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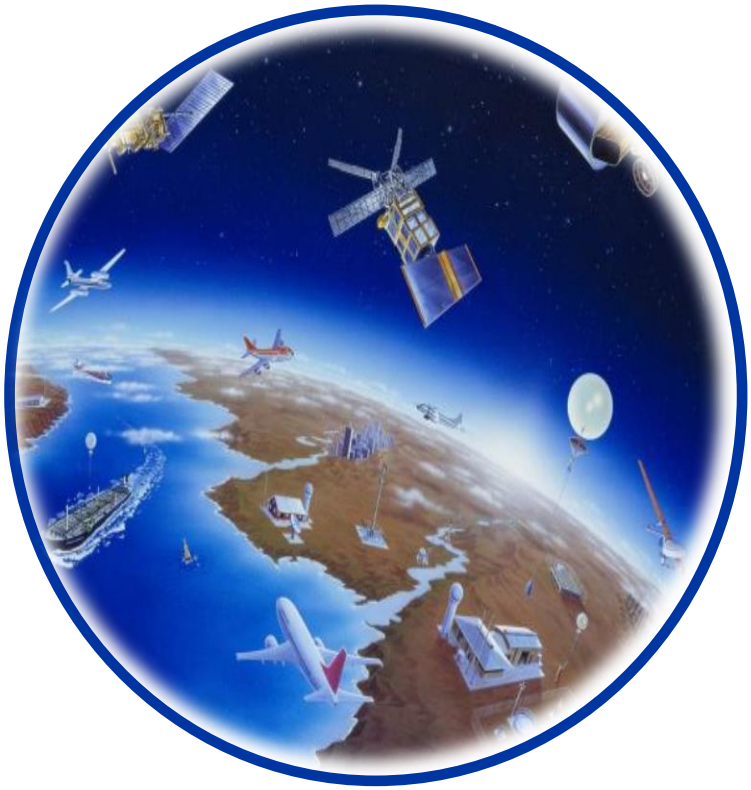

Publicaciones de la Organización Meteorológica Mundial – OMM

Marzo 2023

DIFUSIÓN Nº02– 2023

PUBLICACIONES DE LA OMM

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La Organización Meteorológica Mundial - OMM tiene por misión facilitar la cooperación internacional en el diseño y la prestación de servicios meteorológicos; alentar el intercambio rápido de información meteorológica; promover la normalización de datos meteorológicos; establecer la cooperación entre los servicios meteorológicos e hidrológicos; impulsar la investigación y la formación en meteorología; y ampliar el uso de la meteorología en beneficio de otros sectores, como la aviación, la navegación marítima, la agricultura y la gestión del agua (OMM, 2019).

El presente reporte compila información actualizada de los comunicados, noticias, nota de prensa y textos informativos que publica la OMM, asimismo tiene como objetivo brindar información a los profesiones de la Dirección de Línea y Dirección Zonales para mantenerlos informados y propiciar la generación de conocimiento.

Lima, 21 marzo 2023

(1) OMM. (2019). *Plan Estratégico de la OMM 2020-2030* . https://public.wmo.int/es/nosotros/visi%C3%B3n-misi%C3%B3n-y-planificaci%C3%B3n-estrat%C3%A9gica

Increasing water hazards demand better early warnings

24 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/increasing-water-hazards-demand-better-early-warnings

Governments should "put your money where your mouth is" to ensure that the flagship UN Early Warnings for All initiative reaches its goal to protect everyone from dangerous weather by 2027, according to a top UN envoy.

"We can and must spare no effort to ensure that people and communities and countries are afforded with tools to save lives and livelihoods. We have a once in a generation opportunity to offer hope to those on the front line of the climate crisis. Let us not squander this opportunity," Selwin Hart, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action and Just Transition, told a high-level side event at the UN 2023 Water Conference.

"It will be difficult but, with a miniscule investment this is achievable," he said.
The Early Warnings for All initiative calls for initial new targeted investments between 2023 and 2027 of US$ 3.1 billion – a sum which would be dwarfed by the benefits. This is a small fraction (about 6 per cent) of the requested US$ 50 billion in adaptation financing.
UN Secretary-General chaired the first meeting of the initiative's Advisory Panel on 21 March to begin implementation this year in at least 30 countries.
Water-related hazards like floods and drought as one of its main focuses of Early Warnings For All because they account for the majority of casualties and economic losses.
"The impacts of climate change are felt through water. We have seen an increase in flooding events and an increase in drought. In the UN framework, we are talking about loss and damage. One very powerful way to adapt to climate change and to avoid loss and damages is to invest in Early Warning Systems," WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas told the side event.
Responding to the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action: Realizing Early Warning Systems for All in a World with Increasing Water Related Hazards, was co-organized by WMO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).
WMO, UNDRR, IFRC and the International Telecommunications Union are responsible for the four pillars of Early Warnings for All and used the side event to demonstrate how the meteorological, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian communities are joining forces with the communications and technology sectors.
"Risk is everybody's business," said Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Head of UNDRR
The event was supported by the governments of Egypt, Tajikistan and the United States, with ministers or senior officials from these countries and from Japan and the Netherlands, voicing commitments to the initiative.
Early Warnings for All for water-related hazards is one of WMO's commitments made at the UN 2023 Water Conference, which ends 24 March.

UN Water Conference calls for accelerated action

22 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/un-water-conference-calls-accelerated-action

The first UN water conference in a generation, the UN 2023 Water Conference, opens 22 April. It will be a watershed moment to mobilize Member States, the UN system and stakeholders to take action and bring successful solutions to a global scale.

A top-level WMO delegation is at the conference in New York to call for united water and climate action and for Early Warnings for All against increasing water-related hazards.

Water is a dealmaker for the Sustainable Development Goals, and for the health and prosperity of people and planet. But progress on water related goals and targets (SDG6) remains alarmingly off track, jeopardizing the entire sustainable development agenda.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for a "bold Water Action Agenda that gives our world's lifeblood the commitment it deserves. »

The World Water Conference is co-hosted by the Netherlands – a low-lying country exposed to rising sea levels – and Tajikistan, where retreating glaciers lead to an increase in short-term water hazards and the threat of long-term water insecurity. It opens on World Water Day, which this year has the theme Accelerating Change.

Ahead of the conference the annual World Water Development report warned of an imminent risk of a global water crisis.

Between two and three billion people worldwide experience water shortages. These shortages will worsen in the coming decades, especially in cities, if international cooperation in this area is not boosted, warns the report by UNESCO and UN-Water.

The global urban population facing water scarcity is projected to potentially double from 930 million in 2016 to between 1.7 and 2.4 billion people, in 2050.

"The water crisis, exacerbated by climate change, is undeniably one of the most pressing challenges that the world is facing today. More and longer droughts, an increase in frequency and severity of devastating floods, extreme weather and compound events are placing enormous pressure on water resources, making it increasingly difficult to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals," said a WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas in a submission prepared for the conference.

"However, water can also be a part of the solution to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and ensure sustainable development. Smart water management can reduce and capture greenhouse gas emissions, increase climate and disaster risk resilience, support ecosystem integrity and biodiversity, and ensure food and energy security, just to name a few," said the statement.

The World Meteorological Congress has endorsed the WMO Water Declaration to accelerate implementation of SDG 6, reflecting the top priority given to water. WMO facilitates global observation networks in real-time to enable countries to monitor, predict, and prepare for weather, climate, water, and atmospheric composition changes.

Today, more than 60% of WMO Member States report insufficient and declining capabilities in hydrological monitoring, only half of WMO Members report having an operational Multi Hazard Early Warning System in place, making it increasingly difficult to provide decision support in water-related sectors such as food production, energy security, health, economic development and climate change resilience.

This situation is unacceptable and unsustainable in the 21st Century and poses a significant threat to the Sustainable Development Agenda. Insufficient and declining monitoring leads to knowledge gaps and poorly informed policy and decision making.

In response, WMO Members have committed to implement better water information services for all through the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS) and the annual State of Global Water Resources Report, which assesses status of water resources and provide outlooks at seasonal to sub-season time scales considering the effects of climatic, environmental, and societal changes on the Earth's freshwater resources.

Early Warnings For All Initiative scaled up into action on the ground

21 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/early-warnings-all-initiative-scaled-action-ground

New York, 21 March 2023 _ A global initiative to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected by early warnings by 2027 is being fast-tracked into action on the ground. A recent record-breaking tropical cyclone in Southeast Africa once again shows the paramount importance of these services to save lives and livelihoods from increasingly extreme weather and climate events.

To aid this work, UN Secretary-General António Guterres has convened an Advisory Panel of leaders of UN agencies, multilateral development banks, humanitarian organizations, civil society, insurance and IT companies on 21 March. The aim is to inject more political, technological and financial clout to ensure that Early Warnings for All becomes a reality for everyone, everywhere.
The months ahead will see stepped up coordinated action, initially in 30 particularly at-risk countries, including Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries. Additional countries are expected to be added as this vital work with partners gathers pace, scale and resourcing.
At the same time, the UN's existing actions and initiatives to save lives and livelihoods, and build resilience across a wide range of other countries will continue and be reinforced, ensuring the Early Warnings for All campaign turns its pledges into life-saving reality on the ground for millions of the most vulnerable people. The aim is not to re-invent the wheel, but rather promote collaboration and synergies and to harness the power of mobile phones and mass communications.
"Now it is time for us to deliver results. Millions of lives are hanging in the balance, It is unacceptable that the countries and peoples that have contributed the least to creating the crisis are paying the heaviest prices," said UN Secretary-General António Guterres.
"People in Africa, South Asia, South and Central America, and small island states are 15 times more likely to die from climate disasters. These deaths are preventable. The evidence is clear: early warning systems are one of the most effective risk reduction and climate adaptation measures to reduce disaster mortality and economic losses," said Mr Guterres.
The need is urgent.
In the past 50 years, the number of recorded disasters has increased by a factor of five, driven in part by human-induced climate change which is super-charging our weather. This trend is expected to continue.
If no action is taken, the number of medium- or large-scale disaster events is projected to reach 560 a year – or 1.5 each day – by 2030. The occurrence of severe weather and the effects of climate change will increase the difficulty, uncertainty, and complexity of emergency response efforts worldwide.

Preventable deaths
Half of countries globally do not have adequate early warning systems and even fewer have regulatory frameworks to link early warnings to emergency plans.
"The unprecedented flooding in Mozambique, Malawi and Madagascar from Tropical Cyclone Freddy highlights once again that our weather and precipitation is becoming more extreme and that water-related hazards are on the rise," said WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas. "The worst affected areas have received months' worth of rainfall in a matter of days and the socio-economic impacts are catastrophic."
"Accurate early warnings combined with coordinated disaster management on the ground prevented the casualty toll from rising even higher. But we can do even better and that is why the Early Warnings for All initiative is the top priority for WMO. Besides avoiding damages the weather, climate and hydrological services are economically beneficial for agriculture, air, marine and ground transportation, energy, health, tourism and various businesses," he said.
WMO and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) are spearheading the Early Warnings for All initiative, along with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Urgent climate action can secure a liveable future for all

20 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/urgent-climate-action-can-secure-liveable-future-all

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, March 20, 2023 – There are multiple, feasible and effective options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to human -caused climate change, and they are available now, according to the Synthesis report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report released today.

«The climate time-bomb is ticking. But today's IPCC report is a how-to guide to defuse the climate time-bomb. It is a survival guide for humanity. As it shows, the 1.5-degree limit is achievable. But it will take a quantum leap in climate action, said UN Secretary-General António Guterres.

"This Synthesis Report underscores the urgency of taking more ambitious action and shows that, if we act now, we can still secure a liveable sustainable future for all," said IPCC Chair Hoesung-Lee.

The Synthesis Report is the closing chapter of the Panel's Sixth Assessment. It highlights the scale of the challenge due to a continued increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The pace and scale of what has been done so far, and current plans, are insufficient to tackle climate change.

More than a century of burning fossil fuels as well as unequal and unsustainable energy and land use has led to global warming of 1.1°C above pre -industrial levels.

This has resulted in more frequent and more intense extreme weather events that have caused increasingly dangerous impacts on nature and people in every region of the world. Every increment of warming results in rapidly escalating hazards. More intense heatwaves, heavier rainfall and other weather extremes further increase risks for human health and ecosystems.

In every region, people are dying from extreme heat. Climate -driven food and water insecurity is expected to increase with increased warming. When the risks combine with other adverse events, such as pandemics or conflicts, they become even more difficult to manage.

Losses and damages in sharp focus

The IPCC report was approved during a week -long session in Interlaken. It brings into sharp focus the losses and damages we are already experiencing and will continue into the future, hitting the most vulnerable people and ecosystems especially hard. Taking the right action now could result in the transformational change essential for a sustainable, equitable world. "Climate justice is crucial because those who have contributed least to climate change are being disproportionately affected," said Aditi Mukherji, one of the 93 authors of this.

"Almost half of the world's population lives in regions that are highly vulnerable to climate change. In the last decade, deaths from floods, droughts and storms were 15 times higher in highly vulnerable regions," she added.

In this decade, accelerated action to adapt to climate change is essential to close the gap between existing adaptation and what is needed. Meanwhile, keeping warming to 1.5°C above pre -industrial levels requires deep, rapid and sustained greenhouse gas emissions reductions in all sectors. Emissions should be decreasing by now and will need to be cut by almost half by 2030, if warming is to be limited to 1.5°C. Clear way ahead The solution lies in climate resilient development. This involves integrating measures to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions in ways that provide wider benefits. For example: access to clean energy and technologies improves health, especially for women and children; low -carbon electrification, walking, cycling and public transport enhance air quality, improve health, employment opportunities and deliver equity. The economic benefits for people's health from air quality improvements alone would be roughly the same, or possibly even larger than the costs of reducing or avoiding emissions.

IPCC meets to approve the final component of the Sixth Assessment Report

13 marzo 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/ipcc-meets-approve-final-component-of-sixth-assessment-report

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) began its meeting today to approve the Synthesis Report to the Sixth Assessment Report. The session, taking place in Interlaken, Switzerland, is scheduled to run until 17 March.

The Synthesis Report is the final instalment of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. It integrates and summarises the findings of the six reports released by IPCC during the current cycle which began in 2015. This includes three Special Reports and the three IPCC Working Group contributions to the Sixth Assessment Report. During this meeting, the IPCC will approve the Summary for Policymakers of the Synthesis Report line by line. The panel will also adopt the longer report section by section.

"Once approved, the Synthesis Report, will become a fundamental policy document for shaping climate action in the remainder of this pivotal decade. For policymakers of today and tomorrow, a much-needed textbook for addressing climate change. Make no mistake, inaction and delays are not listed as options," said the IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee opening the conference.

On behalf of the host country, Swiss Federal Councilor Albert Rösti welcomed over 650 delegates attending this IPCC plenary.
"The outcomes of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change help us, the policy makers, to take informed decisions on addressing climate change. Science and knowledge must play a central role in shaping our policy-making, guiding us as we work to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change," said Mr Rösti.

"The evidence put forward by the IPCC for climate change has been clear, convincing and irrefutable. The IPCC must now point the way to solutions so the urgent need to end global heating with cold, hard facts," said UN Secretary-General António Guterres."
Video messages by Mr Guterres, WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Inger Andersen and Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Simon Stiell were also screened at the plenary.

"I would like to thank all of you for the for the hard work for those reports, which are clearly having a clear message for the decision makers. We need to speed up our climate actions. At the moment, we are heading towards too high warming, and the various impacts of climate change are already very visible worldwide," said Prof. Taalas.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide political leaders with periodic scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies.

WMO Executive Council commits to Early Warnings for All

06 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/wmo-executive-council-commits-early-warnings-all

Geneva, 6 March 2023 (WMO) - One of the World Meteorological Organization's top strategic priorities – to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected by Early Warning Systems (EWS) in the next five years – is gaining momentum.

WMO's Executive Council, which met from 27 February to 3 March, agreed a series of proposals which will ensure that the organization's activities are aligned to the Early Warnings For All initiative. The resolutions will be forwarded to the decision-making World Meteorological Congress in May.

"We have received very strong support for the Early Warnings for All initiative from developed and developing countries alike. This is a great opportunity and great challenge for our community," said WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas.

The UN Early Warnings for All action plan was launched by UN Secretary-General António Guterres during the World Leaders Summit at the UN 2022 Climate Change Conference, COP27. It calls for initial new targeted investments of $ 3.1 billion.

National Meteorological and Hydrological Services are key to its technical implementation because they are the official and authoritative providers of early warnings for hydrometeorological hazards. WMO technical commissions will develop the supporting normative work.

WMO is one of the leaders of the initiative, which feeds into its 2030 Vision and Strategic Operating Plan, which foresee 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. It is partnering with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the International Telecommunications Union and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to advance different pillars of the initiative.

The number of weather-related disasters related to extreme heat and rainfall is increasing, exacerbated by human-induced climate change . Low-lying and highly populated urban areas are especially vulnerable, especially given that many hazards have a compound and cascading effect.

Advances in forecasting and coordinated early warnings and early action have successfully slashed the number of deaths in the past 50 years.

Executive Council noted the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system particularly in developing countries, in view of the fact that one third of the world, including 60% of Africa does not have access to early warning and climate information services.

"The effective operation of the multi-hazard early warning system requires an integrated and coordinated and research supported approach to address various types of hazards, including geophysical ones such as volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides, especially in countries where such hazards are common, and sometimes occur simultaneously," it said.

WMO Executive Council endorses global greenhouse gas monitoring plan

06 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/wmo-executive-council-endorses-global-greenhouse-gas-monitoring-plan

Geneva, 6 March 2023 (WMO) - The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Executive Council has endorsed plans for a new Global Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Infrastructure to fill critical information gaps and support action to reduce heat-trapping gases which are fuelling temperature increase. .

The Executive Council resolution recognizes the "growing societal importance of greenhouse gas monitoring in support of improving our scientific understanding of the Earth System, and the urgent need to strengthen the scientific underpinning of mitigation actions taken by the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement."
It seeks to build on WMO's experience in coordination international collaboration in weather prediction and climate analysis and on long-standing activities in greenhouse gas monitoring, research and provision of related services under the auspices of the Global Atmosphere Watch established in 1989 and its Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System (IG3IS).
WMO would coordinate efforts within a collaborative international framework, to leverage all existing greenhouse gas monitoring capabilities – space-based and surface-based observing systems, all relevant modelling and data assimilation capabilities – in an integrated, operational framework, according to the resolution.
Many of the existing international and national activities dealing with greenhouse gases are supported mainly by the research community. At present, there is no comprehensive, timely international exchange of surface and space-based greenhouse gas observations or modelling products.
The resolution was approved during the Executive Council session 27 February to 3 March. It seeks further approval of this initiative by World Meteorological Congress which takes place in May 2023.
"We know from our measurements that greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are at record high. The increase in CO2 levels from 2020 to 2021 was higher than the average growth rate over the past decade and methane saw the biggest year-on-year jump since measurements started," said WMO Secretary-General Prof Petteri Taalas.
"But there are still uncertainties, especially regarding the role in the carbon cycle of the ocean, the land biosphere and the permafrost areas," said Prof. Taalas. "We therefore need to undertake greenhouse gas monitoring within an integrated Earth System framework in order to be able to account for natural sources and sinks, both as they currently operate and as they will change as a result of a changing climate. This will provide vital information and support for implementation of the Paris Agreement," he said. "WMO's decision to bring its experience and expertise in the coordination of numerical weather prediction and climate analysis to bear on a generational challenge like climate change mitigation will be seen as a historic step", said Dr Lars Peter Riishojgaard, Deputy Director, WMO Infrastructure Department.
"There is very strong support from the science community and private sector for the concept of the global greenhouse gas monitoring infrastructure. WMO has been contacted by both philanthropies and venture capitalists who are seeking opportunities to catalyze a major global extension of greenhouse gas monitoring capabilities, and by a variety of entities involved in the trading of carbon offsets who are looking at the top-down monitoring approach as a way to stabilize the carbon trading market by helping to provide a robust and realistic assessment of impact of offsetting," said Dr Riishojgaard.
The EC resolution was informed by the outcomes of an international symposium in January 2023 which brought together more than 170 experts from research and operational communities, space agencies, meteorological services, the ocean and climate observing communities, academia, and UN partners.
The concept of the new monitoring infrastructure envisages a top-down approach to the flux evaluation which builds on existing capabilities in surface- and space-based observations and modelling and ensures timely exchange of all observations and data.
Global coordination efforts of the type that is needed for the development of these infrastructure has proved successful in weather prediction and climate monitoring and is embodied by WMO's 60 year-old World Weather Watch and its acclaimed Global Atmosphere Watch.

WMO steps up action on climate and health

3 March 2023

Access in:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/wmo-steps-action-climate-and-health

The World Meteorological Organization is stepping up its activities to protect people from climate and health-related hazards, including extreme heat, as part of an ambitious drive towards improved early warnings and action.

WMO's Executive Council endorsed a new implementation plan for advancing integrated climate and health science and services over the next ten years. This promotes a coordinated approach to manage the impact of climate, weather, air pollution, UV radiation, extreme events and other environmental factors on health.

WMO and the World Health Organization have a joint Climate and Health Office and a growing number of joint technical activities, including the establishment of a new ClimaHealth portal which is a one stop shop for information on climate and health. This joint leadership is crucial to protect people's health given the increase in extreme weather and climate change impacts.

The Executive Council paid special attention to extreme heat and the need to strengthen "understanding, early warning, and risk management of the climate-related cascading risks of extreme heat, wildfire, and air quality related health risks."
"Extreme heat is regarded as a silent emergency. It is one of the deadliest extreme weather events worldwide and poses a threat to millions of people. Heatwaves are more frequent and intense and starting earlier and ending later than in the past, said Ian Lisk, President of the WMO Services Commission which is spearheading WMO action.

"Extreme heat amplifies risks of drought, fire, air quality, water quality, and damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and human and animal health. It is thus a focus area of the UN Early Warnings for All initiative and climate adaptation strategies because early warnings and heat-health action plans have a proven track record in saving countless lives," he said.
Heat action plans incorporate early warning and response systems and strategies in both urban and rural areas, and both for the general population and vulnerable groups such as the elderly," he said.

They have been successfully rolled out in many regions of the world – by developed and developing countries alike. Thus, for instance, India and Pakistan have successfully reduced mortality rates.

The new resolution adopted by the Executive Council stresses that extreme heat is one of the target areas of the new UN Early Warnings for All Initiative. It calls for greater coordination of WMO's activities – for instance on air quality, climate services, drought management, urban meteorology and research - in order to inform a roadmap for enhanced extreme heat risk management.
It also encourages Members to work with health and relevant authorities to develop integrated heat health early warning systems, impact-based advisories, and plans which address heat risks across timescales and monitor heat related mortality and impacts.
WMO is a co-sponsor of the Global Heat Health Information Network, alongside WHO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This seeks to increase awareness and capacity to better manage and adapt to the health risks of dangerously hot weather in a changing climate. An inaugural Heat Health Open Forum took place on 28 February to preparing for a warmer world, and innovative solutions to address heat risks to human health.

It has recently issued a call for case studies that highlight the many uses of climate services for public health, to be featured in the2023 State of Climate Services report.

WMO Update: El Niño may return

01 March 2023

Access:
https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/wmo-update-el-ni%C3%B1o-may-return

Geneva, 1 March 2023 (WMO) - A warming El Niño event may develop in the coming months after three consecutive years of an unusually stubborn and protracted La Niña which influenced temperature and rainfall patterns in different parts of the world, according to a new Update from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

However, while the return of El Nino is considered likely this will be proceeded by a period of ENSO-neutral conditions (90% probability) during March-May. The likelihood of ENSO neutral conditions continuing beyond May decreases slightly but remains high (80 percent in April-June and 60 percent in May-July), based on the model predictions and assessment from experts involved in producing the Update.

The chances of El Niño developing, while low in the first half of the year (15% in April-June), gradually increases to 35% in May-July. Long-lead forecasts for June-August indicate a much higher chance (55%) of El Niño developing but are subject to high uncertainty associated with predictions this time of the year (the so-called spring predictability barrier). “The first triple-dip La Niña of the 21st century is finally coming to an end. La Niña’s cooling effect put a temporary brake on rising global temperatures, even though the past eight year period was the warmest on record,” said WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas.

“If we do now enter an El Niño phase, this is likely to fuel another spike in global temperatures,” said Prof. Taalas.
The year 2016 is currently the warmest on record because of the combination of El Niño and climate change. There is a 93 percent likelihood of at least one year until 2026 being the warmest on record, and a 50:50 chance of the global temperature temporarily reaching 1.5°C above the pre-industrial era, according to a study last year by the UK’s Met Office, which is WMO’s lead centre for annual to decadal climate predictions.
The current La Niña began in September 2020 with a brief break in the boreal summer of 2021. La Niña refers to the large-scale cooling of the ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, coupled with changes in the tropical atmospheric circulation. It usually has the opposite impacts on weather and climate as El Niño in affected regions. La Niña has been associated with the persistent drought in the Greater Horn of Africa and large parts of South America as well as above average rainfall in South East Asia and Australasia.
A new regional climate outlook issued on 22 February warned that the catastrophic situation in the Horn of Africa would worsen further because the forthcoming March-May rainy season is expected to be poor. The El Niño and La Niña phenomenon occurs naturally. But it is taking place against a background of human-induced climate change, which is increasing global temperatures, affecting seasonal rainfall patterns, and making our weather more extreme.
Global Seasonal Climate outlook
El Niño and La Niña are major – but not the only - drivers of the Earth’s climate system.
In addition to the long-established ENSO Update, WMO now also issues regular Global Seasonal Climate Updates (GSCU), which incorporate influences of the other major climate drivers such as the North Atlantic Oscillation, the Arctic Oscillation and the Indian Ocean Dipole. The WMO ENSO and Global Seasonal Climate Updates are based on forecasts from WMO Global Producing Centres of Long-Range Forecasts and are available to support governments, the United Nations, decision-makers and stakeholders in climate sensitive sectors to mobilize preparations and protect lives and livelihoods. A return to near-normal ENSO conditions is predicted for the equatorial central and eastern Pacific, and warmer-than-average sea-surface temperatures are generally predicted over other oceanic regions. This contributes to widespread prediction of above-normal temperatures over land areas, according to the GSCU.
Even though La Niña is coming to an end we are likely to see latent impacts for some time to come and therefore some of the canonical rainfall impacts of La Niña may still continue. The lingering impacts of multi-year La Niña is basically due to its long duration, and continuous circulation anomaly, which are different from the single-peak La Niña event.

DIFUSION Nº02 - 2023

PUBLICACIONES DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN METEOROLÓGICA MUNDIAL - OMM

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