Scaling up understanding of climate and disaster risk for EW4All



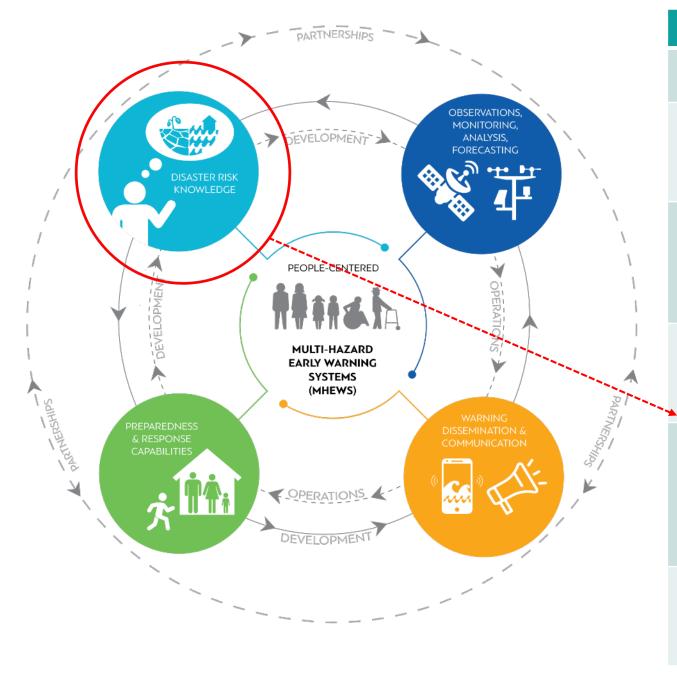
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION



The Four Elements of Early Warning System



Sendai Framework: Target G

G-1	Number of countries that have MHEWS (Compound G2-G5)		
G2	Number of countries that have multi- hazard monitoring and forecasting systems [EW Element: Observation and forecasting]		
G3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms [EW Element: Warning dissemination]		
G4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings [EW Element: Preparedness to response]		
G5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels [EW Element: Disaster Risk Knowledge]		
G6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-		

emptive evacuation following early

warning.



Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems

Target G







Launched on



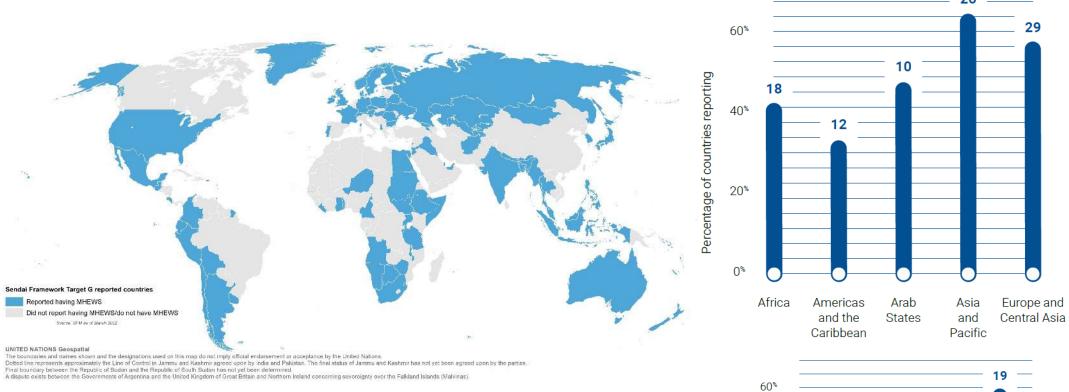
13 OCTOBER INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A baseline report for EW4ALL

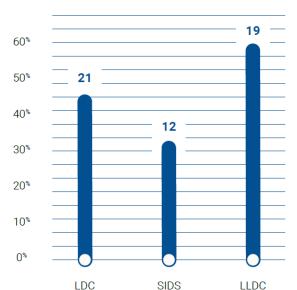


https://www.undrr.org/publication/global-status-multihazard-early-warning-systems-target-g

Only half of the world is covered through an early warning system



The situation is worse in SIDS (1/3rd), LDCs (46%) and Africa (40%) and the Americas and the Caribbean (34%)

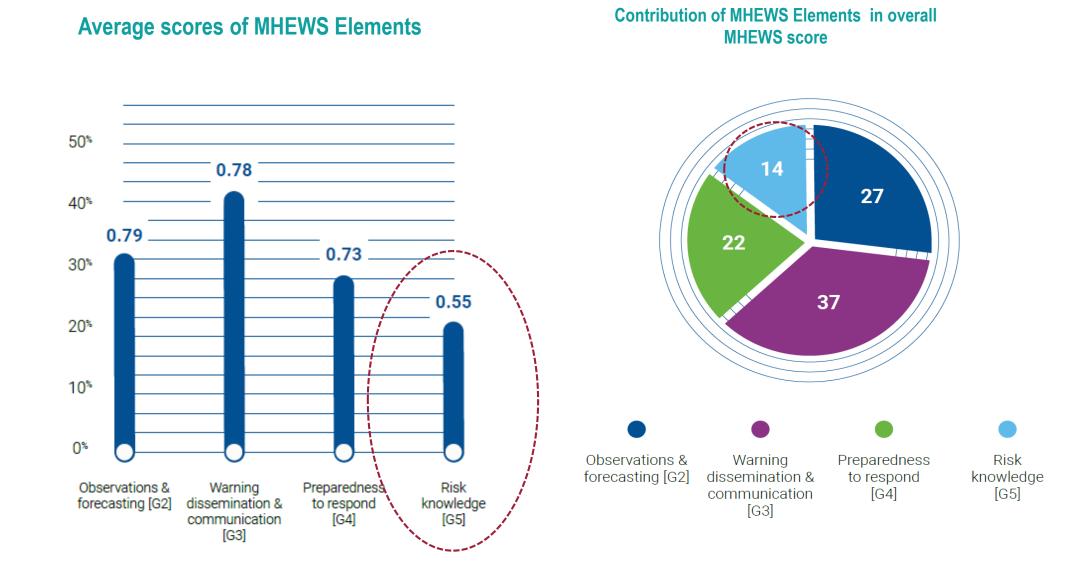


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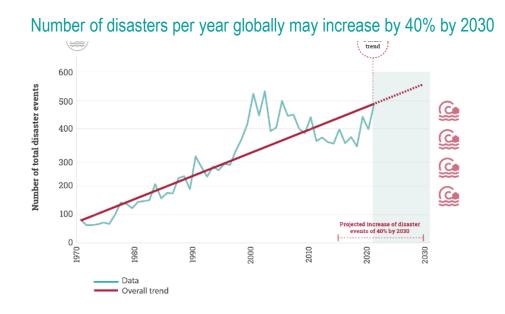
Source: Sendai Framework Monitor; All data cumulative as of March 2022

Numbers on the bars indicate the number of countries reporting

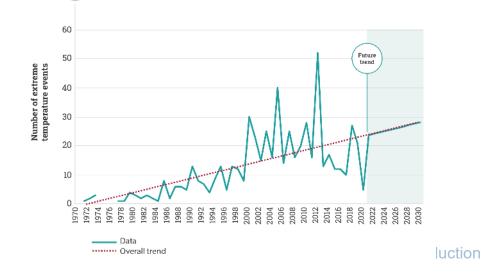
Where MHEWS exist, there are substantial gaps in risk knowledge and performance



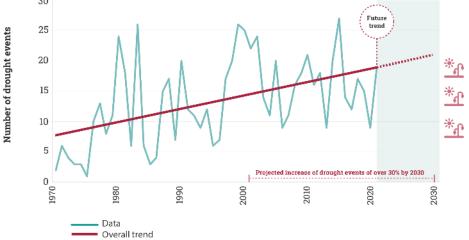
Urgent need to identify and reduce climate-driven hazards and impacts



Extreme temperature events may triple between 2001 and 2030



Droughts may increase by 30% between 2001 and 2030



- Increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and extreme events
- Changing nature of hazards
- Growing vulnerability and exposure to climate risks

Risk knowledge: Not just tracking hazards...



Need an improved understanding of:

- Interconnected and cascading nature of risks and impacts
- Secondary tertiary impact of hazard events
- How vulnerability impacts early warning effectiveness
- Disaggregated data and identification of at- risk groups
- Exposure patterns
- Disaster loss accounting
- Climate projections
- Inclusion of local/indigenous knowledge

Toward a core package of risk knowledge

1. Production

Countries have a minimum capability (global/national collaboration)

2. Access

Access to standardized, interoperable and updated risk information

3. Application

Development of institutional capacity for decision-making for early warning

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the availability and effectiveness of early warning systems (Target G)

5. Governance/Collaboration/Inclusion

Strengthened collaboration between key ministries and other stakeholders

6. Robust Locally led understanding

Local, traditional, Indigenous, generational and scientific knowledge

7. Innovation

Use of new and existing technologies to improve capability at all scales

Disaster Risk Knowledge for All

2023	2024-2025	2026-2027	End of the 5 years
Identification of gaps & minimum risk knowledge capabili ty		By 2027 all the target countries have minimum risk data and capability Risk Knowledge Production Countries have a minimum capability to produce quality and timely risk information	
Building on Global Status Report of MHEWS: identific of gaps (global, national and sub-national	Gaps filled at a global scale through application and integration of global projects ar processes Develop guidance to strengthen data standards and promote data sharing	Risk Knowledge Governance Collaboration between ministries, stakeholders and communities Risk Knowledge Monitoring Coverage and effectiveness of MHEWS monitored	Disaster Risk Knowledge for Universal Warnings (all countries with minimum risk knowledge capability)
Global to sub-national application of knowledge and policies	Improve access and quality of risk data a enhance the L&D tra system to 125 count with 100% coverage LDCs and SIDS	nd interoperable risk informati acking ries, of Strengthen national and Users ha	dard and on Risk Knowledge Local Understanding Local, traditional, indigenous & owledge Applicatioff ientific knowledge integrated ve ability to apply risk on for EW decision-making Risk Knowledge Innovat Application of technology sca
in place ar hazardous synergized Sendai Fra Josses and tracking sy	events database with the UNDRR amework disaster I damages	deliver support with and by national actors will be built National level focused plan to build capability in coordination with existing global risk databases relative to priority hearerds, impacts and	Innovation and téchnology applied to gap filling Commitment s and allocation of funding erate the use of ation and technology neve the coal; Cost the national-level capability plan
2022 Status	Identify a minimum risk Accessigado bioation national capability	Capability Innov	ation Financial

Prioritise Robust Locally Led understanding





Thank you

SENDAL FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030