

Early Warnings for All initiative

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Early Warnings for All (EW4All) aims to protect everyone everywhere with life saving early warnings



- Announced by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres on **23 March 2022** (World Meteorological Day) and **launched at COP27**
- Aligns with the priorities of the **Paris Agreement** and is integrated into the global goal on adaptation
- Supports key provisions of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, particularly **Target G** on availability and accessibility of multi-hazard early warning systems
- Contributes directly to the UN's **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs), on poverty, hunger, health, water, clean energy, climate action and sustainable cities
- **NOT standalone programme or project!**
→ EW4All builds on existing or previous initiatives and partnerships

Early Warnings for All: Structure & Objectives



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

Initial phase



Use tools and methodologies to rapidly scale-up the inclusion of countries

Capture support for Early Warning in all the places it occurs

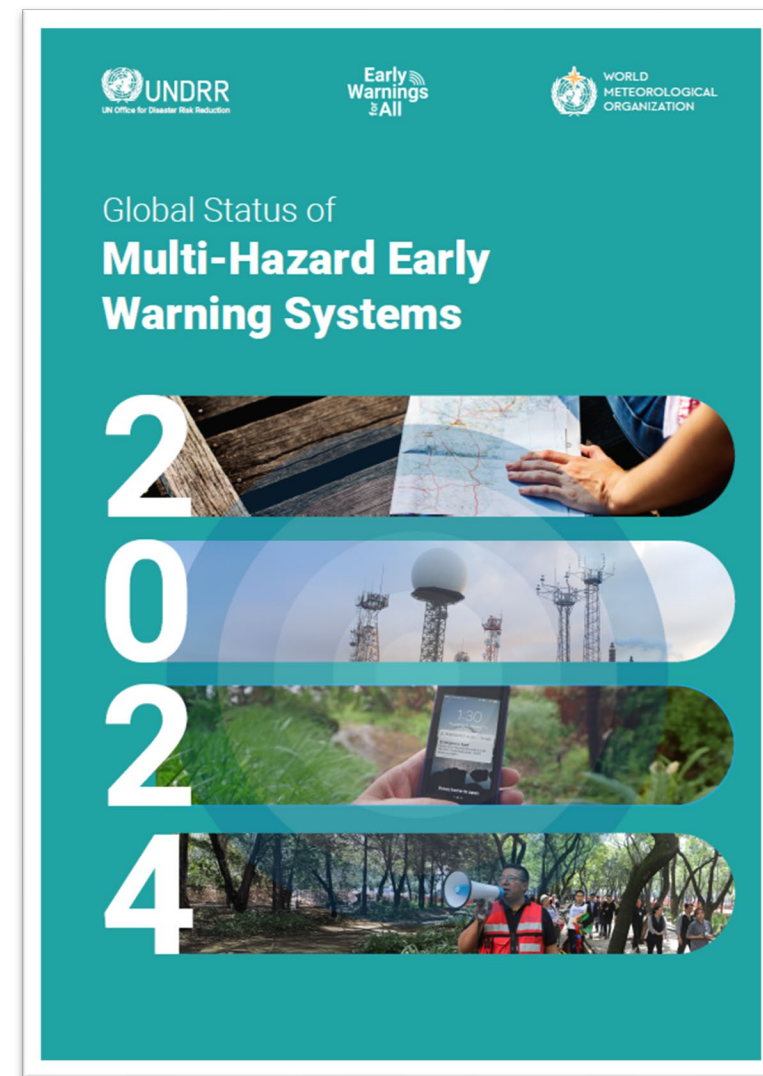
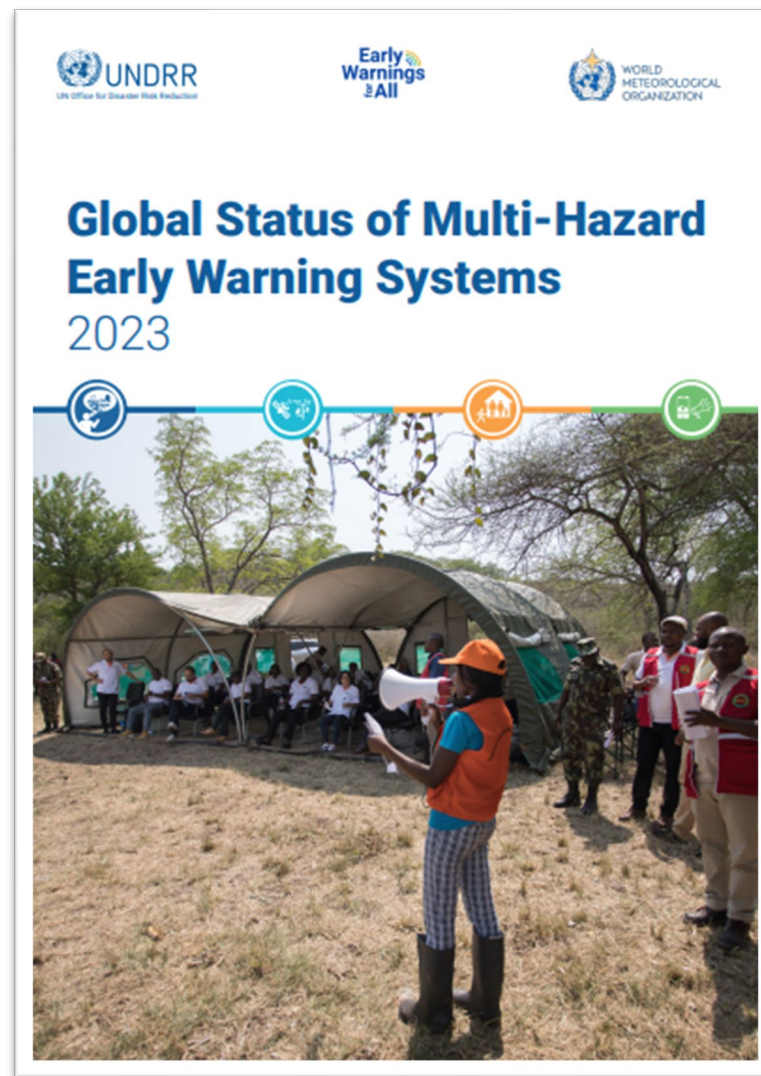
Leverage Regional Partners and Specialized Centers

Enhance national Ownership

Scale-up **south-south and twinning**

**Next Phase:
Broadening
the tent**

Global Status Reports on EW4All

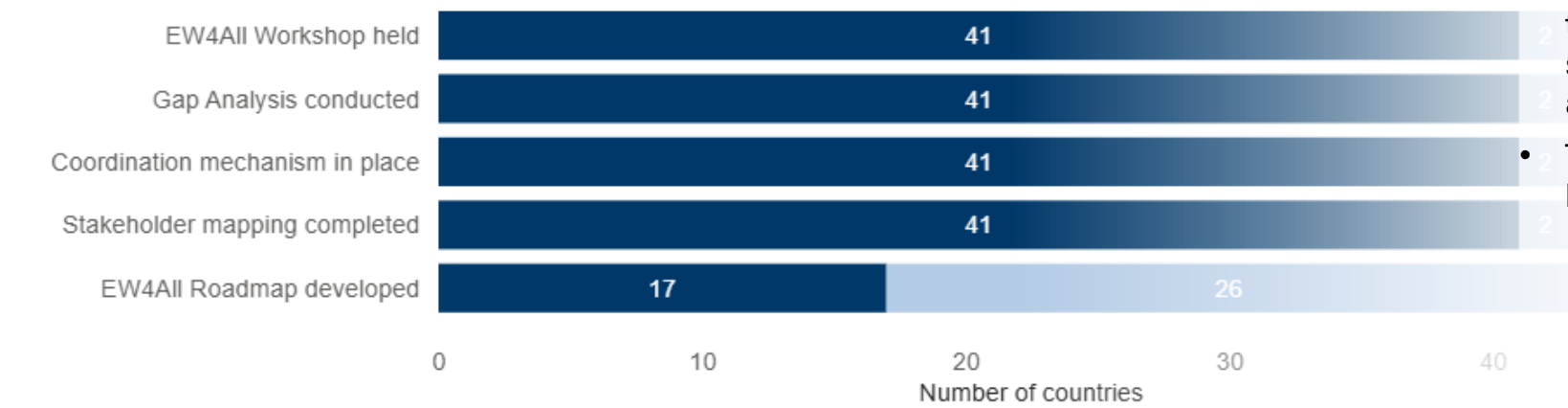




EW4All continues to stimulate MHEWS scale up nationally, regionally and globally

- MHEWS has become a unifying agenda – Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, SDGs...
- Existing and new initiatives and programmes aligning with the goal of EW4All
- National MHEWS Plans and EW4All Roadmaps are being developed and implemented
- EW4All is bringing together stakeholders through national consultations and multi-stakeholder forums at national, regional and global levels
- The EW4All Dashboard enables progress to be monitored across and within each pillar

Global roll-out progress



Financial mechanisms are investing...

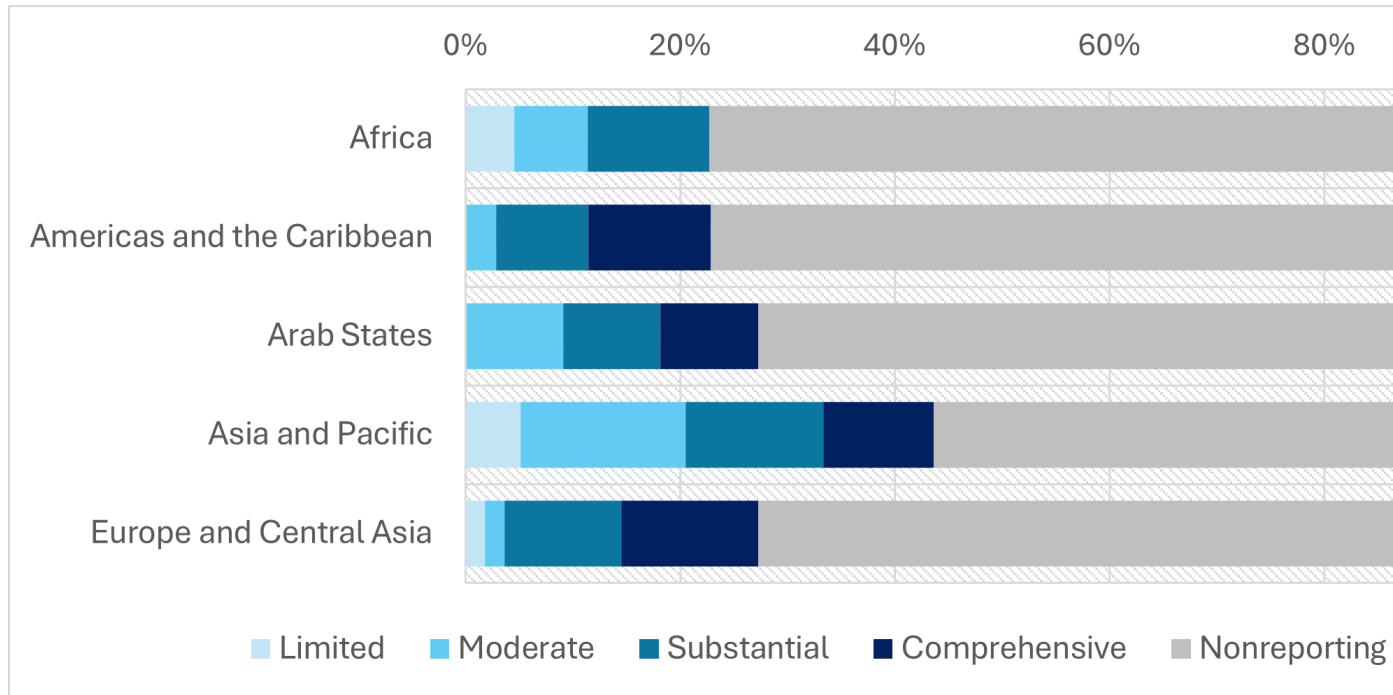


- Momentum is building with multiple initiatives pledging their support
- Finance is an enabler but it needs to be the 'right type', at the 'right time' and for the 'right duration'
- Investments must meet a country's priority needs – national strategies, plans and EW4All roadmaps are essential for developing a coherent, coordinated approach – where different financing mechanisms can be leveraged and complementary



... however, funding for MHEWS must be targeted and sustained

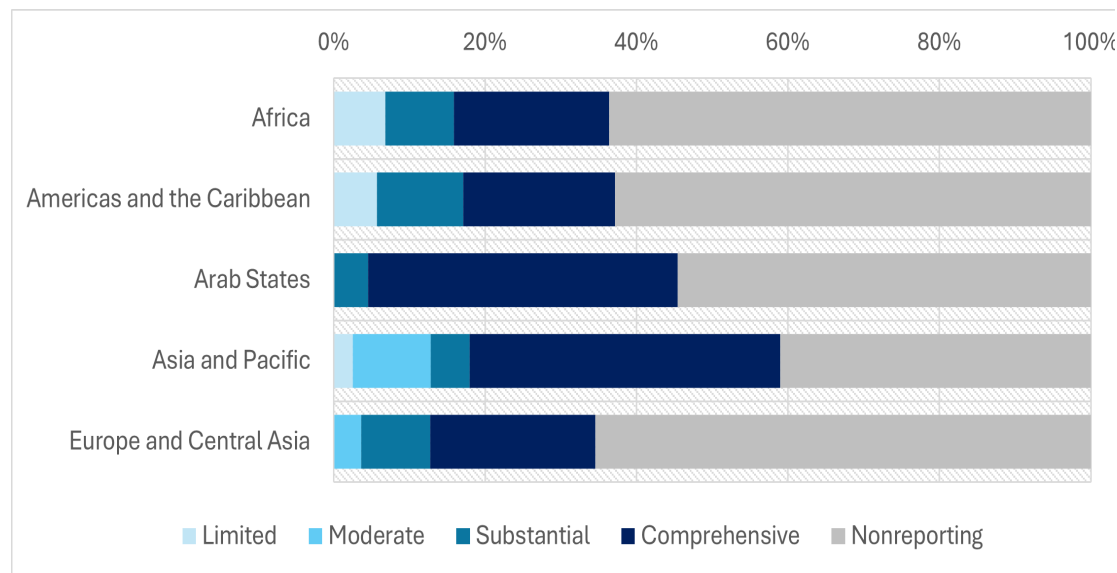
The extent and depth of risk knowledge is improving...



- Focused investments are bearing fruit
- Number of countries with 'limited' capabilities has halved in 2024
- Only a third of all countries reporting
- Comprehensiveness remains low in Africa

... although it still needs further strengthening

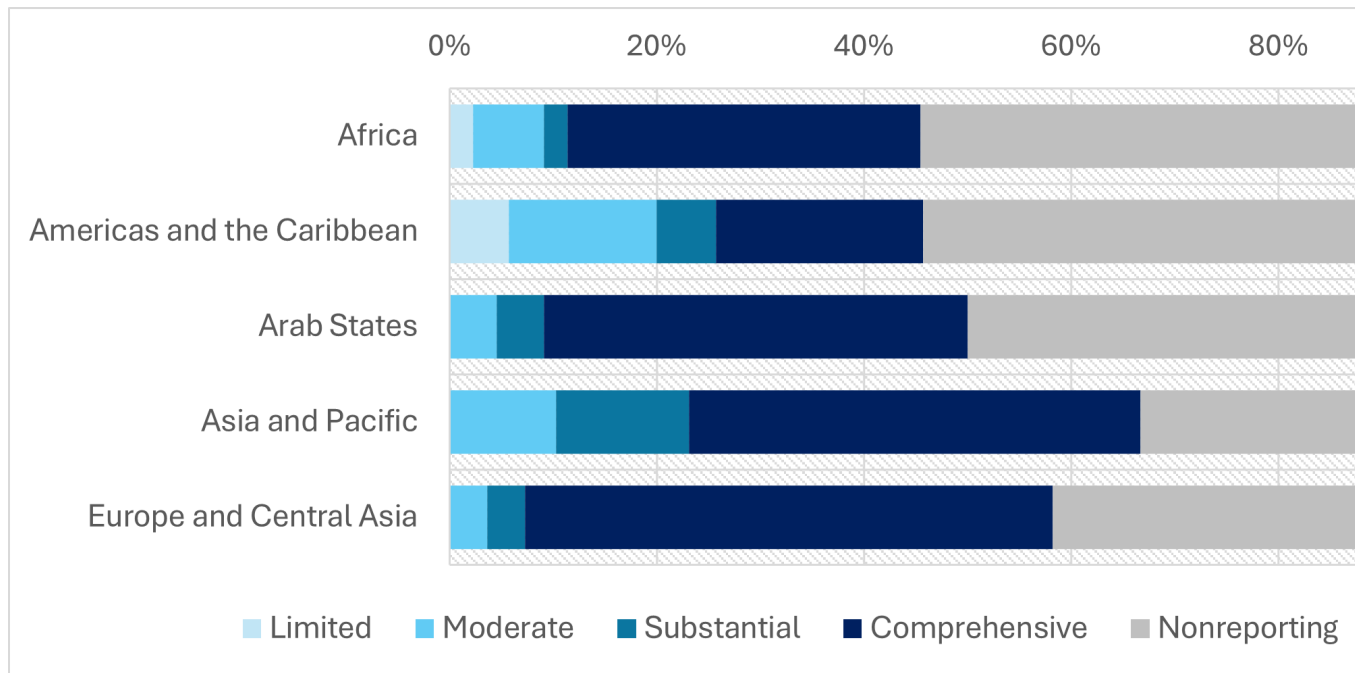
Observing and forecasting skills are improving...



- A third of countries worldwide report having multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems established
- The vast majority of NMHSs (85%) are providing early warnings to enable early action
- Encouraging progress in data exchange - Number of WMO Members sharing data through WIS 2.0 has more than doubled
- Global progress is being made on infrastructure modernization, with a third of WMO Members having achieved full automatization of their observing network
- Regional hazard forecasting programmes are scaling up
- Impact-based forecasting capabilities remain weak
- Only a tenth of countries – and no LDCs – are GBON-compliant

... but comprehensive capabilities are not widespread and emerging hazards bring additional challenges

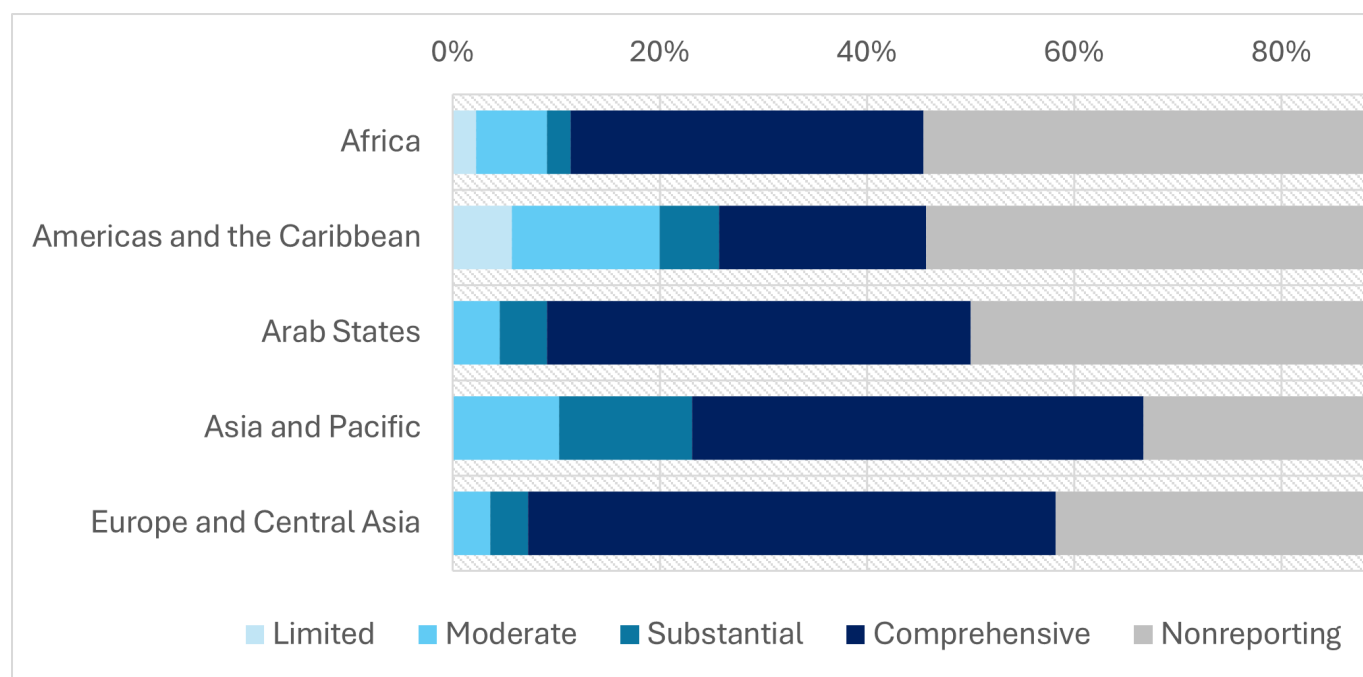
Enabled by improvements in digital infrastructure, warnings are reaching more people



- More than half countries have some capability and many have comprehensive capabilities
- 44 countries have implemented Cell Broadcast or Location-based SMS
- Common Alerting Protocol has been widely 'adopted' but its use is not sustained – half of WMO members are yet to issue an alert
- Inequalities persist in access to mobile phones and Internet, rendering some communities hard to reach
- A multi-channel approach is essential

... and need to be sustained

Momentum is building for anticipatory action and planned responses that save lives...



- 2.7 billion people pre-emptively evacuated from 2015-2023, more than half in Asia-Pacific
- Capabilities are least comprehensive in the Americas and the Caribbean, and across Africa
- The number of anticipatory action frameworks are increasing year
- National governments are taking a central role
- But only a quarter of all countries have a framework and most are for single hazards

... while plans need to keep pace with the growing complexity of risk



Regionalization of EW4All implementation

Synergies between EW4All Implementation Scale Up & WMO Partner Coordination Mechanism (PCM)

- EW4All Goal: Universal Early Warning System (EWS) coverage by 2027
 - Pillar 2 (WMO): Detection, Observation, Monitoring, Analysis & Forecasting
- Challenge: Data across pillars, donor coordination → fragmented impact
- Partner Coordination Mechanism: WMO-led platform to align projects (WMO internal & external), reduce duplication, and optimize resources
 - Implemented in Africa and Pacific
 - Global coverage
- Opportunity: Aligning PCM with EW4All strengthens Pillar 2 and its interlinkages with other pillars through enhanced coordination of capacity development activities



Key Objectives - Operationalizing Alignment

- Visualize projects and stakeholders in regions
- Facilitate stakeholder coordination & address country / regional gap
- Enhance knowledge sharing (best practices, innovations, lessons)
- Track Pillar 2 and interlinkages progress (roadmaps, policies, milestones)
- Bring non-WMO efforts into EW4All Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Scale-Up)



Way Forward

- Map WMO / non-WMO projects (ongoing / pipeline) contributing to enhancement of NMHS's capacity and EWS value chain
- Develop a new feature of the EW4All dashboard to enhance regional visualization and analysis
- Secure endorsement of NMHSs to the PCM initiative in regions.
- Identify existing mechanisms and platforms that can be leveraged for the regional coordination effort.
- Next implementation: LAC region – first consultation at
 - Caribbean Meteorological Council (CMC, 17-21 November)
 - Conferencia de los Servicios Meteorológicos e Hidrológicos Nacionales Iberoamericanos (CIMHET, 1st week of December)
 - North America (January 2026)



Capacity development challenges

- Needs spread across ALL areas of capacity development
- Early warning capabilities can provide an aggregated indicator of countries maturity
- All components of WMO Capacity development strategies will support this ambition and the sustainability of it



• Thank you



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