

Early Warnings for All

SDTF Session I

Poverty and climate: Building resilience of the poor & vulnerable to climate risks through climate action



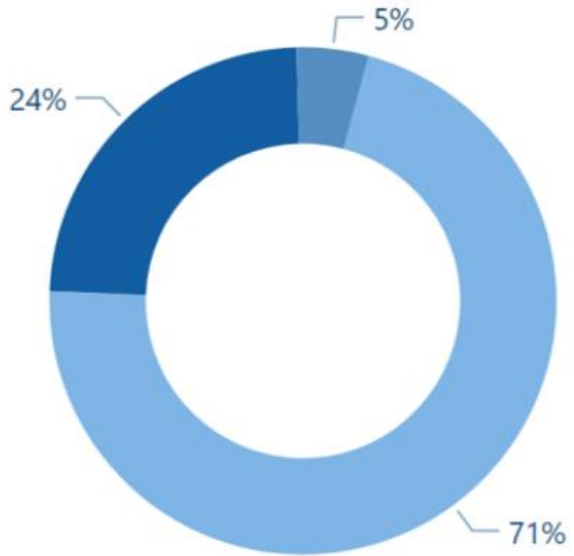
WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



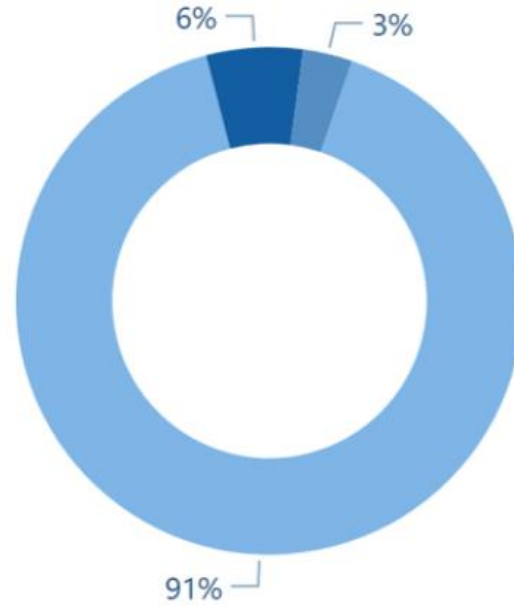
UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



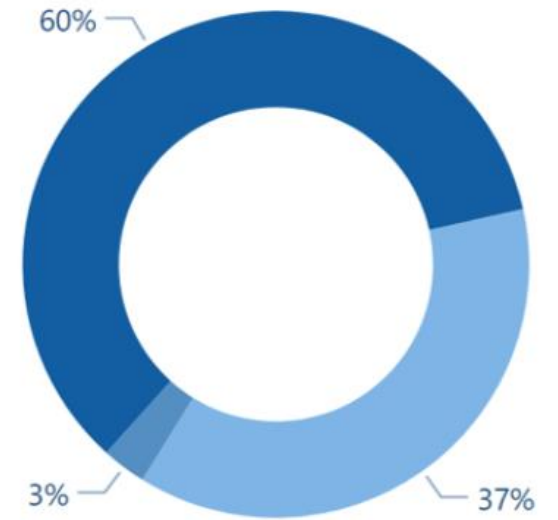
Reported disasters



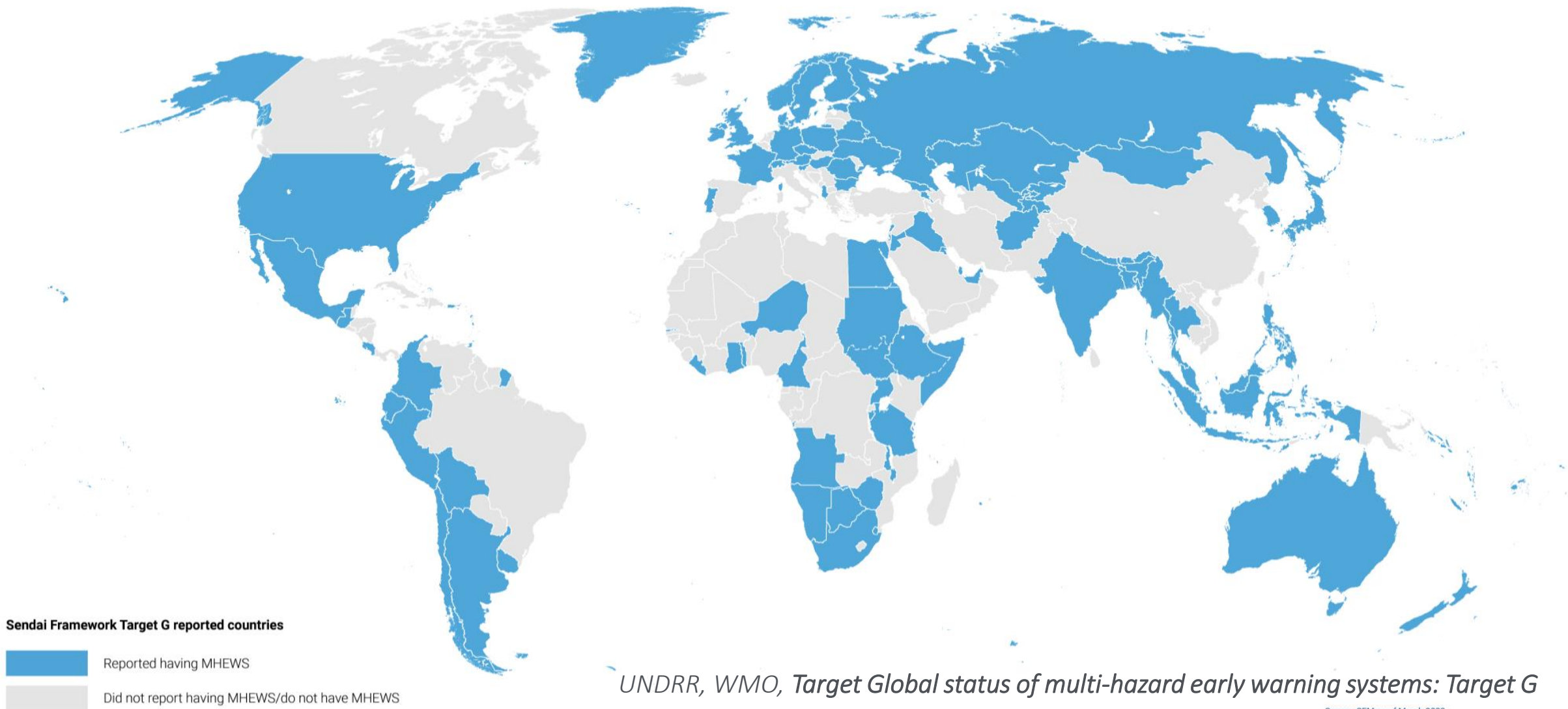
Reported deaths



Reported economic losses in US\$




● Developed economies ● Economies in transition ● Developing economies



UNDRR, WMO, Target Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems: Target G

Source: SFM as of March 2022



"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





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

The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation

Executive Action Plan 2023-2027



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WEATHER CLIMATE WATER

Early Warnings for All: Partners



Resource Mobilization



Systematic Observations Financing Facility

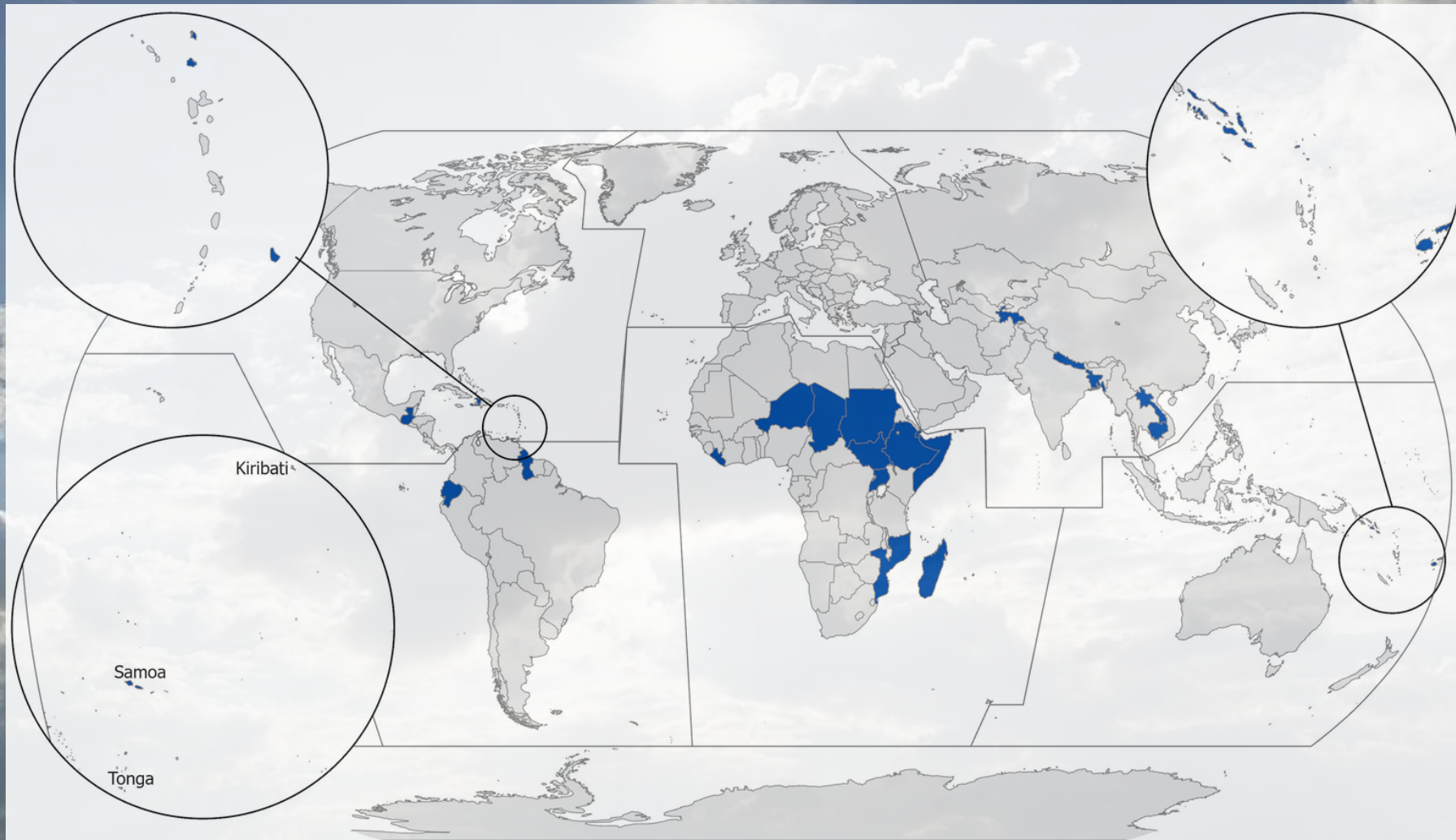
Weather
and climate
data for
resilience



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



Alliance for Hydromet Development



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|
| 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 | | | | | | | | |

Madagascar

| Challenges | Opportunities |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lack of a comprehensive, multi-hazard early warning system- Lack of infrastructure- Lack of coverage of key vulnerable populations- IBF and action- Challenges of bringing together all sectors of society especially those often excluded- Need to increase knowledge and understanding of vulnerabilities, risks and hazards | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ongoing investments into EWS- Build on ongoing work- Recognized role of EWS in DRR, adaptation and supporting mitigation investments- Contributions to L&D accounting- Common support for EWS- Support harmonized warnings, building on the current system- Bolster data sharing and other policies |

Way Forward:

Finalize and endorse the pillar by pillar gap analysis

National roadmap for EW4All for implementation

Leverage roadmap for fundraising and getting technical support

Country Roll Out



Maldives
Tajikistan
Ethiopia
Madagascar
Laos
Nepal
Cambodia
Guatemala

Barbados
Bangladesh
Djibouti
South Sudan
Uganda
Somalia
Mozambique
Mauritius
Haiti
Antigua & Barbuda
Comoros

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON EW4ALL

COLLECTIVE OUTCOME; LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS



EWS CURRENT STATE

Take stock of the current state of EWS and promote a shared understanding of progress in implementing the four EWS pillars



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 existing national coordination mechanisms or establish a new mechanism (as deemed most relevant) to facilitate multi-stakeholder efforts to scale-up end-to-end EWS across the four pillars, linking national and local engagement.



PRIORITY AREAS

Agree on a process for identifying priority areas for action to address national EWS gaps (informed by the minimum core capabilities checklist tool circulated to national partners by the UNCT);



ADDRESSING KEY CHALLENGES

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



NATIONAL ROADMAP

Leverage existing strategy or plan if possible – if not, develop a multi-year, multi-stakeholder EW4All national action plan (or common agenda), around which all actors can marshal coordinated resources, technical assistance, and long-term support

Recommendations

Technical and
operational
support

Financial support

Scaled up national
commitments

Global Stock Take

Global Goal on
Adaptation

Loss and Damage

