Climate Risk Management Challenges and Opportunities

Amir Delju Senior Scientific Officer WMO Climate Services March 2024



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Early Warnings for All: Background

- Early Warning Systems (EWS) are a proven, effective and cost-efficient climate adaptation and disaster risk management measure
- EWS deliver financial benefits & a 10-fold return on investment
- Half of countries globally are not protected by EWS
- EW4All: UN SG initiative to achieve universal coverage of EWS by 2027

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Today, one third of the world's people [...]

are still not covered by early warning systems... This is unacceptable, particularly with climate impacts sure to get even worse. To that end, I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning

systems within five years.



UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres On World Meteorological Day March 2022



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.

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How?





ADAPTATION FUND

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

institutional mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement processes in place to support MHEWSs 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

REWS CLAUTE HIRLE CARTY

GREEN

FUND



Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems



Preparedness and response capabilities Build national and community response capabilities

+CIFRC

these factors?

UNDRR

Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities

Are risk maps and data widely available?

well known by the communities?

What are the patterns and trends in

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
 Are local capacities and knowledge made use of?
- Are people preapred and ready to react to warnings?

Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

be generated?

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Are the right parameters being monitored? Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts? Can accurate and timely 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
- Is the warning information usable?



Early Warnings Jall

Comprehensive Risk Management

- Shifting from a static framing of risks as a function of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability towards
- A more dynamic framing in which reactions to risks with potential side effects and links between risks are strongly considered.





Refocussed GFCS – 2023 onwards



Vision: enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change

Strengthen climate service capacity and capability, particularly in NMHSs

- Improve availability of, access to, and use of, climate information, providing scientific and technical support
- Establish National Frameworks for Climate Services, and National Climate Fora, and link to regional structures

Support climate policy and finance with authoritative scientific information

- Produce regular reports and advice to support adaptation and mitigation (such as Global and Regional State of Climate reports; State of Climate Services; ENSO Bulletins; Climate Updates. Build on IPCC knowledge)
- Provide tools and expertise to help incorporate climate science into actions and investments

Develop Standards, Quality Management and Training

- Assess and develop Climate Service capacities (basic ⇔ essential ⇒ full ⇒ advanced) and needs
- Produce guidance on standards and competencies (through WMO's SERCOM and INFCOM)



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Develop the climate services value chain/cycle

- Scientific capability (including Obs., data, WCRP) 🗇 climate services information 🗇 user engagement
- Generate value and enable actions

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Improve visibility and effectiveness of GFCS, promote coordination

- Climate services are essential for society. Needs global-regional-national coordination
- Provide a forum for stakeholder communication, knowledge sharing, collaboration

UN4NAPs

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Adaptation Fund	IFAD	UNCDF	UNHCR
ADB	IFRC	UNDP	UNICEF
ADPC	ILO	UNDRR	UNIDO
AfDB	IOM	UNECA	UNITAR
CBD	IPCC	UNECE	UN-OHRLLS
CGIAR	IRENA	UNECLAC	UNOOSA
Commonwealth Secretariat	ITU	UNEP	UNU
CTCN	OACPS	UNESCAP	WFP
FAO	SPREP	UNESCO and UNESCO/IOC	WHO
GCF	UN OCHA	UNESCWA	WIPO
GEF	UN Women	UNFCCC	WMO
GWP	UN OHCHR	UNFPA	WTO
ICIMOD	UNCCD	UN-Habitat	

To see the profiles of UN4NAPs partner organizations, go to: https://unfccc.int/documents/522859





United Nations Climate Change



Gaps and challenges in adaptation planning

- Weak access to **finance to support data**, tools and technical competency
- Principles for **co-designing** climate services based on local experiences and practices
- Fragmented climate finance mechanism
- Lack of adequate climate and sectoral data has prevented many countries from effectively designing and implementing NAPs
- **Transformational adaptation-** changing baselines and shifting intensity, coverage, frequencies, how far they will change?
- What's the **threshold limit** to adapt?
- **Changing projection scenarios**: RCPs to SSPs, too many methodologies, moving targets and raising ambitions?
- **AR6:** Most observed **adaptation responses are fragmented**, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions, and that, despite the progress made, significant adaptation gaps still exist across sectors and regions and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation.



Thank you.

adelju@wmo.int



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