



WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
世界气象组织

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Annex: 1

The Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.

The Secretariat wishes to share with the Permanent Missions the slides of the presentation delivered by the Secretary-General of WMO, Professor Celeste Saulo, during the briefing session which took place on 14 March 2023, from 10:00 to 11:30am.

The Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, the assurances of its highest consideration.



20 March 2024

Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office
and other International Organizations in Geneva

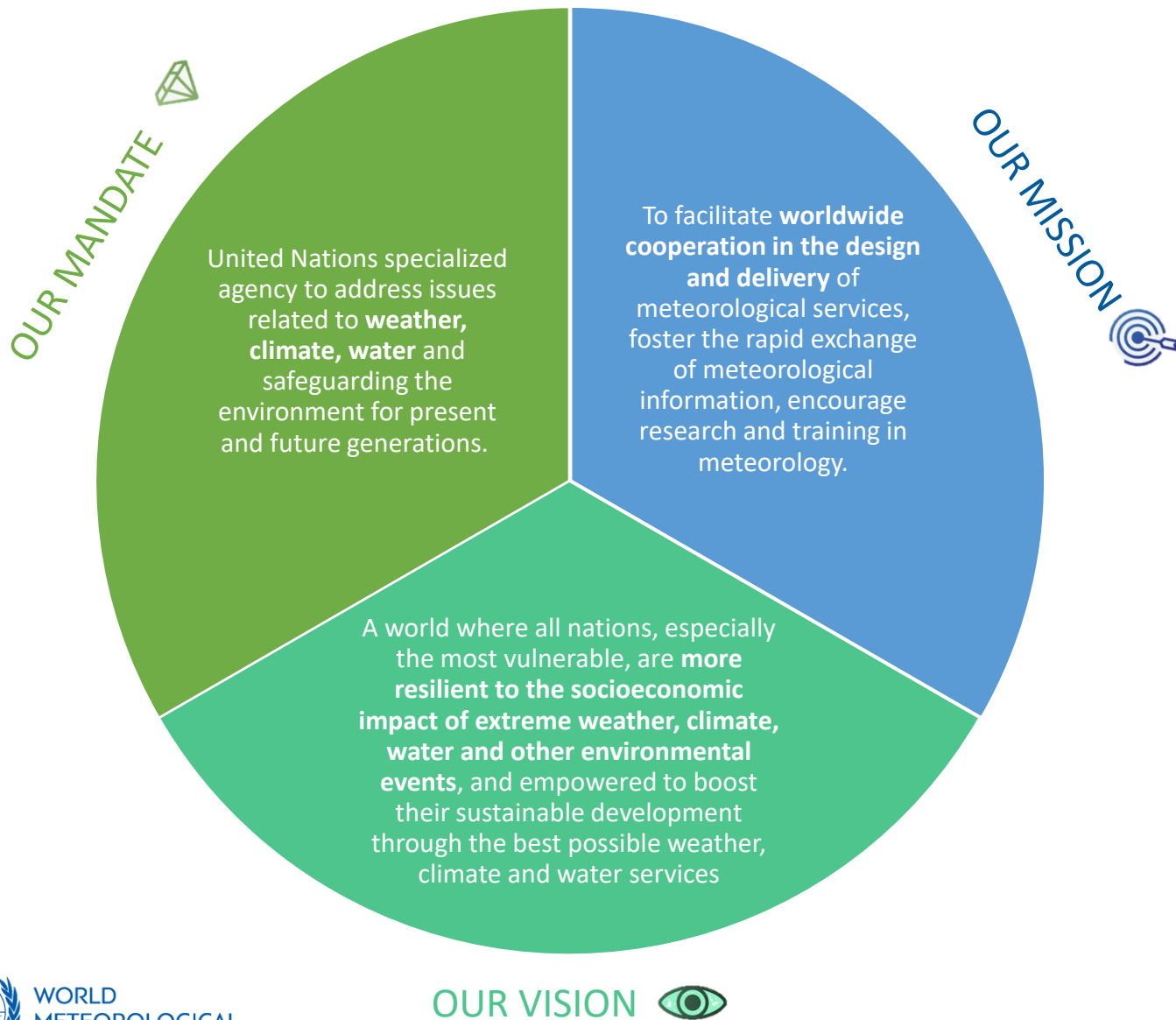
Briefing to Geneva missions

14.March.2024



WORLD
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WMO in a nutshell

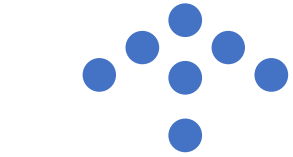


WMO convention

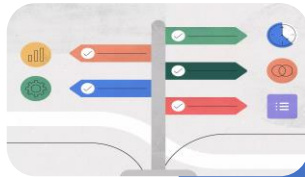
WMO plays a role as a global coordinator for Member countries, harmonizing and supporting the work done across National Meteorological and Hydrological Services around:

- Protection of life and property
- Safeguarding the environment
- Contributing to sustainable development
- Monitoring the earth system (collecting and sharing data & information)
- Defining best practices
- Promoting targeted science to improve infrastructure, service delivery and policymaking
- Contributing to capacity development, seeking to reduce the development gaps

Overarching priorities



Socioeconomic value of weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services



Climate-smart decision making to build resilience and adaptation to climate risk



Preparedness for and reducing the loss of life, infrastructure and livelihood from hydromet extremes



WMO contribution to Global agendas



WMO contribution to Global agendas



Aligning with
the Paris
Agreement




Global cooperation to reduce greenhouse gases emissions and keep global mean temperature anomaly below 1.5°



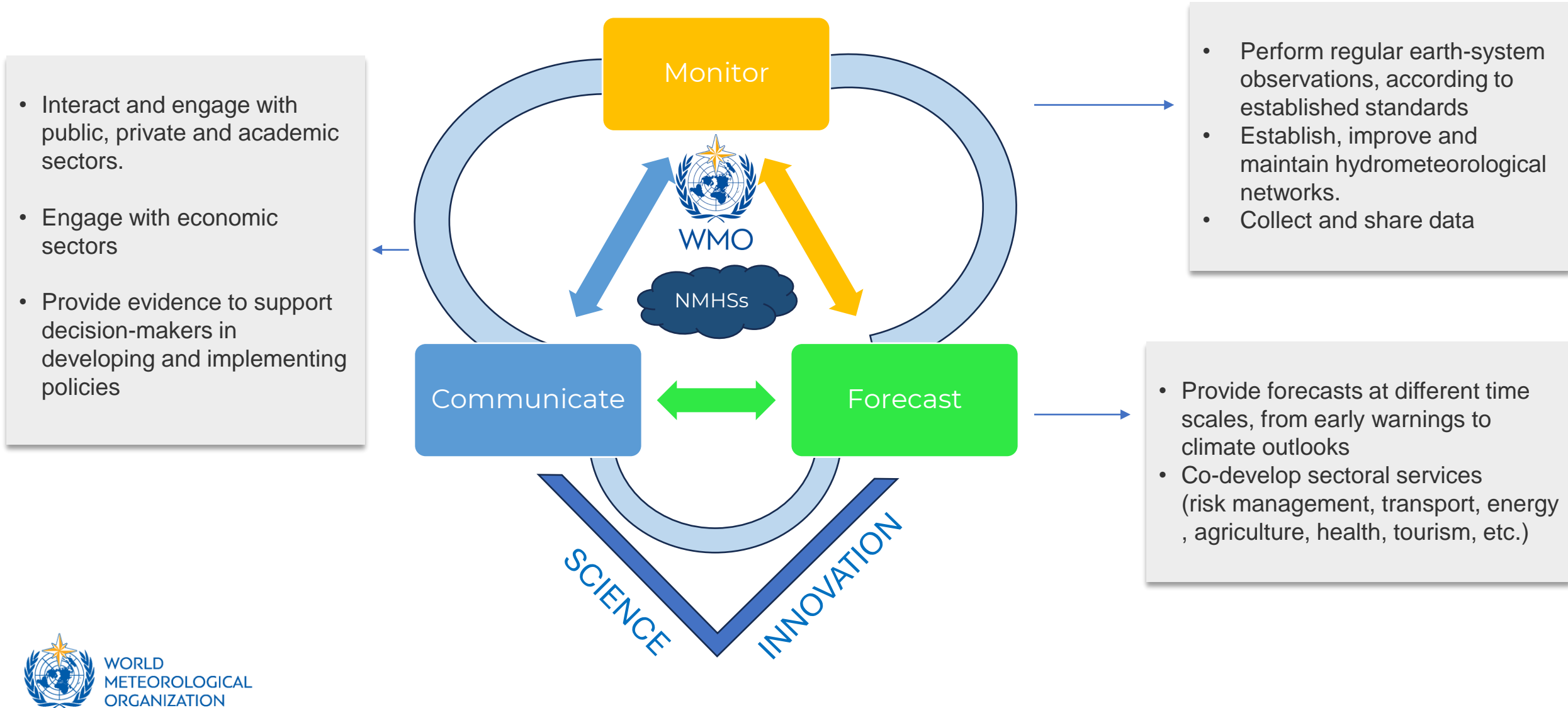
The Sendai
Framework
for Disaster
Risk
Reduction

Aligned objectives with EW4All - disaster risk knowledge, preparedness and resilience-



Hydrometeorological information and services

ownership: *Who owns the data? Who provides the services?*



Our flagship initiatives

Early Warnings for All

The Early Warnings for All initiative is a groundbreaking effort to ensure everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027.

How?



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?



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?



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?



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?



The delivery of Early Warnings for All requires scale up and coordinated investments and action across the four essential pillars of end to end, people-centred Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

Pillar 2 is focused on delivering 5 outcomes:

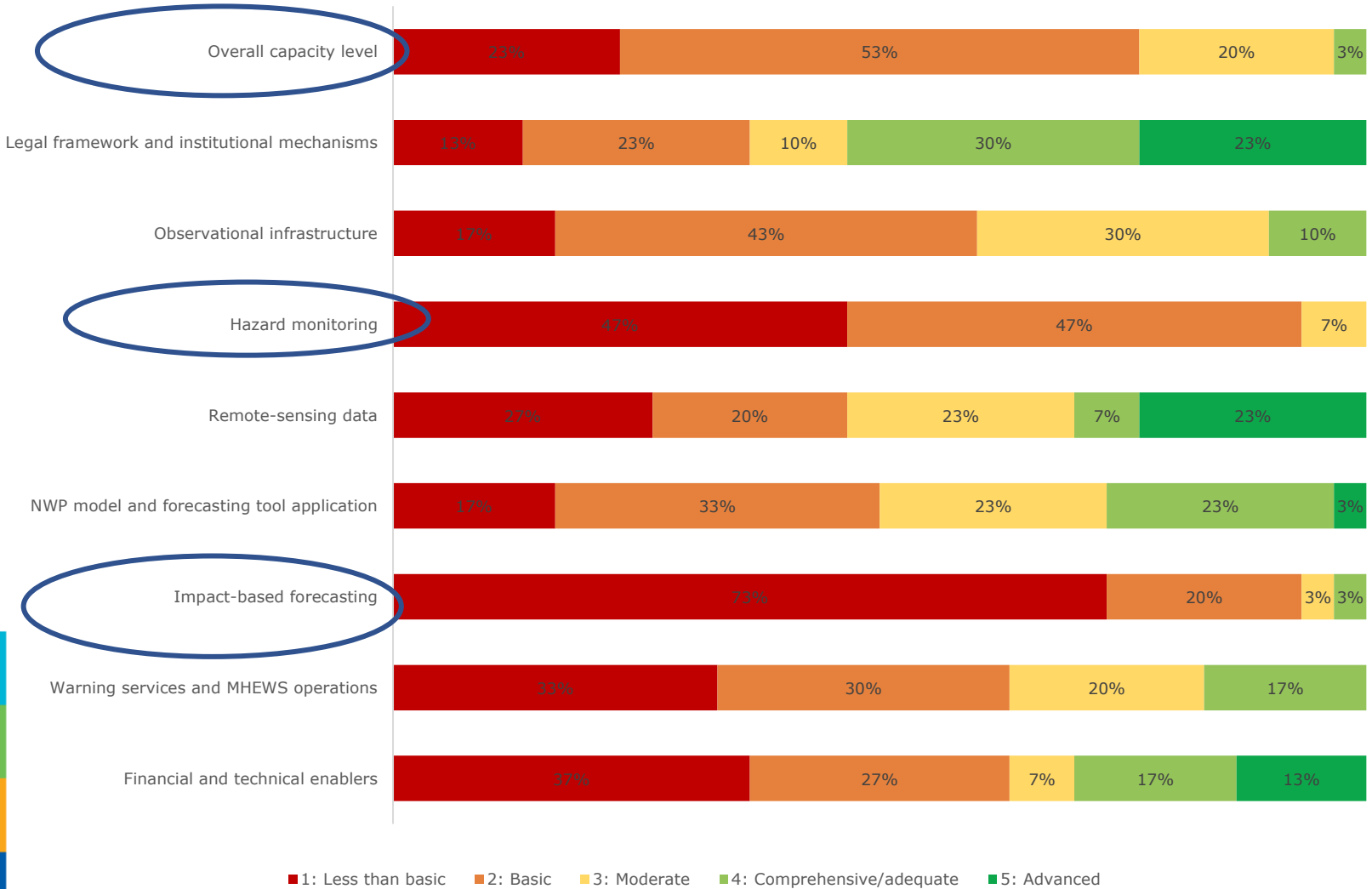
- **Increased availability of quality observation data** to assess and monitor priority hazards.
- **Enhanced data exchange and access for forecasting and warning systems.**
- **Increased capabilities to forecast** all priority hydrometeorological hazards.
- **Impact-based forecasts and warnings are produced** for all priority hazards.
- **Strengthened relevant policy, institutional mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement** processes in place to support MHEWSs



Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems 2023



Assessment of 30 NMHS selected to start the EW4All Initiative



Half of the 30 NMHS operate with basic monitoring and forecasting capacity; a quarter with less-than-basic capacity
 37% Lack Legislative Framework

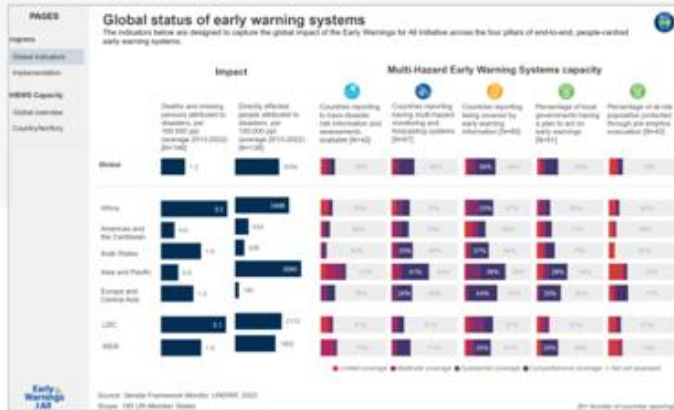


RED=less than basic
ORANGE=basic
YELLOW=moderate



Dashboard

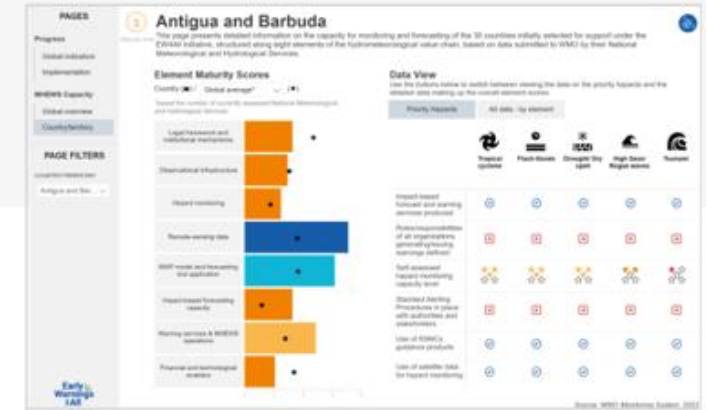
Early Warnings For All



Global indicators



Implementation indicators



MHEWS Country Capacity



Explore the overall progress of the Early Warnings For All initiative. Indicators capture the global impact of natural disasters and the status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems.

Learn more about the global key indicators designed to measure the EW4All Pillar Implementation Strategies. Use the tabs to explore data for each of the four pillars as well as cross-cutting indicators.

Delve into country-level information on the capacity for monitoring and forecasting of the 30 countries initially selected for support under the EW4All Initiative.



Focus is on:

- Delivering at scale and leveraging
- Vulnerable and fragile states
- Country ownership
- Sustaining investments



- An initiative that **operationalizes the EW4All plan** by bridging the early warning capacity gap in **LDCS and SIDS**
- **282 million people** better protected every year thanks to extreme weather prediction and early warning systems
- **140 million USD** committed for 11 country and 8 regional project being implemented by 3 partners: WMO, WB/GFDRR and UNDRR
- **3 financing windows to meet country needs** (1) multi-year projects; (2) Accelerated Support Window; and (3) GCF/SAP – CREWS Scaling-up Framework
- Immediate financing requirement to meet CREWS objectives in LDCs and SIDS is **\$79 million** of which USD 34 million is required for the 30 EW4All kick-off countries. Projected funding requirement by 2025 is **\$150 million**

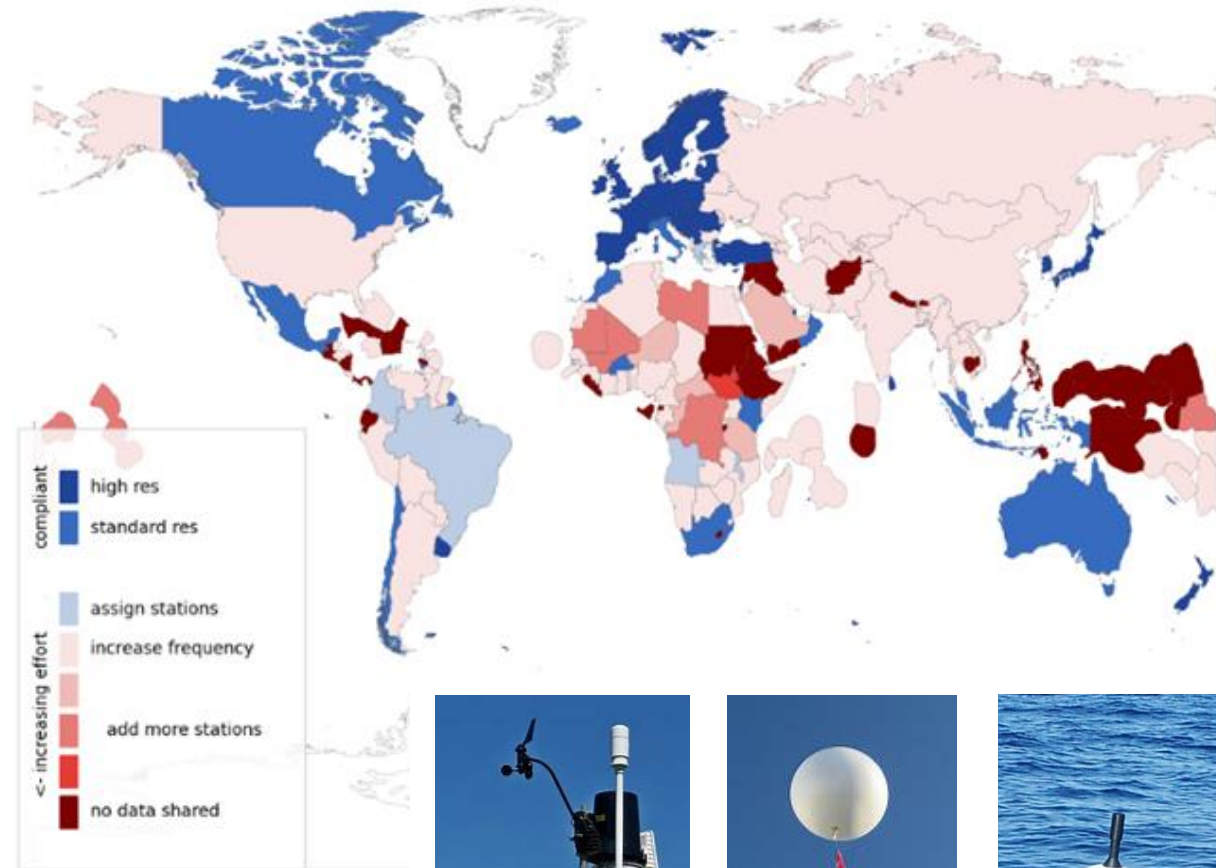


Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) of WIGOS

A global public good for improved weather prediction and climate reanalysis

GBON Member Compliance January 2024 (Surface)

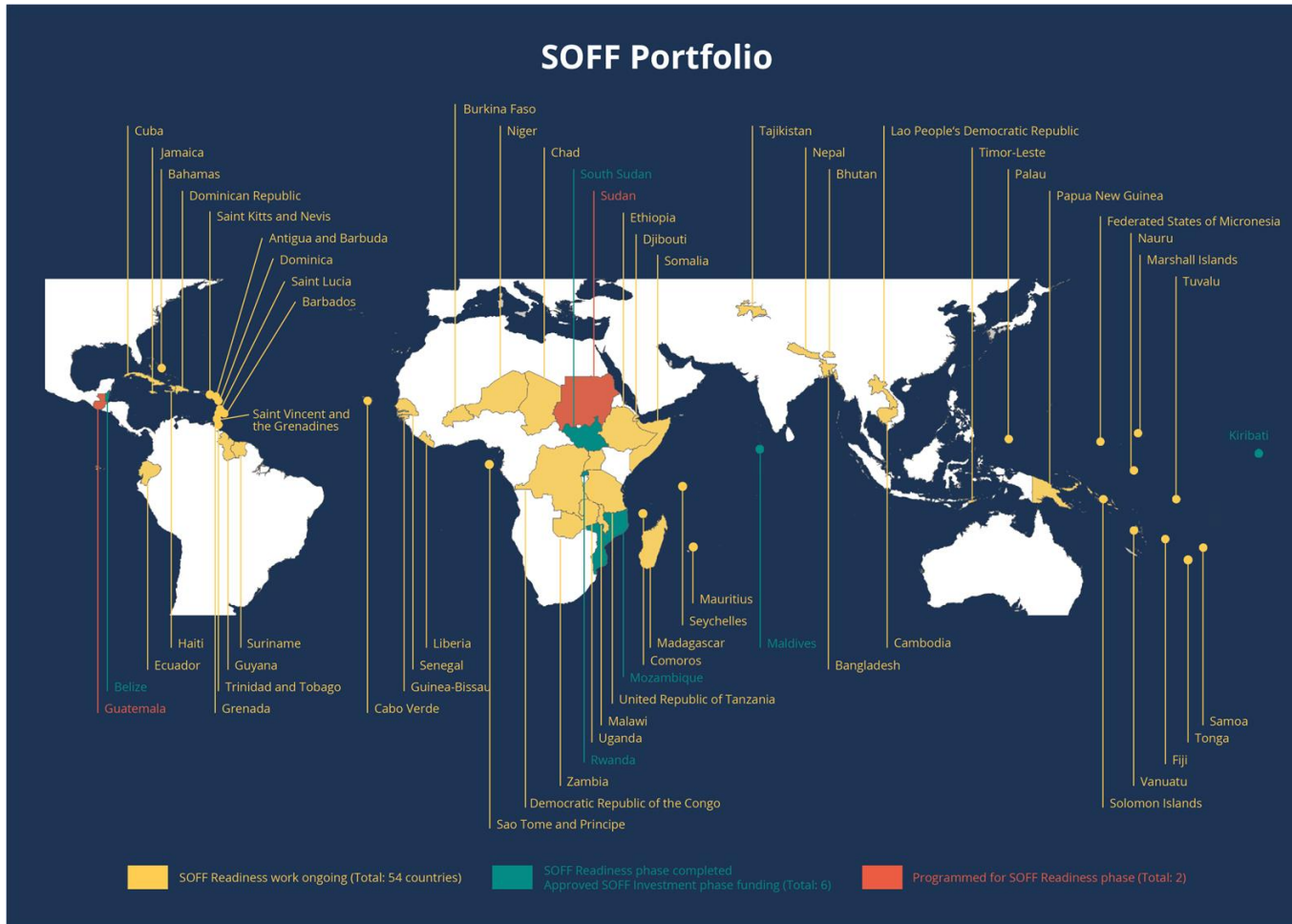
- Worsening gaps in the basic surface-based observations
- Members in 2021 accepted **obligation to take and share** GBON observations at **minimum horizontal and time resolution**
- WMO co-created the **Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)** to help Members meet that GBON obligation, with priority on support to LDCs and SIDS



UN Fund co-created by WMO, UNDP and UNEP to close the climate and weather observations data gap in countries with the most severe shortfalls in observations, prioritizing LDCs and SIDSs.



Supports GBON - EW4all



Fundings of
≈USD 80
millions

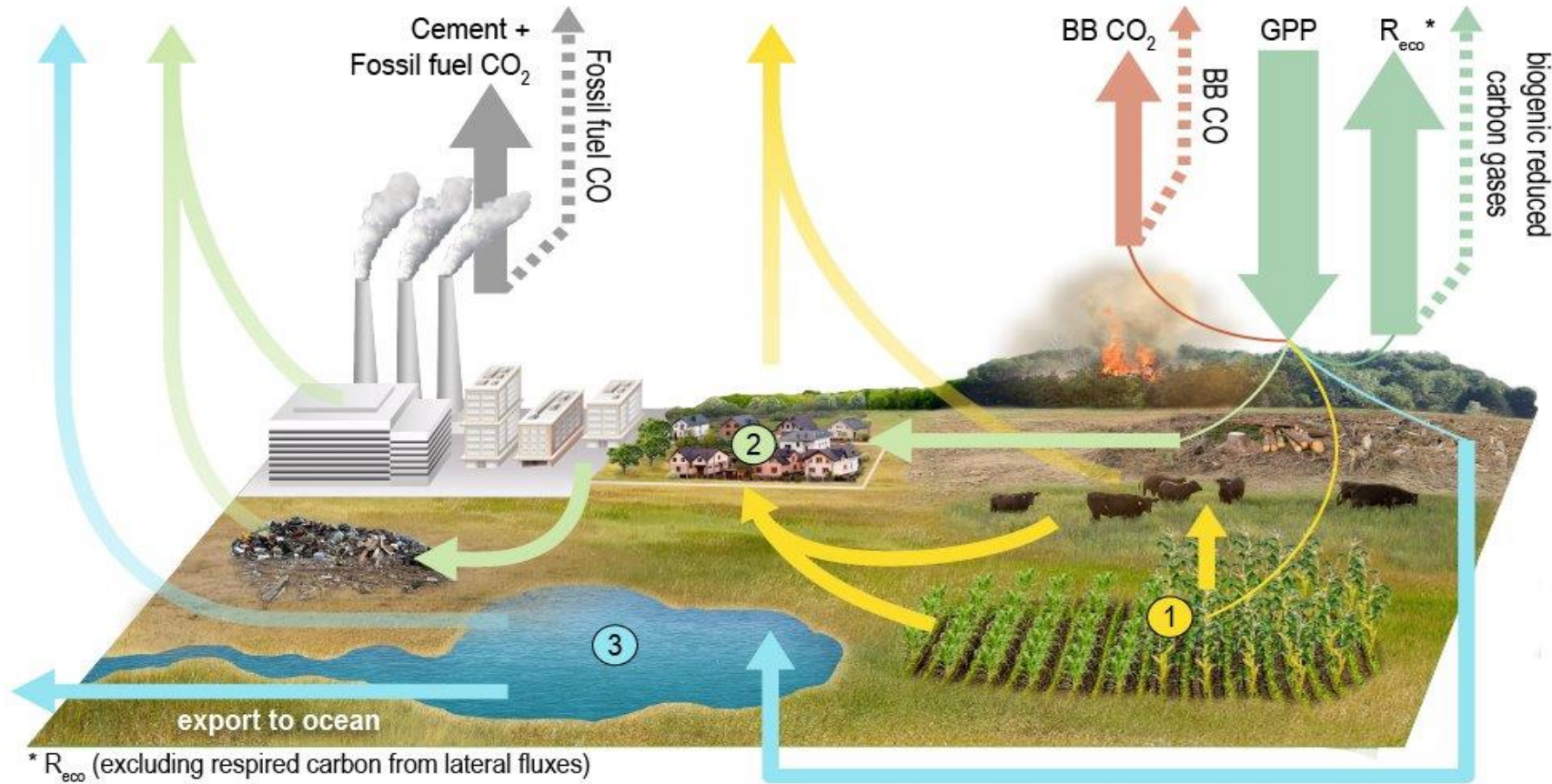
7%

Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and Lower Middle Income Countries deliver only 7% of the mandatory GBON land surface data

-50%

In Africa the number of radiosonde observations provided to the global models dropped by 50% between 2015 and 2020

Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W)



LEGEND

- Fossil Fuel
- Ecosystem metabolism
- Biomass burning
- F_{wood trade}
- F_{crop trade}
- F_{rivers export}

A new global greenhouse gas monitoring initiative that aims to support WMO Members in mitigation actions undertaken to implement the Paris Agreement.

Fill critical information gaps and provides an integrated, operational framework that brings under one roof all space-based and surface-based observing systems

Cryosphere

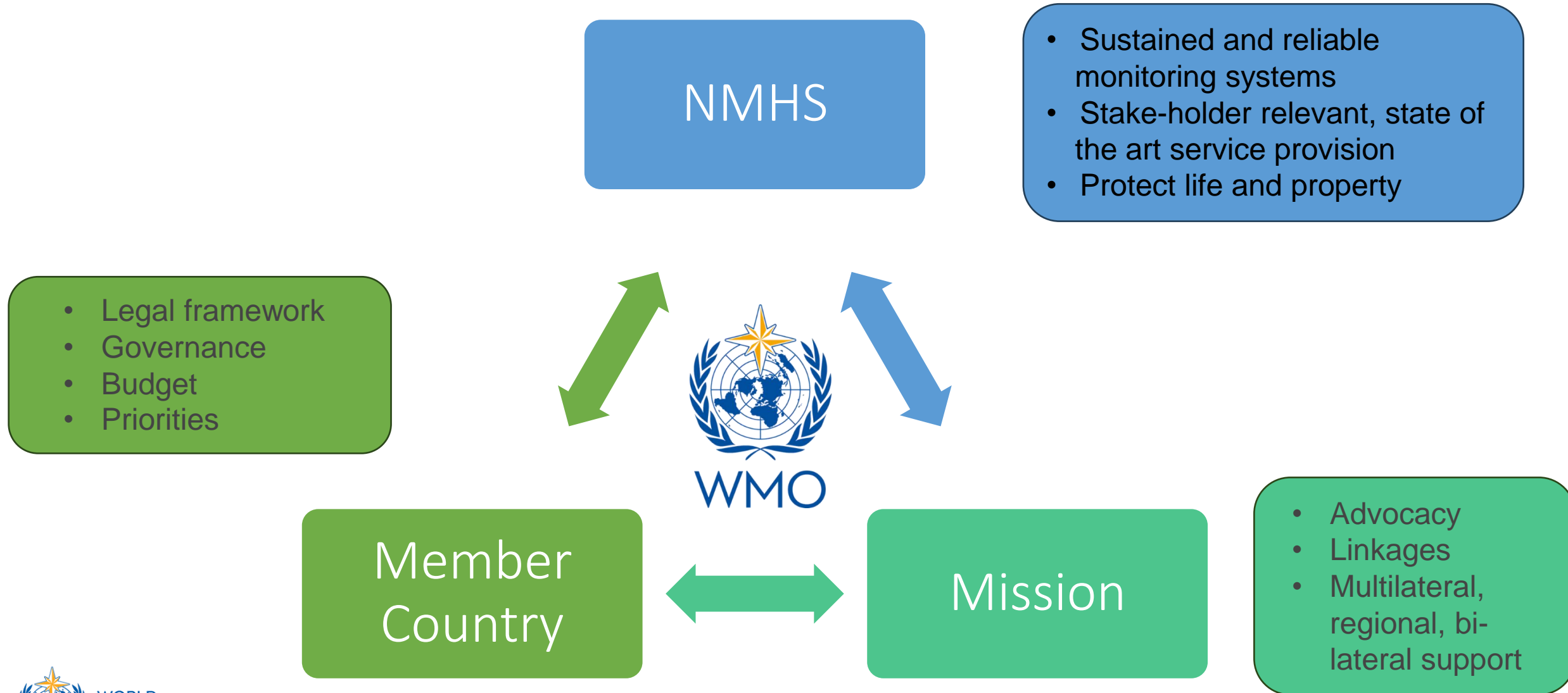


The global cryosphere is changing rapidly, with global impacts:

We must reduce the uncertainties in our predictions and projections for effective decisions and action

- ✓ Mountain snow and glaciers are critical reservoirs of freshwater
- ✓ Arctic permafrost is melting and is a “sleeping giant” of greenhouse gases
- ✓ Melting Greenland and Antarctica ice sheets and glaciers account for about 50% of the sea level rise
- ✓ Increased risks of emerging hazards as the cryosphere changes

Alliances for our common goals



Thank you



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