

World Meteorological Organization

Working together in weather, climate and water

THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES (GFCS)

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http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/gfcs_en.html



History of the GFCS

- Third World Climate Conference (2009)
- Intergovernmental meeting (Jan 2010)
- High Level Task Force (2010)
 "Climate knowledge for action: A global framework for climate services empowering the most vulnerable" (February 2011)
- WMO congress (May 2011)
- Creation of an Executive Council Task Team for GFCS (July 2011)
- Establishment of the GFCS office in the WMO Secretariat (June 2011)
- 1st ECTT GFCS meeting (October 2011)



CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE FOR ACTION:

> A GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES-EMPOWERING THE MOST VULNERABLE







Concern...









Concern...

• Many countries lack the infrastructural, technical, human and institutional capacities to provide high-

Infrastructural Capacities of Countries as of Aug 2010 to provide Basic, Essential, Full and Advanced Climate Services.







Concern...

 Climate services do not get to the "last mile" to those who need them the most.







The purpose of the GFCS





Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of **science-based** climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale





The principles of the GFCS

- 1 Priority shall go to building the capacity of climate-vulnerable developing countries
- 2 Ensure greater availability of, access to, and use of climate services for all countries
- 3 Three geographic domains; global, regional and national
- 4 Operational climate services will be the core element of the Framework
- 5 Climate information is primarily an international public good provided by governments, which will have a central role in its management through the Framework
- 6 Promote free and open exchange of climate-relevant observational data while respecting national and international data policies
- 7 The role of the Framework will be to facilitate and strengthen, not to duplicate
- 8 Built on user needs through user provider partnerships that include all stakeholders



The GFCS short term priority areas

Agriculture



Water

Health

Disaster Risk Reduction



The pillars of the GFCS







Domains of operation of GFCS

Global Level (GPC)

- Produce global climate prediction products
- Coordinate and support data exchange, major capacity building initiatives
- Establish and maintain standards and protocols





Domains of operation of GFCS

Regional Level (RCC)

- Support multilateral efforts to address regional needs
 - Regional policy, data exchange, infrastructure dev, research, training at service provision

e.g., RCOF

- Focused on providers
- Need more linkages with research



Critical for capacity building requiring resources beyond a single nation



Domains of operation of GFCS

National Level (NFCS)

- Ensure access to data and knowledge products
- Tailor information to user requirements
- Ensure effective routine use of information
- Develop sustainable capacities





Benefits

User focused climate products and services in all countries particularly those most vulnerable and least able to apply them





Benefits

– Better water resources management

- as inputs to hydrological characterisation (e.g. precipitation, evaporation, etc)
- in planning, design, development and operation of water supplies
- in flood and floodplain management and control
- design and operation of irrigation and drainage systems;
- for studies associated with power generation, fisheries an conservation, navigation and recreation.

– Improved disaster risk management

- Planning and emergency preparedness and response to extreme events
- Sitting of critical infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, etc
- Improved support to planning and operations in the health sector
 - Risk Assessment/health system risk management
 - Epidemiological Surveillance & environmental Monitoring
 - Health Services (heat health warning systems, malaria waning system, etc...)
- Improved agricultural planning and management
 - Better drought and flood management
 - Improved food security



Measuring success

The GFSC successful when:

- Climate information services are used as regular inputs to decisions in sensitive sector, e.g. water resources management, agriculture, health, disaster risk reduction, energy, tourism, etc.
- The applications of climate information services results in greater efficiencies and effectiveness in various sectors and in the sustainable use of resources.
- Improved access to accurate and reliable climate information results in appropriate and robust design and construction codes to withstand climate extremes (climate resilient development).
- The application of climate services results in saving lives and reducing economic loss caused by natural hazards



GFCS as an opportunity for working together

- GFCS is a global collective effort being built in collaboration with UN family, partners and stakeholders
- To go from observations, research, products development to service delivery various actors are required
- WMO with its Members, bodies and co-sponsored programmes will provide only a component needed to build the framework



Partnerships are key for success of GFCS





Development of the Implementation Plan and Governance Structure

- 1. Implement a consultation strategy that engages early on Members, UN agencies, partners and other stakeholders
 - Inform and obtain inputs for the dev of Draft Implementation Plan (DIP) from users and stakeholders
 - Identify experts and specialists for the writing of the IP
 - Encourage an active engagement of the invited participants and their Nations or agencies in the future actual implementation of the GFCS
- 2. Implement a communication strategy in order to keep all stakeholders informed of the developments
- 3. Ensure an inclusive and ample review process for drafting the implementation plan and governance of GFCS





Consultation meetings

- User Interface Platform
 - Agricultural, Food Security and Water sectors (September 2011, Rome)
 - Disaster Risk Reduction and Health Stakeholders (November 2011)
- Climate Services Information System (April 2011)
- Observations and Monitoring
 - o 1st meeting for WMO and WMO cosponsored programs (August 2011)
 - o 2nd meeting addressing the user communities (in agriculture, Water, health, DRR) (December 2011)
- Capacity Dev Requirements of NMHSs for the GFCS (October 2011)





Development of the Implementation Plan and Governance Structure

- Aug to Dec 2011: Consultations under pillars and priority areas of GFCS
- <u>August to date</u>: Briefing sessions and side events
- <u>End of January 2011</u>: Zero Order draft of the Implementation Plan and Governance mechanism of the GFCS
- <u>28 Feb 1 March</u>: 2nd Meeting of ECTT-GFCS
- 8 19 March 2012: Review of drafts by experts and ECTT members
- <u>13 April 2012</u>: 1st Draft of the Implementation Plan and the governance mechanism
- Mid-May to 25 June: Pre-EC review of documents
- <u>25 June 3 July</u>: Consideration of the 1st Draft in the LXIVth session of the Executive Council
- <u>1st ½ July:</u> Post-EC review of documents of 1st Draft documents
- <u>6 August:</u> 2nd Draft the Implementation Plan and the governance mechanism
- <u>21-23 August 2012</u>: 3rd meeting of the ECTT-GFCS
- <u>End of August</u>: Final document of the implementation plan and the governance mechanism
- <u>17 September 2012</u>: Translated documents on the web
- <u>29 31 October 2012</u>: Extraordinary Congress







Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office



Global Framework for Climate Services

For more information contact:

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