CEWS Goal:

CEWS is intended to reduce impacts of climate extremes by implementing early warning system for relevant sectors (agriculture, disaster management, public work, health, water resources and energy).

CEWS Mission:

a. To contribute in climate monitoring and provide

timely climate information services for early warning and mitigation toward negative impacts of climate extreme events in various social-economy sectors in Indonesia.

b. Dedicated for climate information services and its forecast (from medium to long range, 1 - 6 months).

BMKG			BADAN METEOROLOGI, KLIMATOLOGI, DAN GEOFISIKA				
Climate Ea	urly Warning System	Home Tentang CEWS Kontak Kami Li	nk Terkait	Mate Early Warning System			
SISTE	M OBSERVASI 👻 INFORMASI IKLIM EKSTRI	M * DISEMINASI TERKINI * PETA * PROBABIL	ISTIK FORECAST				
Peta » Hari Te	anpa Hujan						
Monitoring Hari Tanpa Hujan Berturut-Turut				A PERINGATAN DINI KEKERINGAI			
Periode pengamatan didasarkan pada tanggal updating dan dianaïisis ke belakang sampai dengan didapat hari hujan.				Update 21 September 2019, 09:56:48			
Data yang digunakan adalah data CMSS.				WIB Ditulukan ke : Jabar			
Hari tanpa hujan berturut-turut dihitung dari hari terakhir pengamatan, jika hari terakhir tidak hujan, maka dihitung sesuai dengan Kriteria.				lanjutan Peringatan Dini Kekeringan Jaw			
Sedangkan jik	ca hari terakhir pengamatan ada hujan (>=1mm) lan	gsung dikategorikan Hari Hujan (HH)		Barat, Status Awas Update 20/09/2019 Daerah tidak hujan berturut-turut >60			
Kriteria y	ang digunakan			yang berpotensi kekeringan ekstrim ter antara lain : "Bandung" (Cicalengka,			
1-5	Sangat Pendek			Padalarang); "Pangandaran" (Panganda Cimerak):			
6 - 10	Pendek			Cillelon,			
11 - 20	Menengah			Selengkapnya			
21 - 30	Panjang			(
31 - 60	Sangat Panjang						
>61	kekeringan Ekstrim						
HH	Masih ada hujan						

Figure 2. CEWS website view

Early warning products in CEWS are regulated by BMKG Regulation Number 9 (2019) at Clause 3. It is mentioned that the operational of early warning information on climate extremes at BMKG consist of :

- a. potency of meteorological drought,
- b. potency of high amount rainfall,
- c. potency of global climate anomaly (EL Nino, La Nina, etc.)



"Climate disaster risk and early warning with unlimited media"

DEPUTY OF CLIMATOLOGY

INDONESIAN AGENCY FOR METEOROLOGY, CLIMATOLOGY, AND GEOPHISYCS JI. Angkasa I No. 2, Kemayoran, Jakarta Pusat 10720, INDONESIA P.O. BOX 3540 JKT | Phone : +6221-4246321 Fax : +6221-4246703 | http://www.bmkg.go.id Imate extremes are defined as climate events with variable values beyond a specific threshold and can cause certain losses, such as living safety and wealth losses. It is considered that climate disasters rise due to global warming and climate change. Climate extreme events are part of hydrometeorology disasters (such as floods and droughts) which cover 90% of all disaster occurrences in Indonesia.

According to Indonesian Law Number 31 (2009) and referring to Sendai Framework 2015, BMKG develops the Climate Early Warning System (CEWS) to provide climate extremes early warning to public. CEWS's early warning gives wide impacts and become guideline for any further action on mitigation and adaptation toward negative impacts which may be caused by extreme events. Early warning products are expected to be utilised by users,



Figure 1. Courtesy visit to CEWS's room at BMKG Headquarter B building 2nd floor



Figure 2. Basic concept of CEWS

stakeholders and policy makers in order to support sustainable development in Indonesia.

CEWS is also part of BMKG services where BMKG is an institution which has responsibilities in providing disaster early warning regarding weather, climate, earthquake and tsunami. It contributes effectively toward disaster risk reduction.

CEWS Concept :

- a. Climate risk monitoring, disaster potential, identification, early warning release and dissemination using unlimited dissemination media.
- b. Providing understandable and user-friendly early warning access to public / stakeholders.
- c. Providing information on impact based forecast.