WMO 2017 Climate Statement

--WMO Briefing for the CPR to the UN Environment Assembly



GOES-E



WMO OMM

Dr Wenjian ZHANG
Assistant Secretary-General

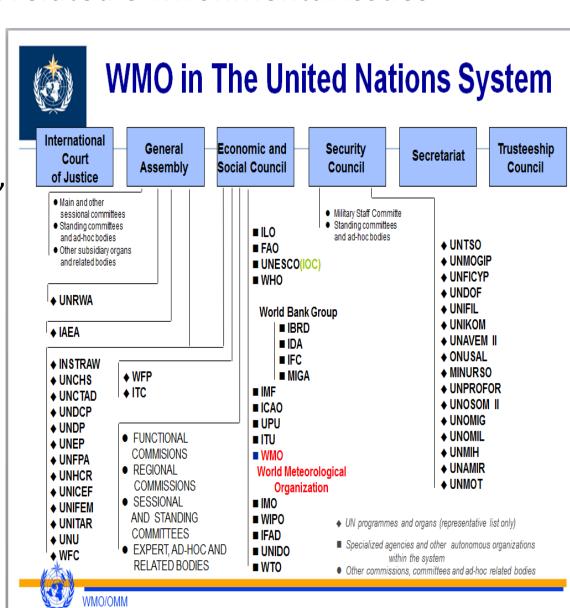
World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

22-23 May 2018 Nairobi, KENYA UNEP HQ

WMO is the UN system's authoritative voice on weather, climate, water & related environmental issues

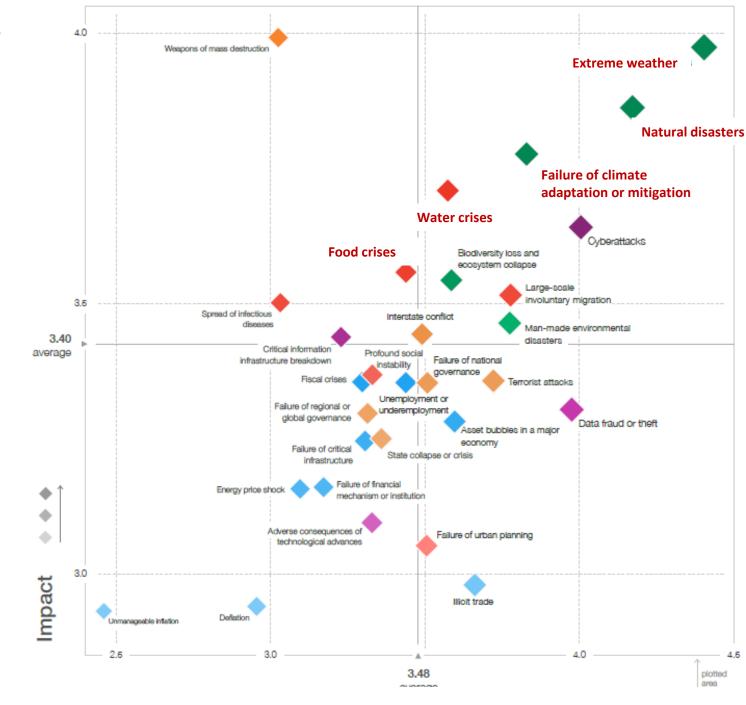
- UN Specialized Agency on weather, climate & water since 1950
- Coordinates 191 Members, 200 000 experts from meteor & hydrological services and academia
- Backbone Programme: World Weather Watch (WWW) since 1963
- Co-Founder and host of IPCC and GCOS with UNEP
- Co-Founder of UNFCCC

 WMO OMM

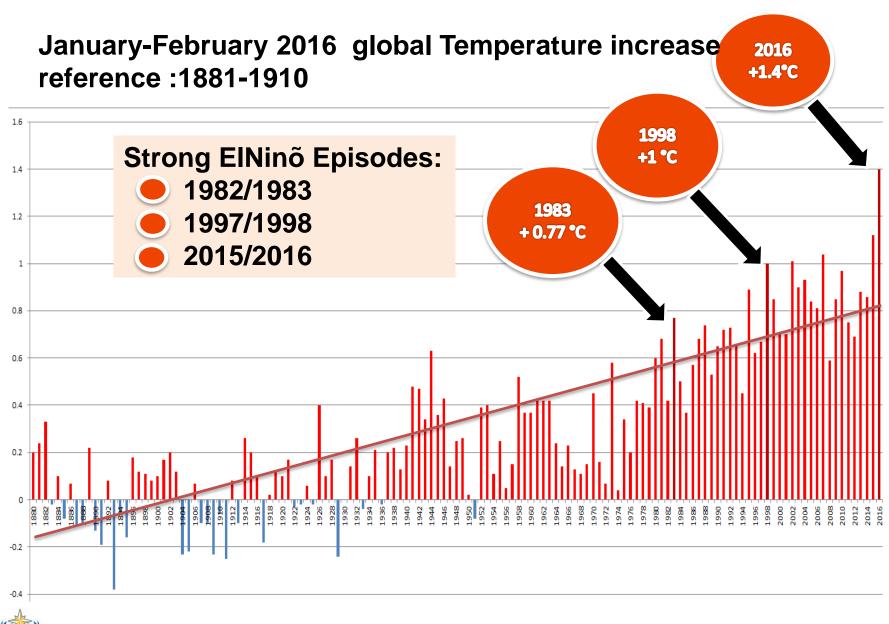


Global risks landscape 2018

World Economic Forum

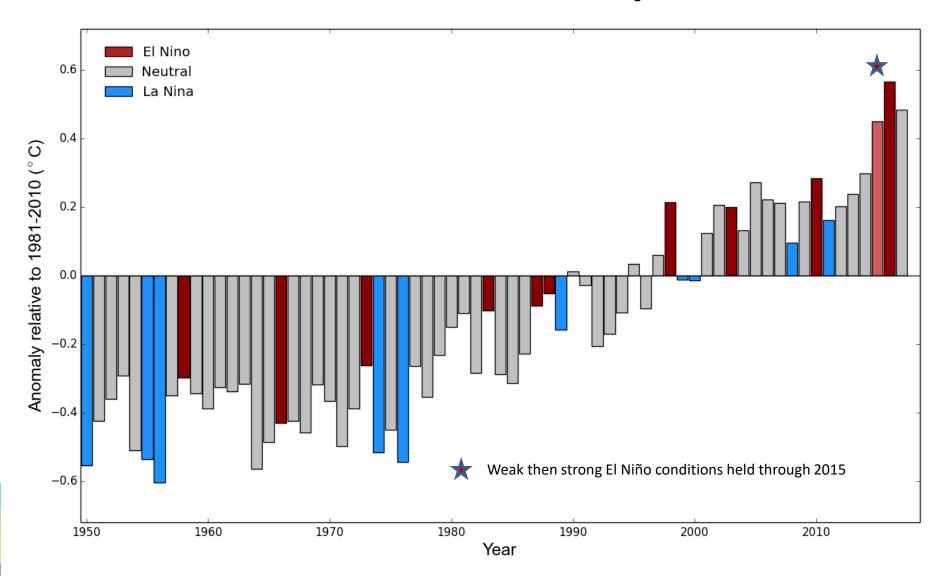






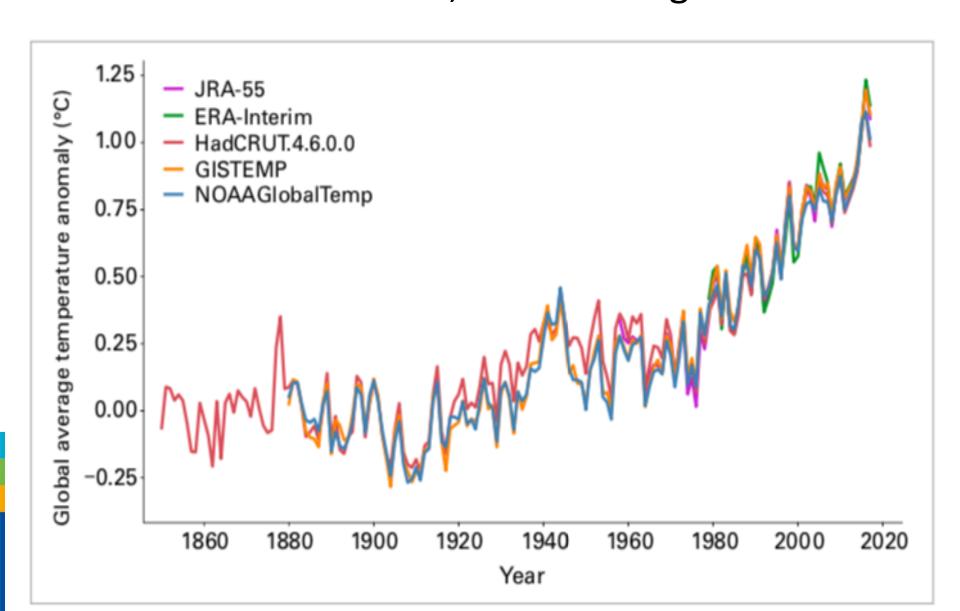


2017 – the warmest non-El Niño year on record





Global mean temperature anomalies, with respect to the 1850–1900 baseline, for the five global datasets

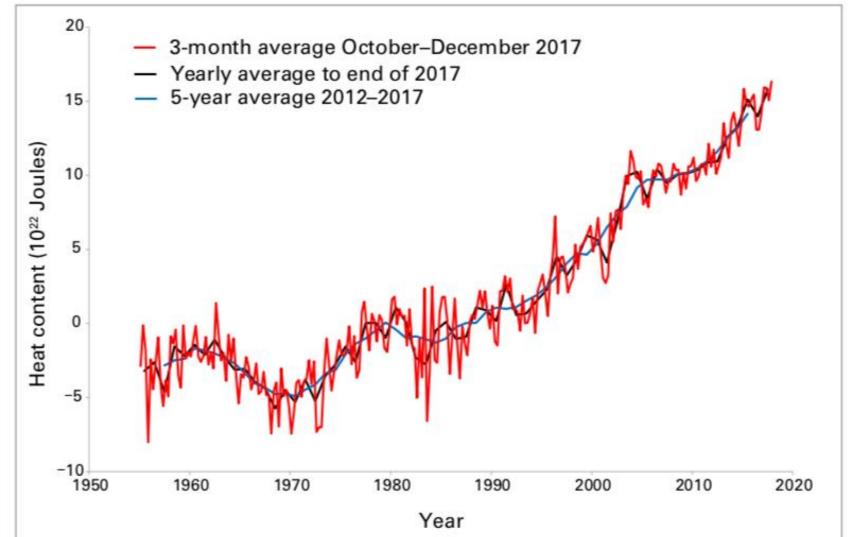


The world's warmest years on record

Year	Anomaly in respect of the 1981–2010 average (°C)
2016	+0.56
2017	+0.46
2015	+0.45
2014	+0.30
2010	+0.28
2005	+0.27
2013	+0.24
2006	+0.22
2009	+0.21
1998	+0.21



Global ocean heat content change (x 1022 J) for the 0–700 meter layer: three-monthly means (red), and annual (black) and 5-year (blue) running means





2017 Record breaking economic losses

Losses from natural catastrophes 2017

US\$ 330bn

Less than half of the losses insured

US\$ 135bn (41%)









Costliest hurricane season on record

US\$ 215bn

Floods in South Asia: a humanitarian disaster

2,700 people killed



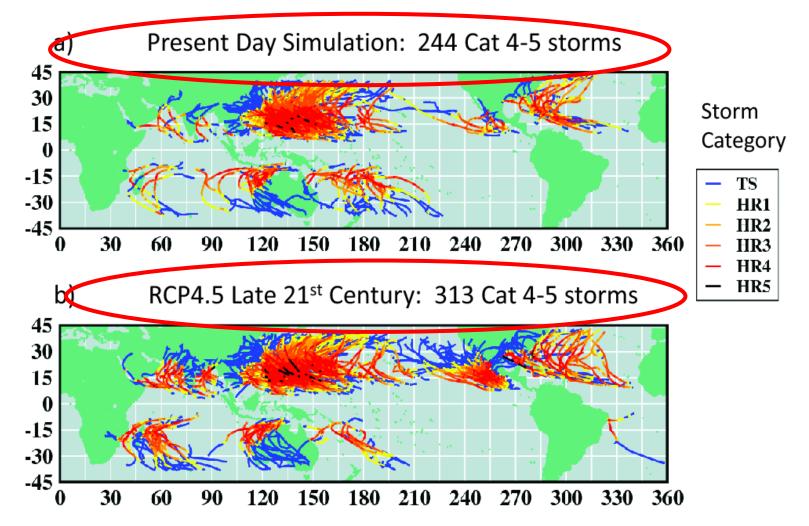




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Model simulations indicate hurricanes in a warmer climate are likely to become more intense

Tropical storms today and in 3 C warmed climate







SUSTAINABLE GEALS/WMO



Weather resilience



Climate change & -services



QUALITY EDUCATION

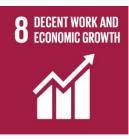




Water resource management



Solar, wind & hydro use



Climate resilience



Big data, innovations



Air quality, heat



waves, flooding



DRR, Adaptation, carbon & climate monitoring



Sea level rise, climate<->oceans



Climate change <->ecosystems



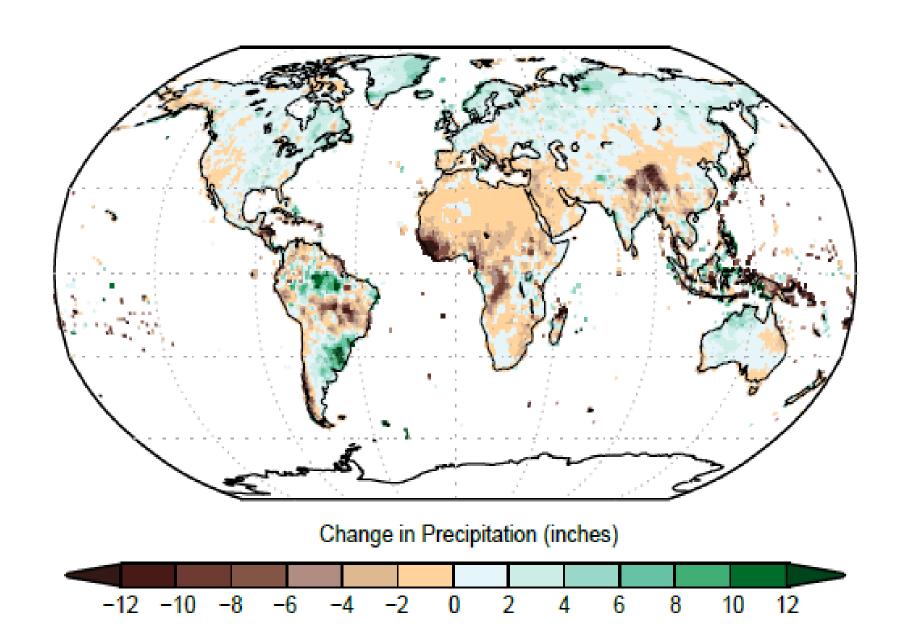
Climate driven conflicts



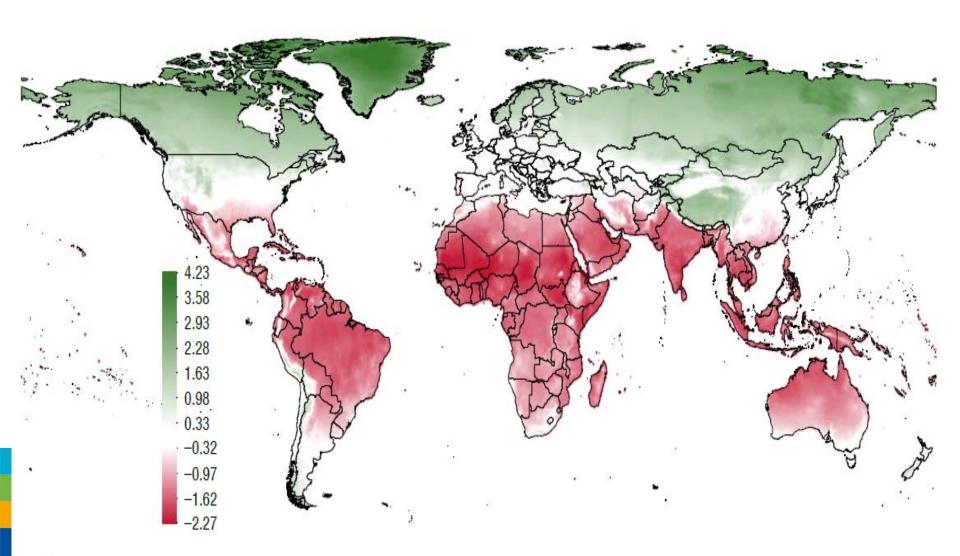
Resources for climate adaptation & DRR



Global precipitation 1986–2015 vs. 1901–1960

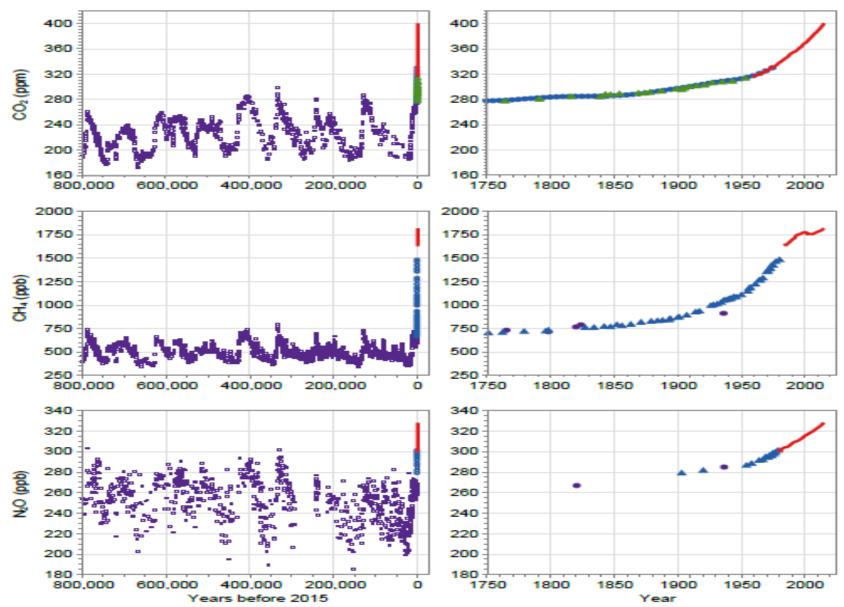


Effect of 1°C temperature increase on per capita output



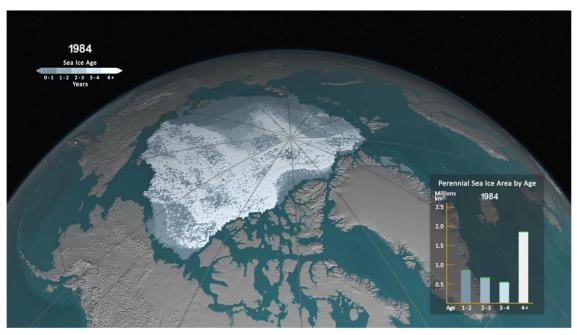


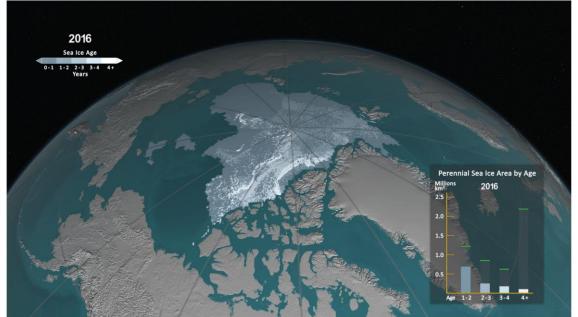
CO₂, CH₄ & N₂O 800 000 BC-2016 AD





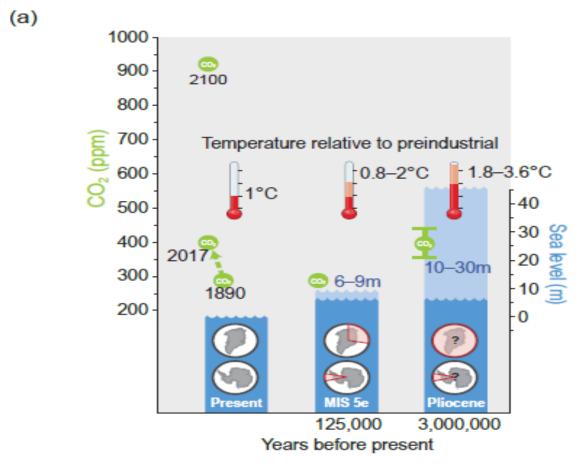
Multi-year ice 1984 and 2016

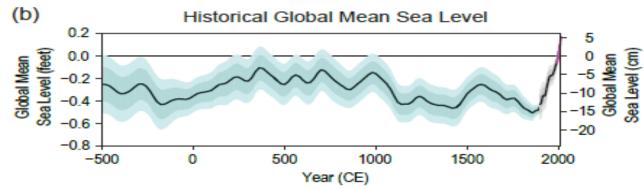






Historical CO2-temperature-sea level



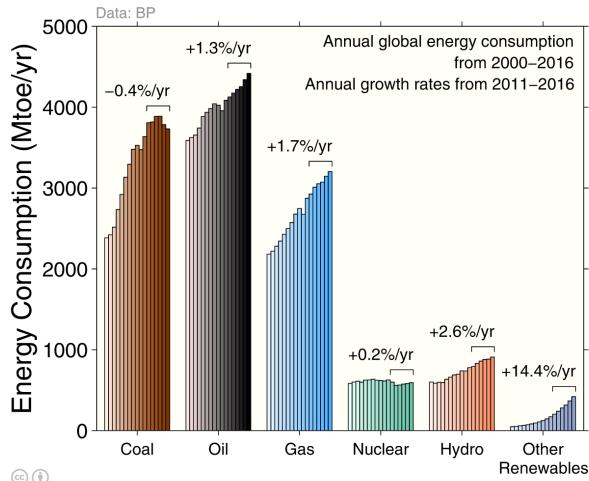






Energy consumption by energy type

Energy consumption by fuel source from 2000 to 2016, with growth rates indicated for the more recent period of 2011 to 2016

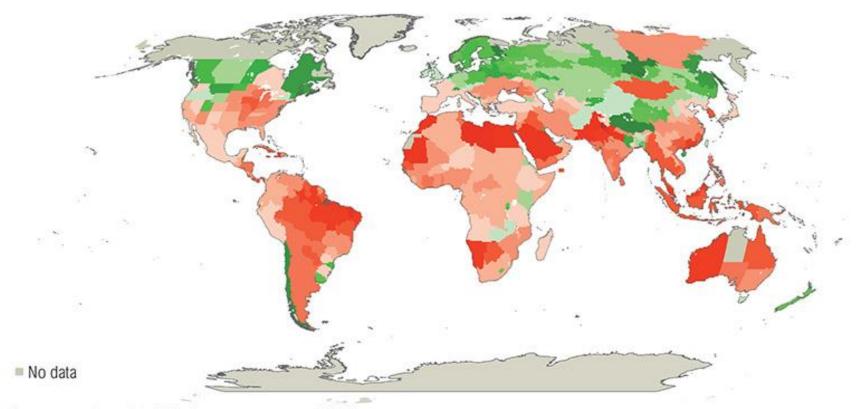




Source: BP 2017; Jackson et al 2017; Global Carbon Budget 2017

Impact of 3 C warming on crop yields

Most studies now project adverse impacts on crop yields due to climate change (3°C warmer world)



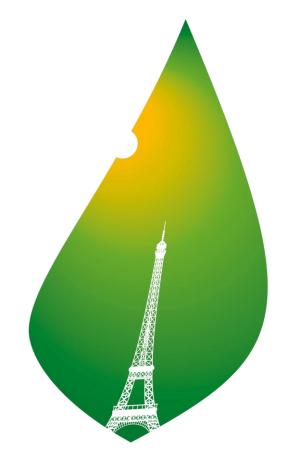
Percentage change in yields between present and 2050

-50% Change +100% Change



₩ WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Sources: http://ow.ly/rpfMN



COP21 · CMP11

PARIS 2015

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030





WMO will go together with all the partners to address the common challenge – Climate Change!



