

Overview of the Early Warning 4 All Initiative

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The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation















Timeline



Preparatory _

Early Warnings

for All Technical

Conference

Meeting on Early

Warnings in Southern

Africa

WEATHER CLASSE WHERE

Implementation on



Launch of

Action Plan



EWS

Early warning systems are key elements of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Actively involve people and communities at risk from a range of hazards





Enable early action, incorporating risk factors — whether arising from climate hazards and social vulnerabilities

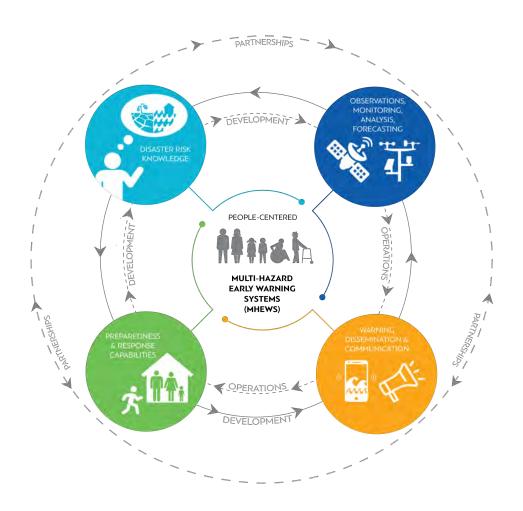
 Focus sectors mostly exposed to risk, from shortterm or long-term processes



Source: WMO Cyrille Honoré Presentation at Session 3 at GEO Symposum 2023

4 pillars of EW4All Initiative







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 for making 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.
- Are local capacities and knowledge made use of?
- Are people preapred 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?









GEO as a supporting implementing partner







in collaboration with the 4 leads and other implementing parters such as:



















Joint Office

for Climate and Health

On Global Heat
Resilience
Service (post2025 incubator)

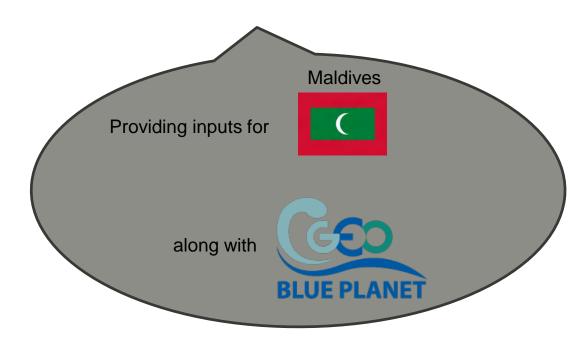
Connecting GEO efforts to the EW4ALL Initiative

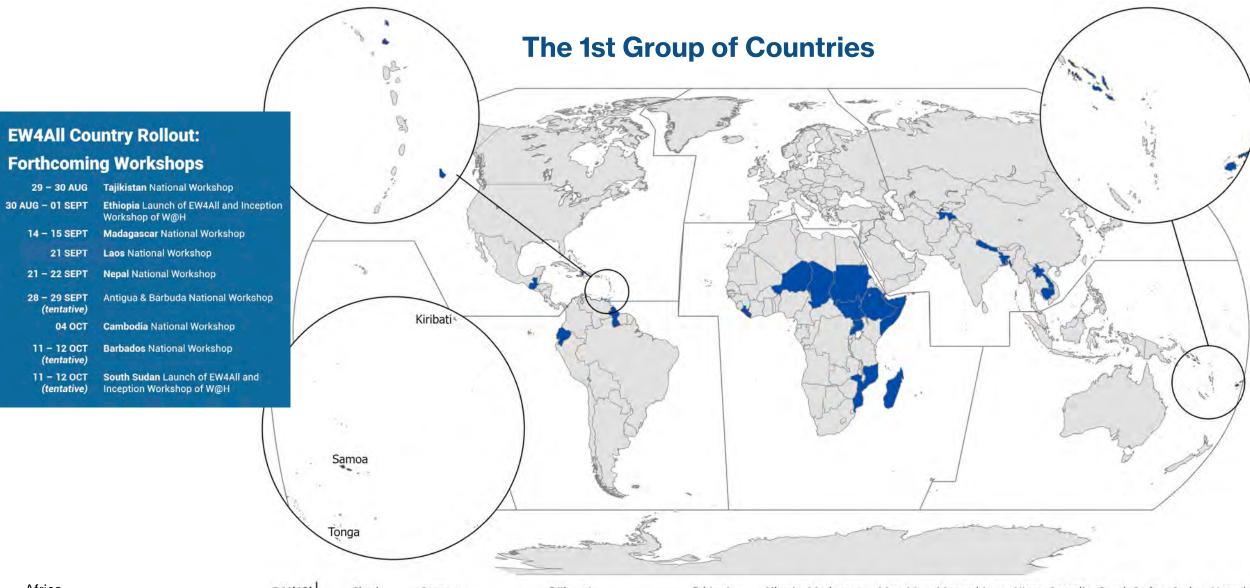






- , especially in Pillar 2
- Global Heat Resillience Service and Ecosystem Atlas
- National GEO
- Data WG
- Indigenous GEO





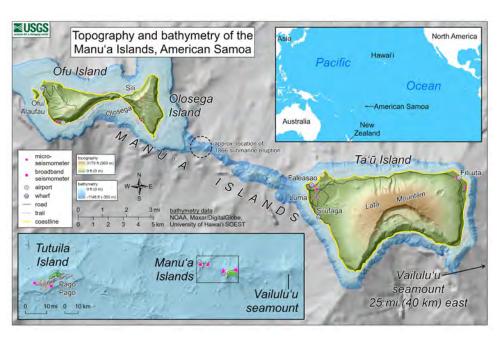
Africa Asia South America Central America & Caribbean South-West Pacific

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				
	Antigua Barbuda	Barbados	Haiti	Guatemala		
RAV(5)	Fiji	Kiribati	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	

CEOS potential contribution



- Inventory of data and products available to monitor specific hazards
- Improved access to satellite data and products for all Earth System components
 - ---i.e. Bathymetry and topography of SIDS (proxies)





PILLAR 1 STRUCTURE



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Source: UNDRR at CIMA Workshop on



Pillar 1 Implementation in countries:

- Preceded by interpillar rollout workshops and –
 as needed gap analysis and national roadmap
 development
- Pillar 1 national workshops bringing together key partners
- Capacity development & trainings using Pillar 1
 Handbook
- Technical support with using risk information for EWS (guided by Pillar 1 Handbook)
- Training on DLDs & hazard tracking systems
- Focus on Innovation, Inclusion, Indigenous & local Knowledge
- Support with reporting on Sendai Target G

Pillar 1: The Seven Risk Knowledge Outcome Themes



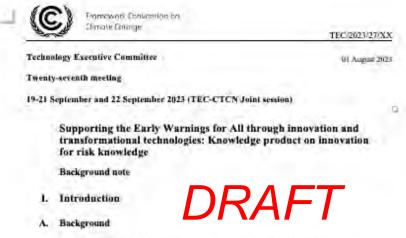


UNFCCC TEGEO collaboration:



A knowledge product on innovation for risk knowledge

- Assessing gaps in available risk knowledge in developing countries, especially in SIDS and LDCs with regards to the early warning systems
- Possible souces of info: GCF, AF, CREWS etc.
- Aiming to provide guidance/insights on how gaps could be overcome through utilizing existing and emerging technologies, tools and innovation
- Proposal to be discussed at TEC meeting (19-22 September) for formal approval
- Hoping to leveradge GEO WGs



- 1. As per activity A.3.1 of the TEC rolling workplan for 2623-2027, the TEC plans to engage in work on emerging and transformational adaptation technologies by identifying and analysing emerging and transformational technologies for adaptation (e.g. cerly warning systems and disaster risk management), including the role of finance and the private sector in supporting their deployment. The TEC to to engage with potential parmiers in 2025 to identify areas for collaboration on the topic of emerging and transformational adaptation reclinologies that contribute to reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening resilience. A related knowledge product is expected to be published in 2024.
- 2. At TEC 264, the TEC considered several presentations containing potential focus areas for future work of the TEC on emerging and mantformational adaptation technologies, including outcomes of a deep-dive session on early warning systems at the 2023 GSTIC conference, organized by the TEC in collaboration with the UNFCCC children and youth constituency. The TEC agreed to commune its work on emerging and transformational adaptation technologies with a focus on early warning systems, taking into account assights from the work of relevant efforts under and outside of the UNFCCC on medit-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS), i.e. the larry Warnings for All Initiative (FEWAALL) (numeted by the UN Secretary General at COP27, and potential Infrager with other activities of the TEC including the work on water-food-energy systems, digitalization, and occase. A TEC activity group has been tasked with pursuing this work.
- 3. Subsequently, the TEC through the UNFCCC secretarint, has joined the #EW4ALL as an implementing partner to pursue synergies and collaboration in the implementation of this activity of its workgian, while contributing to the overall work of the #EW4ALL and its partners, as appropriate, in partnership to the overall work of the #EW4ALL and its partners, as appropriate, in partnership to the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) for the development of the abovementioned knowledge product, with a focus on innovation for risk knowledge (GEO is a custent of activities on innovation for risk knowledge and Management.
- 4. Other envisuged activities under fEW4ALL related to innovation for risk knowledge throughout 2023-2024, to which the TEC may contribute as appropriate, are; a) a global workshop on how to bring tisk knowledge innovation to resource-constrained contexts; b) partnerships with private sector, ocademia and other technology extest to introduce and apply innovative technologies for risk knowledge (e.g. GIS, remote-sumane, droop date collection, etc.), and c) commy-based.

Available se hope 'unicee un treleurtee workplan

Meeting documents and report available at: https://unifocc.int/lalear-loc/meetings.lalmi.
More uniformation available at: https://public.umo.int/en/early/warminantional/



Thank you