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.17 First global stocktake Section II Collective progress towards achieving Paris Agreement; B. Adaptation Para # 50 “Recalls the United Nations Secretary-General’s call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change by 2027 and invites development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative”

- FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.17 First global stocktake Section II Collective progress towards achieving Paris Agreement; B. Adaptation Para # 64 Global Goal on Adaptation "(a) Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;"



Country Implementation

Overview

Joint roll-out activities



- Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop
- Focus on strengthening coordination across sectors and scales
- Identification of immediate technical support requirements
- National roadmap and financing strategies as needed
- Initial pillar implementation and capacity-building
- Common monitoring framework (30+)
- Country-led and defined content

EW4All: Country Rollout Schedule

14 / 30 completed

18/30 on track

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
12 – 14 DEC	Ethiopia	Pillar 1 workshop
19 – 20 DEC	Mauritius	National workshop
21 – 22 DEC	Burundi	National workshop & Pillar 1 workshop

EW4ALL NATIONAL WORKSHOP

CURRENT STATUS of EWS

Government-led discussion
on current state of EWS



LINK & ALIGNMENT

Consolidation of key stakeholder
engagements & linkages with
existing EWS projects



PRIORITY AREAS

Introduction to EW4All and
calibration with national priority
areas on EWS



GAP ANALYSIS

Application of Minimum Core
Capability Checklist for all
four Pillars of EWS



NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

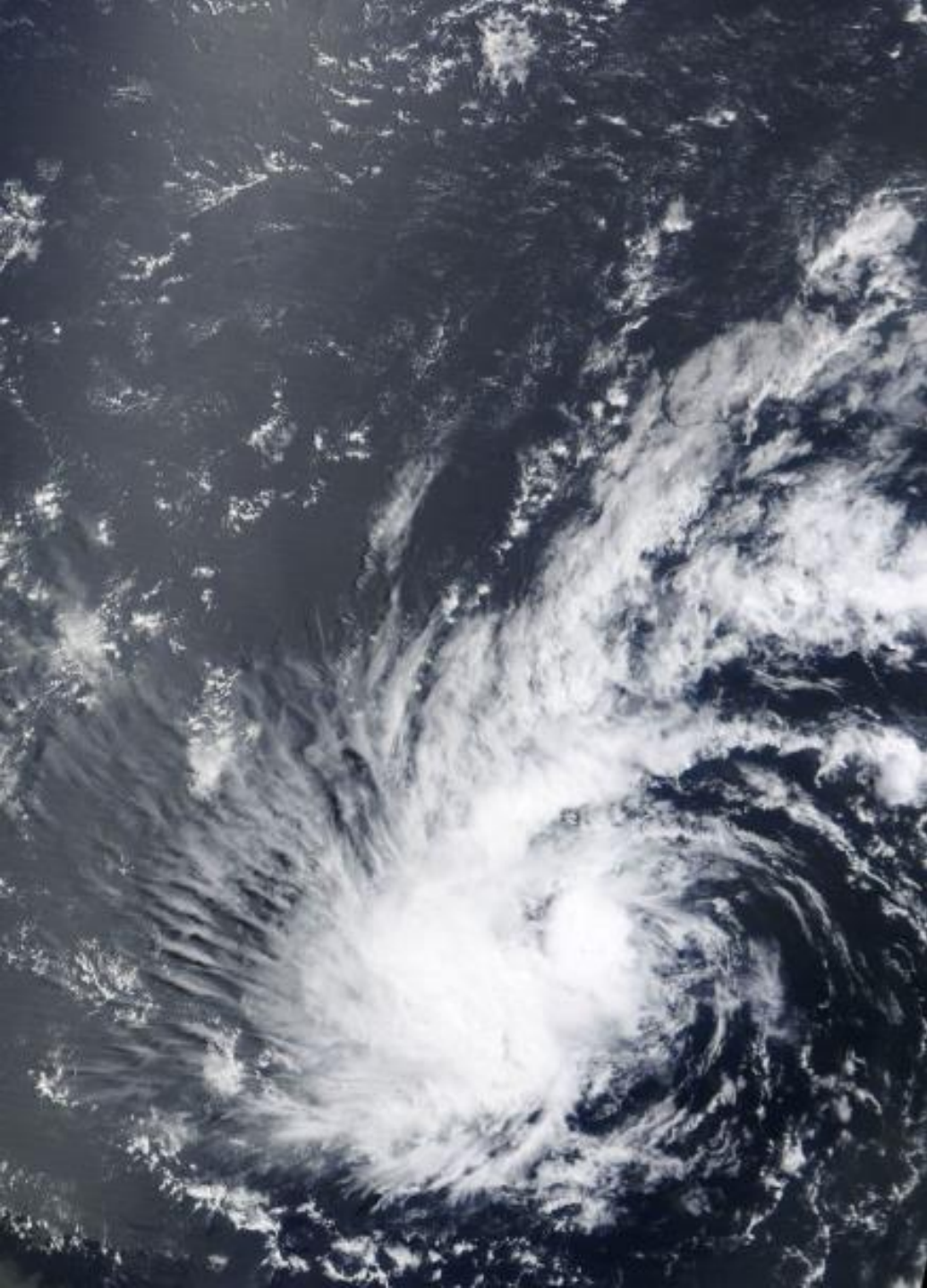
Affirm or establish NSCM to
drive multi-stakeholder
efforts to implement EWS



NATIONAL ROADMAP

Leverage existing EWS
strategy or develop a multi-
year, multi-stakeholder
EW4All national action plan





WMO's contribution to EW4All

Overview

WMO EW4All resolutions/decisions

- [Resolution 3 \(EC-75\)](#) – United Nations Global Early Warning/Adaptation Initiative (2022),
- [Resolution 2 \(SERCOM-2\)](#) – UN Global Early Warnings/Adaptation Initiative (2022),
- [Decision 4\(2\)/1 \(EC-76\)](#) – UN Early Warnings for All Initiative Follow-up (2023),
- [Resolution 4 \(Cg-19\)](#) – United Nations Early Warnings for All initiative (2023),
- **[Resolution 1 \(EC-77\)](#)** - WMO Contribution to the Early Warnings for All initiative (2024)



EW4All – WMO Congress update

- Cg-19 United Nations Early Warnings for All initiative
 - Accorded the highest priority in the WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027
 - EC oversees EW4All progress on WMO's contribution to the EW4All Initiative as a matter of highest priority and to provide advice and direction to ensure there is coordination and consolidation of all relevant WMO activities under the EW4All umbrella;
- Technical Coordination Committee
 - Coordinate WMO's contribution to EW4All
 - 17-19 Oct, 22 Nov, and 15 Dec meetings
 - Refinement of the identification of priority hazards by the Regional Associations
 - Consolidated list of priority activities by the Technical Commissions
 - Consolidation of the materials into the Implementation Plan



EW4All – Congress update (cont.)

- Technical Commissions, RB, CDP, and the HCP
 - Identify high priority activities to address the urgent needs of Members in building effective multi-hazard early warning systems falling within their terms of reference and to incorporate them into their respective work plans for the next financial period;
 - Identify, catalogue, and integrate priority emerging hazards, such as those due to changes in the cryosphere, in support of the development of necessary monitoring and early warning systems for affected Members;
 - Implement the priority activities in a collaborative, coordinated, and synergetic manner;
 - To regularly report progress to the EC for its guidance.



EW4All – Congress update (cont.)

- The regional associations:
 - (a) With the assistance of the regional offices to ensure that focused actions on the implementation of the EW4All falling within their terms of reference are prioritized in their respective work plans for the next financial period; and
 - (b) To regularly report progress to the EC for its guidance;
- The Hydrological Coordination Panel:
 - (a) To ensure that the outputs of the WMO Plan of Action for Hydrology, which contribute to the EW4ALL, are prioritized for the next financial period; and
 - (b) To regularly report progress to the EC for its guidance;



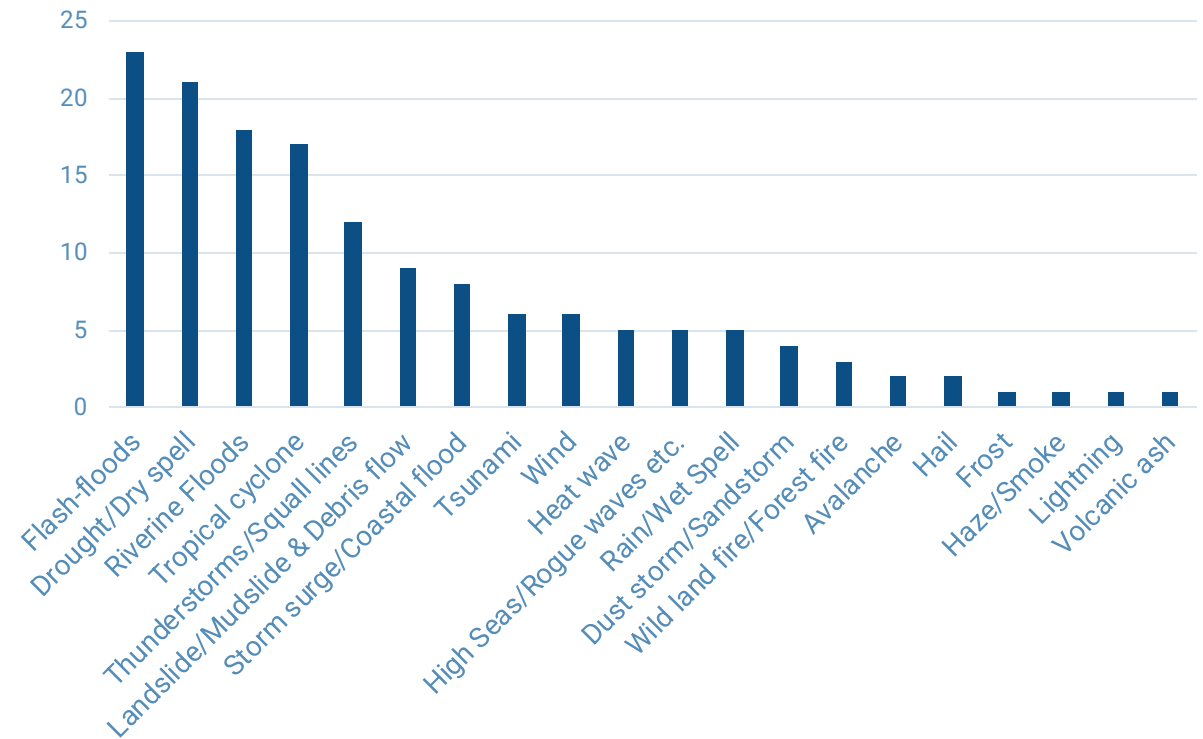
WMO Approach and Commitment

- ❑ WMO Congress, held 22 May to 2 June in Geneva, Switzerland, Accorded EW4All the highest priority in the WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027
- ❑ Rapid Assessment for Members launched during WMO Congress
- ❑ WMO Technical Commissions are providing structured support to EW4All initiative through supporting frameworks
- ❑ Where possible, the EW4All national consultations are twinned with extrabudgetary resources through CREWS, SOFF, GCF to fast-track resourcing to meet national priorities

Approach to identify priority hazards

- Short-term activities of the WMO technical commissions will focus on improving observations, forecast, and warning preparations for priority hazards
- WMO Regional Association VI: Europe identified heatwave, drought/dry spell, floods, extra-tropical storms and cold waves as priority hazards

Number of countries that identified the hazard as one of 5 priorities



Priority hazards approach

- Priority hazard approach reflects on the ambition to support country level implementation
- Identified priority hazards are to be used to prioritize Technical Commissions' activities, including:
 - Develop relevant guidance and training material;
 - Strengthen and establish support under the framework of WIPPS;
 - Develop and consolidate technical regulations and other guidance materials related to early warning services components
- Further development of nomenclature of emerging hazard types, such as those due to changes in the cryosphere, in the framework of the Catalogue of Hazardous Events

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WMO Sand and Dust Storms Warning advisory and Assessment System (SDS-WAS)

Godzilla, June 2020



International coordination of research for weather and climate

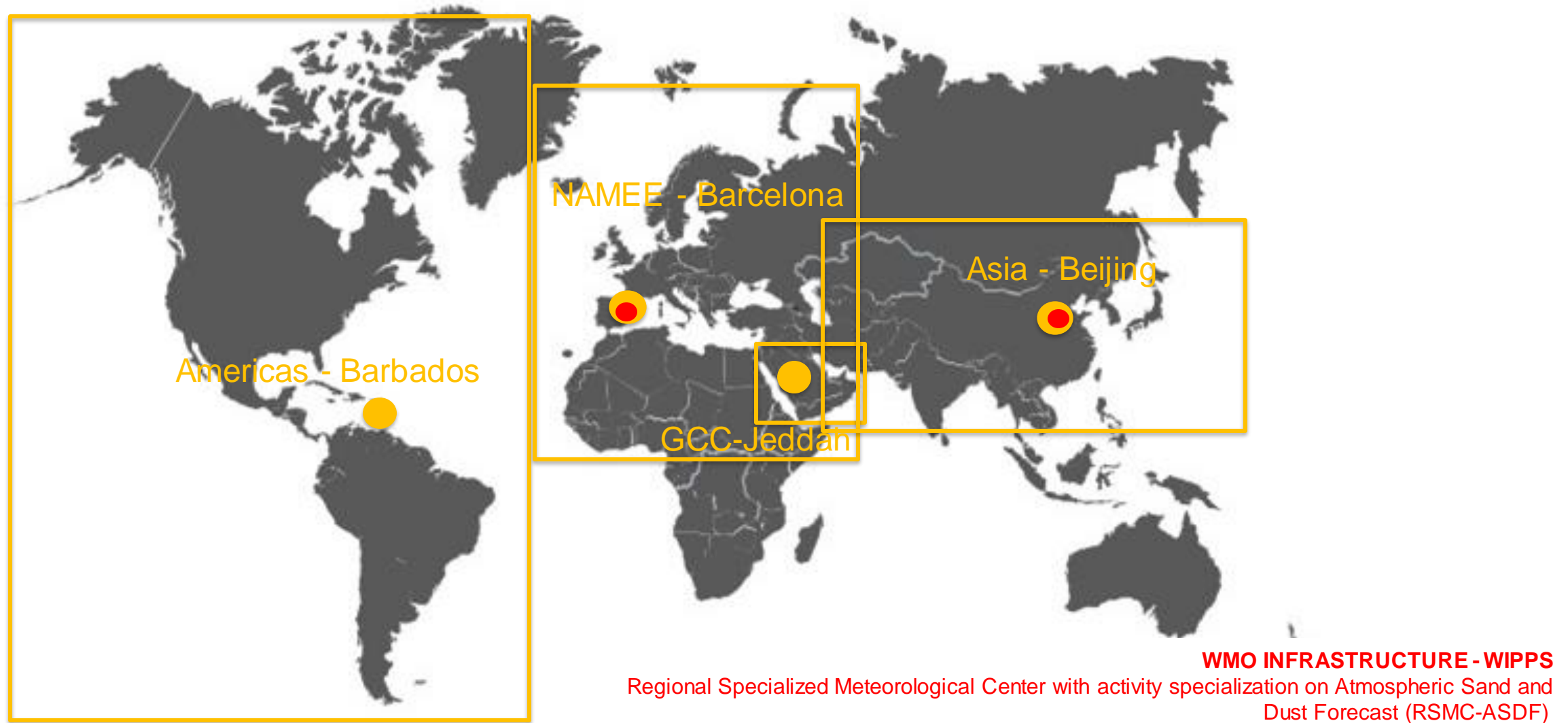
Identification and assessment of SDS impacts

Promoting the use of current available SDS products

Building capacity and facilitate access to the available services

Dissemination and awareness

WMO SDS-WAS Structure: Regional Nodes



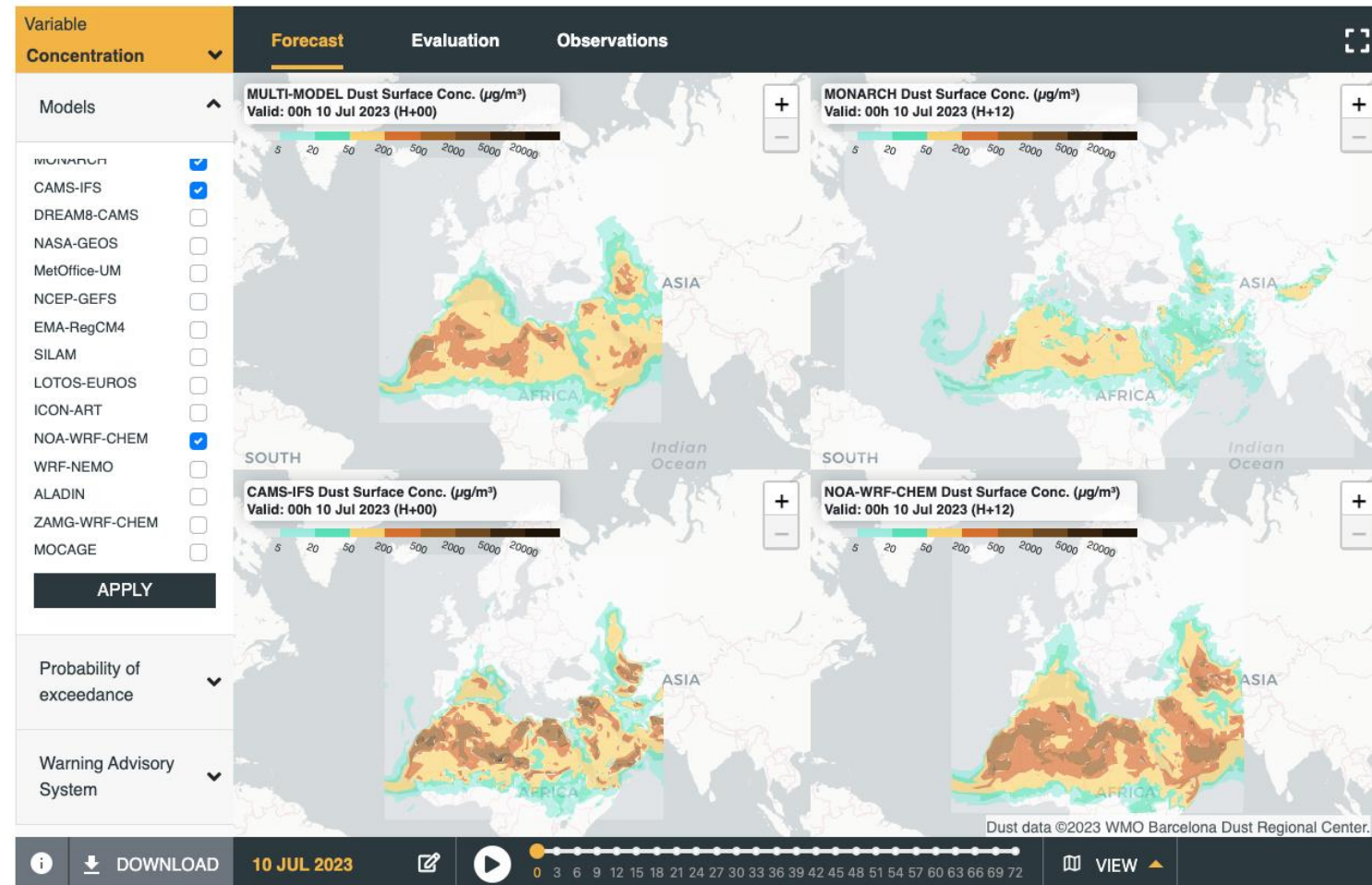


Daily Dust Products

[< BACK TO PRODUCTS](#)

<http://dust.aemet.es>
[@dust_barcelona](#)

This interactive visualisation tool allows you to access different dust forecasts and dust-related observational products. To find out how to interact with it, please watch the [video Tutorial](#) or download the [User Guide](#).



Promoting best practices and guidelines to be used by the international community

Probabilistic forecast

WMO launched in 2007 the international research programme on Sand and Dust Storms, the SDS-WAS





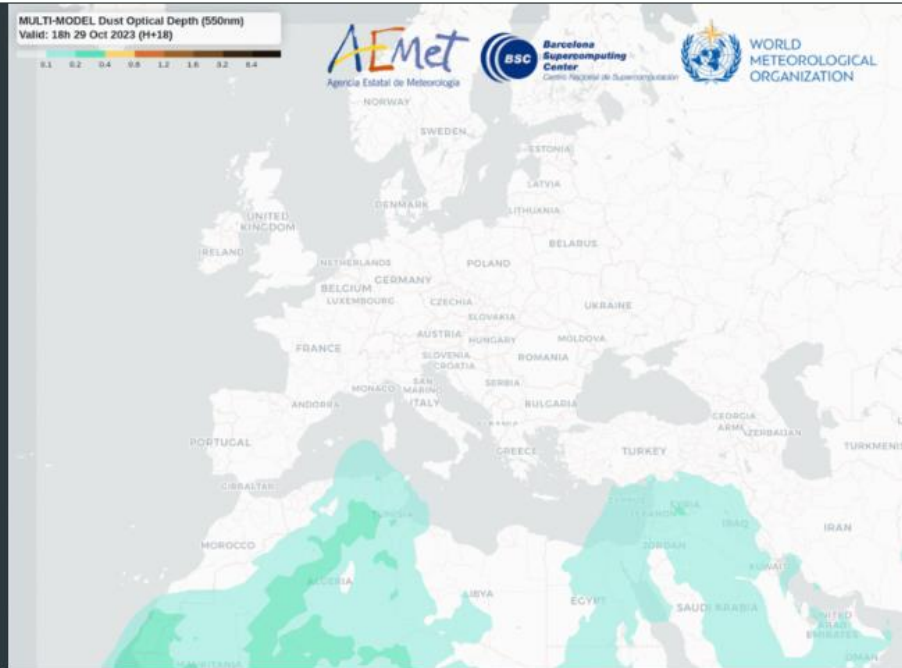
WMO SDS-WAS Regional Center for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe, conducting research and providing operational products

Daily Dust Forecast

Forecast for the next 72 hours for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe

EXPLORE FORECAST

Updated 03:20 UTC on Mon 30 Oct 2023



<http://dust.aemet.es>
[@dust_barcelona](#)

Dust Products

The WMO Barcelona Dust Regional Center offers a wide range of dust products that serve the need for detailed dust information on a regional scale.

EXPLORE ALL



Daily Dust Products

Dust forecasts and dust-related observational products

EXPLORE PRODUCT



Dust Products Catalogue

Inventory of available dust observational and modelling products



Data Download

Access and download the numerical data of dust forecasts

EXPLORE PRODUCT