

ESCAP/WMO TYPHOON COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION
27 FEBRUARY-1MARCH 2024
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

FOR PARTICIPANTS ONLY
TC.56/12.2
6 February 2024
ENGLISH ONLY

PUBLICATION BY WMO

ACTION REQUIRED:

The Committee is invited to:

- a) Take note of the WMO publications; and,
- b) Consider using the publications as relevant

APPENDICES:

Appendix A – Draft Text for Inclusion in the Session Report
Appendix B – WMO Publications

APPENDIX A

DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE SESSION REPORT

1. The Committee was informed and took note on recent WMO publications; WMO Guide for NMHSs in support of national MHEW Procedures, Coordination Mechanisms, Systems and Services - Guide No. 1 – Tropical Cyclones; COPE disaster book series; WMO Strategy for Services Delivery; State of the Climate in Asia, and State of the Global Climate 2022.
2. The Committee was invited to consider using those publications as relevant.

APPENDIX B

WMO PUBLICATIONS

1. WMO Guide for NMHSs in support of national MHEW Procedures, Coordination Mechanisms, Systems and Services - Guide No. 1 – Tropical Cyclones.

1.1 The purpose of this guide is to encourage member countries to establish national coordination mechanisms and procedures through collaborative efforts across multiple agencies and sectors. By establishing these mechanisms, all member countries will be better equipped to respond promptly to early warnings of tropical cyclone disasters. This guide facilitates the transformation of early warnings into government-level alerts, promoting timely response actions and outreach to vulnerable populations.

1. Chapter 1 introduces hazards, impacts, knowledge and challenges for MHEWS.
2. Strategies for hazard awareness, warning, coordination, service delivery and emergency response are addressed in Chapter 2.
3. Procedures followed in multi-hazard early warnings are depicted in Chapter 3.
4. Good practices from around the world are reviewed in Chapter 4. And includes case studies submitted for this guide.

1.2 As per the Executive Council resolution, "Members are urged to take desired actions to implement the recommendations provided in this Guide to establish their national MHEWS procedures, mechanisms and systems to enable information on warnings and response actions to reach everyone, and to report to the Services Commission, via the Secretariat, on their successes and challenges."

1.3 It is published on the WMO e-library and accessible here: [WMO-No. 1339](#)

2. COPE disaster book series

2.1 Empowering the youth with risk knowledge is WMO's specific contribution to Pillar 1. COPE disaster book series empowers youth to be ready and act when disasters occur. WMO has been served as the scientific advisor for COPE disaster book series since 2020. 10 books ranging from floods to earthquakes, wildfires to cyclones have been published and promoted in various high-level events such as COP28 and Global Platform for DRR. It is also included in the WMO Guide for National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in support of national Multi-Hazard Early Warning Procedures, Coordination Mechanisms, Systems and Services.

2.2 Upon Members' requests, the Secretariat has already translated the series in all UN languages in 2023. The translation in other languages are allowed, free of charges. The process is to provide WMO with your translation in any language and the COPE Team will do the design and text placement for free. The translated version will be posted online as e-books, and it is allowed to print it for the usage in schools.

2.3 The Committee is invited to liaise with WMO Secretariat which will facilitate the coordination with COPE to translate these Books for Children.

3. WMO Strategy for Service Delivery

3.1 The [WMO Strategy for Service Delivery \(WMO-No. 1129\)](#) is published as the replacement of the WMO Strategy for service delivery and its implementation plan.

3.2 The WMO Strategy for Service Delivery, originally approved in 2011 with an Implementation Plan in 2013, undergoes renewal due to significant advancements in research, technology, and understanding of socioeconomic benefits. The COVID-19 pandemic further necessitated a reevaluation of service delivery approaches. The updated Strategy emphasizes coordination, modernization, and leveraging existing strengths while

addressing identified gaps. It replaces the previous plan and is structured into seven sections: contextualization, alignment with the 2024–2027 WMO Strategic Plan, societal benefits, technological and societal trends, economic sector significance, a roadmap for member states to enhance services, and WMO support systems. This document aims to guide member states in improving standard and specialized services.

3.3 As per the Congress Resolution, “Members, their NMHSs and partner organizations are encouraged to refer to the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery (WMO-No. 1129) to continue and/or expand their national strategies and efforts to improve and sustain value in Service Delivery”.

4. State of the Climate in Asia

4.1 [State of the Climate in Asia](#) in 2022 was published in 2023 and is made available on the WMO e-library.

4.2 This report highlights the region's warmer temperatures, making it the second or third warmest year on record. High Mountain Asia saw intense glacier mass loss due to warm and dry conditions. Drier-than-normal weather and drought impacted many areas, notably China, with over US\$ 7.6 billion in economic losses. With climate indicators suggesting increased extreme events, agriculture faces ongoing challenges, especially in economies heavily reliant on the sector. Climate adaptation priorities in the region focus on agriculture, water, and health. Despite efforts to improve early warning systems, significant gaps remain, underscoring the need for enhanced risk reduction strategies.

5. State of the Global Climate 2022

5.1 [State of the Global Climate 2022](#) was published in 2023 and is made available on the WMO e-library.

5.2 This report highlights the following features. Global temperatures continued their upward trend, reaching 1.15°C above pre-industrial levels. Despite La Niña conditions, it was one of the fifth or sixth warmest years recorded. Greenhouse gas concentrations hit record highs, with methane seeing the highest increase ever. Ocean heat content reached a new high, leading to widespread marine heatwaves. Global sea levels also hit a new high, with the rate of rise doubling since the 1990s. Glacial mass loss accelerated, particularly in reference glaciers. East Africa faced prolonged drought, leaving millions food insecure. Pakistan suffered devastating floods, causing significant casualties and economic losses. Heatwaves struck China and Europe, with thousands of excess deaths recorded.
