WMO Strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction

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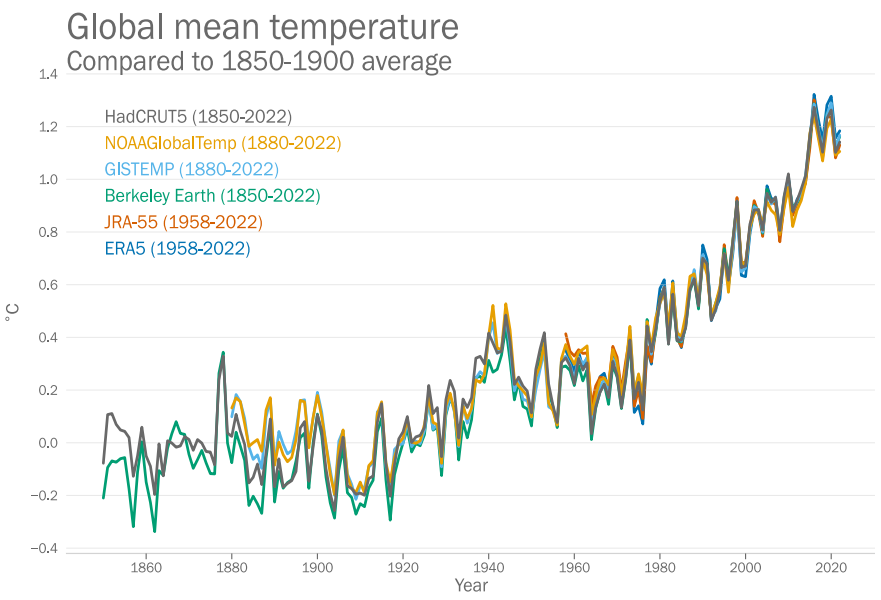
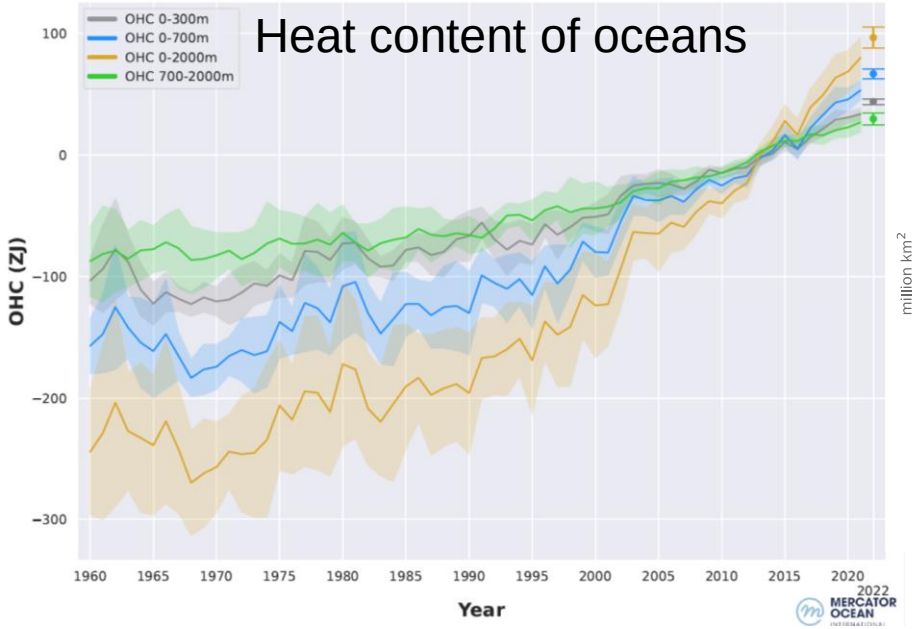
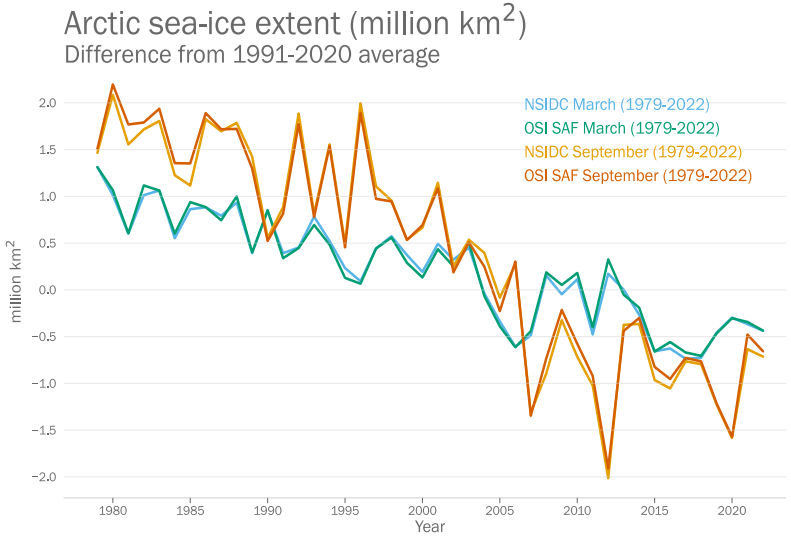
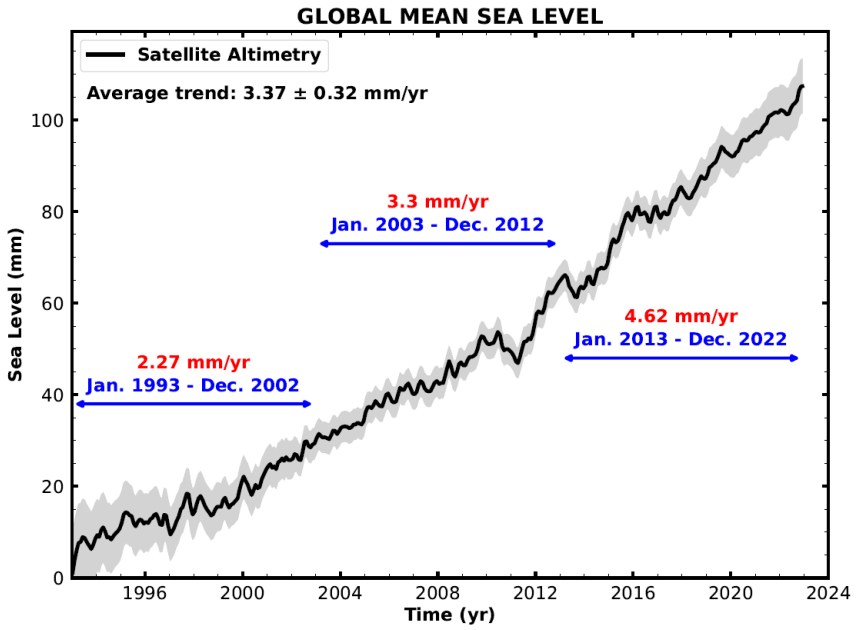
Director for DRR, MHEWS and Public Services, WMO
8 November 2023

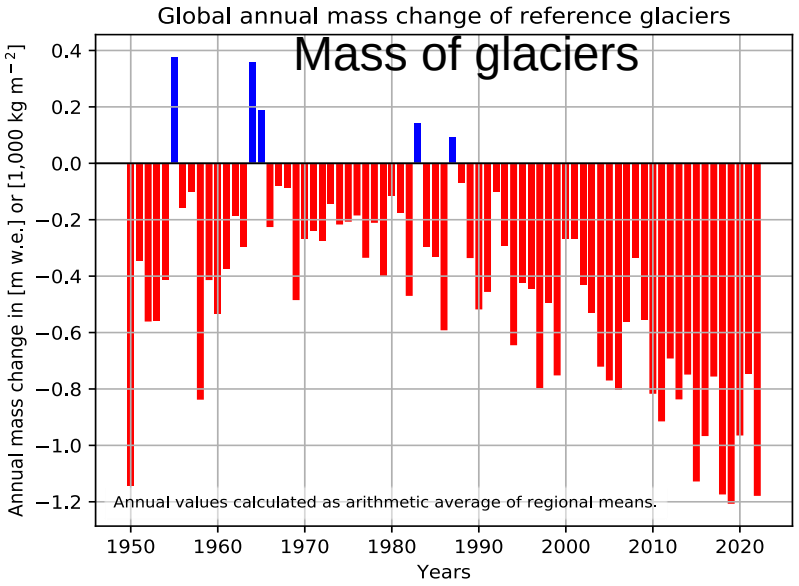
Climate change is already visible

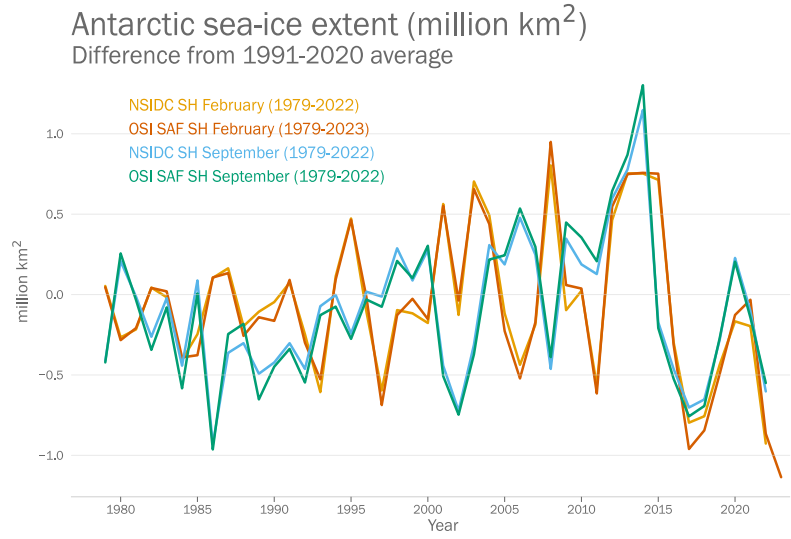




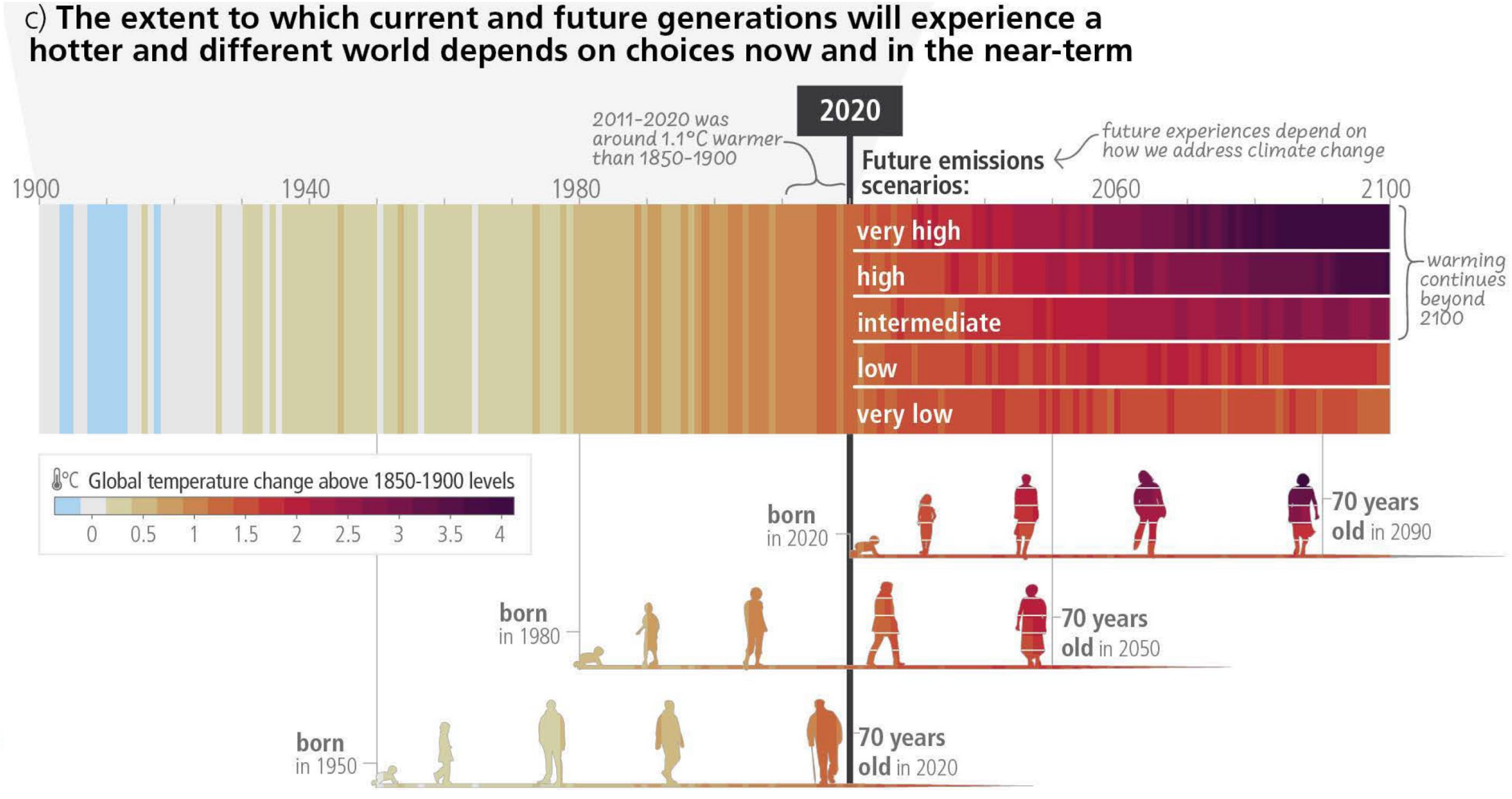








Possible climate scenarios 1900-2100



WMO Specific Contribution to Youth education

COPE Disaster Book Series

COPE
Make the Difference. Be Ready!

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

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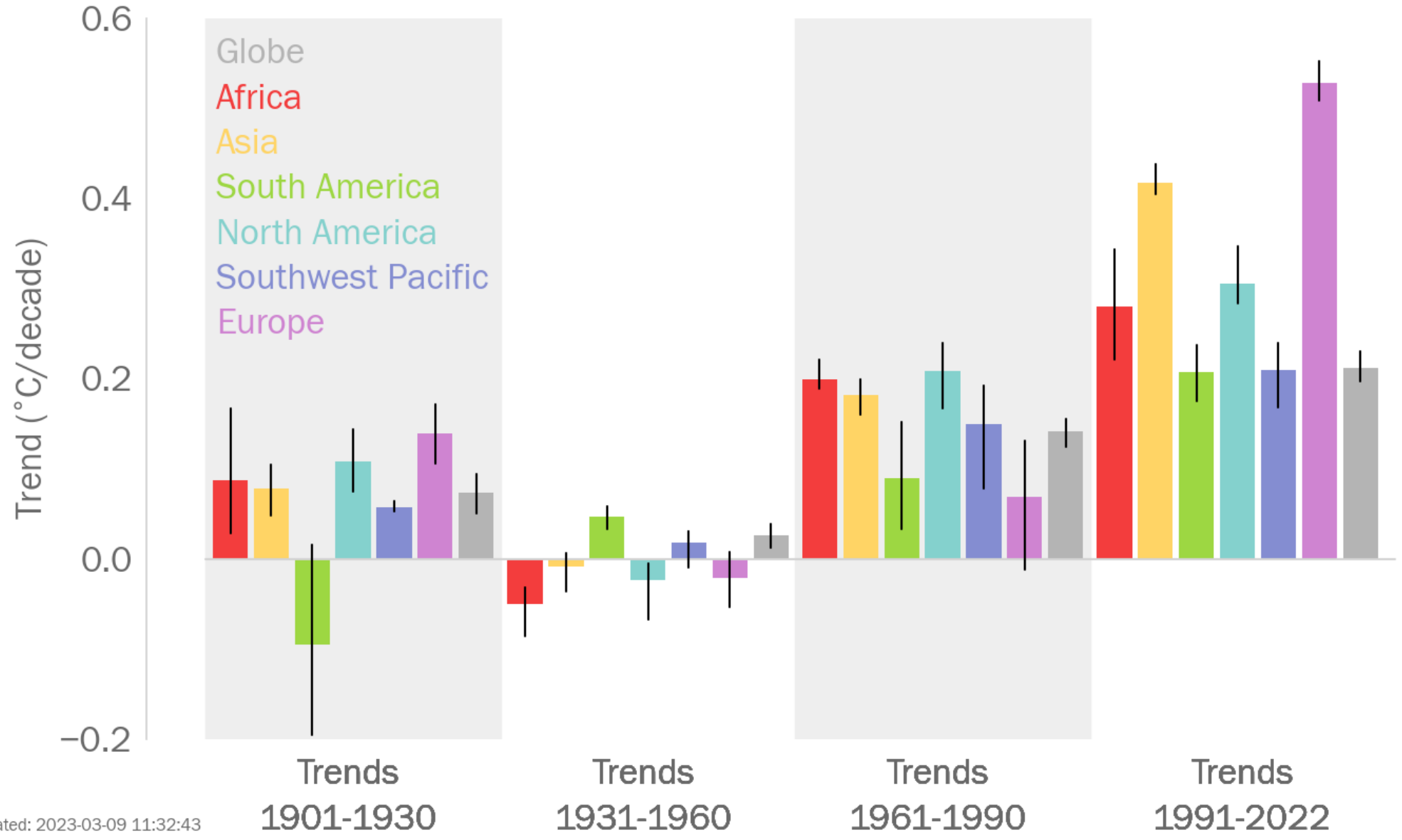
Continental temperature trends



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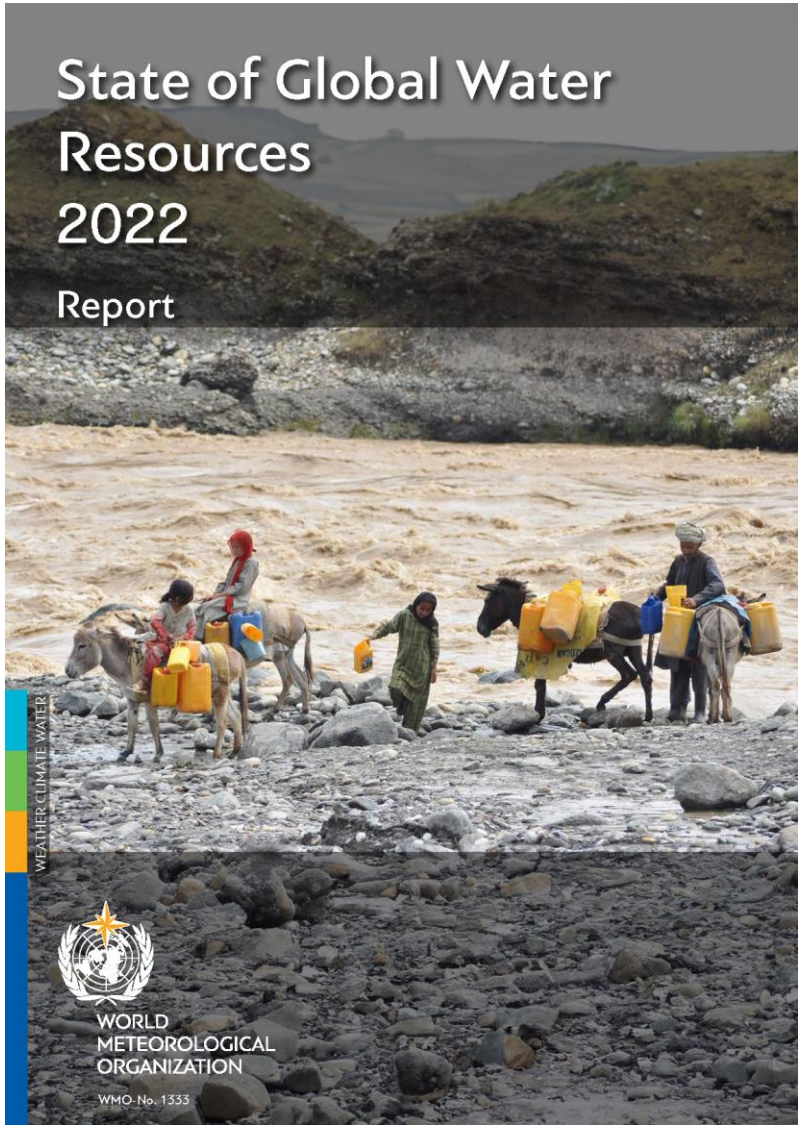
State of Global Water Resources 2022

- Provide a **quantitative assessment** of global water resources in the last year
- Give an overview of status on **data availability and data sharing** at a global scale (hydrological data)
- The pilot report was **well received** by Members, international organizations and media
- **Innovative methodology** used to overcome the gaps in available observations



State of the Climate in Europe 2022

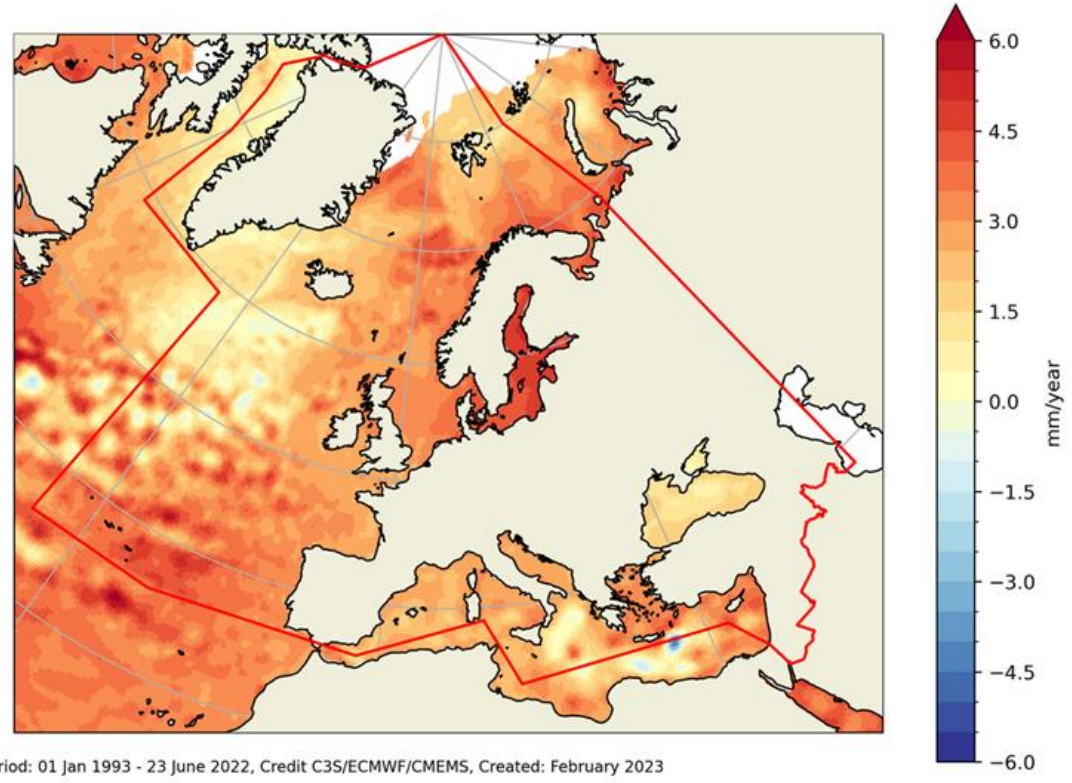
2nd of its kind for the Europe region, led by WMO and EU Copernicus Climate Change Service

40+ scientists and experts
from the region and around the world

10+ international organizations and research centres

5 UN partners (FAO, IAEA, UNECE, UNEP, WMO)

Sea-level trends (mm/year) from satellite altimetry Jan 1993 – Jun 2022



Period: 01 Jan 1993 - 23 June 2022, Credit C3S/ECMWF/CMEMS, Created: February 2023

Sea level rise

- The rise in sea level, as seen from satellites, varies across the region. Since 1993, sea level trends are mainly positive, with most areas showing increases of about 2-4 mm/year (compared with a global rate of 3.4 ± 0.3 mm/year).

- These variations can affect coastal communities, where sea-level variations can be superimposed on the effects of land subsidence, increasing the risk from coastal inundation for those exposed and vulnerable.

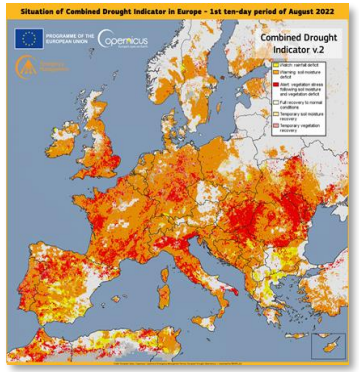
Extreme events and their impacts

WMO Europe RA VI Members reported more than two hundred extreme events, the most impactful include:

1

Heatwaves and wildfires

2

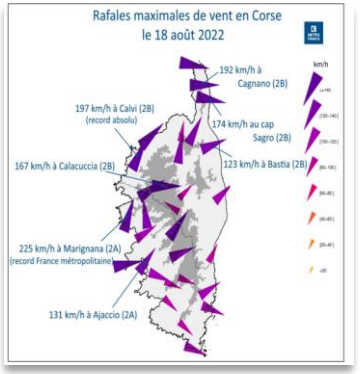


Drought

3

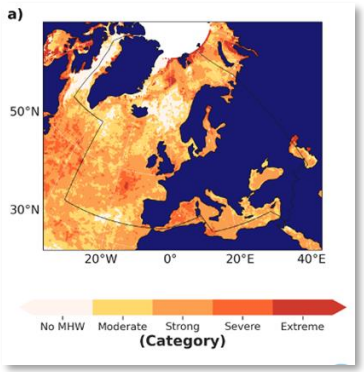
Heavy precipitation and floods

4



Severe windstorms

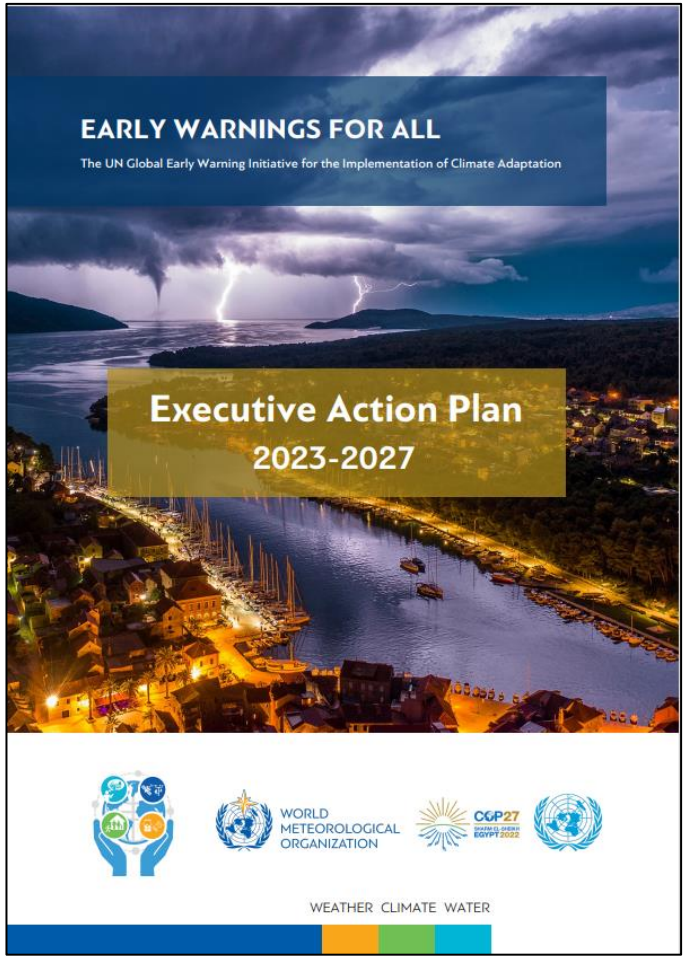
5



Marine heatwaves

Enhancing early warnings in various regions

Early Warnings for All



- WMO and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) are co-leading **the Early Warnings for All** initiative to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected by early warnings in the next five years.
- The Executive Action Plan was launched by UNSG António Guterres at the COP27 climate change conference in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt.
- Regional approaches are being developed, supported by the work of WMO Technical Commissions as no one size will fit all

Early Warnings for All: Pillar Leads & Partners

Pillar 1

Led by

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Pillar 2

Led by

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Pillar 3

Led by

ITU

Pillar 4

Led by

IFRC

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

SOFF Systematic Observations Financing Facility — Weather and climate data for resilience

unicef

IOM • OIM

UN WOMEN

unesco

UN environment programme

UNDP

REAP Risk-informed Early Action Partnership

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WFP World Food Programme

Linking Early Warnings to Early Action

People at risk need to know **what to do** and **what not to do** ahead of hazardous events, to protect themselves, their livelihoods, infrastructures and heritage as much as possible

National early warning systems need to support decision making, from individuals to local authorities and communities, first responders, governments and stakeholders at large.

We have a specific and collective responsibility in tailoring our warning information and systems

Pillar 2 Implementation Strategy

Outcome 1: Observations meet the data requirements to monitor high-impact hazards

Outcome 2: Enhanced global, regional and national data management and processing for forecasting and warning systems

Outcome 3: All priority hydromet hazards are forecasted

Outcome 4: Warnings produced and disseminated in an efficient and timely manner for all priority hazards

Outcome 5: Relevant policy, institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement processes are in place to support MHEWSs

Strenghtening capactiy for adaptation to extreme events

Weather

Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP)

Climate

Climate Watch system,
Regional Climate Outlook Forum (RCOF)

Water

Flash Flood Guidance System with Global Coverage (FFGS), HydroSoS

Socioeconomic benefit

WMO Panel on Socioeconomic Benefits

Enabling funding mechanisms

CREWS

SOFF

GCF

USAID

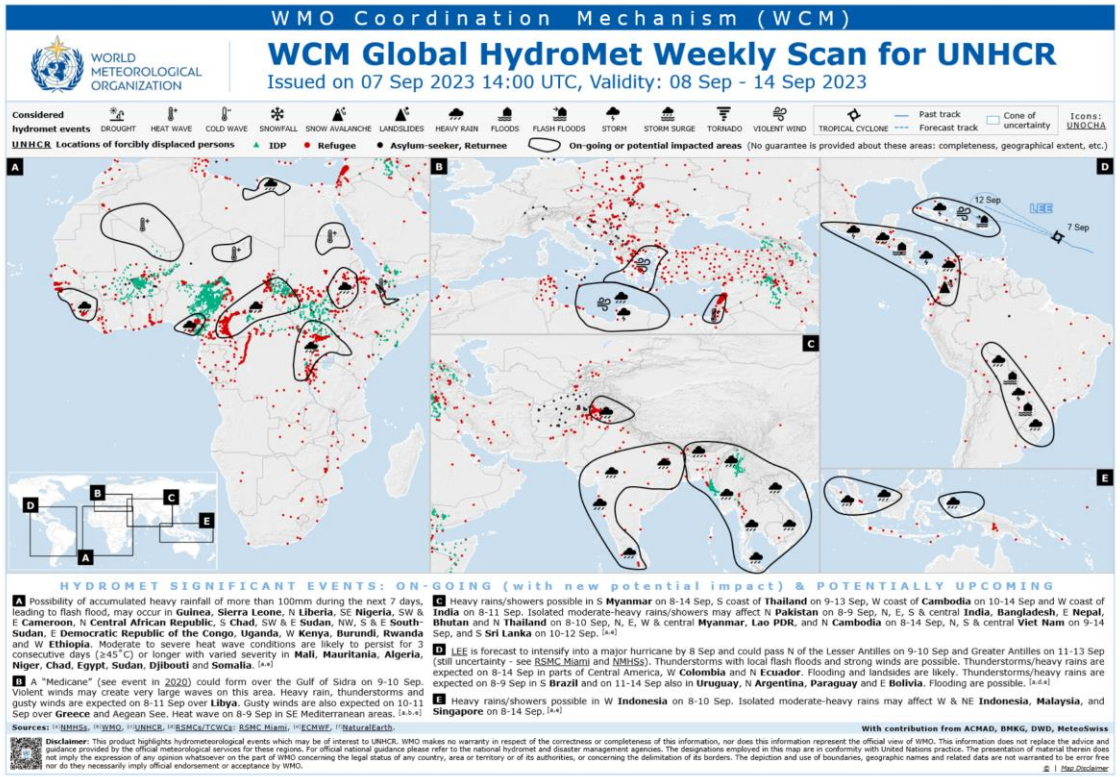
Other support mechanism

WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM)

Weather, water and climate information for Anticipatory Action

WCM Value

- **Authoritative** weather, water, climate information and **expert advice** to **UN** and **Humanitarian Agencies**
- Improved **Anticipatory Action** and **Crisis Support**
- Contributions to the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)**, e.g. IASC ENSO Analysis Cell



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Grazie
Thank you

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