

Early Warnings for All

Disaster Risk Knowledge

Observations & Forecasting

Dissemination & Communication

Preparedness & Response

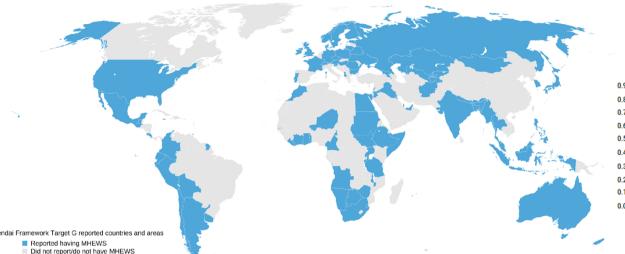




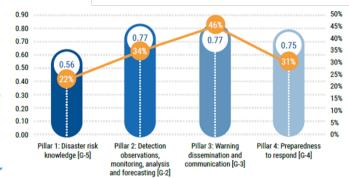








Countries reporting by MHEWS elements



91% of the world's population now lives in a country that is implementing Common Alerting Protocol

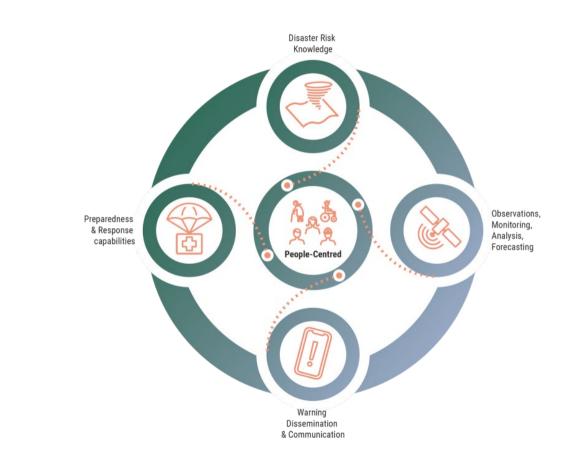
95% of world's population with access to a mobile broadband network

Over 0.25 billion

evacuated each year before a disaster strikes between 2015-2021



EW4AII – MHEWS Approach





EW4All Roll Out

- Africa
 - Ethiopia
 - Uganda
 - South Sudan
 - Burundi
 - Comoros
 - Seychelles
 - Madagascar
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Liberia
 - South Africa

• LAC (Latin America and the Caribbean)

- Haiti
- Barbados
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Guatemala
- Ecuador
- Asia Pacific
 - Maldives

- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- Lao PDR
- Fiji
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga

• Arab States

- Tunisia
- Somalia
- Djibouti
- Chad

• Europe and Central Asia

Tajikistan



Upcoming launches:

- Niger
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Ghana
- Guyana
- Kiribati
- Samoa
- Sao Tome and Principe

Early Warnings ĕAll

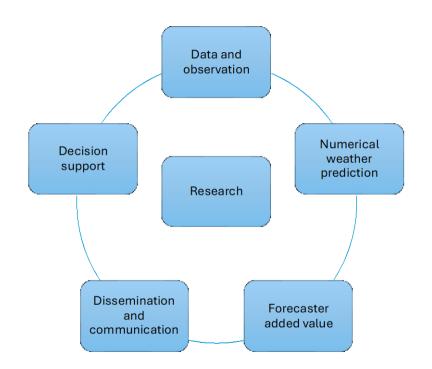
EW4All Scaling Up Approach: Programmatic Framework

Key Interpillar Outcomes





Pillar 2





Priority Hazards

Non-hazard specific/cross-cutting

Hydrological

- Flash floods
- Riverine floods

Meteorological/synoptic

- Tropical cyclones and extratropical storms
- Heatwaves
- Cold waves
- Thunderstorms/squall lines

Extended range

• Drought/dry spells

Cross-domain

- Coastal inundation/storm surge
- Cryosphere-related hazards

Emerging and additional environmental hazards (e.g. wildfire, sand and dust, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic activity).

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Strengthening the Basics

1. Analyzing and Interpreting Satellite Imagery

•Training Need: Equip participants with skills to analyze satellite data and imagery to monitor weather patterns, cloud formations, and developing hazards (e.g., tropical storms, droughts).

•Key Competencies: Understanding satellite-based observation techniques, interpreting infrared and visible spectrum data, and using imagery to assess atmospheric conditions.

2. Verifying Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Models

•Training Need: Build capacity to verify and validate outputs from NWP models, comparing forecast data with real-time observations for accuracy and improvement.

•Key Competencies: Cross-referencing NWP outputs with satellite and observational data, understanding model biases, and applying verification techniques to refine weather predictions.

3. Using NWP to Discuss the Progression of Weather Systems

•**Training Need**: Develop skills in utilizing NWP outputs to track and predict the movement and evolution of weather systems over time (e.g., storm tracks, precipitation).

•Key Competencies: Interpretation of NWP model outputs, tracking system progression, and linking model predictions with real-world impacts for early warning services.

4. Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF)

•Training Need: Train staff on how to implement IBF, which integrates weather forecasts with vulnerability and exposure data to predict potential impacts on communities and infrastructure.

•Key Competencies: Combining meteorological data with socio-economic factors, creating impact-driven forecasts, and supporting decision-makers in taking preventive action.

5. Warning Communication

•Training Need: Enhance capacities for effectively communicating early warnings to various stakeholders, ensuring messages are clear, actionable, and accessible to the public.

•Key Competencies: Risk communication strategies, designing messages for different media platforms (radio, TV, mobile), ensuring accessibility for diverse and vulnerable populations.

Emerging Areas

1. Addressing Emerging Hazards

•**Training Need**: Equip public service providers with the ability to anticipate and respond to newly emerging hazards, such as climate change-induced extreme events (e.g., heatwaves, sea-level rise, and flash floods). •**Key Competencies**: Risk assessment of new hazards, development of hazard-specific early warning protocols, and creating adaptive strategies for newly identified risks.

2. Compound Hazards

•**Training Need**: Build capacity to manage and respond to compound hazards (e.g., drought followed by wildfires, storms leading to landslides) that occur simultaneously or sequentially, exacerbating the impact. •**Key Competencies**: Hazard interaction analysis, integrated risk modeling, multi-hazard early warning systems, and developing coordinated responses for cascading impacts.

3. Integration of New Technologies

•Training Need: Ensure training on the application of emerging technologies like AI, machine learning, drones, and remote sensing to enhance forecasting accuracy and disaster management. •Key Competencies: Utilization of AI-driven forecasting tools, real-time data collection via drones and sensors, interpreting big data for early warnings, and applying tech innovations to improve disaster response efficiency.

4. Addressing Cross-Sectoral Elements

•**Training Need**: Strengthen the ability to collaborate across sectors (e.g., health, infrastructure, agriculture) in the delivery of early warnings and response strategies, ensuring an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction.

•Key Competencies: Cross-sectoral risk communication, integrating early warnings into health and agriculture planning, and fostering multi-stakeholder coordination for broader disaster resilience.

Early warning systems work. We need your support so they can work for everyone



visit: earlywarningsforall.org

for more information.



Resources:

Early Warnings for All in Focus: Hazard Monitoring and Forecasting

Results of the Pillar 2 Rapid Assessment Analytical Brief

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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.

	Imp	act	Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems capacity				
	Deaths and missing	Directly affected	Countries reporting	Countries reporting	() Countries reporting	Percentage of local	Percentage of at-risk
	persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 ppl. (average 2013-2022) [N=146]	people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 ppl. (average 2013-2022) [N=138]	to have disaster risk information and assessments available [N=42]	having multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems [N=67]	being covered by early warning information [N=89]	governments having a plan to act on early warnings [N=61]	population protected through pre-emptive evacuation [N=40]
Global	1.2	2034	78%	66%	30% 54%	69%	79%
Africa	3.2	2498	82%	73%	23% 57%	80%	84%
Americas and the Caribbean	0.6	624	86%	74%	69%	77%	89%
Arab States	1.9	436	91%	23% 68%	27% 64%	73%	91%
Asia and Pacific	0.8	3060	62%	41% 44%	38% 38%	28% 54%	72%
Europe and Central Asia	1.5	180	78%	24% 69%	44% 51%	33% 64%	71%
LDC	3.1	2172	81%	81%	57%	81%	81%
SIDS	1.9	1882	75%	71%	25% 61%	25% 68%	79%
●Limited coverage ●Moderate coverage ●Substantial coverage ●Comprehensive coverage ●Not yet assessed							

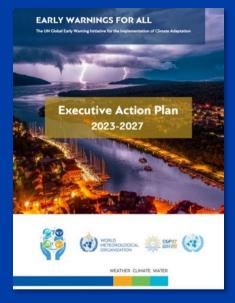




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Resources:







Executive Action Plan





<u>Global Status Report</u>