



Our ref.: 27260/2022/S/DPS

19 December 2022

Annex: 3 (available in English only)

Subject: Enhancing Alerting Facilities of WMO Members

Action required:

- (1) To implement the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)
- (2) To nominate Editors of the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities
- (3) To update and include all alerting authorities for relevant hazards in the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities
- (4) To take note of the WMO Alert Hub

Dear Sir/Madam,

At the seventeenth session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-17) in 2015, the need for further guidance to Members for the conversion of weather warnings into the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) format and for enhanced technical assistance to implement the CAP standard was highlighted. Also, at the recent meeting of the Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM-2), October 2022 the recommendation to include CAP in the [Technical Regulations, Volume I: General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices](#) (WMO-No. 49) was approved. For details on these supporting documents see [Annex I](#). The National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) are therefore, encouraged to implement CAP.

The CAP standard caters to all types of emergencies and media and disseminates quickly over multiple alerting channels focusing on type of event, urgency, certainty and severity – captured through the level of threat to life and property. Members greatly enhance their facilities for alerting by leveraging current practices based on CAP as the key standard for all-hazards and all media public alerting. The WMO launched a CAP fast-tracking initiative in 2021 to expedite CAP operationalization for Members. Lessons learned from the successful CAP implementation in Regional Association (RA) I Africa are being used to guide the development of tailored CAP implementation strategies for other WMO Regional Associations. For more information on this CAP fast-tracking initiative and CAP resources see [Annex II](#). All WMO Members are encouraged to implement the CAP standard.

The second action concerns the participation of NMHSs in the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities. This Register is an automated facility for recognizing warnings from authoritative sources, established by WMO in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). CAP messages are routed through the [WMO Register of Alerting Authorities](#) to recognize warnings coming from genuine, authoritative sources. These promote the success of the [Global Multi-hazard Alert System \(GMAS\)](#), which seeks to “increase and enhance the availability of authoritative warnings and information related to extreme and/or potentially high-impact weather, water and climate events – regionally and globally”.

To: Permanent Representatives of Members with WMO

cc: Hydrological Advisers
Presidents of regional associations

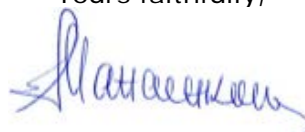
Today, the Register contains at least one record for each of the 193 Members. These records need to be maintained by Editors, designated by the Permanent Representatives of Members with WMO. At present, 150 countries have a designated Editor, see [Annex III](#). If your country or territory is not in this list, it is recommended that you nominate an Editor(s) by sending the name and email address of your nomination(s) to wmo@wmo.int, and a copy to Adanna Robertson-Quimby (arobertson@wmo.int) and Vicente Vasquez Granda (vvasquez@wmo.int) to guide your nominee through the process.

Members who are already on this list are kindly reminded to ensure that their Editors are up-to-date and all alerting authorities for relevant hazards and the CAP feeds, where available, are included in the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities. There are plans to host enlightenment sessions with the Editors so be sure to nominate your Editor(s) and have them register. For further details on CAP and the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities please contact Secretariat Focal Point, Adanna Robertson-Quimby

CAP Alert Hubs provide simplified access to aggregated CAP alerts. These include global scale Alert Hubs such as the [IFRC Alert Hub](#) and the [WMO CAP Alert Hub](#). Alert Hubs aggregate CAP alerts and republishes them, almost as soon as the alert is published. However, CAP Alert Hubs only provide a copy of the alert and do not have the role of an alerting authority. The WMO CAP Alert Hub, enhances the global accessibility of alerts, specifically those alerts published by Authoritative Sources in the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities and display these alert on the WMO [Severe Weather Information Centre](#) (SWIC).

I wish to thank you and your NMHS for your continued support in promoting the Programmes and activities of WMO. I look forward to your actions regarding the implementation of CAP, the nomination of the Editor(s) and the maintenance of the WMO Register of Alerting Authorities.

Yours faithfully,



Dr Elena Manaenkova
for the Secretary-General

WMO EXCERPTS SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAP

Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress: Abridged Final Report with Resolutions
(WMO-No. 1157)

The World Meteorological Congress, at its seventeenth session ([paragraph 3.1.59](#) of the summary report), stressed the need for further guidance to Members on their conversion of weather warnings into CAP format and for enhanced technical assistance to Members.

3.1.59 Congress noted that the implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standard format for exchange of all alerts through all media was progressing well. Congress noted that the PWS Programme had organized several annual WMO CAP Jump-Start and Implementation Workshops in which Members had participated. Additional training and installation of the CAP standard had been achieved during SWFDP training workshops, as well as through direct country visits by CAP experts. Congress reaffirmed the value of CAP and encouraged Members to take advantage of the WMO CAP Jump-Start Offer, which is coordinated by the PWS Programme. Congress also noted that the SWIC, as a centralized source of official weather warnings, could be enhanced as another channel for disseminating weather warnings in CAP format and that this development be taken forward. Congress stressed the need for further guidance to Members on their conversion of weather warnings into CAP format and for enhanced technical assistance to Members, as needed, for the implementation of the CAP standard

The approval of the recommendation to include the Common Alerting Protocol in the Technical Regulations, (WMO-No. 49), [Recommendation 5.1\(8\)/1 \(SERCOM-2\)](#) - Proposed amendment to the *Technical Regulations, Volume I, General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices* (WMO-No. 49), by the Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM)-2 Meeting October 17–21, 2022.

5.2.3.2 Members should apply the CAP of the ITU for the dissemination of warning information.

RESOURCE MATERIALS ON THE CAP AND THE RA I AFRICA FAST-TRACKING INITIATIVE

Ref.: 27260/2022-1.22 S/DPS

[WMO Bulletin Vol 71 \(1\) - 2022](#) Article "Communicating for Life-saving Action: Enhancing messaging in Early Warnings Systems".

[Common Alerting Protocol \(CAP\) Courses and Resources](#)

[Regional Association I- Africa CAP fast-track implementation Model](#). Summary of the process and implementation steps utilized.

COUNTRIES WITH A DESIGNATED EDITOR OF THE WMO REGISTER OF ALERTING AUTHORITIES

Ref.: 27260/2022-1.22 S/DPS

Afghanistan	French Polynesia	Nigeria
Algeria	Gabon	North Macedonia
Angola	Gambia (The)	Norway
Anguilla	Germany	Oman
Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Pakistan
Argentina	Greece	Paraguay
Australia	Guinea	Peru
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Poland
Bahamas	Hong Kong, China	Portugal
Bahrain	Hungary	Qatar
Bangladesh	Iceland	Republic of Korea
Barbados	India	Republic of Moldova
Belize	Indonesia	Romania
Benin	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Russian Federation
Bhutan	Iraq	Saint Lucia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Samoa
Botswana	Israel	São Tomé and Príncipe
Brazil	Italy	Senegal
British Virgin Islands	Japan	Serbia
Brunei Darussalam	Jordan	Seychelles
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Singapore
Burundi	Kiribati	Slovakia
Cameroon	Kuwait	Slovenia
Canada	Latvia	Solomon Islands
Cayman Islands	Lesotho	South Africa
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Sudan
Chile	Libya (State of)	Spain
Comoros	Lithuania	Sri Lanka
Congo	Macao, China	Sudan
Cook Islands	Madagascar	Sweden
Costa Rica	Malawi	Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	Maldives	Thailand
Croatia	Mali	Timor-Leste
Curaçao and Sint Maarten	Malta	Togo
Cyprus	Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechia	Mauritius	Tunisia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mexico	Uganda
Denmark	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ukraine
Djibouti	Mongolia	United Arab Emirates
Dominica	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania
Egypt	Myanmar	United States of America
El Salvador	Namibia	Uruguay
Eswatini	Nepal	Uzbekistan
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Vanuatu
Fiji	New Caledonia	Yemen
Finland	New Zealand	Zambia
France	Niger	Zimbabwe