

# 2020 State of Climate Services report: Risk Information and Early Warning Systems

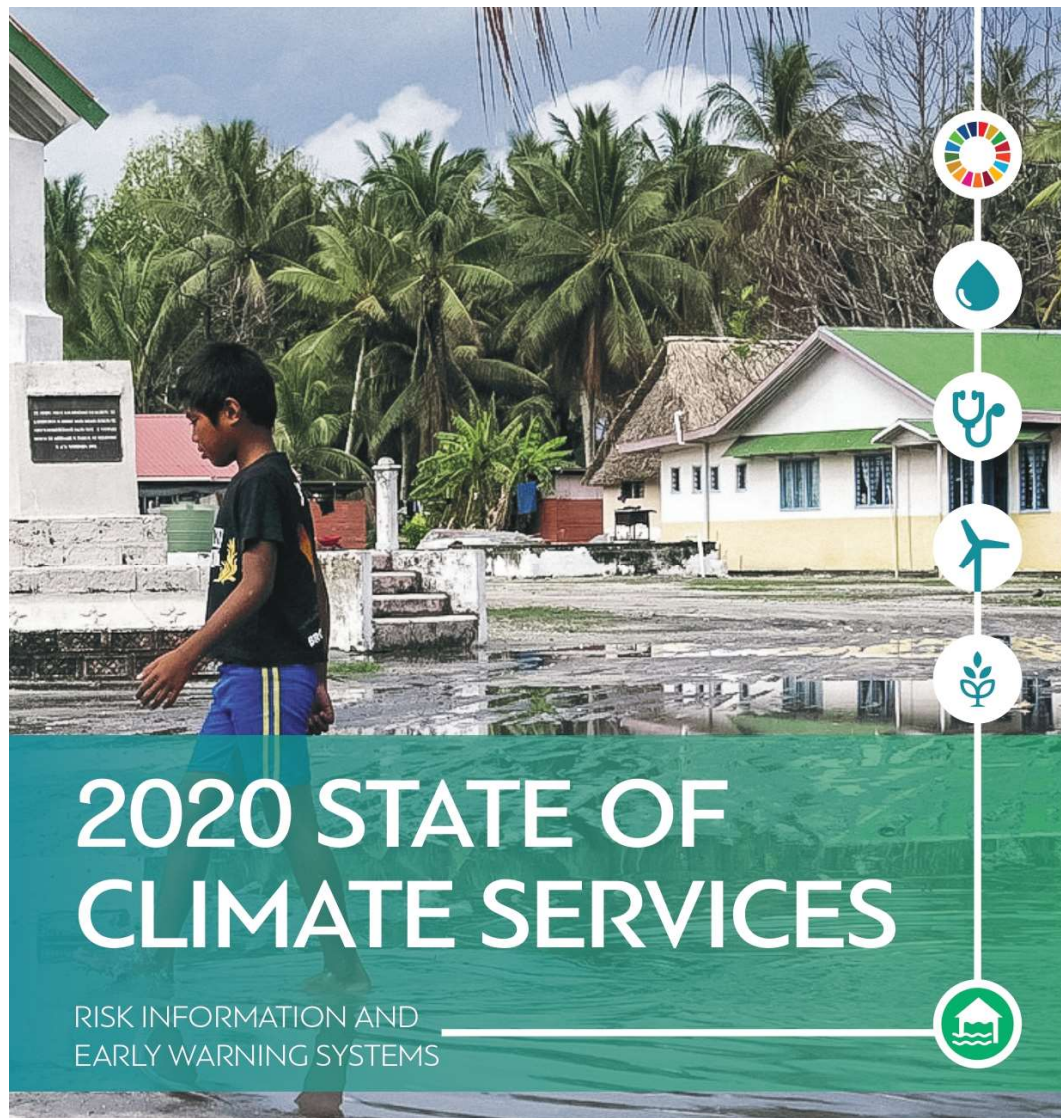


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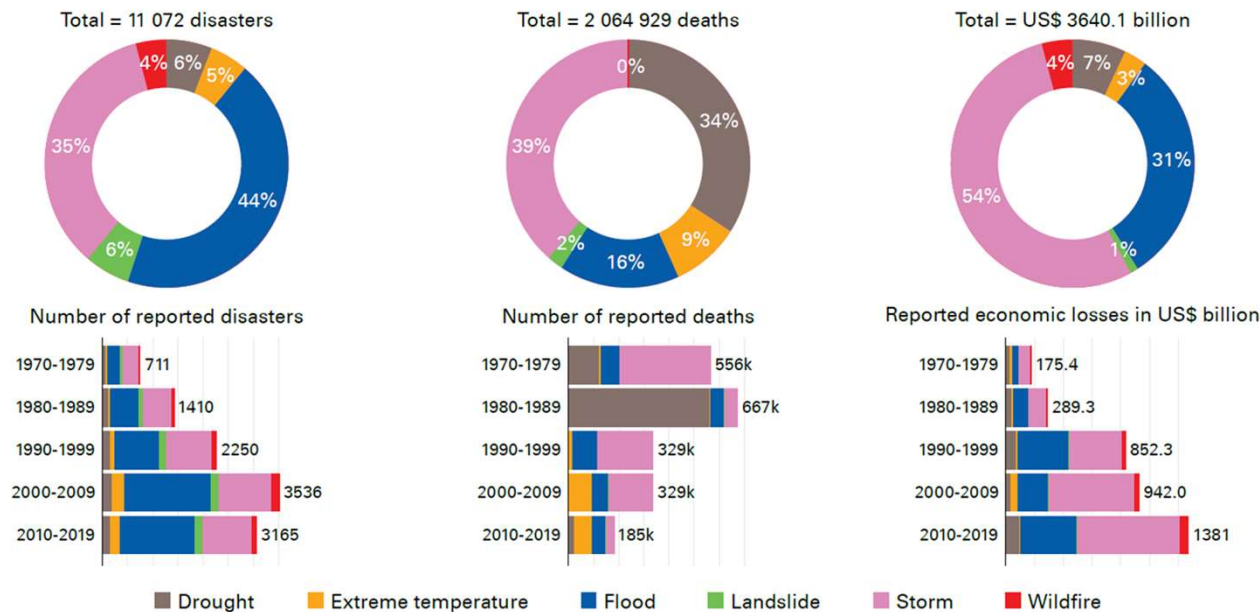
World Meteorological Organization  
Organisation météorologique mondiale

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# TRENDS



**In the last 50 years, 79% of disasters involved weather, water- or climate-related hazards.**

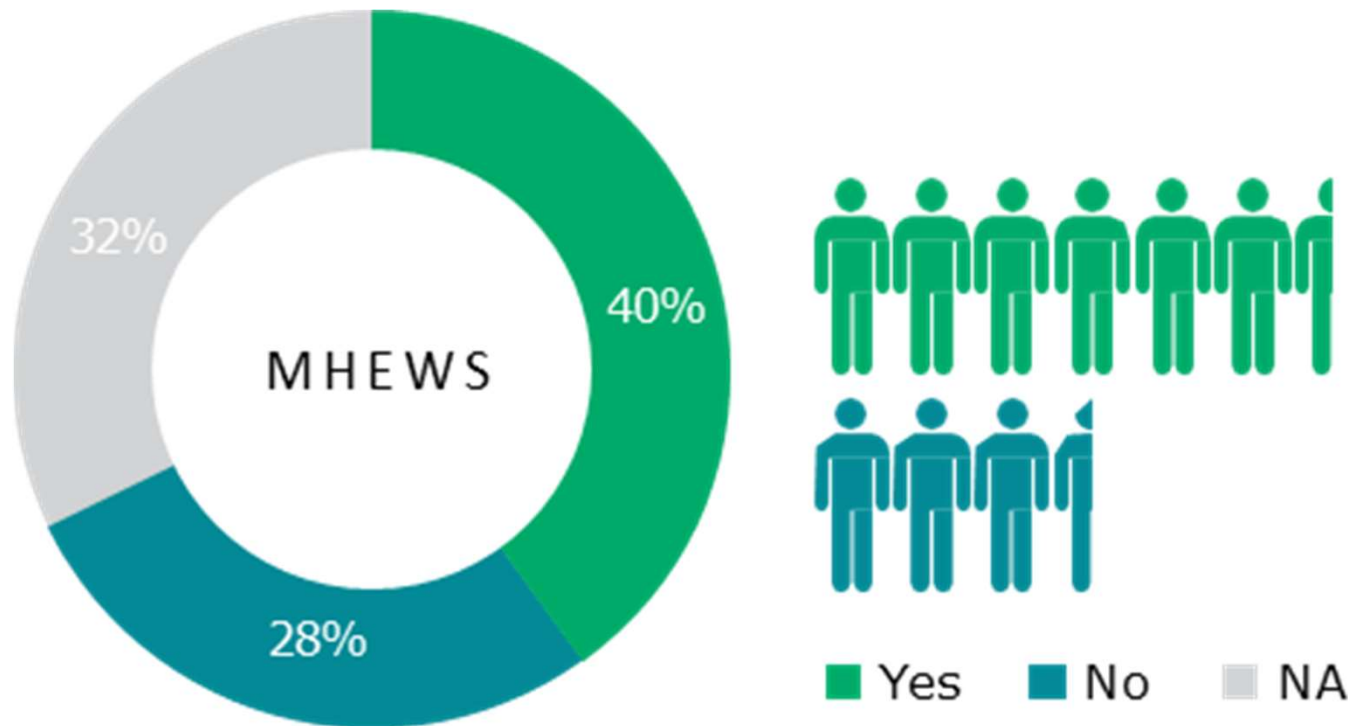
- Since 1970, SIDS have lost US\$ 153 billion due to weather, climate and water related hazards
- 70% of deaths reported over the period 1970-2019 occurred in LDCs
- Nearly 90% LDCs and SIDS have identified early warning systems as a top priority in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



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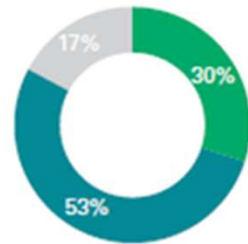


# GLOBAL MHEWS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS



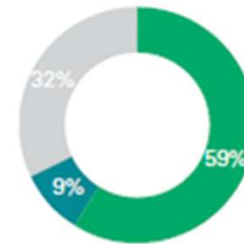
- Only 40% of WMO Members report having early warning systems
- One in three people are still not adequately covered by early warning systems
- Africa and LDCs have the lowest rates of MHEWS coverage

# CAPACITY GAPS



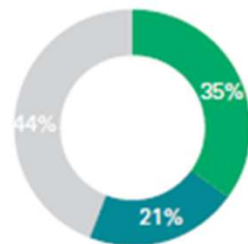
AFRICA

Yes  
No  
NA



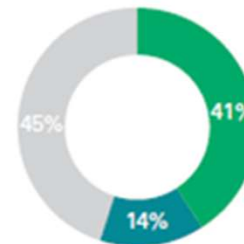
N. AMERICA  
& CARIBBEAN

Yes  
No  
NA



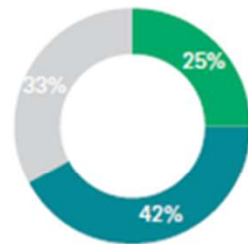
ASIA

Yes  
No  
NA



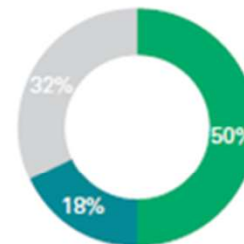
SW PACIFIC

Yes  
No  
NA



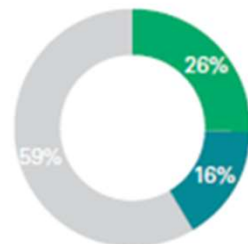
SOUTH  
AMERICA

Yes  
No  
NA



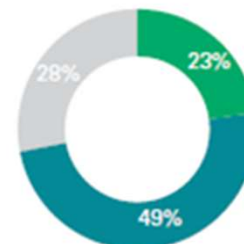
EUROPE

Yes  
No  
NA



SIDS

Yes  
No  
NA



LDCS

Yes  
No  
NA

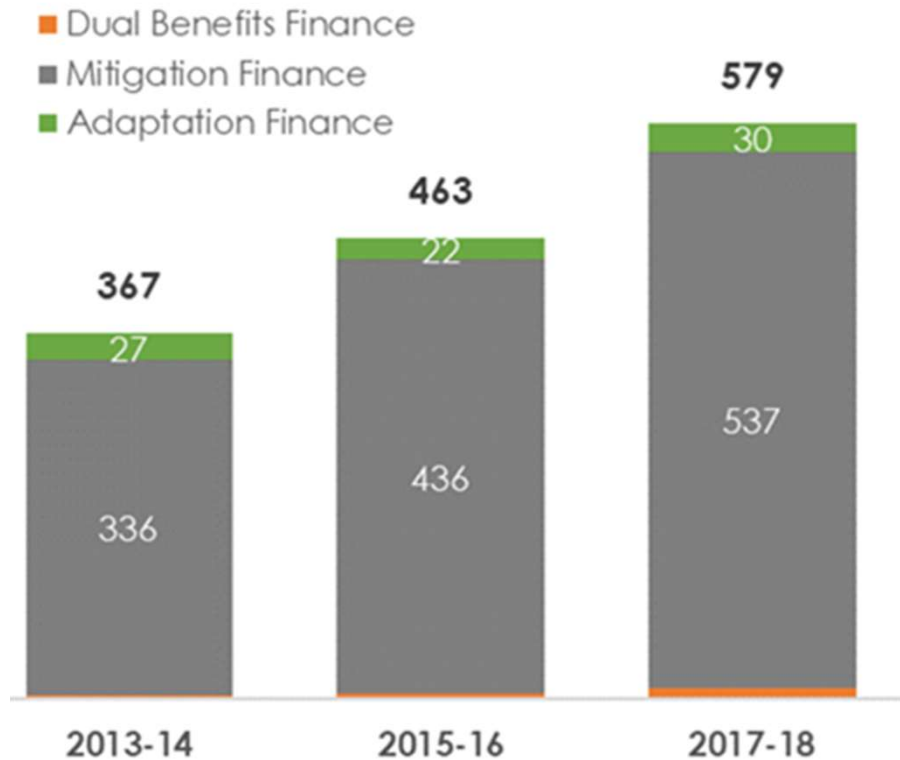


– Low %  
MHEWS  
in Africa,  
South  
America  
and LDCs

– Low EWS  
coverage  
in Africa,  
LDCs

**Africa and LDCs have the lowest rates of MHEWS coverage**

# MORE IS NEEDED

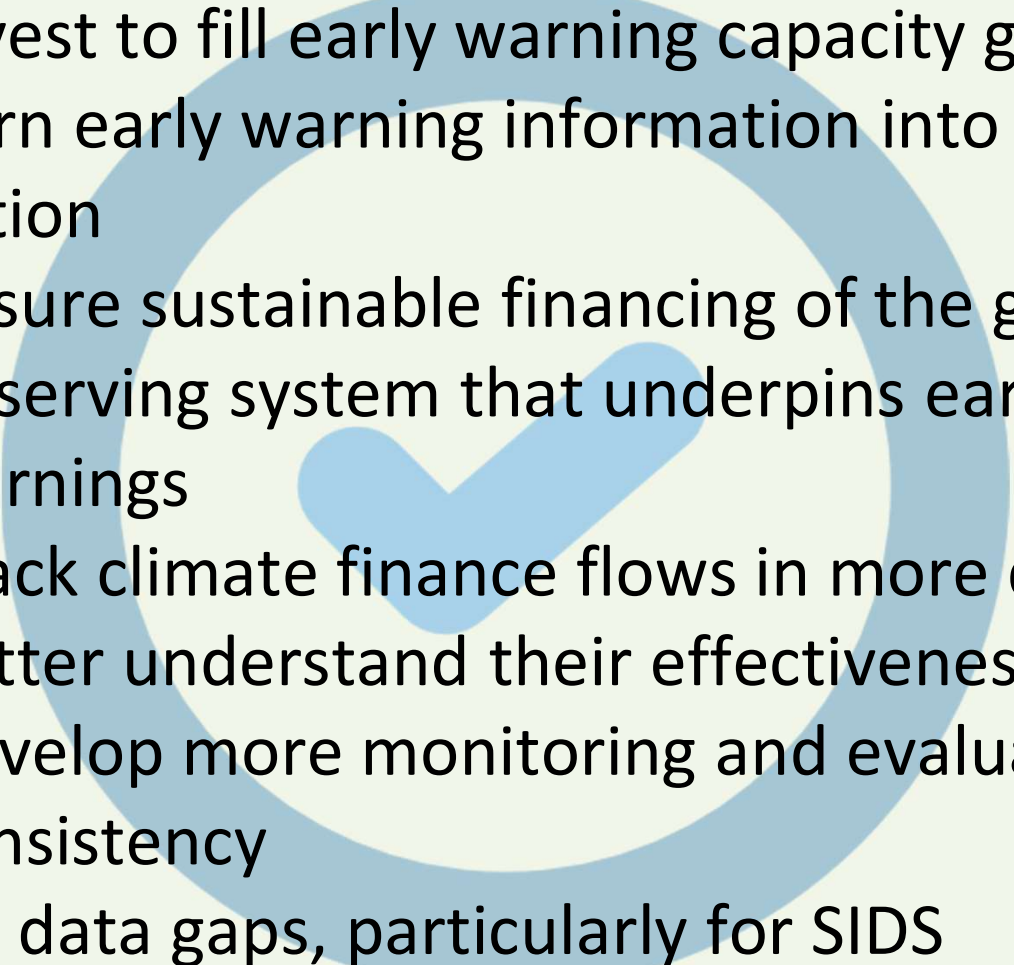


- Climate finance has reached record levels, crossing the US\$ half-trillion mark for the first time in 2017-18
- Adaptation finance is only a very small fraction (5%)
- Action still falls far short of what is needed under a 1.5°C scenario, however. Estimates include that US\$ 180 billion will be needed annually for the period 2020-2030, as suggested by the Global Commission on Adaptation



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# RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. Invest to fill early warning capacity gaps
  2. Turn early warning information into early action
  3. Ensure sustainable financing of the global observing system that underpins early warnings
  4. Track climate finance flows in more detail to better understand their effectiveness
  5. Develop more monitoring and evaluation consistency
  6. Fill data gaps, particularly for SIDS



More information here:

[https://library.wmo.int/doc\\_num.php?explnum\\_id=10385](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10385)