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| WEATHER CLIMATE WATER | **World Meteorological Organization****COMMISSION FOR WEATHER, CLIMATE, WATER AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND APPLICATIONS****Second Session**17 to 21 October 2022, Geneva | **SERCOM-2/Doc. 5.6(1)** |
| Submitted by:Chair 21.X.2022**APPROVED** |

**AGENDA ITEM 5: TECHNICAL REGULATIONS AND OTHER TECHNICAL MATTERS**

**AGENDA ITEM 5.6: Disaster risk reduction and public services**

# UN GLOBAL EARLY WARNINGS/ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

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# GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. The United Nations Secretary-General made an announcement on the occasion of [World Meteorological Day 2022](https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/world-meteorological-day/world-meteorological-day-2022-early-warning-early-action) (23 March 2022) that the United Nations will spearhead a new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems (Early Warnings For ALL – EW4A) within five years and the call on the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to lead this effort and present an action plan to achieve this goal at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP27).

2.The G7 Foreign Ministers issued a statement on Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Humanitarian Assistance explicitly that “We furthermore welcome and support the UN Secretary-General’s target to have within the next five years, everyone on Earth protected by early warning systems against increasingly extreme weather and climate change”.

3. On this basis, the Executive Council, in its [Resolution 3 (EC-75)](https://meetings.wmo.int/EC-75/SitePages/Session%20Information.aspx) – UN Early Warnings/Adaptation Initiative, requested the Services Commission, in consultation with other WMO bodies and with the support of the Secretariat, to develop an initial action plan to respond to the UN Early Warning/Climate Adaptation Initiative.

4. The fundamental role of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) as the official and authoritative providers of early warnings for hydrometeorological hazards should be emphasized as well as the unique coordination role played by WMO in this regard and also for related environmental hazards in the context of the United Nations system.

5. The vision of the [*WMO Strategic Plan 2020–2023*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=21525)(WMO-No. 1225), that “by 2030, we see a world where all nations, especially the most vulnerable, are more resilient to the socioeconomic consequences of extreme weather, climate, water and other environmental events; and underpin their sustainable development through the best possible services, whether over land, at sea or in the air”. And the associated strategic objective to “Strengthen national multi-hazard early warning/alert systems and extend reach to better enable effective responses to the associated risks”.

6. It should be recognized that foundational elements exist based on which to pursue the global early warning goal, such as the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS), the WMO Information System (WIS) and the Global Data Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS), the WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM), the [Global Multi-hazard Alert System](https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas/drr/gmas#:~:text=The%20WMO%20Global%20Multi%2Dhazard,climate%20events%20%E2%80%93%20regionally%20and%20globally.) (GMAS), the [Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative](https://www.crews-initiative.org/en) (CREWS), the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON), the [Systematic Observation Financial Facility](https://alliancehydromet.org/soff/) (SOFF), investments in hydrological infrastructure, developments in multi-hazard and impact-based early warning services, implementation of the WMO Vision and Strategy for Hydrology and its associated Plan of Action including flood and drought early warning initiatives, the [Water and Climate Coalition](https://www.water-climate-coalition.org/), the [Alliance for Hydromet Development](https://alliancehydromet.org/soff/) and other partnerships with the World Bank, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the private sector and other entities.

7. Based on the above, the Commission is invited to adopt Draft Resolution 5.6(1)/1 (SERCOM-2).

# DRAFT RESOLUTION

## Draft Resolution 5.6(1)/1 (SERCOM-2)

### UN GLOBAL EARLY WARNINGS/ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

THE COMMISSION FOR WEATHER, CLIMATE, WATER AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND APPLICATIONS,

**Recalling** [Resolution 3 (EC-75)](https://meetings.wmo.int/EC-75/SitePages/Session%20Information.aspx) – UN Early Warnings/Adaptation Initiative,

**Having considered** the announcement of theUnited Nations Secretary-General calling on WMO to lead efforts to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years,

**Takes note** of the successful WMO/UN Climate Action Team/Government of Egypt UN Early Warning/Climate Adaptation Initiative round table meeting in Egypt on 5 and 6 September 2022,

**Recognizing** that the UN Early Warnings/Adaptation Initiative, now renamed the Early Warnings for All: the UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation, will require the commitment of all governments and the collective and collaborative support of a range of stakeholders including development partners, funding agencies and the academic and private sectors,

**Reaffirming** that the Management Group of each technical commission shall be responsible for the oversight of the development, maintenance and prioritization of the Commission’s Work and Operating Plans, supporting structures and related resource needs as well as the coordination of the Commission’s response to requests from Congress and the Executive Council relevant to the Commission,

**Requests** the president of the Services Commission to take immediate action to advance preparations for the practical implementation of the challenge by, but not limited to:

(1) Involving Members and their mandated early warning authorities in their roles as providers of early warning services, as well as beneficiaries of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

(2) Mapping partnerships with other organisations from public and private sectors as well as academia;

(3) Engaging with, and learning from, existing WMO programmes and initiatives, and those of other organizations, to leverage synergies and avoid duplication of efforts;

(4) Gathering evidence to iteratively define success factors; and

(5) Continuously prepare and disseminate information materials to keep Members apprised [Secretariat] of activities and current challenges, and to support resource mobilization efforts.

**Requests** the management group of the Services Commission to work in close coordination with the management group of the Infrastructure Commission and with the Research Board, regional associations and other relevant bodies on the further development of the technical, scientific and technological elements which take into account the Initial Early Warnings for All Action Plan, drafted by the WMO Secretary-General, *[New Zealand]* to be communicated at UNFCCC COP-27 [Poland];

**Further requests *[Czech Republic]*** the president of the Services Commission to use the outcomes of this work to inform a recommendation to EC-76 relating to the priority activities, proposed subsidiary body structures and supporting partnerships necessary, to foster the successful implementation of the four pillars of people-centred Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems: risk knowledge and management, observations and forecasting, preparedness to respond and warning dissemination and communication with a particular focus on the most vulnerable countries/territories *[Australia]*, as key elements of the Early Warnings for All Action Plan;

**Invites** the Secretary-General of WMO to provide the necessary resources to *[P/SERCOM]* support these efforts.

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