

Session 4: Building UN partnerships to achieve WTDC outcomes

16 July 2026 15:00 – 16:00 (Bangkok Time/GMT+7)



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From Forecasts to Action

- **Strengthening Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Collaboration with the ITU and Other UN Agencies**

*Presented by **Yongqing Chen***

Technical Coordinator (Infrastructure)

WMO Regional Office for Asia and the South-West Pacific (RAP)

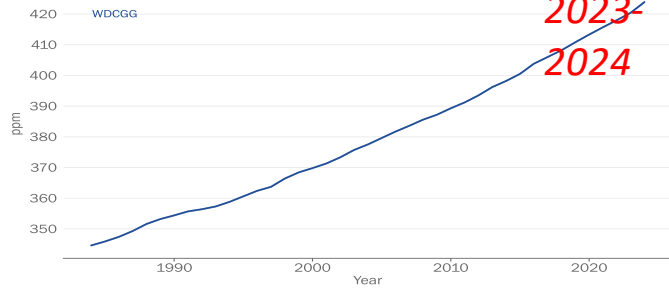


WORLD
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ORGANIZATION

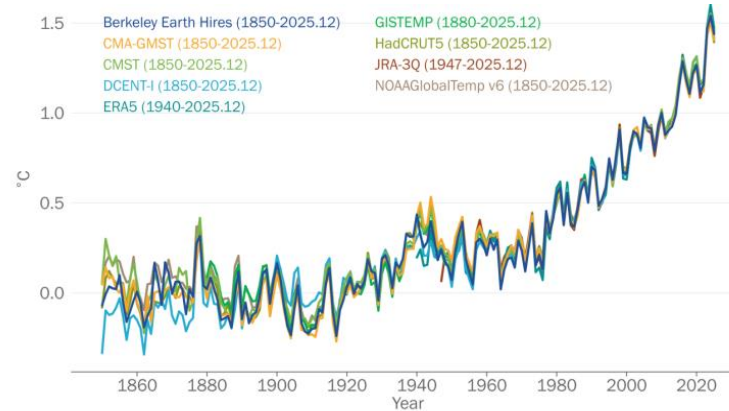
Key messages from State of the Global Climate 2025

23 March 2026

Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration 1984-2024

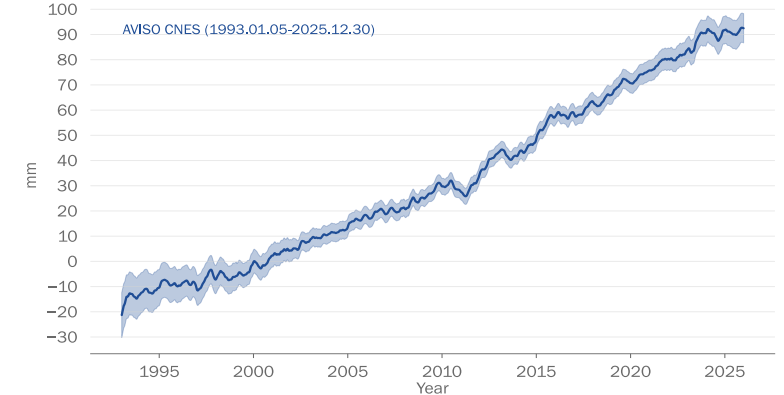


Real-time data indicate that **CO2** continues to rise in 2025. (Increase from 2023-2024 was the largest on record)



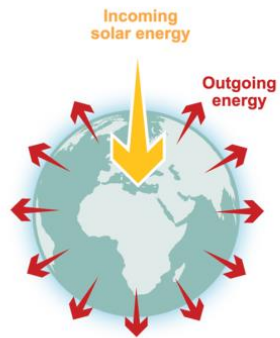
WMO State of Climate report confirms 2015-2025 **hottest 11 years on record** (2025 was $1.43 \pm 0.13^\circ\text{C}$ above the pre-industrial average)

Global mean sea level change 1993-2025
Change since 1993

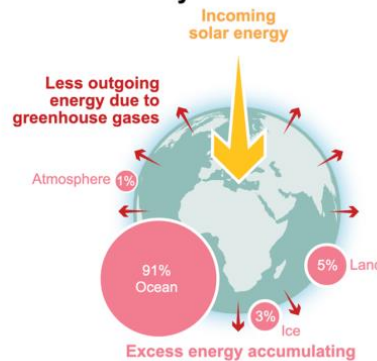


Long-term rate of **sea-level rise** has increased

Stable climate: in balance

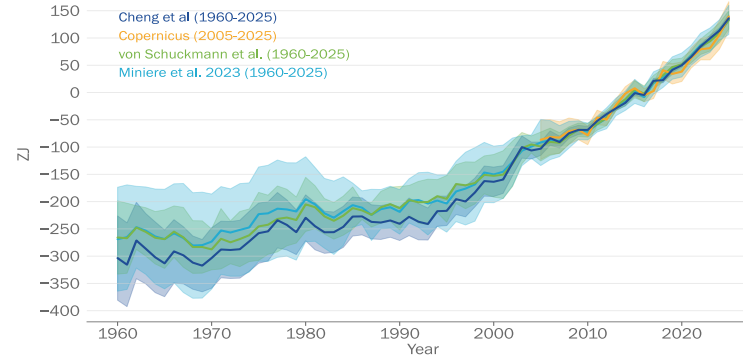


Today: imbalanced



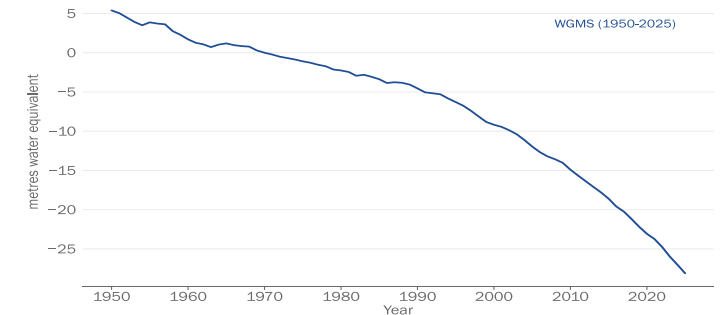
Earth's **energy imbalance** is highest in sixty five-year record

Ocean heat content 0-2000m 1960-2025
Difference from 2005-2025 average



- The ocean has been absorbing about eighteen times the annual human energy use each year for the past two decades

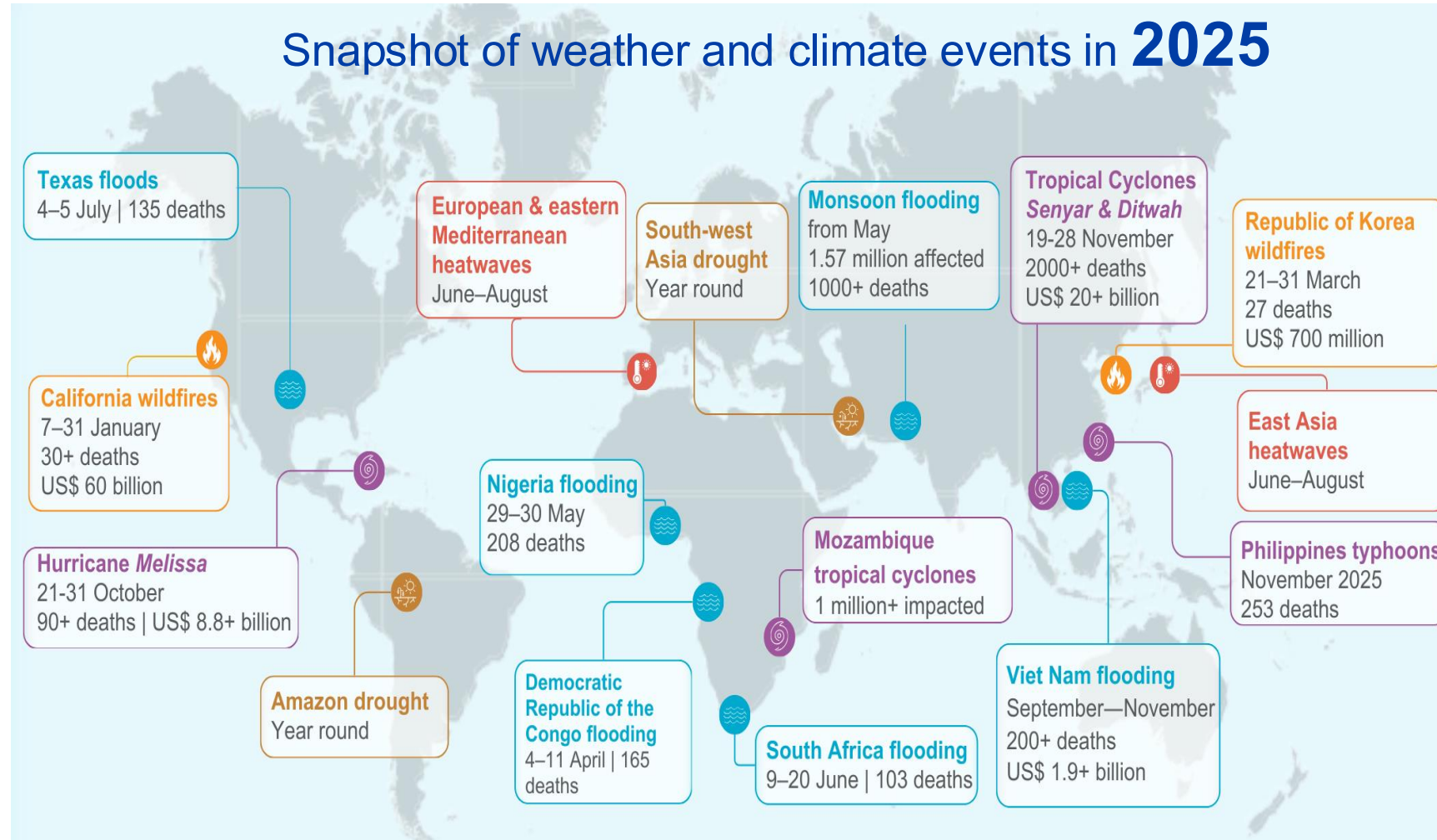
Reference glacier cumulative mass balance 1950-2025
Change since 1970



Eight of the ten most negative annual **glacier** mass balances since 1950 have occurred since 2016.

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate-related hazards. **Extreme weather impacts millions and costs billions**

Snapshot of weather and climate events in 2025



Significant gaps remain in global coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS).

Note on impact terminology: Displacements = the number of times people were forced to move. Displaced people = the number of individuals still away from home. IDP = internally displaced persons.



Flooding events



Drought events



Wildfire events



Heatwave events

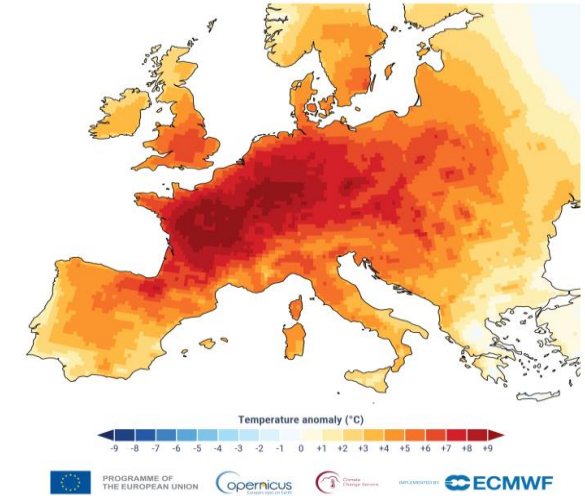


Tropical cyclone events

Heat wave in 2026

Average surface air temperature anomaly for 18–30 June 2026

Data: ERA5 • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



What's Next?

“We have just lived through the eleven hottest years ever recorded. Climate disasters are becoming more frequent, more destructive, and more costly. And the World Meteorological Organization has warned we ain’t seen nothing yet. **El Niño is not just knocking on the door. It risks blowing the house down. Turning up the heat. Disrupting food and water systems. And hitting the vulnerable the hardest,**”- A special address by UN Secretary-General António Guterres at London Climate Week on 23 June 2026 .

The Shift from Forecasts to Action

- The challenge is no longer only forecasting hazards—but ensuring forecasts trigger timely action

Forecast → **Warning** → **Decision** → **Response**

- Successful early warning systems require:
 - Accurate monitoring and forecasting
 - Effective risk communication
 - Trusted and actionable messages
 - Prepared communities and institutions
 - Coordinated response mechanisms

A Multi-Hazard Early Warning System is critical to save live and property !



A Multi-Hazard Early Warning System is an integrated system which allows people to know that hazardous weather is on its way, and informs how governments, communities and individuals can act to minimize the impending impacts.



“Today I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years.”

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, 23rd March 2022

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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Know

Detec

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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

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Led by  **IFRC** **Act**

Inform

Led by 

Impact and Risk Based
Forecasts and Warnings

Early Warnings to All

Governance
Monitoring and Reporting on MHEWS coverage and effectiveness



Common Alerting Protocol and Strategic Risk Communication

Early and Anticipatory Action Planning

Comprehensive Simulations of MHEWS Value Cycle

Initial 30 EW4All roll-out countries(11 in the Asia Pacific Region)

EW4All National Roll-out

FOCAL POINTS

Appoint national EW4All coordinators and government agency focal points, coordinate among national counterparts, UN Country Teams and regional Pillar leads/partners

Consolidation of key stakeholder engagements & linkages with existing EWS projects and strategies/plans

CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

Introduction to EW4All, calibrate with national priorities, verify gap analyses (could be together with project design consultations)

GAP ANALYSIS

Government-led discussion on current state of EWS, application of Minimum Core Capability Checklist for all four Pillars

COORDINATION MECHANISM

Affirm existing or establish a new national stakeholder coordination mechanism

NATIONAL ROADMAP

Leverage existing EWS strategy or develop a multi-year, multi-stakeholder EW4All national action plan with budgeted activities → mobilise domestic & external funds

 **Interpillar toolkit**

Roll-out status in the Asia-Pacific region

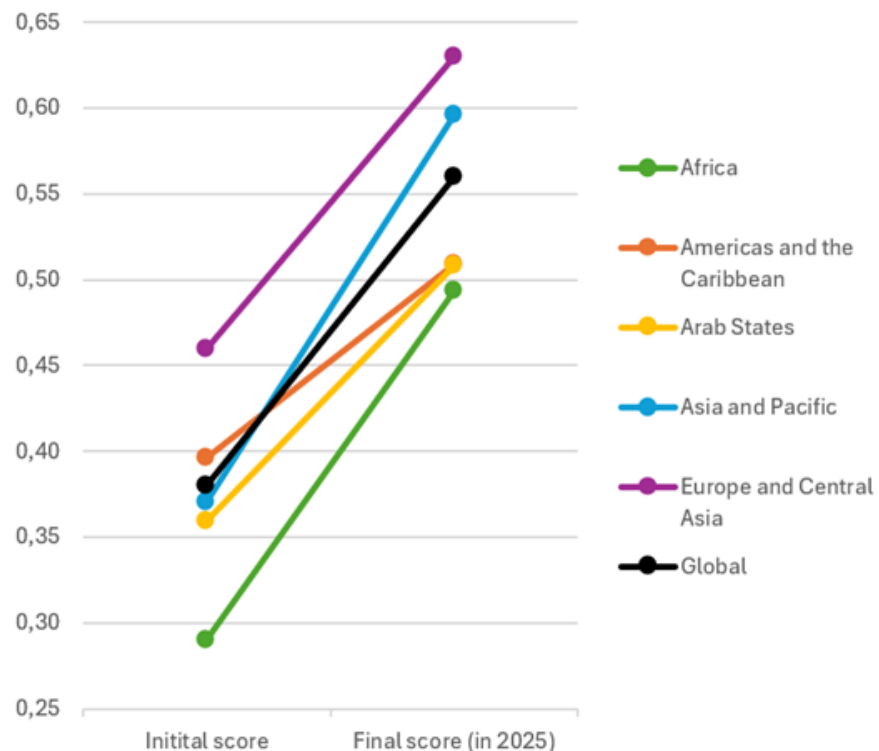
11 of initial 30 EW4All roll-out countries are in the Asia Pacific Region

More countries interested in a structured and comprehensive roll-out:

- Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolia
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Sri Lanka
- Timor-Leste
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam
- ...

			
Country	National EW4All Consultation	EW4All Roadmap	Implementation
Bangladesh	17 – 18 Nov 2023	Final	In-progress
Cambodia	4 Oct 2023	Endorsed, August 2025	In-progress
Fiji	29 Feb – 1 Mar 2024	Near final	In-progress
Kiribati	19 – 21 Mar 2025	In-progress	In-progress
Lao PDR	21 Sep 2023	Endorsed, 21 Nov 2023	In-progress
Maldives	4 – 5 Jul 2023	Endorsed, 15 Jan 2024	In-progress
Nepal	21 – 22 Sep 2023	Final	In-progress
Samoa	9-11 Sep 2025	Endorsed, 21 May 2026	In-progress
Solomon Islands	21 – 23 Aug 2024	Final	In-progress
Tajikistan	29 – 30 Aug 2023	Endorsed, 15 Jul 2024	In-progress
Tonga	17 – 19 Jul 2024	Final	In-progress

Where we stand



Left: Initial and final MHEWS comprehensiveness scores (0-1) by region, showing nearly 50% improvement globally since reporting began. Africa has seen the greatest gains since 2015, though its average score remains below the global average.

Right: Current statistics (Source: Sendai Framework Monitor, 1 April 2026)

128	Countries reporting MHEWS (SFM, as of 1 April 2026) +19 since the EW4All launch in 2022 (and +72 since official reporting began in 2015), but comprehensiveness and operational maturity vary significantly across reporting countries.
161	Countries supported by pillar leads through project or programmatic work UNDRR: 56 WMO: 148 ITU: 41 IFRC: 110 — significant reach, but depth and continuity vary substantially
178	Countries receiving any form of pillar lead support Including assessments, capacity building, policy support, and access-to-finance assistance beyond direct project delivery
46	National EW4All roadmaps in development or implementation Country-driven frameworks are a meaningful signal of ownership but only as durable as the financing and institutional commitment behind them
20M+	People reached via anticipatory action (AA) activation (2024–2025) (17 million in 2024; 3.5 million in 2025), and an estimated 2.7 billion were pre-emptively evacuated between 2015 and 2023

CALL TO ACTION BY THE WMO SECRETARY-GENERAL **Accelerating Implementation of Early Warnings for All** — **Safeguarding Humanity through Science-based Early Warning Systems**

(Geneva, 20 October 2025)

I call on all of us to unite to:

Strengthen national ownership by embedding multi-hazard early warning systems into long-term national strategies, supported by increased and sustained financing mechanisms.

Safeguard trust in warnings by empowering NMHSs as the authoritative voice through fit-for-purpose legislation and effective communication to counter misinformation.

Support clear, consistent, and accessible information, including traditional and indigenous knowledge to reach all communities.

Ensure coordinated support by aligning international and national efforts around EW4All to deliver comprehensive advances through regional cooperation and peer-to-peer networks.

Champion open, free and unrestricted data sharing as a global public good to strengthen forecasting and early warning, through universal implementation of the WMO Unified Data Policy, WIS 2.0 and the Common Alerting Protocol (**CAP**), **while closing the digital divide with sustained ICT investments**.

Expand and modernize observational networks through accelerated implementation of the Global Basic Observing Network with sustained investment in institutional, technical and operational capacity.

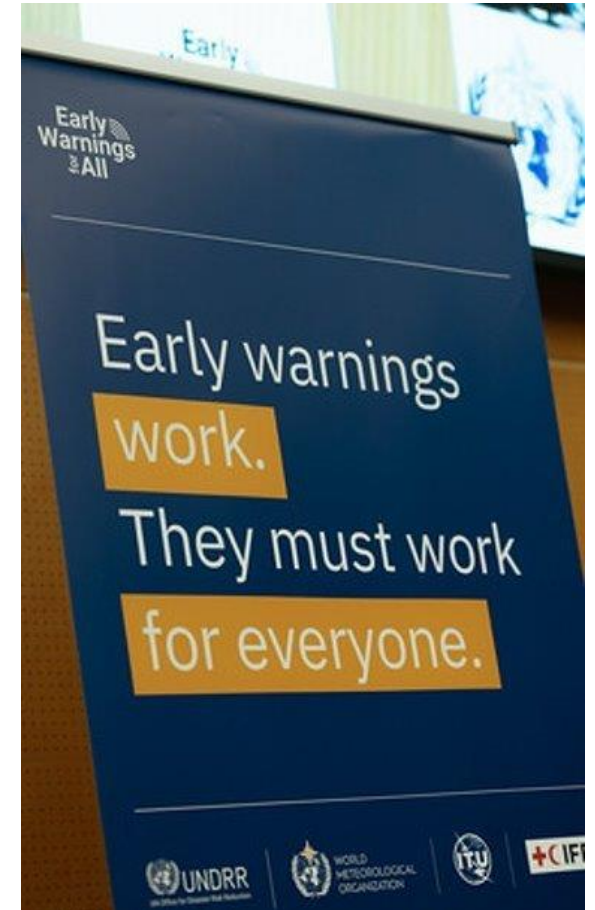
Harness innovation responsibly by expanding AI applications within WMO systems while ensuring accessibility and standardization

Scale impact-based forecasting and warning services and ensure comprehensive access to impact, exposure, and vulnerability data.

Address persistent vulnerabilities through predictable resources, strong governance, and sustained international solidarity to build a future where multi-hazard early warning systems are universal, reliable, and actionable, ensuring that communities worldwide are better protected and more resilient in the face of growing weather, water, and climate extremes.

Looking Ahead: Tackling Ongoing Challenges

- **Gaps in Early Warning System Governance** and Community engagement and feedback
- **Predictable and Sustainable Resourcing** including access to national prearranged funds that enable early action that protect communities
- **Ensuring multi-hazard coverage** (integrated, cross disciplinary) – matching public expectations for a joined-up, end to end warning system. *Communities expect to be warned regardless of the hazard (weather, climate, water, geohazards, cascading, compounding...).*
- **EW4All is bottom-up, not just top-down**
- **Scale-up of Life-saving Technologies**
- **Delivering EWS in Fragile Contexts**
- **Creating, maintaining and refreshing partnerships**
- **Global Ministerial Level conference planned for 2027**
- **EW4All will continue in some form past 2027**



Further Strengthen Partnerships

- ***Further strengthen partnerships to support the national implementation of EW4ALL initiative***
 - *Support countries in the development and implementation of national roadmaps*
 - *Mobilize Sustainable Financing(Observation networks; Telecommunications infrastructure; Digital warning systems, Capacity development; Community preparedness)*
 - *Strengthen UN agency coordination*
- ***Strengthen the collaboration between WMO and ITU***
 - *Hazards Monitoring (**WIGOS**)-secures reserved, interference-protected frequency bands for critical meteorological infrastructure: radiosondes, weather radars, wind profilers, satellite atmospheric sounders, and all Earth observation systems.*
 - *Information exchange(**WIS**)-Migration from GTS to the web-based WIS 2.0 (Rely on internet connection)*
 - *Forecast and prediction(**WIPPS**) - AI (MEWS)*
 - *Service delivery - Common Alerting Protocol (**CAP**)*

Thank you.



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16–17 July
Bangkok, Thailand



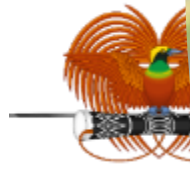
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Building UN **PARTNERSHIP** to Achieve WTDC Outcomes

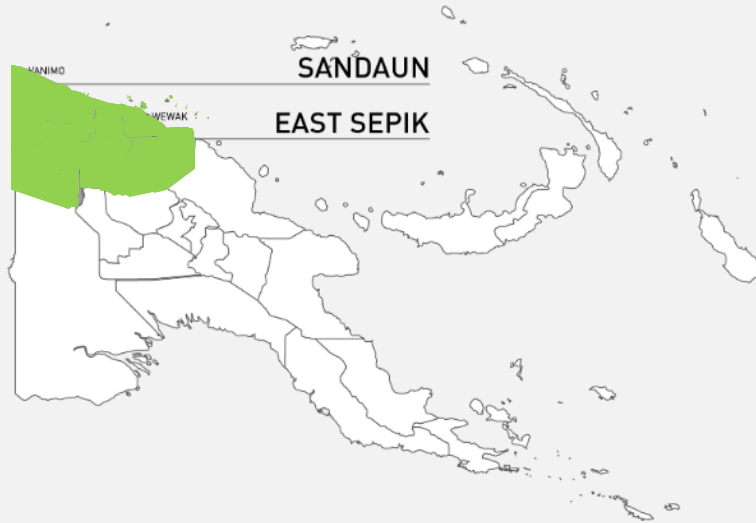
Presented By: Rabi G Rasaily, Programme Coordinator
Date: Thursday 16 July 2026





- **EU-STREIT PNG**
 - Introduction
 - Partners
 - Geographical Area
 - Key Achievements
- **Digital Agriculture Solution**
 - Digital agricultural services
 - Financial Inclusion
 - FAO Global Initiatives





SUPPORT TO RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INVESTMENT AND TRADE IN **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

FUNDED: The European Union
DURATION: 2020 - 2026
IMPLEMENTED: United Nations Joint Programme
LEAD AGENCY: FAO
PARTNERS: ILO, UNCDF, UNDP & ITU

OBJECTIVE To increase sustainable and inclusive economic development of rural areas.

SO 1 Increasing the economic returns and opportunities from three selected value chains (cocoa, vanilla, fisheries)

SO 2 Strengthening and improving the efficiency of value chain enablers including the business environment and supporting sustainable, climate proof transport and energy infrastructure development

COMPONENT 1

Sustainable Value Chain Development

COMPONENT 2

Climate Resilient and Efficient
Value Chain Enablers



COCOA



VANILLA



FISHERIES



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



PROGRAMME COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Programme coordination unit



FAO Value Chain Interventions (Cocoa, Vanilla & Fish)



Programme Area = 79,246 km²

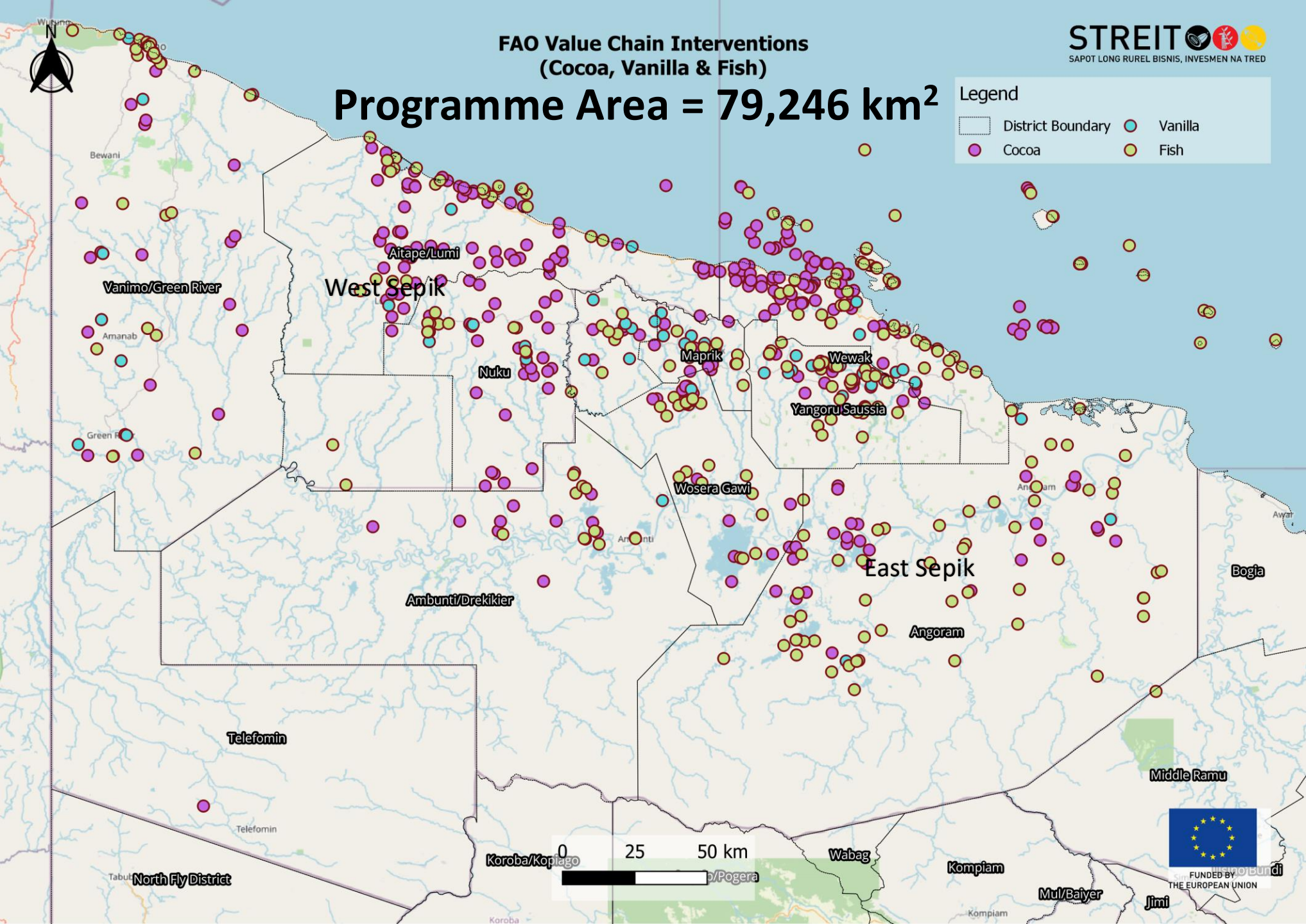
Legend

District Boundary

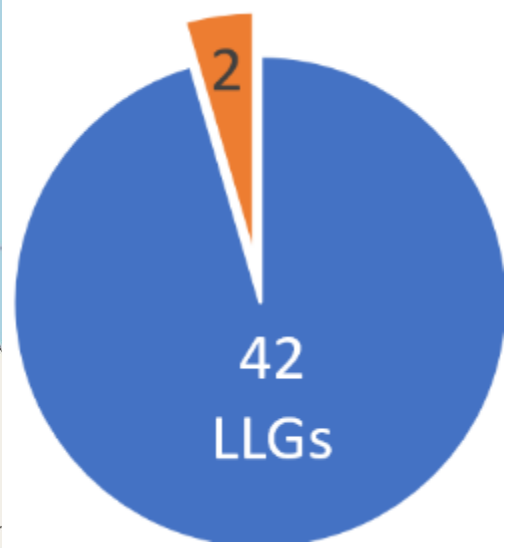
Cocoa

Vanilla

Fish



Presence in Sepik



OUTREACH



Reached out
513,000
Individuals



Benefited
85,500
Families



Supported
750
Groups



Trained
34,000
Farmers (F/M)





Digital Agriculture Solutions

Threefold approach to fostering digital inclusion



Upgraded
policy
frameworks



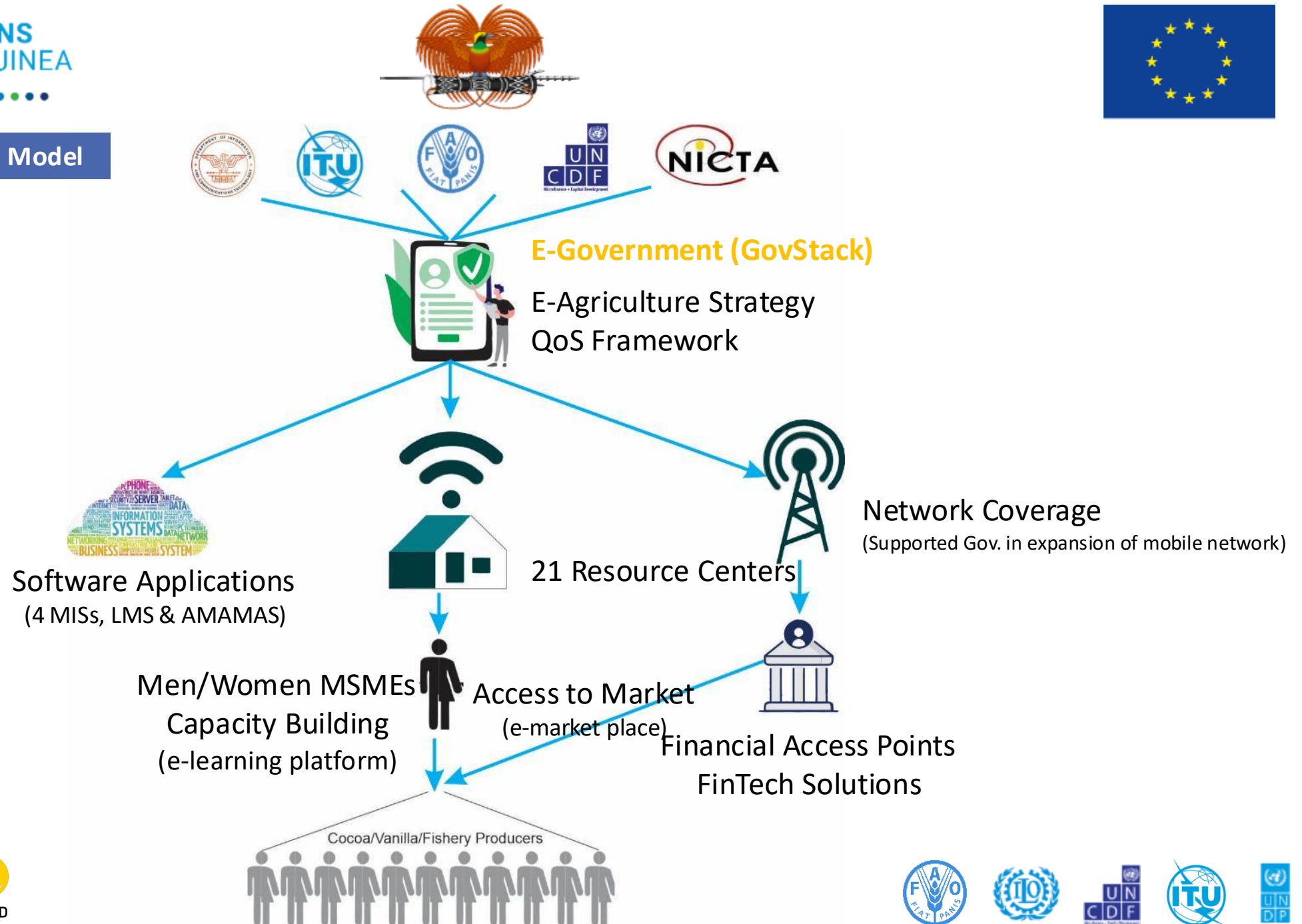
Digital
agricultural
services



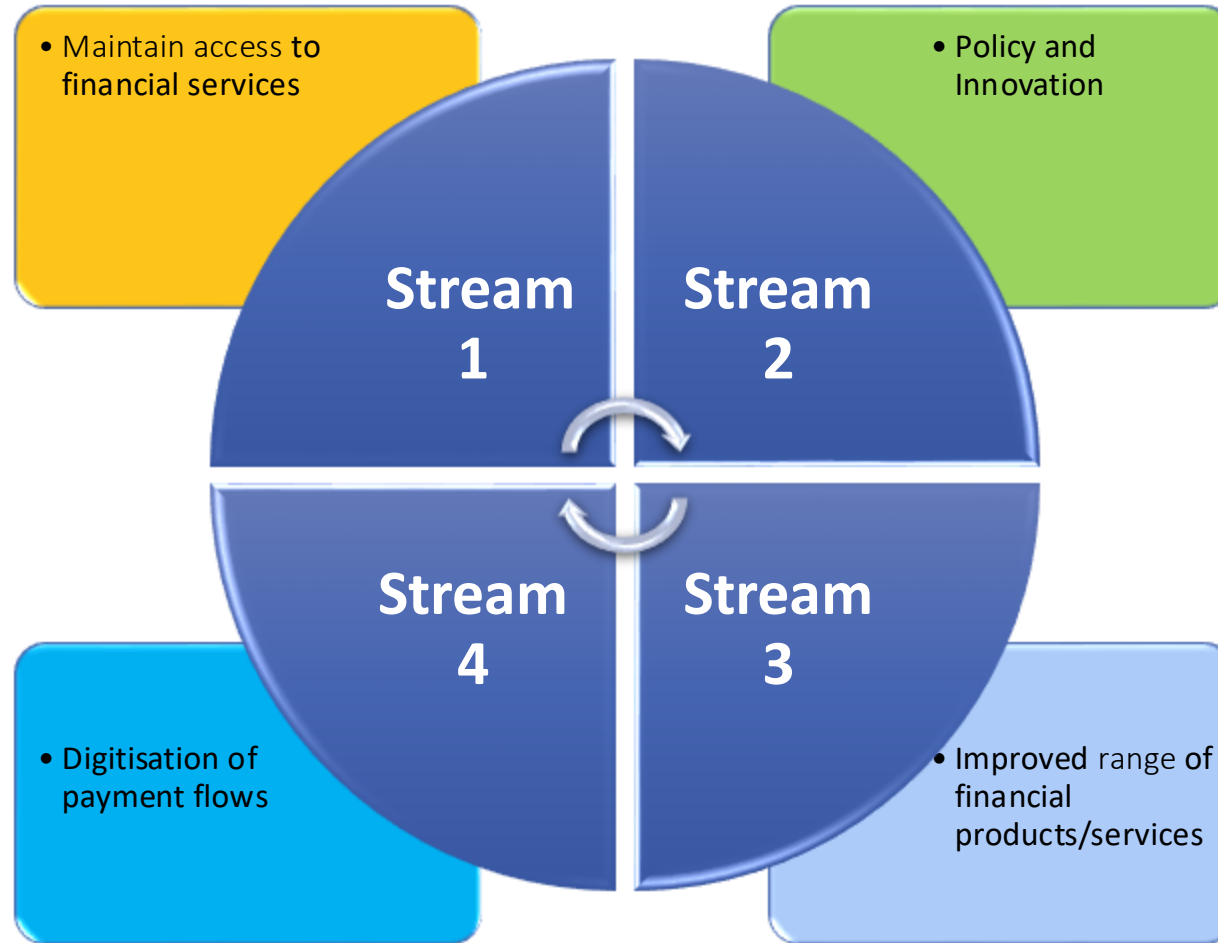
Digital
connectivity
and skills



STREIT Digital Transformation Model



STREIT Financial Inclusion

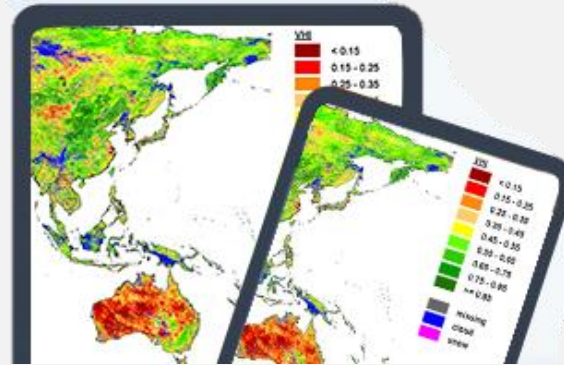


EU-STREIT PNG Links to FAO Global Flagship Programme



EU-STREIT PNG in line with **MTDP IV** is eradicating poverty (**SDG1**), ending hunger and malnutrition (**SDG2**), and reducing inequalities (**SDG10**) of **½ Million** people of Papua New Guinea by promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development

Digital Village Initiative



EU-STREIT PNG is promoting digital innovations for development and sustainable agriculture by establishing **Resource Centres** and **Bank Access Points** in line with **ITU “Smart Villages, Smart Islands” Initiative**

One Country One Priority Product (OCOP)



Vanilla Value Chain development is selected in Papua New Guinea

THANK
YOU

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▶ **AI, Digital Transformation, and the Future of Work: Strengthening
UN Partnerships for Inclusive Employment.**

Building UN partnerships to achieve WTDC outcomes

Ken Chamuva Shawa
ILO Regional Economic and Social Analysis Unit

► Why This Matters: Digital Transformation is Reshaping Labour Markets

Three simultaneous transformations

- Artificial Intelligence and automation
- Digitalization of production and services
- Platform economy and algorithmic management

These transformations are changing

- how we work
- where we work
- the skills employers demand
- employment relationships
- productivity and competitiveness

Why this matters for Asia-Pacific

- Home to over 60% of the world's population
- World's fastest-growing digital economy
- Largest labour force globally
- Significant digital divides remain across countries and workers

▶ **AI and the Future of Work: What Does the Evidence Say?**

AI is Transforming Tasks More Than Jobs

ASEAN evidence

- **80 million workers**
- **22.9% of employment exposed to GenAI**
- **Only 3.3% highly exposed**
- **Around 67% of jobs have little or no exposure**

Current evidence suggests

✓ **task augmentation**

✓ **productivity gains**

✓ **job redesign**

rather than widespread job displacement.

► Labour Market Impacts in Asia and the Pacific: Significant Exposure — Limited Disruption-

AI is changing work faster than employment

Current evidence

- Employment in highly exposed occupations
- continues to grow
- shows no widespread job losses
- reflects gradual occupational transformation

Some emerging concerns

- slower entry into highly exposed occupations for youth
- women overrepresented in highly exposed occupations
- adoption concentrated in knowledge-intensive sectors

► Asia-Pacific Readiness for AI: Preparedness Will Determine Outcomes

Countries differ significantly in

- Digital infrastructure
- AI capabilities
- Digital skills
- Enterprise readiness
- Innovation systems
- Governance capacity
- Social protection

Emerging regional picture

High and medium readiness

Singapore*, Malaysia,
Thailand, Viet Nam,
Indonesia, Philippines

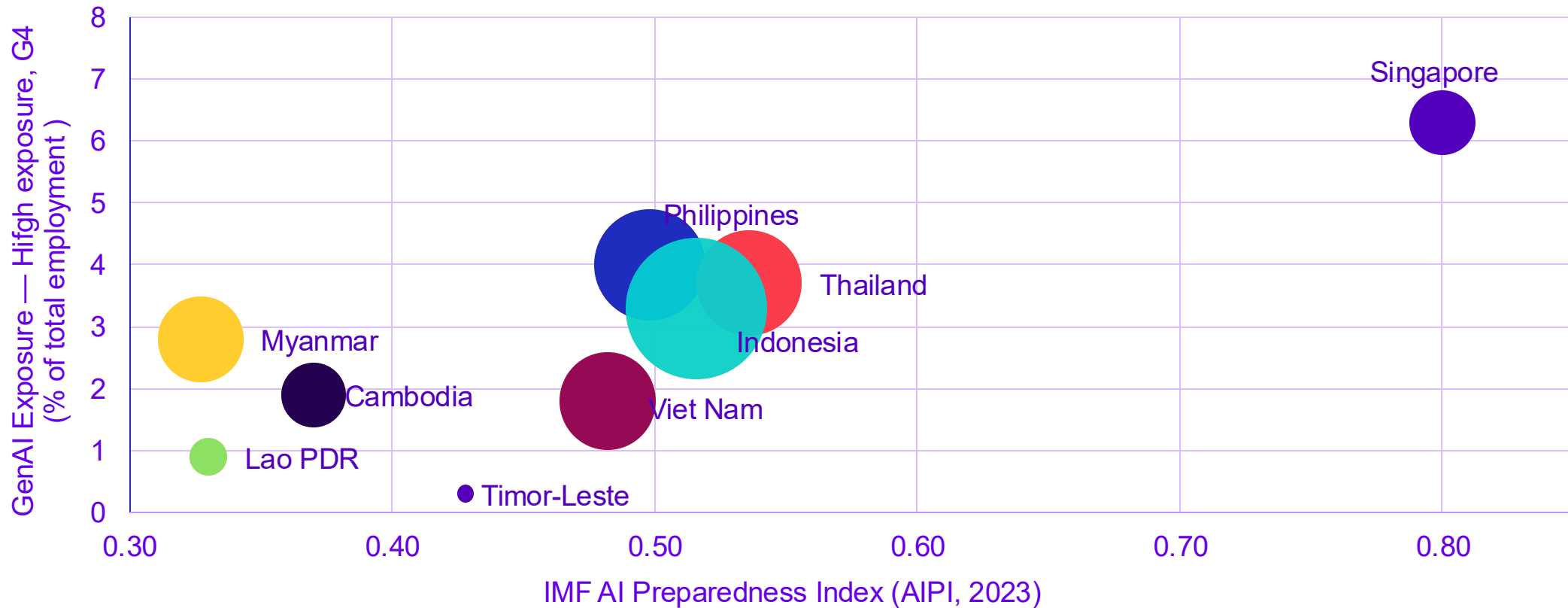
Lower readiness

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar

Timor-Leste,

Key message: *The biggest divide is no longer exposure—it is preparedness*

AI readiness varies significantly across ASEAN economies



Source: IMF AI Preparedness Index (2023); ILO estimates based on ILO Microdata Repository and Gmyrek et al. 2025; for Singapore, the data point on Gen AI exposure is based on Gmyrek, Viollaz and Winkler 2026.

Challenges for Inclusive Employment

Risks if the Transition is Poorly Managed: Workers

- Skills mismatch
- Job polarization
- Informality
- Unequal access to AI
- Gender inequalities

Risks if the Transition is Poorly Managed: Enterprises

- Limited AI capability among SMEs
- Productivity gaps
- Digital investment constraints

Risks if the Transition is Poorly Managed: Governments

- Regulatory capacity
- AI governance
- Labour market information
- Digital inclusion

Key message

Inclusive digital transformation requires deliberate policy choices.

► Why UN Partnerships Matter: Delivering a Whole-of-UN Response

Delivering a Whole-of-UN Response:

AI intersects with: **SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17**

ILO	Employment, labour standards, social dialogue
UNDP	Digital governance
ESCAP	Regional cooperation
UNESCO	Skills and AI ethics
ITU	Digital connectivity
UNICEF	Youth digital skills
UN Women	Gender-responsive AI
UNCTAD	Digital economy
UNCDF	Digital finance

► The ILO's Global Leadership on AI and Work: Supporting Countries Through Evidence

The ILO has developed

- AI and Work Observatory
- Global GenAI Occupational Exposure Index
- AI Governance Tracker
- Digital Labour Platform Tracker

• The ILO has developed

- AI exposure statistics
- Algorithmic management research
- AI supply chain studies
- AI productivity research

These tools provide governments with

- labour market intelligence
- policy guidance
- comparative evidence
- global standards

A Regional Partnership Agenda for Asia-Pacific: Five Priorities

. Build AI-ready skills

- lifelong learning
- digital literacy
- TVET

. Support enterprises

- SME digitalization
- responsible AI adoption

Strengthen labour market institutions

- employment services
- labour market information systems

Promote responsible AI

- governance
- ethics
- social dialogue

Expand social protection

- support workers during transitions
- protect vulnerable groups

Strengthening UN Partnerships for Inclusive Employment

Our shared objective should be to Harness AI to:

- ✓ raise productivity
- ✓ create decent jobs
- ✓ strengthen enterprises
- ✓ reduce inequalities
- ✓ accelerate the SDGs

*The future of work is not predetermined by technology. It will be shaped by the **policy choices** we make today and the **partnerships** we build across the UN system, governments, employers and workers.*

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Building UN partnerships to achieve WTDC outcomes

Early Warning for All (EW4All)

ITU Regional Development Forum for Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok, 16-17 July 2026

What is the EW4All initiative?

Protecting everyone everywhere by 2027

- Announced by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres on 23 March 2022 (World Meteorological Day) and launched at COP27 that year as part of his Acceleration Agenda
- Aligns with the priorities of the Paris Agreement
- Supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, particularly Target G on availability and accessibility of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWSs)
- Contributes directly to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- **NOT a new, standalone programme or project!** Rather a campaign and new, coordinated way of working → EW4All builds on existing or previous initiatives and partnerships, e.g. six Early Warning Conferences

EW4ALL Structure

Led by  **UNDRR**
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Detect

Led by  **WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION**

Pillar 1
Know



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?
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Pillar 1



Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored?
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Pillar 2

Pillar 2



Preparedness and response capabilities

Build national and community response capabilities

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
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Pillar 4

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

Inform

Pillar 3

Led by  **IFRC**

Act

Led by 

EW4All: National and regional level

- **National governments** in collaboration with partners are developing **national EW4all roadmaps** shedding light in the key national priorities to accelerate coverage of early warning systems
 - Maldives endorsed in 2023, Lao PDR endorsed in 2024 and Cambodia endorsed in 2025
 - Bangladesh has endorsed its roadmap in 2025 (not yet published)
 - In Nepal, the Nepalese translation is under review before going to the Disaster Management Council
 - The Samoa national EW4ALL roadmap was launched by the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management during its National Environment Week in May 2026.
 - The Tonga roadmap is finalized and due to be launched in August, with Solomon Islands and Kiribati scheduled later for the year.
 - The EW4ALL process in Vanuatu to develop its national roadmap is scheduled to commence in the coming months.

EW4All: National and regional level

- **Regional action** is being supported by IGOs and the UN and partners focusing on peer exchanges and technical support
 - Spaces for regional exchanges such as **Regional Climate Outlook Forums** and **Regional Climate Forums** and the **Asia Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (TWGAA)** gather a wide range of stakeholders working with governments and partners and serve as mechanism to further define technical support to countries.
 - In ASEAN, strong frameworks (e.g. AADMER) in place
 - In the Pacific, PMC in 2023 endorsed the Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) Programme as key implementation vehicle for EW4All – however, complimentary activities necessary to cover all Pillars
 - Through the Pacific Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, progress has been made in advancing anticipatory approaches in the Pacific with Vanuatu's framework for Tropical Cyclones soon to be finalized and national framework development for Tuvalu and Tonga shortly to commence.
 - Transboundary issues to be addressed.
- **Interpillar coordination** with WMO, ITU and IFRC at the regional level, including with other agencies such as FAO and ESCAP
- Coordination with the UN System at the regional level through the **IBC Building Resilience**

What do the global data say?

Countries report having a MHEWS in SFM (2025)

UNDRR Regions	Africa	Americas and the Caribbean	Arab States	Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia
Reported having MHEWS (SFM G-1)	23	18	15	28	35
Total number of countries	44	35	22	39	55
Percentage of countries reporting	52%	51%	68%	72%	64%

Pillar 1: Disaster risk knowledge



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?

Compared to other regions, the Asia-Pacific region has considerably more countries (44 per cent total) reporting having disaster risk knowledge systems (Pillar 1)

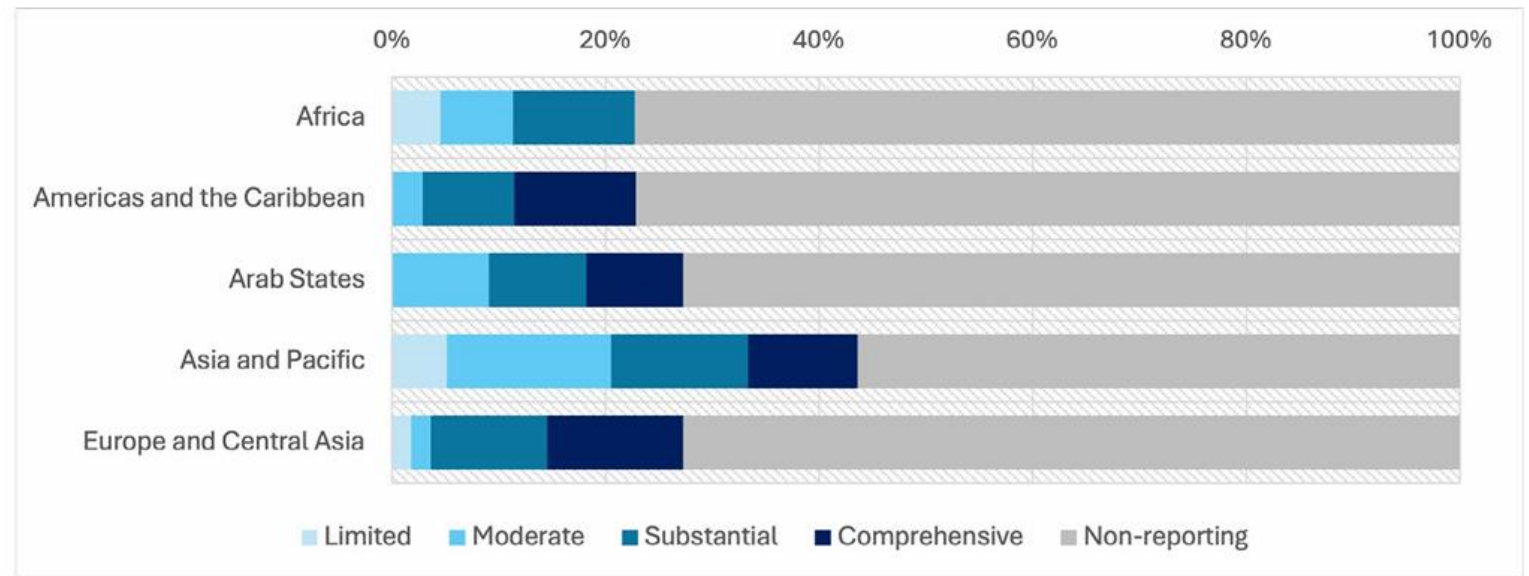


Figure 9. Coverage and comprehensiveness of disaster risk knowledge (Pillar 1, SFM G-5) (source: SFM, data as of March 2025)

Pillar 2: Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting



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?

Nearly 60 per cent of countries in the Asia and Pacific region report capabilities for detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting (Pillar 2), with about two thirds of these countries reporting comprehensive coverage.

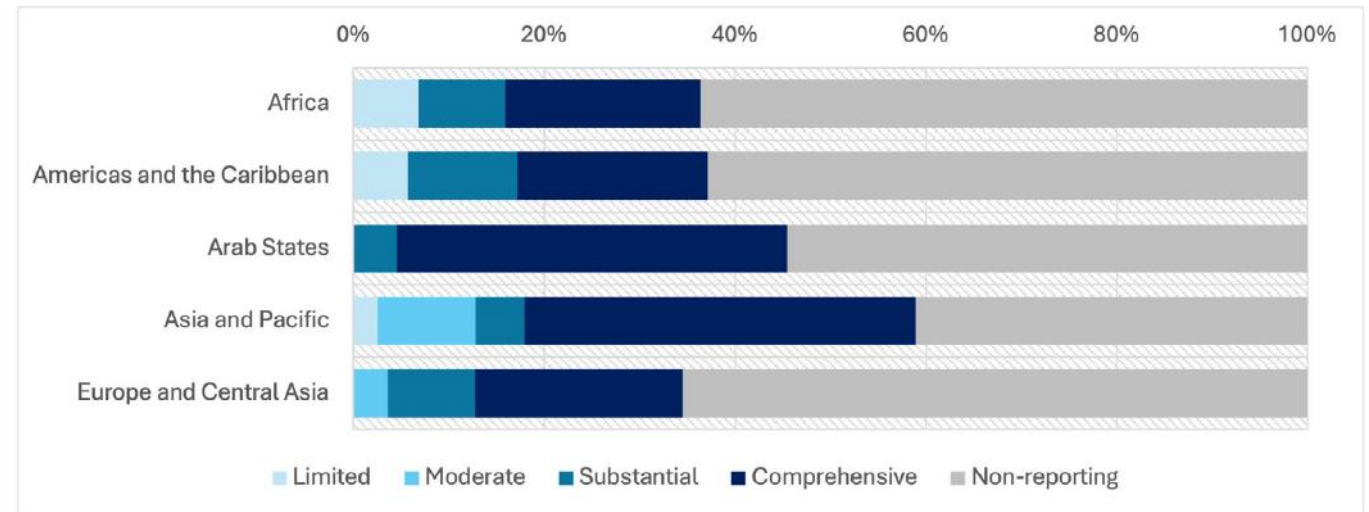


Figure 10. Coverage and comprehensiveness of detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting (Pillar 2, SFM Indicator G-2) by region (source: SFM, data as of March 2025)

Pillar 3: Warning dissemination and communication



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?

Two thirds (67 per cent) of all countries in the Asia-Pacific region have reported some capability for warning dissemination and communication (Pillar 3).

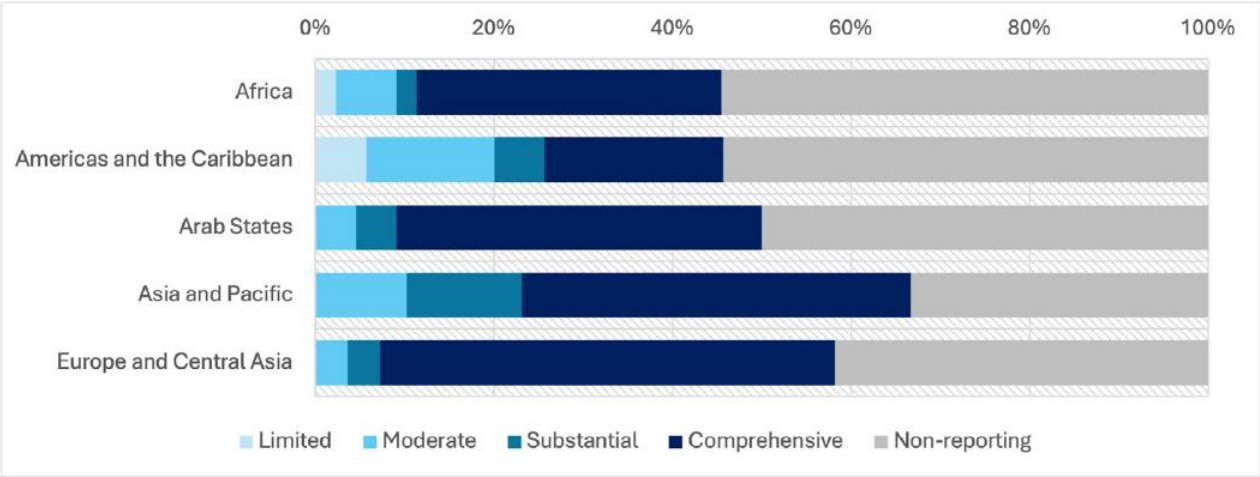
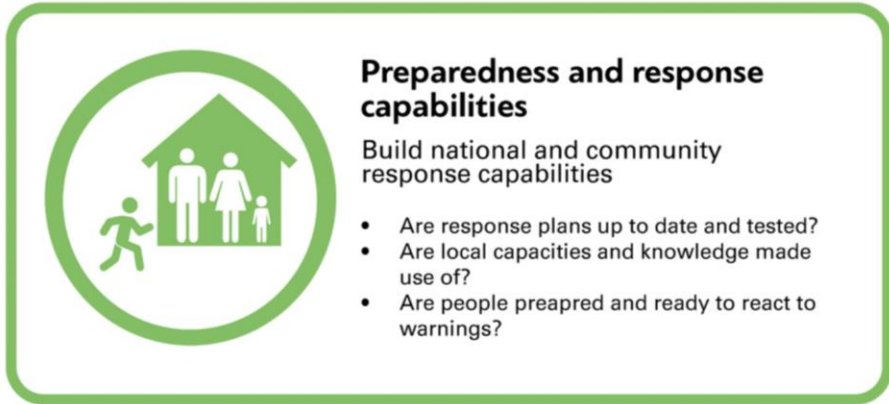


Figure 14. Coverage and comprehensiveness of warning dissemination and communication (Pillar 3, SFM G-3) by region (source: SFM, data as of March 2025)

Pillar 4: Preparedness and response capabilities



In Asia Pacific over 50 per cent of all countries have local plans to act on early warnings (Pillar 4)

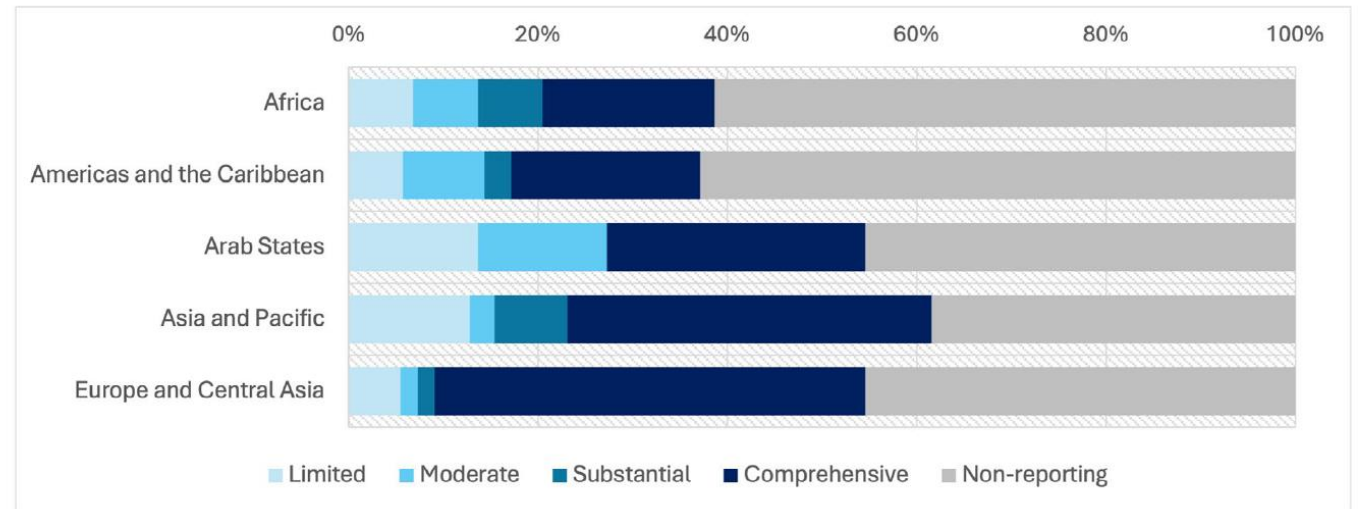


Figure 17. Coverage and comprehensiveness of preparedness to respond (Pillar 4, SFM G-4) by region (source: SFM, data as of March 2025)

Building UN partnerships

Reinforcing the contribution to the WTDC Regional Initiatives 2026-2029.

- Need to **increase investments** in early warning systems to ensure long term sustainability, including increasing domestic sources of funding
- Need to **reinforce policies** for data governance, data sharing protocols, standardization of formats and hazard classification
- Draw upon **diversity of knowledge** and end-user participation for the design, implementation, testing and improving of early warning systems
- **Synergies between scientific and local level knowledge** are key for the functioning of early warning systems, adapted to each context and needs
- More work is needed to **ensure universal coverage**, including persons with disabilities and marginalized groups
- **Synergies between technology and traditional methods** are important to ensure broad dissemination and universal coverage relying on local level capacities and knowledge.
- **Warning messages are not always actionable** – it is critical to improve impact-based forecasting and transmission of messages that are clear for end-users

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