

Early Warnings for All

Disaster Risk Knowledge

Observations & Forecasting

Dissemination & Communication

Preparedness & Response

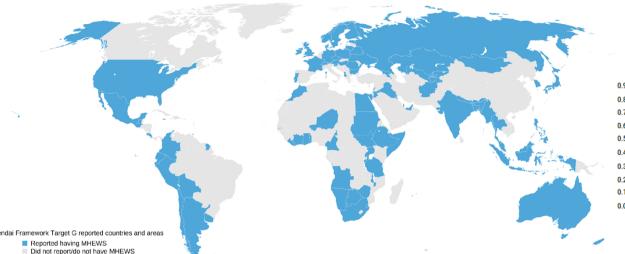




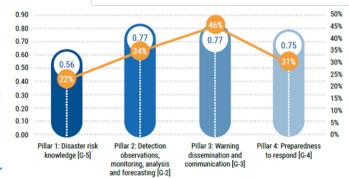








Countries reporting by MHEWS elements



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

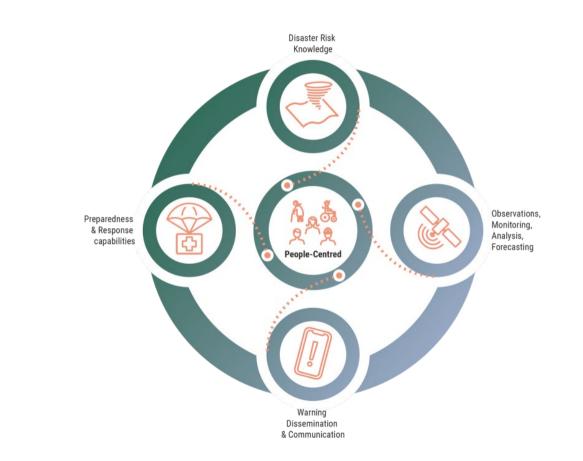
95% of world's population with access to a mobile broadband network

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



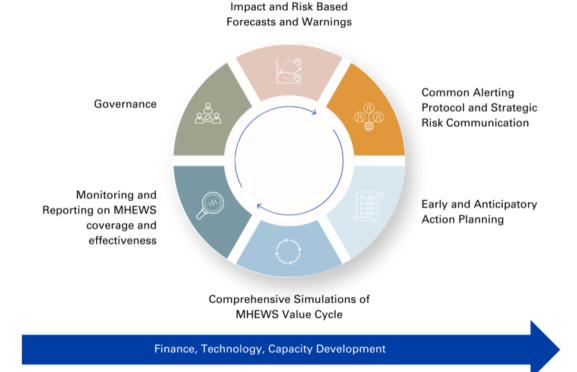
Upcoming launches:

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

Early Warnings ĕAll

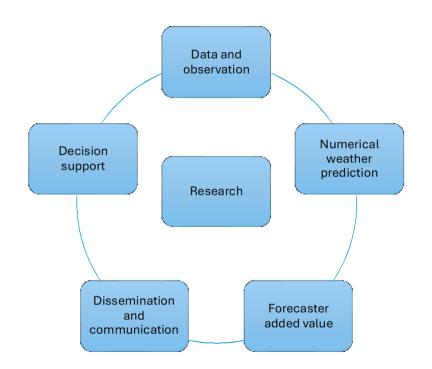
EW4All Scaling Up Approach: Programmatic Framework

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).

٠



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

📋 SCAN ME

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							

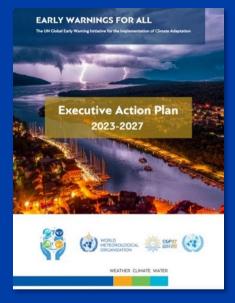




📋 SCAN ME



Resources:







Executive Action Plan





<u>Global Status Report</u>