

# WMO-ClimSA: Strengthening NMHS Capacities in the Caribbean

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# The Caribbean's Climate Vulnerabilities



Risks include:

- Hurricanes
- Sea-level rise
- Floods



Climate-sensitive sectors include tourism, agriculture, energy, fisheries



Need for Resilience to climate variability and climate change.  
Development and use of climate services is essential.



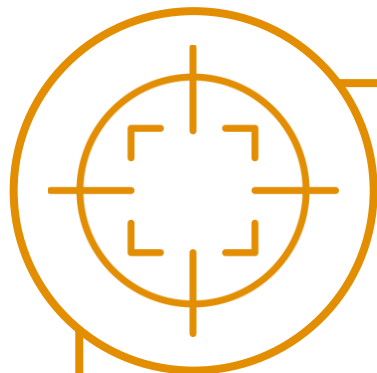
# ClimSA Project and WMO Support in the Caribbean



Objective: Support climate information services across the ACP regions.



Goal: Enhance climate information for improved decision-making at all levels through the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)



Focus Areas: Technical and financial assistance, capacity building, infrastructure.



WMO Contribution: Technical Assistance

# WMO's Key Strategic Activities in the Caribbean under ClimSA



Engagement of experts for assessing the regional capacity to deliver on GFCS in the region

Engagement of experts for the development of guidelines to inform how to strengthen GFCS components in the region



Promote trainings and workshops to build capacity of implementation of such guidelines



Support GFCS strengthening and implementation in one focus country (Jamaica) in partnership with CIMH to build a regional expertise able to replicate the support in other countries of the Caribbean region.

# ClimSA's Role in Improving the Climate Services Value Chain



- **Observation and monitoring** – essential infrastructure for generating the necessary climate data.
- **Climate services information systems** – production and distribution system for climate data and information products addressing user needs.
- **Engagement between users and providers of climate services** – the production of climate services better responds to user needs
- **Capacity development** – systematic development of institutions, infrastructure and human resources needs for effective climate services.
- **National Frameworks for Climate Services** – multi-stakeholder platforms enabling the development and delivery of climate services at country level.

# Challenges and Areas for Further Support



**Sustained Funding:**  
Long-term resilience requires continued financial support



**Technical Skill Gaps:**  
Need for ongoing training in new climate tools and technologies



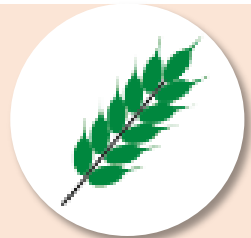
**Regional Coordination:**  
Opportunities to strengthen data-sharing protocols and cross-border collaboration.



*Vision: enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change*


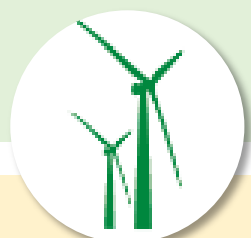
## 1 Strengthen climate service capacity and capability, particularly in NMHSs

- Improve availability of, access to, and use of, climate information, providing scientific and technical support
- Establish National Frameworks for Climate Services, and National Climate Fora, and link to regional structures




## 2 Support climate policy and finance with authoritative scientific information

- Produce regular reports and advice to support adaptation and mitigation (such as Global and Regional State of Climate reports; State of Climate Services; ENSO Bulletins; Climate Updates. Build on IPCC knowledge)
- Provide tools and expertise to help incorporate climate science into actions and investments


## 3 Develop Standards, Quality Management and Training

- Assess and develop Climate Service capacities (basic ⇒ essential ⇒ full ⇒ advanced) and needs
- Produce guidance on standards and competencies (through WMO’s SERCOM and INFCOM)



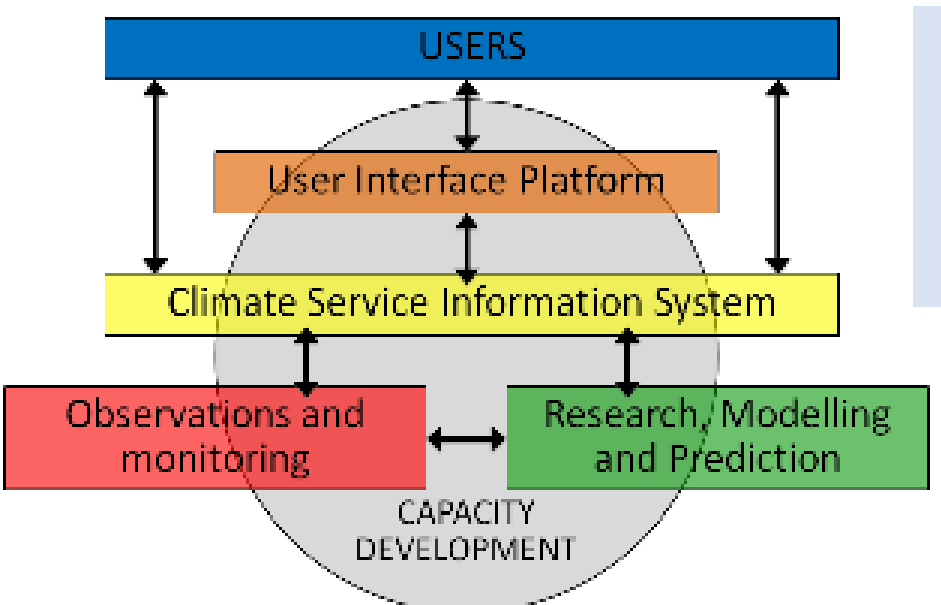
## 4 Develop the climate services value chain/cycle

- Scientific capability (including Obs., data, WCRP) ⇔ climate services information ⇔ user engagement
- Generate value and enable actions



## 5 Improve visibility and effectiveness of GFCS, promote coordination

- Climate services are essential for society. Needs global-regional-national coordination
- Provide a forum for stakeholder communication, knowledge sharing, collaboration



# WMO Climate Reports

Annual: Provisional for COP & Final



Decadal



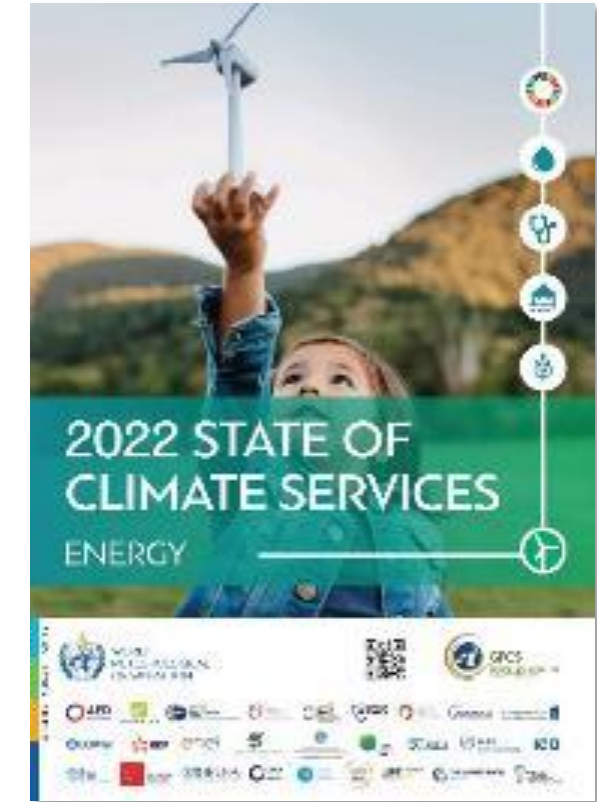
Global reports

## State of the Climate

Regional



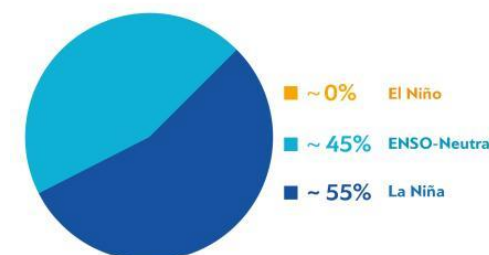
## State of Climate Services



## ENSO & Multiannual Updates



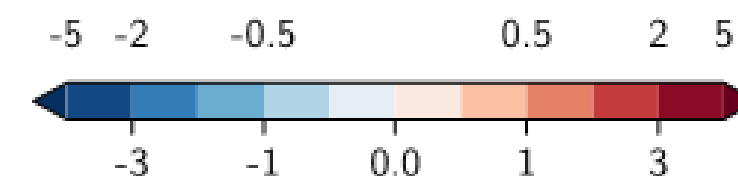
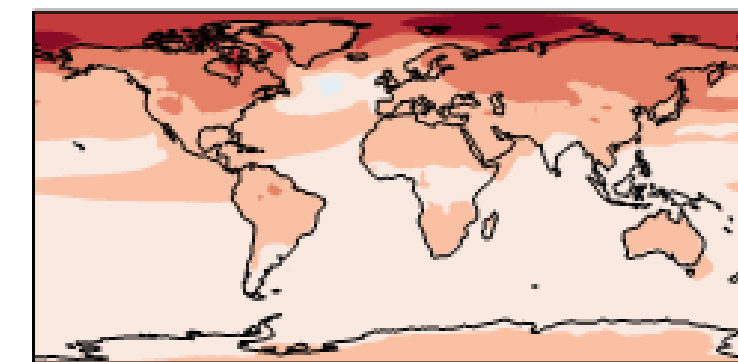
ESTIMATED ENSO PROBABILITIES FOR SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 2024



- As of mid-August 2024, the tropical Pacific remains in a neutral state of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
- Expert assessment of model forecasts indicates around 55% chance for transition to La Niña in September–November, increasing to 60% for the period October 2024 through February 2025.
- The chance of ENSO neutral conditions persisting over September–November is estimated at 45% and 40% thereafter.
- The chance of El Niño developing is negligible.

Information on ENSO should be combined with other regionally and locally relevant factors in order to anticipate its effects on regional climates.

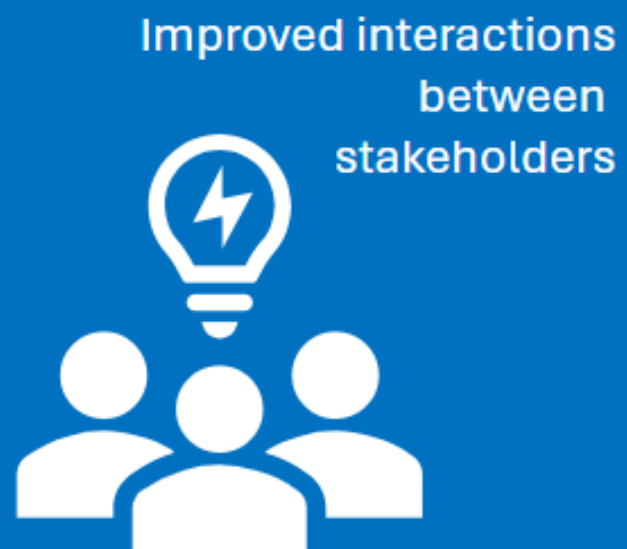
For the latest update, visit: <https://wmo.int/topics/el-nino-la-nina>





# National Framework for Climate Services

Coordinate, facilitate and strengthen collaboration among national institutions to improve the development, delivery and use of climate services



...to improve the development, delivery and use of science-based climate predictions and services.

Climate services are better tailored to decision needs



Benefits of climate services are multiplied



Supports the National Adaptation Plan and Paris Agreement



Socio-economic benefits return of 9:1 \*  
\*Global average based on WMO data



Thank you



# Climate Services Information System (CSIS)

