PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCES

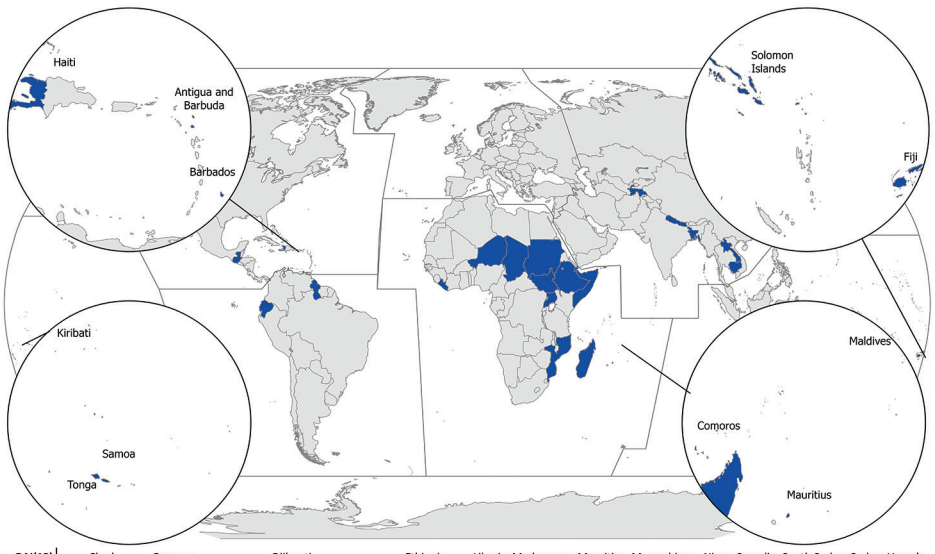
Collaboration across scales is crucial for the success of the EW4All initiative. It will involve the entire membership of the WMO, along with various UN and humanitarian agencies, the private sector, financing and insurance institutions, and civil society.

EW4All represents an investment of USD 3.1 billion between 2023 and 2027. Securing these resources will require innovative financing solutions, such as scaling up initiatives like CREWS and SOFF, as accelerating investments of climate finance, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as mobilizing resources from key Multilateral Development Banks.

INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

The country-level implementation phase of the EW4All initiative has begun, focusing initially on 30 highly vulnerable countries, and conducting complementary activities in other nations.

Some initial implementation steps at the national level: appointment of a national coordinator to oversee the initiative, hosting of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder workshops to engage stakeholders in planning and implementation processes, as well as provision of technical support based on national priorities to ensure that a minimum core capability is achieved or exceeded across all pillars.



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								

Source: https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/early-warnings-all-initiative-scaled-action-ground

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The EW4All initiative will use two methods to monitor progress: one will assess progress in the initial countries involved in the initiative, and the other will monitor global progress in enhancing early warning systems. A maturity index is being developed to benchmark progress towards the achievement of the minimum core capabilities for EWS.

EW4All Pillar Leads

WMO IFRC FICR ITU UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Early Warnings for All

INTRODUCTION

Early warning systems can make all the difference in protecting lives and livelihoods ahead of hazardous weather events. Yet less than half of all countries have sufficient multi-hazard early warning systems that let people know that dangerous weather is headed their way. To address this challenge, the United Nations is spearheading the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems by the end of 2027. EW4All is co-led by WMO and UNDRR, with the support of ITU and IFRC. National meteorological and hydrological services are the official providers of early warnings for hydrometeorological hazards and key to the success of EW4All.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The EW4All initiative is aligned to WMO's 2030 Vision and Strategic Operating Plan, which seeks to create a world where all nationals, particularly the most vulnerable, are more resilient to the socioeconomic consequences of extreme weather, climate, water, and other environmental events. Accordingly, all WMO bodies, including commissions, regional associations, and regional offices, participate in the EW4All implementation. An Expert Team on Early Warning Services, further support alignment across WMO bodies.

KEY OUTCOMES

The WMO's EW4All initiative's success under pillar 2 hinges on several key outcomes, including: closing observation gaps; improving global, regional, and national data management; ensuring accurate impact-based forecasting for priority hazards; efficient warning production and dissemination; as well as the implementation of relevant policies, institutional mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement processes to support the multi-hazard early warning systems environment. Interpillar linkages are pursued to ensure alignment with the other pillars.

THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF EW4ALL

DISASTER RISK KNOWLEDGE

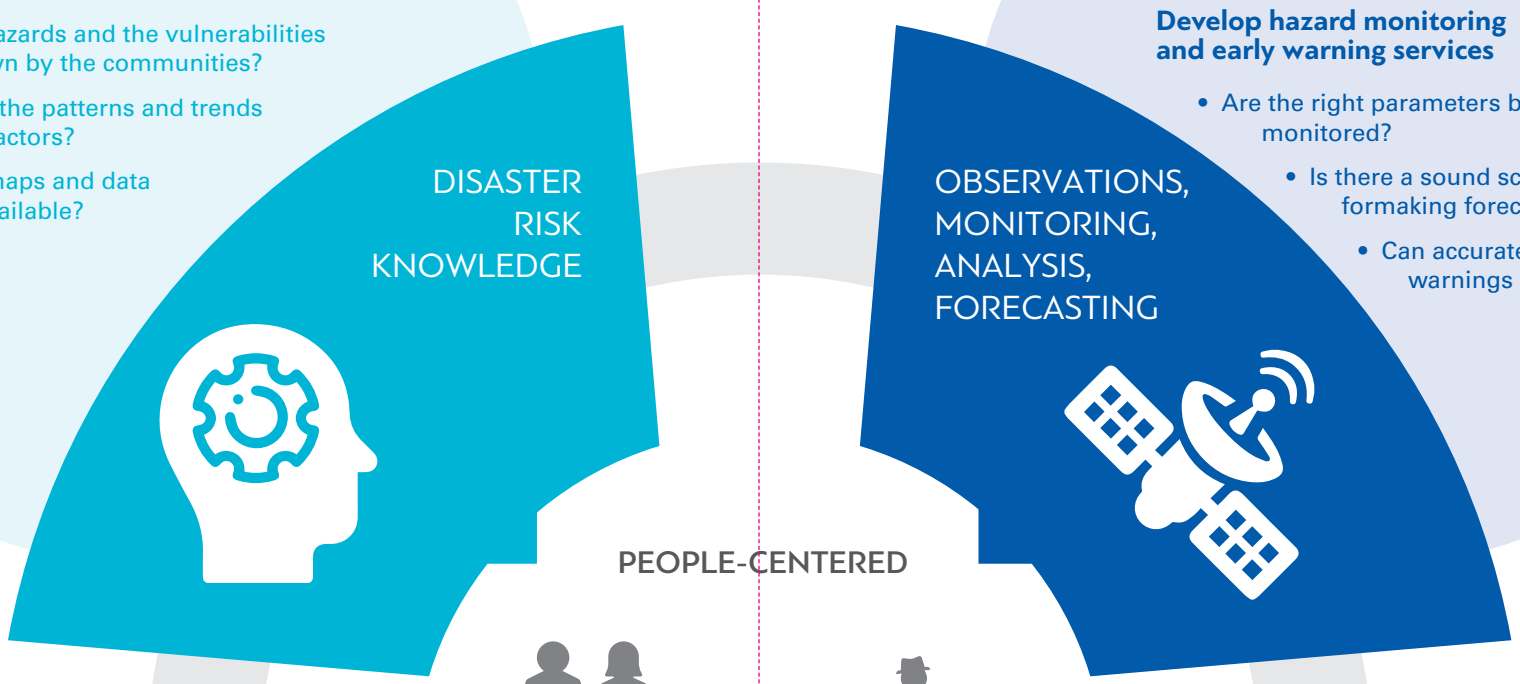
Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- 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?

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 formaking forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?



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?

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?