Climate Change mitigation/adaptation and emergency telecommunication

Opening remarks of the moderator for the session on Climate Change issues

GET-2016

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WMO

Three major global agreements reached in 2015

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - Target 7: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information assessments by 2030

- UN Sustainable Development Goals - Goal 17: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Paris Agreement on Climate Change - 2°C/1.5°C

WMO's role in implementing those agreements

- Disaster Risk Reduction is one of 7 priority areas of WMO

- Support Member countries to combat Climate Change by providing science based information

- Climate Change mitigation relies on effective monitoring of emission reduction global greenhouse gases, esp. CO_2

- Climate Change adaptation requires improved early warning services

WMO's major initiatives related to Climate Change

- WMO Integrated Global Observation System
- Global Framework for Climate Services
- Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services

ICT, including Emergency Telecommunication, plays important roles in the implementation of those initiatives

- Collecting and exchanging observation data

- Processing data to produce weather forecasts and climate predictions

- Disseminating information to users before, during and after extreme weather and climate events

"Hotter, drier, wetter. Face the Future"

- Theme of the 2016 World Meteorological Day – 23 March
- The theme has been chosen to illustrate the reality of climate change. As a result of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, land and sea surface temperatures are rising. The frequency and intensity of extreme events like heatwaves and heavy rainfall is increasing. Without urgent action to cut carbon dioxide emissions, this trend will accelerate.