

# Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services

First Session

Geneva

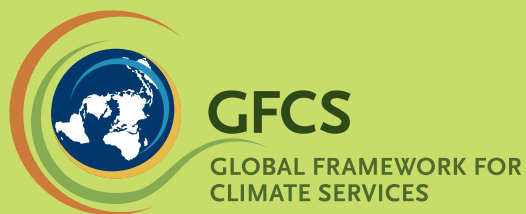
15 and 17 June 2014



**World  
Meteorological  
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WMO-No. 1144







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Abridged final report

WMO-No. 1144

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# GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

## 1. OPENING OF THE SESSION (agenda item 1)

The First Session of the Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services was held on Sunday, 15th of June and afternoon of Tuesday, 17th of June 2014, in Salle Obasi at the WMO Headquarters. The meeting was chaired on the 15th by Ms Linda Makuleni and Mr Laxman Rathore, the co-Vice-chairperson of the IBCS, and by Mr Anton Eliassen, the Chairperson of the IBCS, on the 17th. The list of participants is given in the [appendix](#) to the present report.

## 2. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION (agenda item 2)

The Session adopted the agenda as it was proposed .

## 3. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES (agenda item 3)

### 3.1 Progress on the implementation plan at global, regional and national levels (agenda item 3.1)

3.1.1 The Management Committee (Committee) recalled that WMO EC-64 had established a Task Team on WMO Policy for International Exchange of Climate Data and Products to support the Implementation of the GFCS. The Committee noted with appreciation that the Task Team had developed a draft Resolution on the WMO Policy for International Exchange of Climate Data and Products to Support the implementation of the GFCS for consideration by EC-66, prior to submission to Cg-XVII. The resolution reiterates and complements resolutions 40 (Cg-XII) – WMO Policy and Practice for the Exchange of Meteorological and Related Data and Products Including Guidelines on the Relationships in Commercial Meteorological Activities and of Resolution 25 (Cg-XIII) – Exchange of Hydrological Data and Products. It proposes the application of the policy and practices from these resolutions and identifies a set of data and products that should be exchanged in a free and unrestricted manner.

3.1.2 The Committee was informed of efforts undertaken by the WMO Secretary-General to mobilize support from partner agencies for the GFCS. In this regard memoranda of understanding were signed with the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The Committee was also informed of efforts to strengthen synergies with the European Commission, the Green Climate Fund, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank to ensure that their initiatives and investments take into account the priorities under the GFCS.

3.1.3 Specifically, following the initiation of pilot projects for the establishment of frameworks for climate services at national level in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger, WMO is facilitating the development of action plans to address the gaps and needs identified at the national consultations that kick started the pilot projects. The World Bank has been engaged in the development of the actions plans with a view to inform its investments in these countries. Similarly WMO has been interacting with the UNDP to ensure that its investment plans and future activities in support of the NMHSs are informed by gaps and needs identified through GFCS and WMO initiatives. WMO has also been discussing with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to consider the integration of these Action Plans into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that are currently being developed by several countries around the world.

3.1.4 The Committee noted with appreciation efforts to implement the priority projects identified in the Implementation Plan of the GFCS. In particular, the Committee noted the

organization of regional consultations to facilitate the identification of priorities for the implementation of the GFCS at regional level in Trinidad and Tobago for the Caribbean (29–31 May 2013), Cook Islands for Pacific Small Islands Developing States (31 March–4 April 2014), while additional consultations are planned for Latin America (Costa Rica, 28–30 July 2014), South Eastern Europe (TBD) and Middle East (TBD). These consultations are facilitating identification of regional priorities which are essential for the expansion or update of the projects contained in the compendium of initial GFCS projects and activities to ensure that the compendium responds to the evolving needs of Members for projects at regional and national levels.

3.1.5 The Committee also noted that the GFCS Office had been supporting and facilitating national consultations to identify gaps and needs and to establish the internal coordination mechanisms needed to ensure effective implementation of the Framework at national level. National consultations were held in South Africa, Belize and Senegal in additions to the pilots underway in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger. Plans are underway for conducting similar consultations in Dominica, Tonga, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea (see <http://gfcs.wmo.int/events>). The outcomes of these consultations are being used to develop guidelines to help Members establish frameworks at national level. In addition to these guidelines, the Committee recommended that the GFCS Office consider inviting countries to observe GFCS consultations in neighbouring countries to acquaint themselves with the requirements, levels of organization, and stakeholder engagement associated with hosting successful national consultations. Gaining such experience would allow participating countries to be more efficient and effective in planning their own national consultations.

3.1.6 The Committee was informed that although all regions were addressing the four core socio-economic sectors identified in the GFCS, in some regions additional climate sensitive sectors were being considered for the delivery of climate services. It was noted that in the Caribbean, experience had shown that the tourism sector on several Islands was sensitive to climate impacts and, as a result, preliminary informal discussions on the delivery of climate services to the tourism sector had begun with the WMO Regional Climate Centre for the Caribbean. The Committee requested that lessons learned from such experiences be shared among Members.

3.1.7 The Committee noted the organization of an International Workshop on the Recovery and Digitization of Climate Heritage in the Indian Ocean Rim Countries and Islands, in Maputo, Mozambique in April 2014. The workshop developed an implementation plan for an Indian Ocean Data Rescue initiative that will accelerate identification of data that need to be rescued and digitized, including historical records that are not held in the participating countries.

3.1.8 The Committee was informed that a pilot on national climate outlook forum for Mozambique was kick-started with a meeting in March 2014 in Maputo. The meeting provided an opportunity to identify specific user needs that could benefit from the use of climate services through a participatory process. It also agreed on user interface mechanisms to strengthen the interaction of the NMHS and users to ensure feedback and improvement of service provision. Similar pilots are planned for Belize and Yemen.

3.1.9 The Committee noted the implementation of the “Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa” a partnership aimed at co-designing and co-producing climate services involving WMO and partner agencies. This first multi-agency initiative implemented under the GFCS with funding from Norway (10 million USD) was launched in October 2013. The programme will build capacities of producers and users to develop and apply information and knowledge to support decision-making in food security, health and disaster risk reduction with Malawi and Tanzania as the two focus countries. Consultation meetings to define national structures for the management and implementation of the programme were held in Tanzania (7–9 May 2014) and in Malawi (9–11 June 2014). The project is hinged on multi-agency collaboration involving the following agencies:

- CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security



- Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo
- Chr. Michelsen Institute
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) including Norwegian Red Cross and Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

3.1.10 The Committee noted that building from the Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa a joint programmatic approach is being pursued with FAO for the Sahel. A comprehensive programme to implement the GFCS in the Sahel with the involvement of other UN agencies with regional and national components is under discussion. The programme would focus on agriculture and food security and water. WMO is in discussion with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to support the initiative by deploying a programme and technical manager in the FAO Regional Office in Dakar.

3.1.11 The Committee also noted that with the support from Canada (6.2 million USD) a Programme for Implementing the GFCS at Regional and National Scales is under formulation. The programme will support small island developing States (SIDs) in the Indian Ocean, Caribbean and Pacific regions, as well as central and south-east Asia and Polar Regions. Other programmes supported by various donors such as Australia, China, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia are being designed. The Committee also noted the support of Canada to Haiti (6.5 million CAD) that will provide essential support to re-establish weather, climate and hydrology forecasting activities in Haiti under the coordination and management of WMO.

3.1.12 The Committee stressed the need to align the activities being implemented under the GFCS with regional and sub-regional programmes so as to ensure complementarity of efforts. In addition, the Committee recommended more transparency in the allocation of project funds.

3.1.13 The Committee noted with appreciation the establishment of a joint WMO/WHO climate and health Project Office under the GFCS Office to support implementation of the health priority area. A joint project proposal between WMO and WHO for jointly developing epidemic forecasting tools building on the modelling capabilities within the WMO community is under formulation. The Committee also appreciated the secondment of an expert by the Global Water Partnership to the Climate and Water Department of WMO to support the water priority area and was pleased to know that WFP is in the process of recruiting an expert to be deployed in the GFCS Office to support the agriculture and food security priority area.

3.1.14 The Committee noted that effective implementation of the GFCS will depend on the clear identification of roles and contributions of the various stakeholders for realizing the results envisaged for the 2-, 6-, and 10 years' time frames identified in the Implementation Plan of the GFCS. In this regard the Committee appreciated the efforts being undertaken to enable the activities contained in the Implementation Plan to occur. Specifically, the Committee appreciated the meeting on the agriculture and food security Exemplar held in Rome in February 2014 and the current efforts to organize a meeting to develop a matrix where the specific contributions of the various actors, including WMO constituent bodies, partner agencies and key stakeholders will be depicted.

3.1.15 The Committee noted efforts to advance implementation of the research component of the GFCS Implementation Plan with the development of the Climate Research for Development Agenda for Africa (CR4D) following the Africa Climate Conference 2013 (October 2013) and the ongoing efforts for the development of the regional climate research priorities for Latin America

and the Caribbean, following the WCRP Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (17–21 March 2014).

3.1.16 The Committee stressed that the IBCS has to report to WMO Congress on the status of the implementation of deliverables and targets, along the 2-, 6-, and 10 years' time frames, as they were decided by Congress. The structure of the report should follow the items listed in the implementation plan especially under the item 4.3.1. In addition, the Committee stressed the need for the report to clearly indicate the actions that are not being carried out.

3.1.17 The Committee stressed the need to establish mechanisms for capturing contributions being made by Members and stakeholders which should be effectively reflected in the GFCS progress reports, noting progress being made in South America as reflected by delegates of Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

### **3.2 Resource mobilization and available resources (agenda item 3.2)**

3.2.1 The Committee recalled that through its Resolution 1, the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress adopted the draft Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services for the subsequent consideration by the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services and that Resolution 2 established the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS) as an additional body accountable to the Congress under the Article 8 (h) of the Convention of WMO. The Committee further recalled that the First Session of the IBCS through its Resolution 1 established the Management Committee of the IBCS, through Resolutions 2 and 5 approved the Implementation of the GFCS and a Compendium of initial GFCS projects and activities for immediate implementation, and through Resolution 7 established a Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism and participation of GFCS stakeholders in the work of the IBCS through the Partner Advisory Committee (PAC).

3.2.2 The Committee noted that implementation of the GFCS will require resources to support (a) the governance structure of the GFCS, including the Board and its sessions, the substructures of the Board, the GFCS Office, and (b) projects and activities to achieve the targets and outcomes for the 2-, 6-, and 10-year time frames and beyond. The Committee further noted that implementation of the GFCS can be realized through projects and activities supported by the GFCS Trust Fund and through direct support of activities by Members and partners based on a set of agreed principles and criteria (as discussed in IBCS MC/Doc. 4.3).

3.2.3 The Committee noted the importance of partnerships with UN and international agencies, regional organizations including banks, major funding initiatives supporting activities of relevance to climate services. In this regard, the Committee noted with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson and co-Vice-chairpersons in advocating support for the GFCS. Specifically, the Committee welcomed efforts to inform investments of partner agencies such as the European Commission, the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the priorities identified through GFCS processes. The Committee further noted efforts for joint resource mobilization involving WMO and partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to support GFCS activities.

3.2.4 The Committee stressed the need for partner organizations to mainstream GFCS-related activities, particularly those that relate to their mandates in their organization's mechanisms and to consider committing resources for their implementation.

3.2.5 The Committee noted with appreciation the contributions provided by Members in support of the GFCS which to date have amounted to some 27.8 million CHF. The Committee noted that while these funds have enabled the development of the Implementation Plan of the GFCS, support to the governance structure through the organization of the First Session of the IBCS, support to the GFCS Office and early implementation of GFCS projects and activities, full implementation of the GFCS will require additional resources.

3.2.6 The Committee welcomed the contributions and pledges by the following Members: Australia (CHF 484 000), Bangladesh (CHF 1 776), Canada (CHF 5 796 000), China (CHF 200 000), Finland (CHF 461 700), France (CHF 62 000), Hong Kong, China (CHF 9 520), India (CHF 118 000), Iran (CHF 9 920), Ireland (CHF 488 400), Norway (CHF 18 885 000), Republic of Korea (CHF 126 368), Switzerland (CHF 1 250 000), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (CHF 350 000) and South Africa (CHF 20 000). In this regard, the Committee noted that most of the contributions to the GFCS Trust Fund were earmarked for the implementation of specific project activities used in accordance to the terms stipulating the eligible activities agreed between the donor and WMO.

3.2.7 The Committee noted that not all contributions to support the implementation of the GFCS would be delivered through the Trust Fund. It is envisaged that funding that supports GFCS activities both directly and indirectly may be delivered through bilateral arrangements between donors and agencies. This is exemplified by the investment of over USD 5M made by the Government of the United States of America in the Caribbean in support of GFCS activities including (i) the establishment of the WMO Regional Climate Centre for the Caribbean at the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), (ii) sustaining the Caribbean Climate Outlook (CariCOF) process and (iii) the development of climate products and services to inform disaster risk reduction processes at seasonal timeframes.

3.2.8 The Committee noted with concern the low level of contributions to support the GFCS governance structure. In particular, the Committee noted that for the organization of the Second Session of the IBCS in November only Switzerland had contributed CHF 150 000 out of the required CHF 686 100 to host a session of the IBCS in Geneva. The Committee also noted that to host a session of a Management Committee in Geneva, a total amount of CHF 153 560 is required.

3.2.9 The Committee reviewed the resource requirements for the GFCS and discussed strategies for resource mobilization and made the following comments/recommendations.

3.2.10 The Committee recommended that the IBCS request Congress to support conference services of both the IBCS and the Management Committee. The Management Committee further encouraged contributions from Members to support the participation of least developed countries (LDCs), small islands developing States (SIDSs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition to attend Management Committee and IBCS meetings.

#### **4. REVIEW OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON CLIMATE SERVICES AT ITS FIRST SESSION AND STATUS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION (agenda item 4)**

##### **4.1 Development of recommendations for the Seventeenth Congress on an effective interaction mechanism for the Board and partner organizations of the Global Framework for Climate Services (agenda item 4.1)**

4.1.1 The Committee was informed of the development of the institutional context and progress in the GFCS Implementation Plan, particularly with respect to the involvement of partner organizations in ongoing and future GFCS-related projects and activities.

4.1.2 The Committee noted that the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) had replied to the call by the Secretary-General to become GFCS Partners and PAC members. There is a general agreement that partner organizations could best contribute to the GFCS implementation in the following ways:

- (a) Active participation in the design, establishment and functioning of the User Interface Platforms, at regional and national levels;
- (b) Active participation in the design and implementation of GFCS-related activities and projects including, where appropriate, joint resource mobilization;
- (c) Nomination of experts to take part in IBCS substructures;
- (d) Provision of experts to work in the bodies and substructures of other partner organizations, as may be feasible, considering each organization's regulations, rules and agreed practices.

4.1.3 The Committee welcomed the involvement of partner organizations in several GFCS ongoing and future projects. Of particular relevance are the GFCS Adaptation Project in Africa (involving WHO, WFP, IFRC, the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo and the Chr. Michelsen Institute) with focus on Malawi and Tanzania, whose purpose is to provide climate services to support health, food security and disaster risk reduction; and the regional and national consultations for the formulation of action plans to roll out climate services at regional and national levels in support of decisionmaking in the four priority areas of the GFCS (as described under 3.1 above).

4.1.4 The Committee also noted that in order to enable effective involvement of partner agencies in the implementation of GFCS activities, each partner must provide details of its contributions to the 2-, 6-, and 10-year deliverables envisaged under the Implementation Plan. A clear identification of activities would enable effective monitoring and evaluation of GFCS implementation. In this respect, the Committee noted the preparations for a meeting to map the contributions of various actors, including WMO constituent bodies, partner agencies and key stakeholders, who were willing to contribute to the implementation of the GFCS.

4.1.5 The Committee recognized the benefit of a full involvement of GFCS partner organizations in the development of regional and national User Interface Platforms to ensure proper interaction between the IBCS and the Framework partner organizations. In this regard, the IBCS may wish to recommend to the Secretary-General that the GFCS Office inform partner organizations of all regional and national consultations aimed at establishing new or strengthening existing forums to serve as User Interface Platforms.

4.1.6 The Committee recognized the need to ensure that the technical expertise of all GFCS partners and stakeholders be captured appropriately for the success of the GFCS Implementation Plan. In this regard, the Committee reflected on the proposal made to the IBCS-1 for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and decided to request the Secretary-General to develop a structured proposal to be discussed at IBCS-2, encompassing the following elements:

- (a) Involvement of partner organizations in the User Interface Platform at both national and regional levels;
- (b) Participation of partner agencies in the substructures of the IBCS with options for modalities of their involvement, including the following:
  - Participation through a Technical Advisory Committee with revised terms of reference, clarifying in particular its functions to avoid overlap between other IBCS governance mechanisms and its membership;
  - Participation in the Partner Advisory Committee with revised terms of reference to accommodate technical advisory matters;

- Participation in technical committees established to address specific technical questions as might be required, following the practice of WMO technical commissions.

4.1.7 Furthermore, the proposal by the Secretary-General should provide an analysis of WMO technical commissions and ways in which GFCS partners and stakeholders with technical capabilities could play a decisionmaking role in the GFCS-related discussions and decisions of the relevant technical commissions;

4.1.8 Some members of the Committee also expressed doubt on the need for a TAC at this stage and wished to see this option addressed in the proposal from the Secretary-General.

## **4.2 Discussion on partnerships and the status of implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism** (agenda item 4.2)

4.2.1 The Committee stressed the critical value of partnerships for the success of the GFCS. It expressed its appreciation of the joint efforts and good collaboration among the IBCS Chairperson, the co-Vice-chairpersons, the GFCS Office and the Secretary-General in encouraging potential GFCS partner organizations to formally express their interest and willingness to become GFCS partners. The Committee noted that the Secretary-General had invited various organizations that were entitled to do so, to join the PAC in compliance with Resolution 7 (IBCS-1) – Establishment of the Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0BwdvoC9AeWjUdHdYVIRNVm1JSzg/edit?pli=1>), by submitting duly completed partnership forms (see [Annex I](#) to the present report).

4.2.2 The Committee noted with appreciation that the following partners had submitted requests to become members of the PAC: the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The Committee urged the IBCS Chairperson, the co-Vice-chairpersons, the GFCS Office and the Secretary-General to pursue further efforts to build a PAC, which can start working as a structured network as soon as possible.

4.2.3 The Committee recommended that the first meeting of PAC be held before IBCS-2. It further recommended that the agenda of the first PAC meeting be developed well in advance of any proposed date for the meeting and be sent to those organizations invited to join the PAC. This would help to further clarify the important role played by the PAC in informing and providing advice to the IBCS at its second session.

4.2.4 In view of the functions of the PAC, the Committee invited the GFCS Office to include in its quarterly newsletters updates on GFCS implementation, with a particular emphasis on the involvement and contribution of organizations associated with the various ongoing projects.

4.2.5 The Committee also proposed that a draft recommendation to amend Resolution 7 (IBCS-1) be submitted by the Chairperson of the IBCS to IBCS-2, so that the Partner Advisory Committee could accommodate other interaction mechanisms between the IBCS and potential GFCS stakeholders, in particular those with no legal status.

## **4.3 Review and discussion of the updated criteria for funding GFCS projects and designating projects and activities by Members and partners as contributing to the Framework** (agenda item 4.3)

4.3.1 The Committee recalled Resolution 5 (IBCS-1) – Compendium of projects under the Global Framework for Climate Services, which approved the criteria for funding GFCS projects and designating projects and activities by Members and partners as contributing to the GFCS, and

requested the Committee to review and update on a regular basis the principles and criteria for funding.

4.3.2 The Committee noted the great interest of Members and partner organizations in designating activities they are currently undertaking as contributing to the GFCS, using streamlined criteria. The Committee welcomed the updated criteria (as contained in [Annex II](#) to the present report), which would enable the GFCS Office to capture the contributions being made by Members and partners in support of climate services worldwide.

4.3.3 The Committee noted that the updated criteria were clearer and that the use of templates should make reporting much easier.

4.3.4 The Committee decided to approve the updated criteria with the amendments made in the annexes and recommended that the criteria be used when Members and partners report their contributions to the GFCS.

4.3.5 The Committee requested that the data provided by Members and partners be made available through the GFCS website.

## **5. PREPARATION OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON CLIMATE SERVICES** (agenda item 5)

### **5.1 Draft agenda of the second session of the Board (including recommendations to the Seventeenth Congress with respect to the overall governance mechanism of the Global Framework for Climate Services)** (agenda item 5.1)

5.1.1 The Committee considered the draft agenda for the second session of the IBCS (provided in IBCS MC/Doc.5.1) and recommended to the IBCS to encourage more partner organizations to join the PAC. The Committee noted that arrangements have been made for the PAC to be able to meet before IBCS-2.

5.1.2 The Committee considering the experience gained so far with the implementation of the GFCS, particularly its governance mechanism, made the following recommendations to be considered by Cg-XVII:

- (a) Have ordinary plenary meetings of the IBCS only once in the WMO intersessional period prior to Congress Sessions to prepare its report to Congress from Cg-XVII onwards considering the cost implications as discussed in 3.2 above;
- (b) The Management Committee to meet once a year to provide advice, oversight and management of implementation of the GFCS in the intersessional period;
- (c) Other substructures of the IBCS to be established through IBCS resolutions must have clear definition of criteria for membership and functions as well as expected results in the Terms of Reference.
- (d) Establish and improve the relationship and interaction between the IBCS and the constituent bodies of WMO, such as the EC and the relevant Technical Commissions as well as with substructures of partner organizations.

5.1.3 The Committee invited the Secretary-General to prepare for IBCS-2 in a similar way as for constituent bodies of WMO, especially to propose in consultation with the chairperson of IBCS a working programme for the next four years, make a proposal for the necessary expert groups and task teams to be discussed at IBCS-2 and invite Members of WMO and partner organisations before the session of IBCS-2 to propose appropriate experts who could serve on these groups to be selected by IBCS-2.

## 5.2 Interaction mechanism between the Board and the WMO constituent bodies (agenda item 5.2)

5.2.1 The Management Committee carried out the task requested by a decision of the IBCS “to develop a draft recommendation to be submitted by IBCS to Seventeenth Congress on an appropriate interaction mechanism between the IBCS and WMO constituent bodies, namely the Executive Council, technical commissions and regional associations, taking into account the possible financial implications”.

5.2.2 In its work, the Committee was mindful of the IBCS rules of procedure, adopted through Resolution 2 of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-Ext.(2012) which requested the Board “To inform the WMO Executive Council and make recommendations on any matters relating to WMO Programmes and constituent bodies”.

5.2.3 The Committee recognized the leading role that the WMO has taken in initiating activities of the Implementation Plan as well as in establishing the agreed engagement mechanism with the GFCS partner organizations – i.e., the Partner Advisory Committee -, supporting of the newly established GFCS Office.

5.2.4 The Committee welcomed also how the WMO constituent bodies have all engaged in translating the WMO strategic priority given to the GFCS in its Strategic Plan 2012 –2015 in a series of concrete measures, whether as related to the Terms of Reference of the technical commissions, the structures and action plans of the regional associations, the subsidiary mechanisms of the Executive Council and the focus of WMO Programmes, as well as reflecting climate services in WMO Statement on Role and Operations of NMHSs.

5.2.5 Recognizing this stimulating context, the Committee recommended to the IBCS that a two-way interaction mechanism be established between the IBCS and the WMO constituent bodies, namely that:

- (a) *Executive Council:* The IBCS Chairperson, with the two co-Vice-chairpersons as alternates, unless they are EC members themselves, shall be invited to inform the EC at its sessions, on progress and requirements and needs of the IBCS. The IBCS Chairperson shall extend an invitation to the Executive Council of WMO to designate a representative to attend IBCS sessions as well as the Management Committee sessions.
- (b) *Regional Associations:* Regional associations shall invite the IBCS to their sessions, to inform the Associations on progress and requirements and needs of the IBCS for that specific region as appropriate. The IBCS shall delegate the responsibility to a member of its Management Committee from that region or to the Chairperson or co-Vice-chairpersons as appropriate.
- (c) *Technical Commissions:* Technical commissions shall invite the IBCS to their sessions, to inform the commissions on progress and requirements and needs of the IBCS as appropriate. The IBCS shall delegate the responsibility to a member of its Management Committee or to the Chairperson or co-Vice-chairpersons as appropriate. The Chairperson of the IBCS shall invite the Presidents of the WMO technical commissions as deemed appropriate to attend IBCS as well as the Management Committee sessions.

5.2.6 The Committee noted that the same mechanisms may need to be put in place for other GFCS partner agencies or members of the Partner Advisory Board, as appropriate to ensure that the IBCS and its Management Committee had access to the full technical capability of all GFCS partners.

## **6. COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON CLIMATE SERVICES** (agenda item 6)

### **6.1 Communication to governing mechanisms of partners** (agenda item 6.1)

6.1.1 The Committee recalled Resolution 1 of the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress, which adopted the Implementation Plan of the GFCS and urged United Nations System entities and relevant international organizations to give strong support to the implementation of the GFCS. It further recalled Resolution 7 of the first Session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS-1), which established the Partner Advisory Committee (PAC) as the stakeholder engagement mechanism to allow partner agencies to effectively participate in the work of the IBCS.

6.1.2 The Committee noted (as discussed in IBCS MC/Doc. 3.1) that the WMO Secretary-General had established at the technical level a Project Oversight Board (POB) as an informal structure to contribute to effective ways of cooperation and coordination between the organizations of the UN system and key international agencies that are directly involved in the planning and implementation of GFCS related activities in alignment with their mandates and priorities to advance the application of climate services in the initial four priority areas. The POB is composed of the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the World Bank (WB), the World Health Organization (WHO) and WMO. The POB has contributed considerably to the planning and development of the GFCS activities. It meets regularly on a monthly basis providing a platform for sharing of information on GFCS related activities and updates on the overall status of GFCS implementation. The chair of the POB rotates among its members with WFP being the current chair.

6.1.3 The Committee further noted that the Secretary-General had also established at management level an Interagency Coordination Group (ICG) as an informal mechanism to ensure engagement and ownership of the key partners involved in the GFCS initiative across UN bodies and organizations. The ICG involves only UN agencies namely: FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNISDR, WB, WHO and WMO.

6.1.4 The Committee noted with appreciation that despite their informal nature and therefore with no direct linkages with the IBCS and its substructures, the POB and ICG are contributing significantly to ensuring effective coordination and sharing of information among UN and international agencies contributing to the implementation of GFCS.

6.1.5 The Committee noted the value of Internet web based tools to enhance technical collaboration and information exchange among partners and recommended that the GFCS Office explore ways of using these tools to enlarge the collaborative working space with partners.

6.1.6 The Committee stressed the need of effective involvement and support of partner agencies in the implementation of the GFCS. In this regard, establishment of effective communication with governance mechanism of partners to allow the Chairperson of the IBCS to inform partners on progress with the implementation of the GFCS and to make recommendations with a view to enable mainstreaming activities relevant to their mandates in their plans and programs is critical. The Committee noted the need to identify ways to allow the Chairperson of the IBCS to inform governance mechanism of partners including the UNFCCC and recommended that the appropriate levels to be engaged to allow the communication of the IBCS Chairperson should be investigated and pursued.



## **6.2 Media advocacy and publications** (agenda item 6.2)

6.2.1 The Committee recalled that the Third Meeting of the Executive Council Task Team on the GFCS had approved a communication strategy for the GFCS to be pursued in the initial stages of implementation of the GFCS.

6.2.2 The Committee welcomed the specific communications workplan for the GFCS, for the period 2014–2015 (see [Annex III](#) to the present report), which includes updates on media advocacy and publications including the new GFCS website and the planned production of video material. The new website was designed to provide a much clearer and user-friendly structure and flow of information. The website provides information on projects through a map as well as a list. The new website will make it much easier for users to find information and be able to have a better understanding of GFCS, its components, priority areas, governance and partners, etc.

6.2.3 The Committee noted that the GFCS website and quarterly newsletters are the primary means of information and updates on GFCS.

6.2.4 The Committee noted with appreciation the development of the new website of the GFCS. It further noted the need to obtain feedback from various groups and users and allow for subscriptions to the newsletter which is also made available through the website. Furthermore, the website should be set up as an interactive tool to allow effective participation of users.

6.2.5 The Committee stressed that efforts to communicate and advocate the GFCS should be carried out by all GFCS partners through the use of their own communications teams as well as Members. The GFCS Project Oversight Board should provide guidance on the messages to be communicated and its members should facilitate the engagement of the communications staff in their agencies.

6.2.6 The Committee noted that WMO had specific procedures for developing guides. In this regard, the Committee recommended that any guide to communicate national climate services to be developed by the GFCS Office should be widely disseminated to the appropriate technical commissions, and partner technical entities as appropriate, for review prior to their finalization and publication.

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# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I

Annex to [paragraph 4.2.1](#) of the general summary

### GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

#### Partnership form

1. Name and address of organization:
2. Brief corporate history:
3. Brief information on the governance of the organization:
4. How do you see your mandates and objectives in line with those of the GFCS?
5. Which areas of the GFCS Implementation Plan and Projects Compendium are you most interested in?
6. How do you see your organization contributing to GFCS activities?
7. Provide a brief description of current major climate services - related activities your organization is engaged in and which you feel would be relevant for the GFCS.

**Certification:** *It is certified that we have read the conditions for partnership criteria stipulated in this document and in the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS). We agree to abide by the procedures and conditions indicated in the above document, and we understand that failing to meet these conditions could lead to termination of our partnership status with GFCS.*

Signed and sealed:

Date:

Please submit this form to: GFCS Office, World Meteorological Organization, 7 Bis Avenue de la Paix, Case Postale 2300, CH – 1211 Genève 2 (Suisse) or at [gfps@wmo.int](mailto:gfps@wmo.int) with Cc. to [sgomm@wmo.int](mailto:sgomm@wmo.int).

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**ANNEX II**  
**Annex to paragraph 4.3.2 of the general summary**

**CRITERIA FOR PROJECTS TO BE DESIGNATED AS GFCS PROJECTS  
OR CONTRIBUTING PROJECTS**

### **Introduction**

A crucial aspect of the successful implementation of the Framework, to ensure it meets its Goals, is the implementation of suitable projects. This document contains two sets of criteria:

1. A set of 9 criteria (Annex 1), all of which must be met for projects to be designated as **GFCS Projects**. These projects will be funded by the GFCS or from other funding mechanisms provided by Members and partners.
2. A set of 5 criteria (Annex 3), all of which must be met, based on a subset of the 9 criteria in Annex 1, but less restrictive. These projects will be designated by partners and Members as **Contributing Projects** and will be aligned with the Framework's Goals and Principles. These projects will be funded by implementing entities and are not intended to be funded by the GFCS.

The criteria for GFCS Projects are to be used by the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services for recognizing projects as those that are essential for successfully implementing the Framework. Given that resources and funding are limited, consideration must be given to prioritizing (see below) a selection of urgent (priority) projects, ensuring that they adhere to the Principles of the Framework, which have been set and agreed through widespread international consultation. The projects should promote integration, interaction and capacity development across the pillars of the Framework (see Figure 1) with a view to operationally delivering products and services to support effective decision-making and better meet user needs in the priority areas (initially disaster risk reduction, water resources management, agriculture and food security, and health).

GFCS projects are listed in the "Compendium of GFCS Projects", which will be reviewed and updated as directed by the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services. The projects are complementary in nature and require the coordination and involvement of various actors, including stakeholders and partners. GFCS Projects that are funded by the GFCS will be monitored and evaluated according to the standards set in the "Monitoring and Evaluation of GFCS Projects" document, and reported to the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services, to ensure that the projects are successful and the resources are utilized effectively. The progress of GFCS Projects that are funded by Members and partners will also be reported to the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services to ensure that overall progress of the Framework's implementation can be monitored and evaluated to maximize the effectiveness of climate service development and delivery to the benefit of all. The monitoring and evaluation approach should include metrics and measures of success, describe how lessons learned from past and present activities will be captured and shared, and identify and manage risks.

The Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services also needs to be kept informed about other relevant projects which are developing and delivering climate services worldwide (the Contributing Projects) to ensure that GFCS Projects do not duplicate these other activities, and benefit from relevant outcomes from such activities. Whilst it will be challenging to identify all Contributing Projects, Members are urged to bring their Contributing Projects to the attention of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services by completing the project template in Annex 4. These projects will not be listed in the Compendium of GFCS Projects, but they will be recognized as contributing to the goals of the Framework, and Members are encouraged to use the GFCS monitoring and evaluation approach for their own purposes. A database of Contributing Projects will be maintained by the GFCS Office and made available through the GFCS website.

## Prioritization

The Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services may need to prioritize the funding of projects if there are insufficient resources (financial and other) to implement all of the projects. In this case, the following should be considered:

- (a) To what extent does the project build upon something that already exists by expanding the area, locating in a new place, enhancing it, making it operational, ensuring its sustained operation, or broadening its scope?
- (b) To what extent does the project address the Feedback, Dialogue, Evaluation or Outreach outcomes of the User Interface Platform?
- (c) To what extent does the project fill the objectives, agendas, work plans, goals and missions that have already been agreed to by the partner organizations?
- (d) What is the anticipated value (economic, social, environmental, etc.) and impact of the proposal and how cost effective will it be?

### Goals of the Framework:

1. Reducing the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards through better provision of climate information.
2. Advancing the key global development goals through better provision of climate information.
3. Mainstreaming the use of climate information in decision-making.
4. Strengthening the engagement of providers and users of climate services.
5. Maximizing the utility of existing climate service infrastructure.

### Principles for the Framework:

1. All countries will benefit, but priority shall go to building the capacity of developing countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability.
2. A primary goal will be to ensure greater availability of, access to, and use of enhanced climate services for all countries.
3. Activities will address three geographic domains: global, regional and national.
4. Operational climate services will be the core element.
5. Climate information is primarily an international public good provided by governments, which will have a central role in its management.
6. Promote the free and open exchange of climate-relevant data, tools and scientifically based methods while respecting national and international policies.
7. Facilitate and strengthen, not to duplicate.
8. The Framework will be implemented on the basis of user-provider partnerships that include all stakeholders.

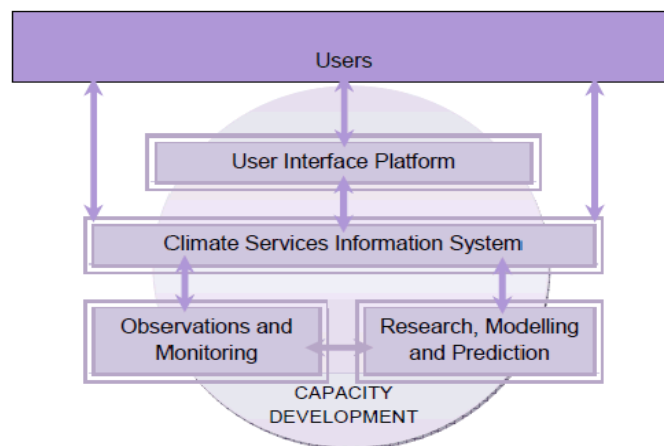


Figure 1. A schematic illustration of the five pillars of the Framework

### Annex 1: Criteria for projects designated as GFCS Projects

For a project to be identified as a GFCS Project, it must meet **all** of the criteria below which are designed to ensure that the project is (a) **relevant**, with a clear climate focus, strong user engagement and service delivery; (b) **aligned**, with the Framework's priority areas and Principles; and (c) **achievable**, with realistic objectives and sufficient funding and resources. Annex 2 will be used to ensure that all GFCS Projects:

1. **Are aligned with at least one of the Framework's priority areas.** The initial priority areas are disaster risk reduction, water resources management, agriculture and food security, and health.
2. **Have a strong climate service focus, with operational services as a core element.** While it is important to coordinate weather and climate service activities, projects that are primarily focussing on weather capabilities and services with little or no climate service element are out of scope. Projects that address scientific or technical research priorities alone are of great value, but are also out of scope.
3. **Ensure that their outcomes will address the needs of decision-makers and users of climate services, and therefore build the User Interface platform.** The project should ensure close engagement between users, developers and providers and include all relevant stakeholders; and address the gaps that have been identified in the Implementation Plan, since these have been identified as the gaps that need to be filled to meet user needs.
4. **Develop national or regional capacities.** Countries and regions with limited capacity and capability need assistance to enable them to provide improved quality products and services. Ultimately the need is to develop sufficient capabilities in all countries – in some cases this may be best done at the national level, and in others it may be best done at the regional level to support the national level. The project must therefore either upgrade the national climate service providers, particularly the NMHSs, which currently have basic climate service capabilities, or develop regional capacities to assist national capacities.
5. **Ensure that the project strengthens and supports existing activities and doesn't duplicate.** Note that some projects will undertake new activities and this criterion is intended to avoid duplication, or conflict with, existing activities where relevant.
6. **Involve, or contribute to activities in, LDCs, SIDSs, landlocked developing countries or other regions or countries highly vulnerable and sensitive to climate-related risks.** The project should reduce the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards (Goal number 1 of the Framework), particularly poor and vulnerable groups.

7. **Have strong prospects for successful delivery.** The project needs to be well conceived and described, ensure that the required resources (including financial, human, technological where appropriate) will be available, represent good value for money, be likely to make a significant impact and be sustainable beyond the project duration.
8. **Ensure the country or region in which the project is being implemented has (or, through capacity development activities, will rapidly have) demonstrated interest and commitment for successful delivery, will build connections across institutes and disciplines, and involve institution(s) with a record of achievement and financial probity.** The institutions must take on a level of ownership of the project to ensure that outcomes, benefits, infrastructure and operations are sustained. Ensuring the engagement of users is essential.
9. **Are implemented at the national, regional or global domain.**

## Annex 2: Template for assessing criteria for GFCS Projects

This template should be completed by the organisation proposing the project

1.	<b>Which priority area(s) of the Framework does the project align with?</b>
2.	<b>What is the climate service focus?</b> (and describe any synergies with weather services and a description of the operational nature of the project)
3.	<b>How will the project's outcomes address the needs of decision-makers and users, and build the User Interface Platform?</b> (include a description of how the project will ensure close engagement between users, developers and providers) <b>What gaps in scientific and technical capabilities will the project address?</b>
4.	<b>How will the project develop national or regional capacities?</b> (Include a description of: how the project will ensure that the project strengthens and supports existing activities; whether the project will upgrade the national climate service providers, or will develop regional capacities to assist national capacities)
5.	<b>How does the project strengthen and support existing activities, or are there no relevant existing activities?</b>
6.	<b>Will the project involve or contribute to activities in LDCs, SIDSs, land-locked Developing Countries or other regions or countries highly vulnerable and sensitive to climate-related risks? If so, which ones?</b> <b>How will the project reduce the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards?</b>
7.	<b>How will the project successfully deliver, and how will it be monitored and evaluated?</b> (include a description of likely impact and sustainability beyond the project duration) <b>What are the available confirmed funding and resources (including human and technological where appropriate)?</b>
8.	<b>What are the institutional capacities in the country or region in which the project is being implemented?</b> (In the case of capacity development activities, describe when the institutions will have sufficient capacity to ensure successful delivery? How will these institutes take on a level of ownership?)
9.	<b>Will the project be implemented at the national, regional or global domain?</b>

## Annex 3: Criteria for projects designated as Contributing Projects

1. **Have a climate service focus, with operational services as a target at least.** While it is important to coordinate weather and climate service activities, projects that are primarily focussing on weather capabilities and services with little or no climate service element are out of scope. Projects that address scientific or technical research priorities alone are of great value, but are also out of scope.
2. **Ensure that the outcomes will address the needs of decision-makers and users of climate services.** This would typically, but not necessarily, involve building the User Interface

platform. The project should relate to gaps that have been identified in the Implementation Plan.

3. **Ensure that the project strengthens and supports existing activities and doesn't contradict or duplicate.** Note that projects can undertake new activities and this criterion is intended to avoid duplicating, or conflicting with, existing activities.
4. **Involve, or contribute to activities in, LDCs, SIDSs, landlocked developing countries or other regions or countries highly vulnerable and sensitive to climate-related risks.** The project should reduce the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards (Goal number 1 of the Framework), particularly poor and vulnerable groups.
5. **Ensure the country or region in which the project is being implemented has, or will have, demonstrated interest and commitment to ensure successful delivery, and will build connections across institutes and disciplines.** These institutes should take on a level of ownership of the project to ensure that outcomes, benefits, infrastructure and operations are sustained. Ensuring the engagement of users is essential.

#### Annex 4: Template for assessing criteria for contributing projects

This template should be completed by the organisation proposing the projects as contributing projects to ensure that they meet the above criteria.

1.	<b>What is the climate service focus?</b> (describe any synergies with weather services and a description of the operational prospects of the project)
2.	<b>How will the project's outcomes address the needs of decision-makers and users, and build the User Interface Platform?</b> <b>What gaps in scientific and technical capabilities will the project address?</b>
3.	<b>How does the project strengthen and support existing activities, or are there no relevant existing activities?</b>
4.	<b>Will the project involve or contribute to activities in LDCs, SIDSs, landlocked developing countries or other regions or countries highly vulnerable and sensitive to climate-related risks? If so, which ones?</b> <b>How will the project reduce the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards?</b>
5.	<b>What are the institutional capacities in the country or region in which the project is being implemented?</b>
	<b>Please briefly describe the project:</b>
	Project title: Goal: Pillar: Submitting agency: Partners:
	Scope: Objectives: Activities: Benefits: Deliverables/Outcomes: Indicators and assessment measures: Inputs: Risks:
	Timeline:
	Resource requirements:

**ANNEX III**  
**Annex to paragraph 6.2.2 of the general summary**  
**PROMOTING THE FRAMEWORK AND CLIMATE SERVICES**

**A communications work plan**

January 2014 – July 2015

**1. Goals**

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is an international partnership for advancing the production and use of climate services. To achieve its mandate, the GFCS needs to strengthen its partnership, promote general understanding of the scientific and operational capabilities of climate services, and attract more resources into climate services. The GFCS communications work plan therefore seeks to:

- a. Raise the awareness of potential users about the value and benefits of climate services and the GFCS.
- b. Promote sustainable partnerships and foster a sense of ownership of the GFCS by governments, United Nations bodies, and other organizations, and engage non-traditional partners such as think-tanks, philanthropic organizations and user communities.
- c. Encourage WMO Members to support the Framework by funding climate infrastructure, programmes, projects and services at the national, regional and global levels, and attract government support for the administrative expenses of the Framework.

**2. Products and outputs**

- a. TV videos – With UNTV a human-interest story based on climate services will be produced and distributed to television stations around the world. GFCS Office and partners are working to identify a suitable story and contact person.
- b. A GFCS video – A short “corporate video” that can be shown at workshops, conferences and exhibits and via the GFCS website and YouTube. The video will describe the GFCS, its vision, components, priorities, how it works in practice and the partnerships needed to make it a success.
- c. Website – The GFCS is being upgraded with additional content that brings the value of climate services to life. A new climate-services-in-action story every few weeks on the home page would contribute to this goal (e.g. Caribbean fisheries, Belize energy sector). In tandem with the technical web consultants hired by the GFCS Office, the GFCS Office in collaboration with partner agencies and CPA (WMO) will generate additional content over the 2014 –2015 period.
- d. Social Media – WMO promotes GFCS using the Twitter hashtag #climateservices and features GFCS stories on its Facebook page. Partners are encouraged to do the same. CPA will lead the GFCS social media campaign and reach out again to engage communications focal points from Partners.
- e. A marketing kit for convincing donors, stakeholders and existing climate services projects of the benefits of contributing to GFCS is being produced by a consultant with support from CPA.
- f. A refreshed and revised brochure providing a broader overview of GFCS and to consolidate the existing sprawl of information materials is being produced by CPA (WMO) in consultation with the communication offices of the partner agencies.



- g. A Guide to communicating national climate services will provide basic pointers on how to promote climate services at the national level. CPA is supporting the GFCS on this initiative.
- h. Quarterly newsletter. The GFCS Office publishes a quarterly newsletter which will be enhanced with additional content. CPA will provide content and support to the GFCS project officer on an on-going basis.

### **(3) Opportunities, programmes and events**

- a. AMCOMET-3. The Third Session of AMCOMET represents a great opportunity to promote the value and benefits of the GFCS in support of adaptation and sustainable development. The GFCS will be promoted at the event through side events and promotion of GFCS related materials.
- b. IBCS-2. 10 –14 November 2014. The Second Session of IBCS will be used to collect video testimony of decision makers, practitioners and users on good practices in developing and applying climate services. The material will be compiled into a documentary to be used as promotional material.
- c. GFCS Adaptation Programme in Africa. The Norwegian-funded national projects in Tanzania and Malawi provide some of the strongest evidence for international support for GFCS and for “GFCS in action”. WMO is collaborating with GFCS, the Government of Norway and CICERO to produce appropriate material to raise awareness of these projects and activities.
- d. Capacity development events such as National Outlook Forums, workshops that advance implementation of the GFCS are promoted by CPA through press releases and Facebook and Twitter.
- e. GFCS regional consultation meetings in the Caribbean, Pacific islands, Latin America (28 July – 1 August 2014), South East Europe (TBD), constitute opportunities to advocate the GFCS. WMO information officers take part in these meetings or receive briefs which are communicated through the media
- f. UN Sahel Regional Strategy. WMO is preparing a set of activities for supporting this Strategy. CPA will support the communications elements as they develop.
- g. UNFCCC COP 20 (Lima, Peru, 1 –12 December 2014) and COP 21 (Paris, 30 November – 11 December 2015). GFCS will arrange side events and an independent exhibit. Partners and Governments will be invited to contribute materials to the GFCS exhibit.
- h. InterMET Asia. Singapore, 2 –3 June 2014. <http://www.intermet.asia/>. This conference provides an opportunity to engage the private sector in WMO and GFCS activities, for example through sponsorships of materials.
- i. UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea - 15th Meeting. New York, 27 –30 May 2014. GFCS side event on “Fisheries, food security and climate services” will provide an opportunity to promote the value and benefits of the GFCS, especially for small islands developing States (SIDS).
- j. 5th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Abuja, Nigeria, 13 –16 May 2014. The GFCS session, co-organized with AMCOMET and IFRC, will highlight the benefits of weather and climate services for DRR.
- k. SBSTA, SBI 40. Bonn, 4 –15 June 2014. SBI 40 represents an opportunity to report on GFCS contribution to UNFCCC processes and progress in its implementation.
- l. Global Conference on Climate Change and Health. Geneva, 27 –29 August 2014. The conference will give an opportunity to showcase the value of climate services for the health sector.

- m. Stockholm World Water Week, 31 August–5 September 2014. The GFCS will be promoted at the event through GFCS related materials at the UN-Water booth.
  - n. The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Samoa, 1–4 September 2014. The proposed side event will provide an opportunity to demonstrate, through real-case stories, the value of Weather and Climate products and services for various climate-sensitive sectors and will lay the foundation for a coordinated effort to support SIDS to tackle climate change-related issues and build long-term resilience.
  - o. UN Climate Summit. New York, 23 September 2014.
  - p. Third Gender Conference. Geneva, 5–7 November 2014.
  - q. World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR). Sendai, 14 –18 March 2015. The GFCS will coordinate with other UN agencies to reflect the importance of climate services for disaster risk reduction in the UN joint statement for the WCDRR and the post 2015 Framework for DRR.
  - r. 7th World Water Forum. Daegu, Republic of Korea, 12 –17 April 2015. The GFCS will be promoted at the event through UN-Water and the Climate and Water department of WMO (i.e. side events, booths, etc.).
  - s. Congress-XVII. The above activities will culminate at the 17th WMO Congress in May 2015, where the GFCS communications plan and its effectiveness will be presented.
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# APPENDIX

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### 1. Officers of the session

Anton Eliassen	Chairperson
Linda Makuleni (Ms)	Co-Vice-chairperson
Laxman Singh Rathore	Co-Vice-chairperson

### 2. Members of the Management Committee

#### Argentina

Mónica Beatriz Marino (Ms)	Principal member
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#### Australia

Jon Gill	Observer/Advisor
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#### Brazil

Antonio Divino Moura	Principal member
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#### British Caribbean Territories

David Farrel	Principal member
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#### Canada

Diane Campbell (Ms)	Alternate
Michael Crowe	Observer/Advisor

#### China

Zhenlin Chen	Observer/Advisor
Heng Zhou	Observer/Advisor

#### Costa Rica

Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo	Principal member
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#### Côte d'Ivoire

Daouda Konate	Principal member
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#### Egypt

Ahmed Hussein Ibrahim	Principal member
Kamal Fahmy Mohamed Mahmoud	Observer/Advisor
Mohamed Nasr	Observer/Advisor

#### Fiji

Francis Kean	Principal member
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#### Germany

Gerhard Adrian	Principal member
Detlev Frömming	Observer/Advisor

#### Guinea Bissau

João Lona Tchedná	Principal member
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#### India

Laxman Singh Rathore	Co-Vice-chairperson
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#### Indonesia

Ardhasena Sopaheluwakan	Principal member
Nurhayati (Ms)	Observer/Advisor
Asteria Handayani Observer/Advisor (Ms)	Observer/Advisor

<b>Iran, Islamic Republic of</b> Iman Babaeian	Principal member
<b>Italy</b> Luigi De Leonibus	Principal member
<b>Japan</b> Tatsuya Kimura Yoshiaki Hirano	Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor
<b>Norway</b> Anton Eliassen Marit Pettersen (Ms)	Chairperson Alternate
<b>Peru</b> Esequiel Bruno Villegas Paredes	Principal member
<b>Philippines</b> Flaviana Hilario (Ms)	Principal member
<b>Republic of Korea</b> Sewon Kim Byonglyol Lee Seungkyun Park Jeongeun Lee (Ms)	Alternate Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor
<b>Russian Federation</b> Aleksander Makosko Alexander Zaitsev	Principal member Observer/Advisor
<b>South Africa</b> Linda Makuleni (Ms) Themba Lawrence Dube Mark Majodina	Co-Vice-chairperson Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor
<b>Switzerland</b> Peter Binder Gabriela Seiz (Ms) Stefan Sigrist	Principal member Alternate Observer/Alternate
<b>Turkey</b> Hayreddin Bacanli	Alternate
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> Chris Hewitt	Observer
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> Agnes L. Kijazi (Ms) Hazla S. Masoud (Ms) Ladislaus Chang'a Hamza Kabelwa	Principal member Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor
<b>United States of America</b> Raymond Higgins James Peronto Meredith Muth (Ms)	Principal member Observer/Advisor Observer/Advisor

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