

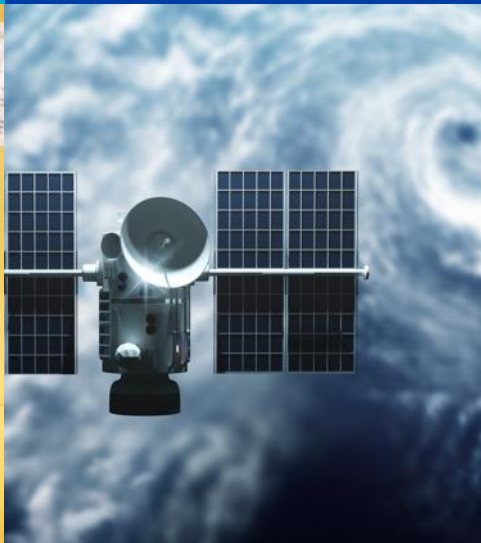
Early Warnings for All

Disaster Risk Knowledge

Observations & Forecasting

Dissemination & Communication

Preparedness & Response to Warnings



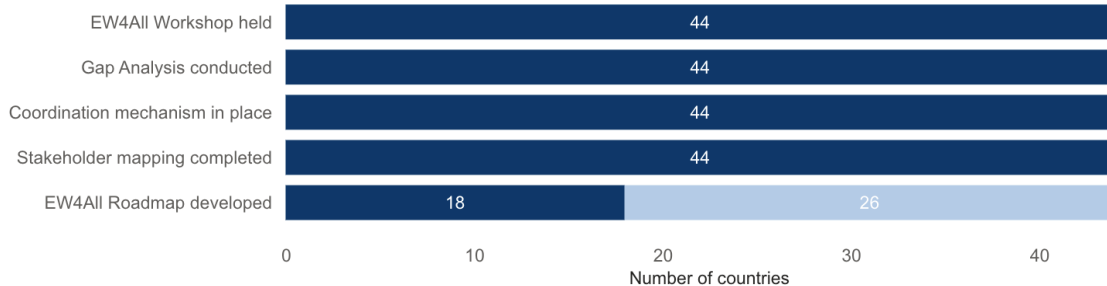


A global goal to protect all communities

“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
World Meteorological Day 23 March 2022

EW4All Initial global roll-out: national workshops and national MHEWS roadmaps



Initial phase

- Identify minimum core capabilities
- **30** LDCs and SIDS initial focus
- Develop tools and technical guidance
- Intensify resource mobilization
- High-level political engagement

Recent progress:

- Rapid Assessment of NMHS conducted in 51 countries (mostly LDCs and SIDS)
- All results and underlying data are available on the [Early Warnings for All Dashboard](#)
- Over half of the 51 NMHS operate with basic monitoring and forecasting capacity, and a fifth with less-than-basic capacity
- Roll-out workshops conducted in **44** countries and **18** roadmaps endorsed

Progress made but not fast enough

Status of Multi-Hazard EWS (MHEWS)

60%

of countries report
having MHEWS

Countries with advanced
DRR strategies have
more comprehensive
MHEWS

**Observing and
forecasting** are
improving, but gaps
in capabilities and
emerging hazards
pose new challenges

**People-
centred,
locally led
approaches**
are enabling
effective
early action

**Innovation and new
technology** offer ways
to scale up MHEWS, but
the digital divide persists

Momentum is
building for
**anticipatory
action and
planned
responses**

45%

increase in Global
MHEWS
Comprehensiveness,
with LDCs nearly
doubling capacity

Enabled by **digital
infrastructure**,
warnings are
reaching more
people

A new feature of EW4All Dashboard Country Snapshots:

Data on progress, capacity, and support received (projects).

- At-a-glance view
- Key metrics: Progress (outputs, short-term) and success (outcomes, medium-term) indicators
- Capacity assessments
- Project information



The dashboard displays Fiji's Country Snapshot and Capacity Development Projects. The Country Snapshot includes progress indicators for Sendai Target G, Success Indicators, and Progress Indicators. The Capacity Development Projects section shows the number of projects by completion status and geographic scope, along with a table of project details.

Country Information: Fiji, Upper middle income, Most frequent: Highest mortality, Tropical cyclone: Tropical cyclone.

Sendai Target G: G-6: Moderate (0.48), G-2: Comprehensive (0.89), G-3: Comprehensive (0.80), G-4: Comprehensive (1.00), G-5: Limited (0.16).

Success Indicators: 2 Fail-safe systems (incl. power backup, equipment redundancy, on-call personnel, and contingency plans), 2 Download speed of internet bandwidth (EWS/4 Pillar 3 capacity gap assessment), 2 Legislative/regulatory assessment for mobile EWS, 2 National Emergency Telecommunications Plan, 2 Subnational connectivity gap assessment, 2 User feedback mechanisms established to validate warnings, 2 NMHS involved in national DRR coordination platform, 2 National DRR coordination platform in place, 2 Information on the Registry of Alerting Authorities is.

Key Progress Indicators: 2 Fail-safe systems (incl. power backup, equipment redundancy, on-call personnel, and contingency plans) (Yes, in part), 2 Download speed of internet bandwidth (26-50 Mbps) (Yes), 2 Legislative/regulatory assessment for mobile EWS (Yes), 2 National Emergency Telecommunications Plan (Yes), 2 Subnational connectivity gap assessment (Yes), 2 User feedback mechanisms established to validate warnings (Yes), 2 NMHS involved in national DRR coordination platform (Yes), 2 National DRR coordination platform in place (Yes), 2 Information on the Registry of Alerting Authorities is (Yes).

Key Success Indicators: 1 Countries with national disaster loss databases (N=113) (Yes), 2 Responsibilities of all organizations involved in MHEWS defined/mandated (Yes), 2 Standard Alerting Procedures in place with authorities and stakeholders (Yes), 2 Warning services conducted 24/7 (Yes).

Capacity Development Projects: Number of projects by completion status: 11 (10%) Active, 1 (1%) Completed. Number of projects by geographic scope: 11 (100%) Regional/Global.

Project Title	Status	Project budget	Start	End	Donor	Implementing Partner
ClimateAction	○	\$703,865	2025	2028	EU	WMO, GEO, GCOOS
Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac 3)	○	\$30,634,000	2023	2027	Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Enhancing water-food security and climate resilience in volcanic island countries of the Pacific	○	\$20,151,488	2023	2028	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Strengthening Resilient and Sustainable Urban and Water Service Delivery in the Pacific	○	\$4,850,000	2023	2029	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
NDC Hub	○	\$16,300,000	2022	2024	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), European Union (EU)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

What is Working Well

Country-led EWS development, supported by partners providing coordinated technical, financial, and normative assistance.

Strong institutional backing, enabled by coordination mechanisms and longstanding partnerships.

An **all-of-society approach**, ensuring inclusive implementation.



Ongoing Challenges

**Gaps in Early
Warning System
Governance**

**Predictable and
Sustainable
Resourcing**

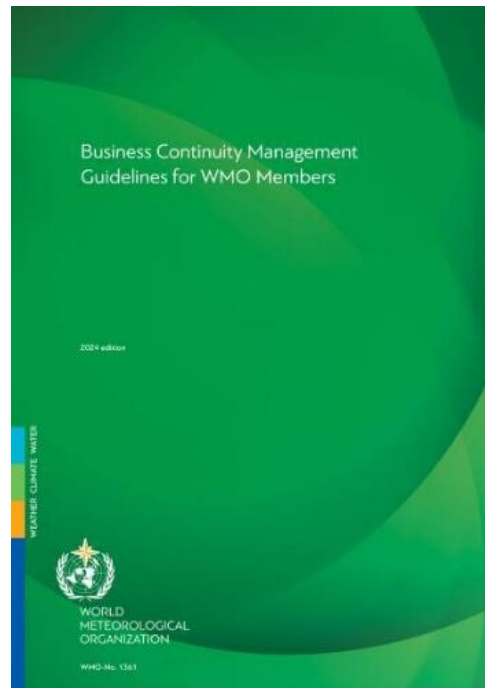
**Scale-up of
Life-saving
Technologies**

**Delivering EWS in
Fragile Contexts**



**Early warnings
work.
They must work
for everyone.**

Training developments on : The Common Alerting Protocol Business Continuity Management



Implementation of CAP has been pushed by WMO for years



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

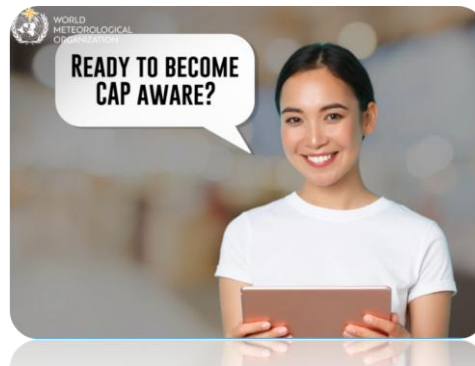
CALL TO ACTION

By 2025 all countries have the capability for effective, authoritative emergency alerting that leverages the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP).

Overview and purpose

Overview

- Self-paced online course (~4 hours) with three structured modules.
 - Interactive resources and quizzes.
 - References and additional resources.
 - WMO-certified badge, supporting professional recognition.
 - Feedback mechanisms for enhancement.
-
- **Purpose**
 - Support CAP implementation efforts
 - Enhance understanding of CAP standard, message structure and implementation.
 - Promote consistent CAP use across NMHSs and partners, contributing to global resilience.



Common Alerting Protocol e-Course

Introduction Collapse all


---Currently at Testing Phase---

COMMON ALERTING PROTOCOL



Course scope, modules and content


- **Module 1** – Fundamentals of CAP (2 lessons)

-  Module scope
- what is CAP?

- Benefits of CAP
- Why is the standardized protocol needed?




- **Module 2** – Issuing CAP Messages (3 lessons)

-  Module scope

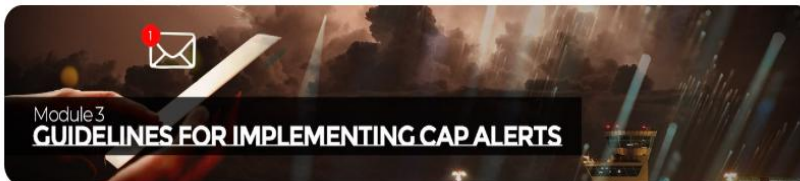
- Structure of CAP messages and their XML encoding
- Formatting warnings into CAP
- CAP editing tools



- **Module 3** – Implementing CAP (3 lessons)

-  Module scope

- Developing a CAP implementation plan
- Engaging other Alerting Authorities



Development process and next steps

- This is an update of a previously existing course
- Collaborative process with CAP trainers, NMHSs consultants, WMO Experts, international partners ITU, UNDRR, IFRC and other stakeholders including CMO, OASIS, MeteoAlarm, Alert Hub and WMO Secretariat.

Development Phase

July 2024 – August 2025
Design, content development
technical setup.

Testing Phase

September – Q1 2026
Pilot testing, feedback
& refinements.

Launch

Q1 2026
Official release of enhanced
CAP e-course.

Translation & Adaptation

Q2-Q3 2026
French, Spanish adaptation

Business Continuity Management Background and Rationale

Critical Service Continuity: Ensures uninterrupted delivery of essential weather, climate, and hydrological services, which are vital for public safety, disaster response, and national resilience.

Data Integrity and Trust: Protects critical observational data and forecasting capabilities, maintaining public trust and confidence during emergencies.

Organizational Resilience: Strengthens the organization's ability to quickly recover from disruptions, minimizing financial and operational impacts.



Purpose of the Training Materials

Understand

Build a structured learning path for NMHSs to develop a BCM system.

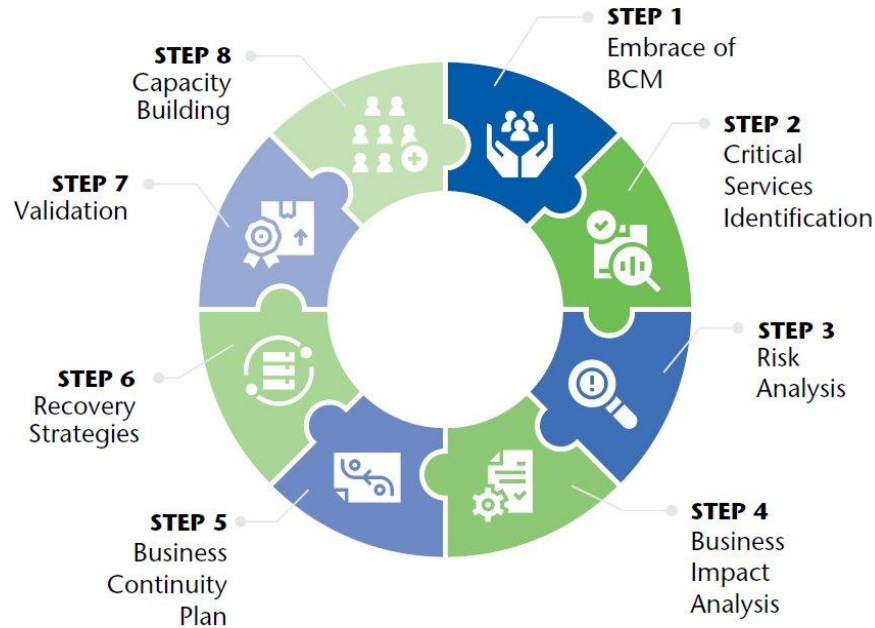
Plan

Provide examples and templates that can be adapted by the NMHS

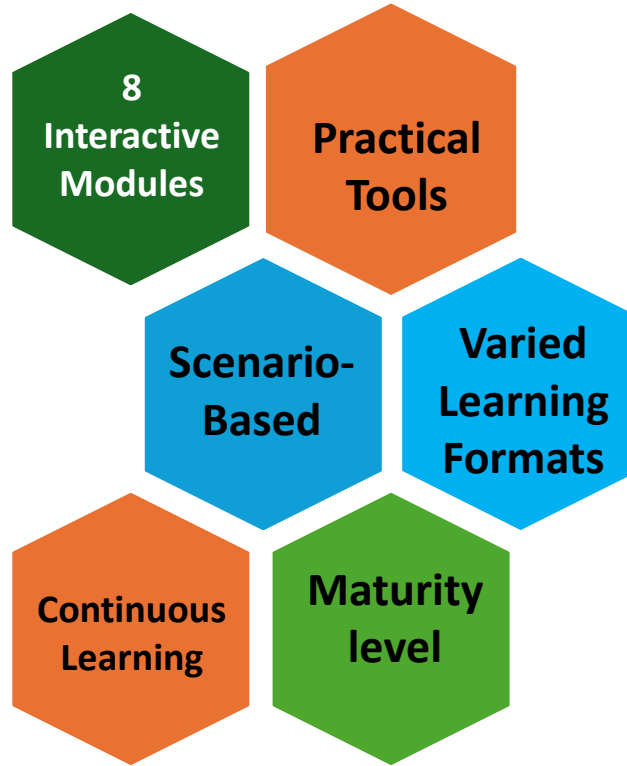
Implement & Improve

Provide a foundation for continuous improvement of the BCM system by the NMHS

Learning Objectives



Structure and Added-Value

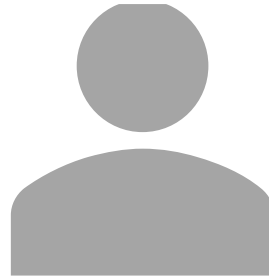


Currently in **draft format**, a **professional e-learning version** is under development

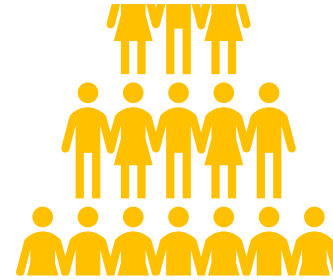
Target Audience



Senior Leadership
& Management

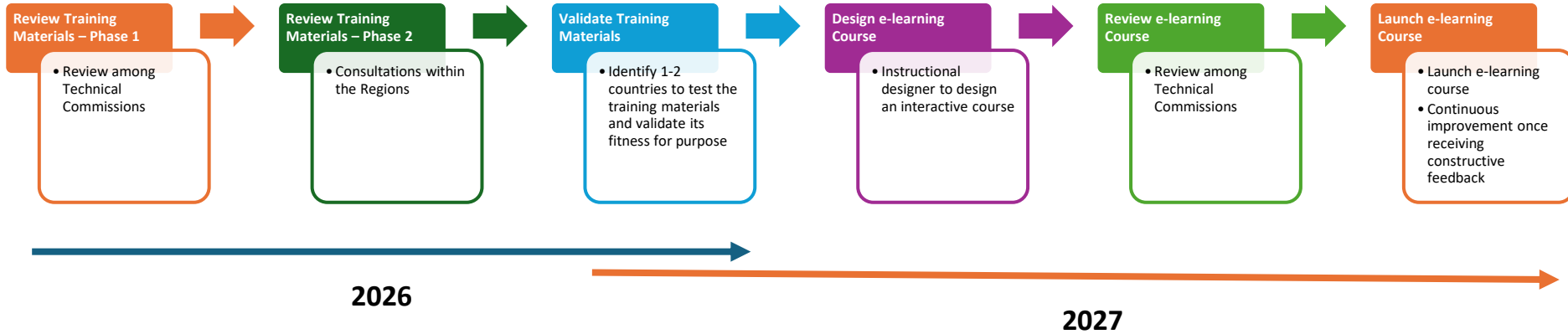


BCM Focal Point(s)



Operational Staff

Next Steps



LONG-TERM PLAN: Support Tailoring BCM for NMHSs

Contact details

- **Common Alerting protocol :**
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- **Business Continuity management**
Ms Xiao Zhou xzhou@wmo.int

**Thank you for
your attention**

