From Early Warnings to Early Action: Building a Safer Europe Together

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1 October 2026

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WMO 2027 Calendar Photo Competition finalists from Europe

Significant progress, but not yet universal protection

Early Warnings for All

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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IFRC

ITU

128
Countries with multi-hazard early warning systems

180+
Countries receiving financial or technical support

161
Countries supported by Pillar Leads

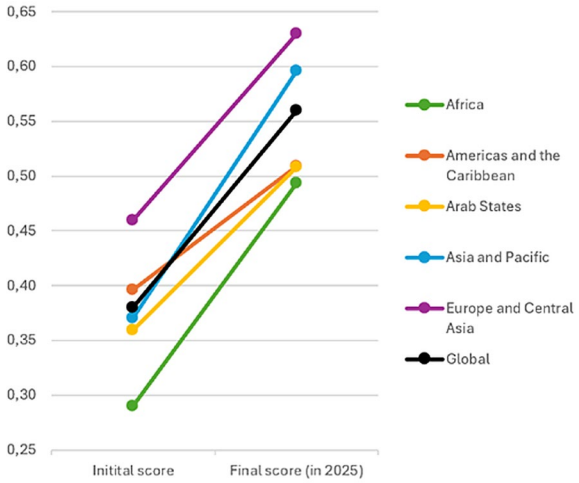
46
National roadmaps in implementation or development

20M+
People reached through anticipatory action (2024–25)

~50%
Improvement in MHEWS scores since reporting began



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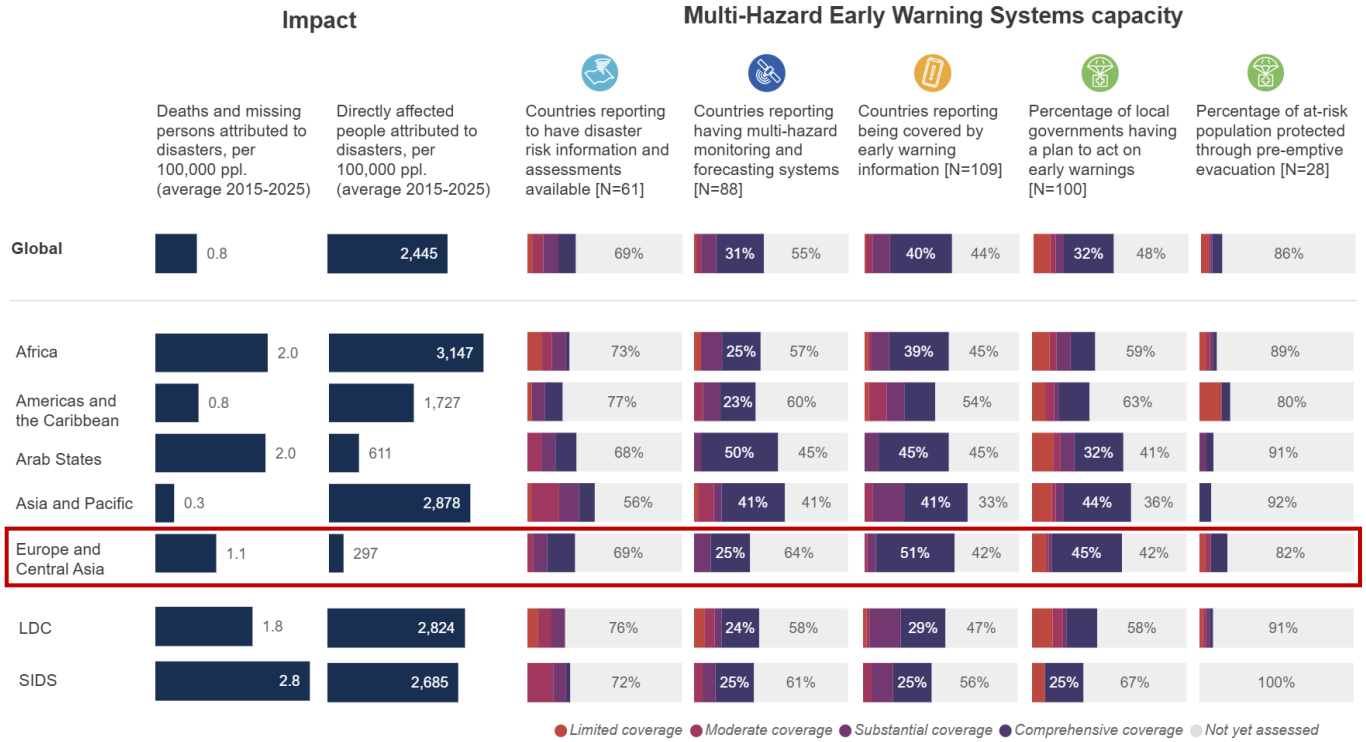
EW4All Programmatic Framework for Country Level Implementation:

EW4All Dashboard

The Initiative's main data portal used to track progress and measure success along the M&E Framework.

Global status of early warning systems

The indicators below are designed to capture the global impact of the Early Warnings for All Initiative across the four pillars of end-to-end, people-centred early warning systems.



Who is still at risk of being left behind?

Countries requiring targeted attention in RA VI

- Middle-income countries: Significant exposure, large vulnerable populations, but lower visibility in international support frameworks
- Fragile and conflict settings: Standard delivery mechanisms are insufficient

Under-addressed hazards

- Cascading risks are growing — many national systems still operate in single-hazard silos
- Major hazards (floods, extreme heat, wildfires, drought) already receive considerable attention even though gaps remain
- Other hazards such as dust and air quality hazards, marine heatwaves and coastal hazards require accelerated action on coverage, governance, and cross-border coordination

Last mile

- Warnings often fail not because they are absent, but because they do not reach, resonate with, or prompt action among at-risk populations
- Women, older persons, persons with disabilities, linguistic minorities, and remote communities face the greatest barriers

Challenges and solutions in RA VI

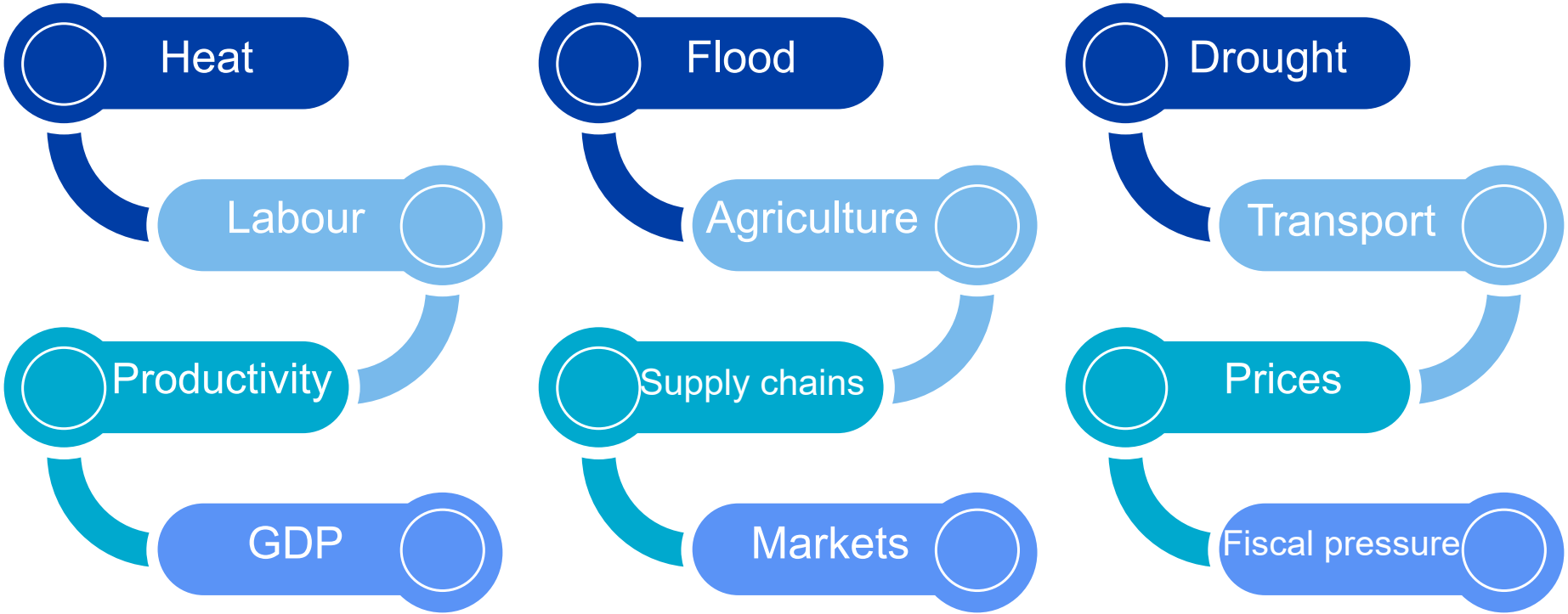
Challenge	Possible solutions for RA VI
Unequal capacity	• Peer-to-peer support and twinning • Target support to highest-gap countries • Regional capacity-building programmes
Sustainable financing	• Integrate EW4All into national budgets • Align with NAPs and DRR strategies • Develop investment cases demonstrating benefits
End-to-end integration	• Develop national multi-hazard EWS architectures connecting the four pillars • Strengthen impact-based forecasting • Improve access to exposure and vulnerability data
Regional cooperation	• Common data-sharing arrangements • Interoperability standards • Shared forecasting and warning platforms/systems/capacities
Last-mile impact	• User-centred warning design • CAP-enabled multi-channel dissemination • Local-language outreach and drills

Interesting new challenges

- Moving from hazards to economic/cascading impacts
- Compound risks
- Revisit regulatory frameworks to enforce anticipatory action

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Cascading impacts - Systemic propagation



Leveraging AI to Enhance MHEWS



Launched July 2026

Download the report

Showcases practical AI solutions

Identifies **operational gaps in MHEWS where AI can add value**

AI Opportunities Across MHEWS Pillars

Disaster Risk Knowledge



- Risk data discovery and integration
- Exposure and vulnerability baselines
- Use of risk information in early warning and early action
- Loss and damage data tracking & analysis

Detection, Observation, Monitoring, Analysis, and Forecasting



- Nowcasting
- AI weather prediction
- Flood and cyclone forecasting
- Impact-based forecasting

Warning Dissemination and Communication



- Automated translation
- Personalised alerts
- Misinformation management

Preparedness to Respond to Warnings



- Scenario modelling
- Resource optimisation
- Anticipatory action triggers

AI allows for end-to-end solutions - connecting all four pillars into interoperable, people-centred warning systems

Early Warnings for All: A Global Commitment

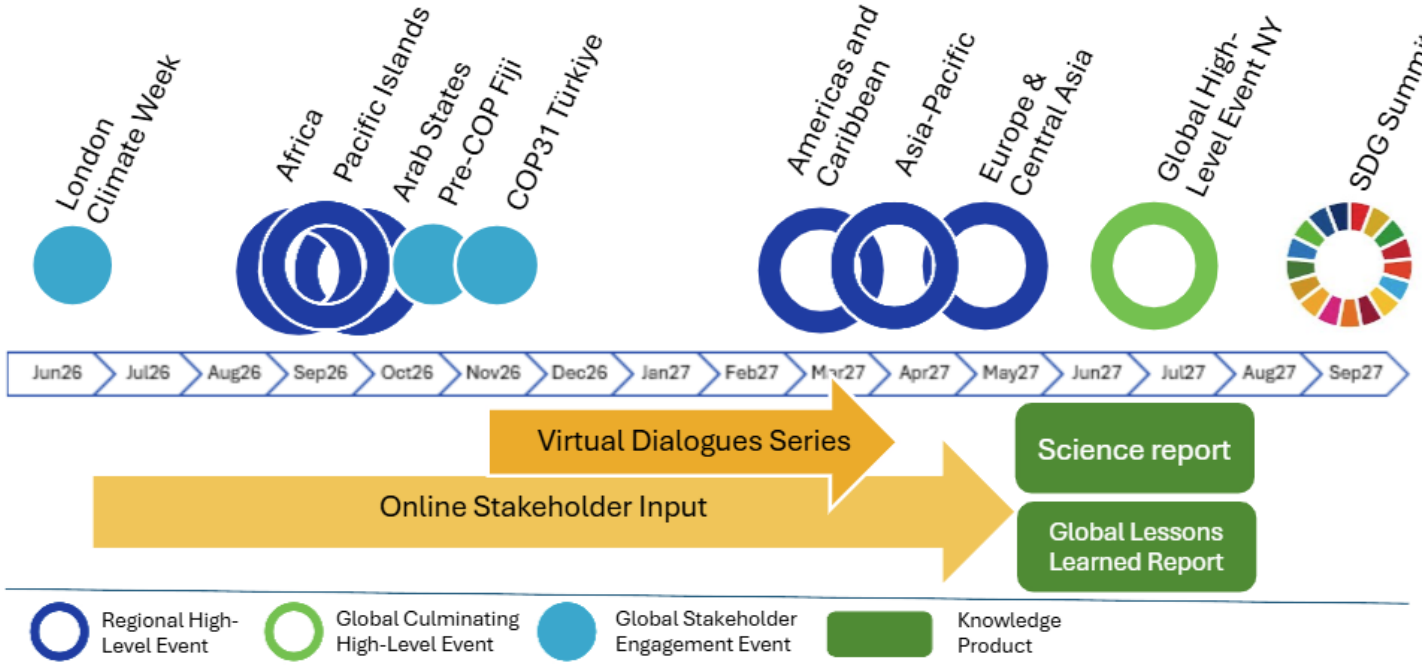
- **Five years after the UN Secretary-General's call for universal early warning coverage, 2027 marks the need for a pivot:**
  - From a time-bound initiative to a long-term global commitment
  - From short-term projects to nationally owned early warning systems
  - From reliance on external financing to sustainable, blended long-term financing

- The regional-to-global process aims to build momentum through a series of regional consultations, culminating in a high-level global event, on the way forward on Early Warnings.

Objectives

- Review impact
- Identify priorities and commitments
- Define the post-2027 architecture
- Build momentum

The Regional-to-Global Consultative Process



Thank you.

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