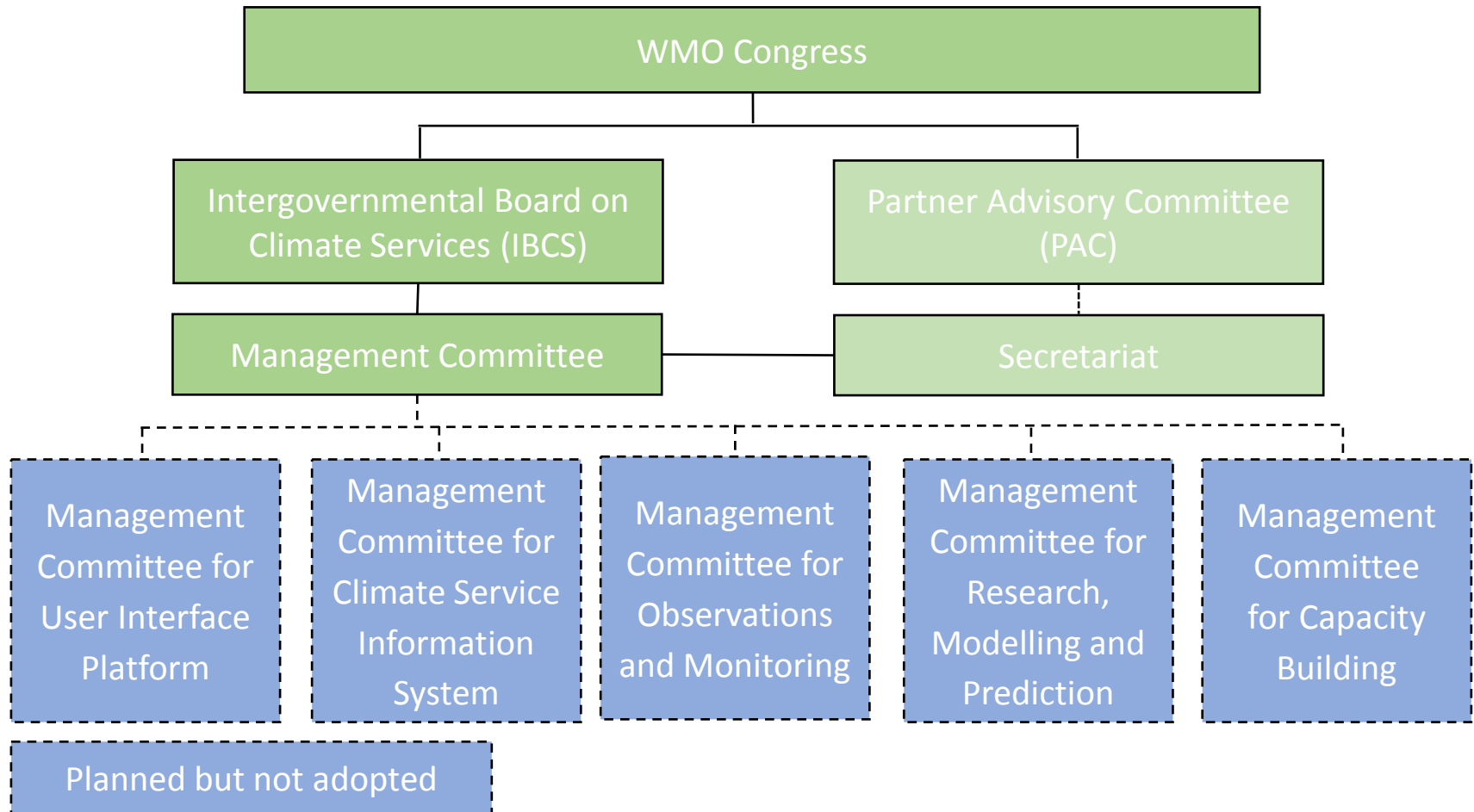


# Existing GFCS Governance Structure



# Strengths and Weaknesses of Existing GFCS Governance Structure

## Strengths

- Stable, formal and consensus-based (by States)
- Familiar, consistent and predictable for WMO members
- Linkages to financing mechanisms
- Follow-up through Management Committee

## Weaknesses

- WMO and NMHS domination (both formal and in practice)
- Heavy and expensive bureaucracy
- Service provider-centric
- PAC has limited membership and no authority
- Big commitments, no resources

## Conclusions

- IBCS should not be a duplication of the World Meteorological Congress
- Key stakeholders (users, non-government entities, etc.) should be better integrated
- Governance structures, processes and mechanisms should be uncoupled from those of WMO to avoid duplication and inefficiencies
- Decision-making bodies should be better informed on resources requirements and budget planning
- PAC-membership should be opened-up
- Partnering institutions should have a more direct and decisive role
- The GFCS-pillars need to be adequately reflected in the structure

# Potential New Governance Structures (1/3)

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## **Scenario 1: Same but different (Role model: GFCS)**

- Decouple IBCS from WMO Congress
- Partners/stakeholders join IBCS and Management Committee as full voting members (no more PAC)
- Technical management committees created for each of the Pillars, but if possible/appropriate integrated in existing bodies of WMO or UN groups, subcommittees, programs, etc.

## **Scenario 2: Interagency secretariat within the UN system (Role model: UNISDR)**

- Knowledge exchange enabler and network platform
- Interagency unit of UN Secretariat headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Climate Services
- System of partnerships involving governments, multilaterals, non-governmental organizations, scientific and technical bodies, specialized networks, private sector, etc.
- No IBCS, no Management Committee and no PAC, but an executive office

# Potential New Governance Structures (2/3)

## **Scenario 3: Intergovernmental panel within the UN system (Role model: IPCC)**

- Integration in UNFCCC (also increases visibility)
- IBCS continues (decoupled from WMO), analogous to the IPCC Sessions
- Partners/stakeholders join IBCS and Management Committee as full voting members (no more PAC)
- Working groups for each of the GFCS Pillars, with members from across the spectrum (gov and non-gov)

## **Scenario 4: Split Governance (implementation and enabling) (Role model: new)**

- Key Organization Group (KOG) consisting of:
  - Lead organizations for pillars (WMO, etc.)
  - Lead organizations for exemplars (WHO, WFP/FAO, GWP, etc.)
  - Key Implementers (e.g. EC, WBG, etc.)
- Lead organizations submit relevant GFCS recommendations/discussions of KOG to their existing intergovernmental (IG) governance mechanisms if/when needed
- KOG to make non-IG strategic, operational and budget recommendations
- Global Platform for engaging with the wider Community (suppliers and users)
- No more IBCS or Management Committee

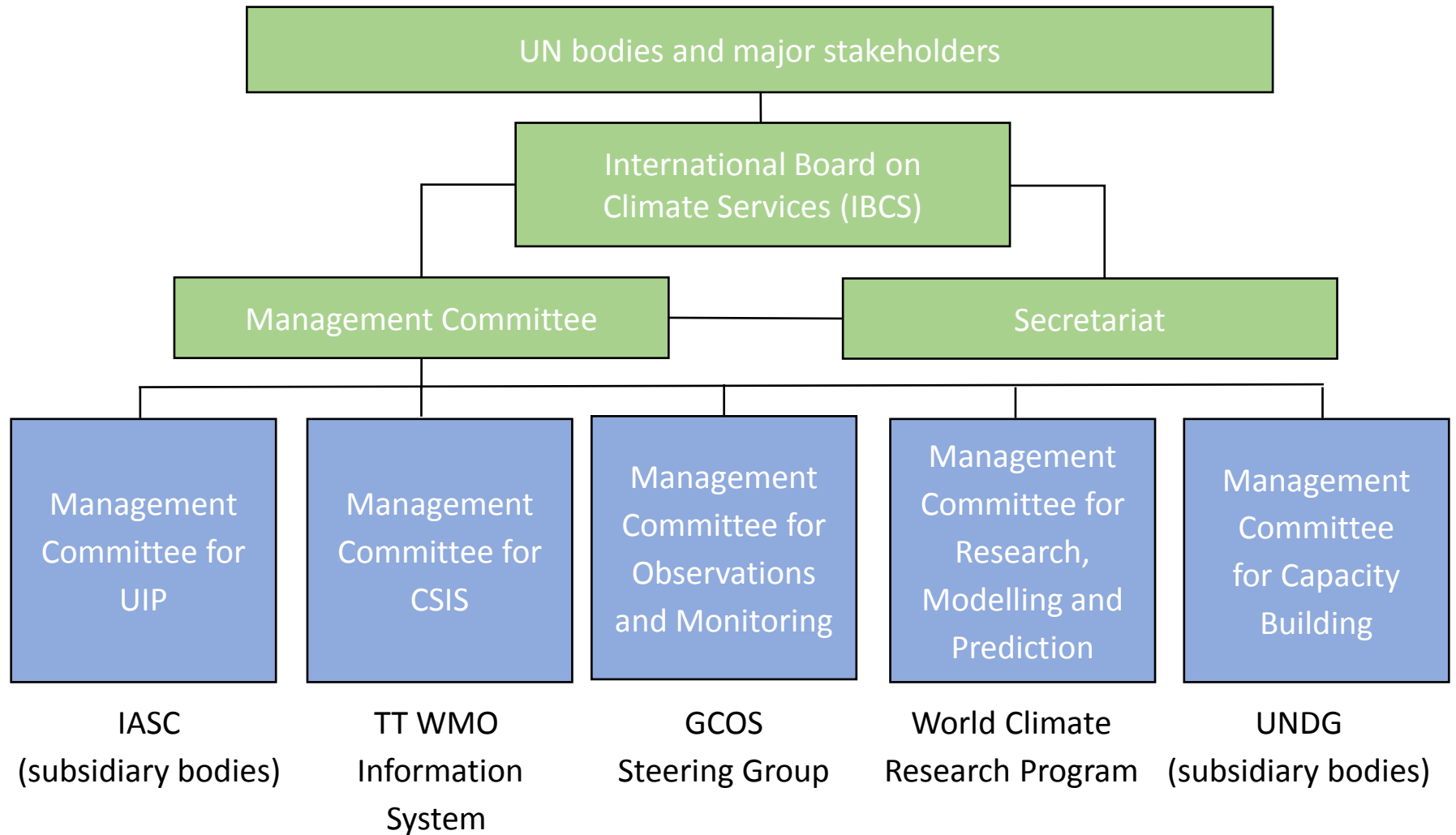
# Potential New Governance Structures (3/3)

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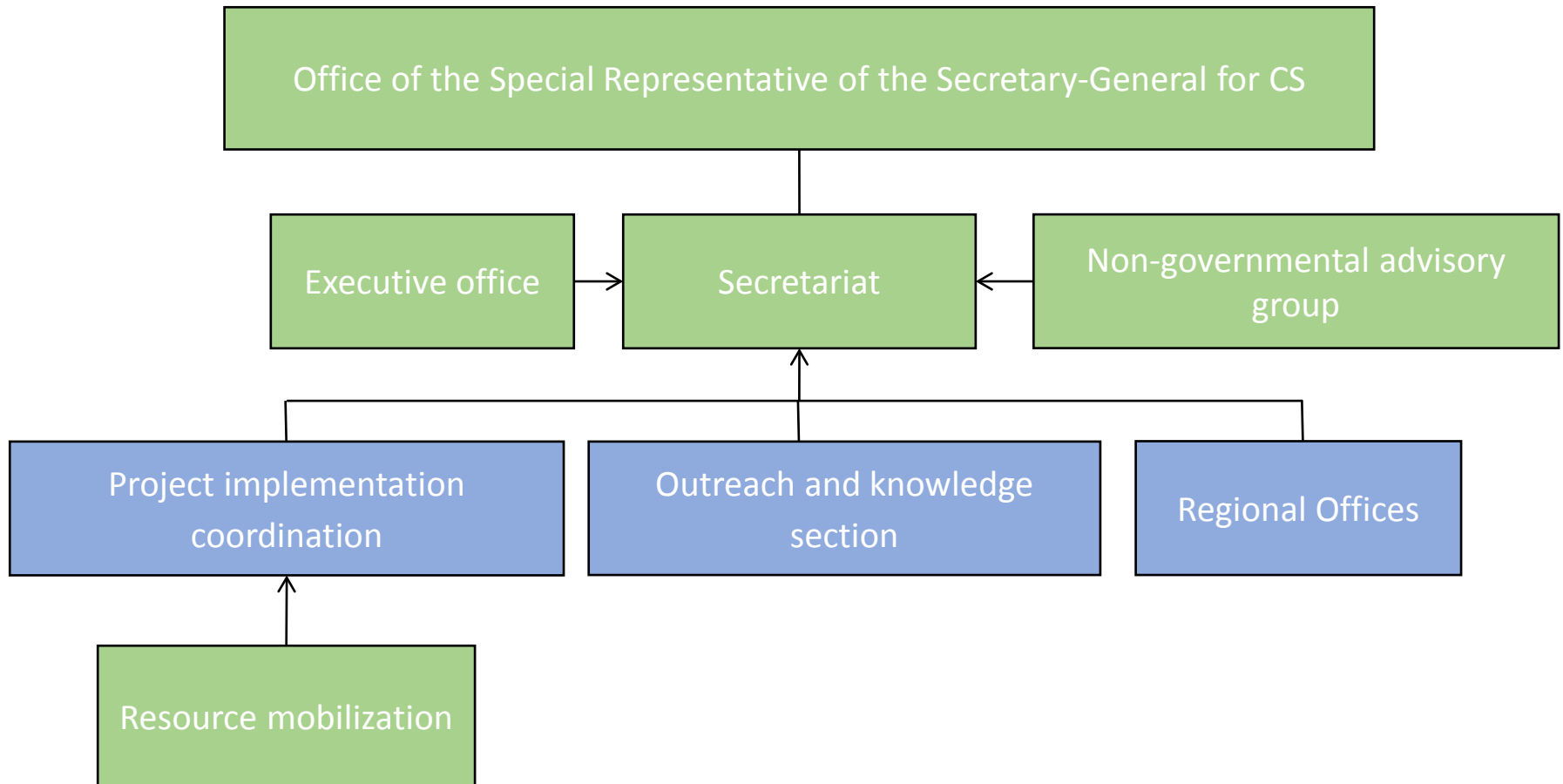
## **Scenario 5: Funding centric organization (Role model: CREWS)**

- GFCS implementation funds
- Steering committee (SC) consisting of governmental/non-governmental donor agencies to decide on projects to be funded.
- Several Working Groups would be established for project proposal evaluation, further development of operational pillars (observation & monitoring / CSIS / research, modelling & prediction), enabling pillars (UIP / Capacity Development), etc.
- Secretariat responsible for coordinating project implementation activities
- Establishment of a regular Global Platform

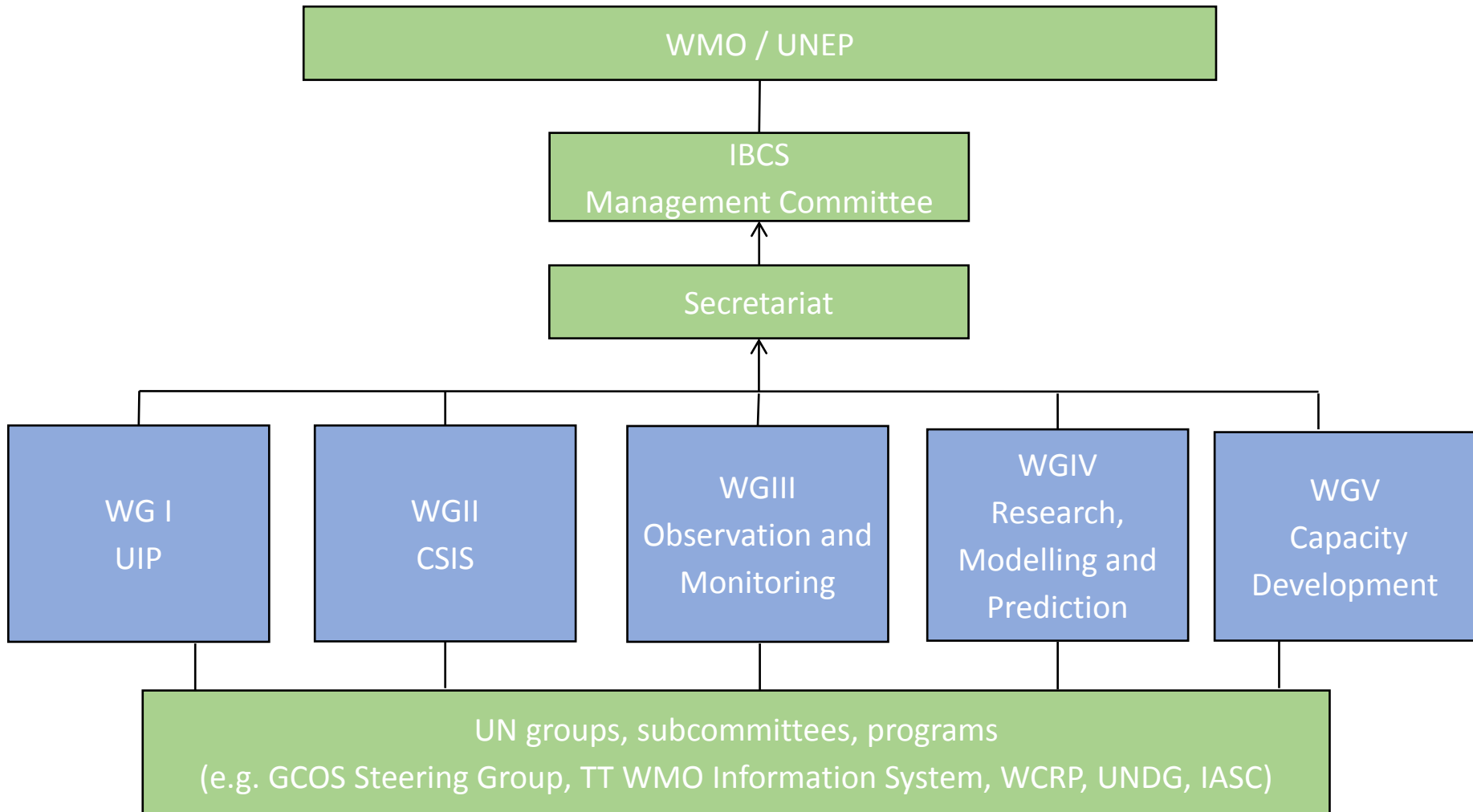
# Scenario 1: Same but different



# Scenario 2: Interagency secretariat

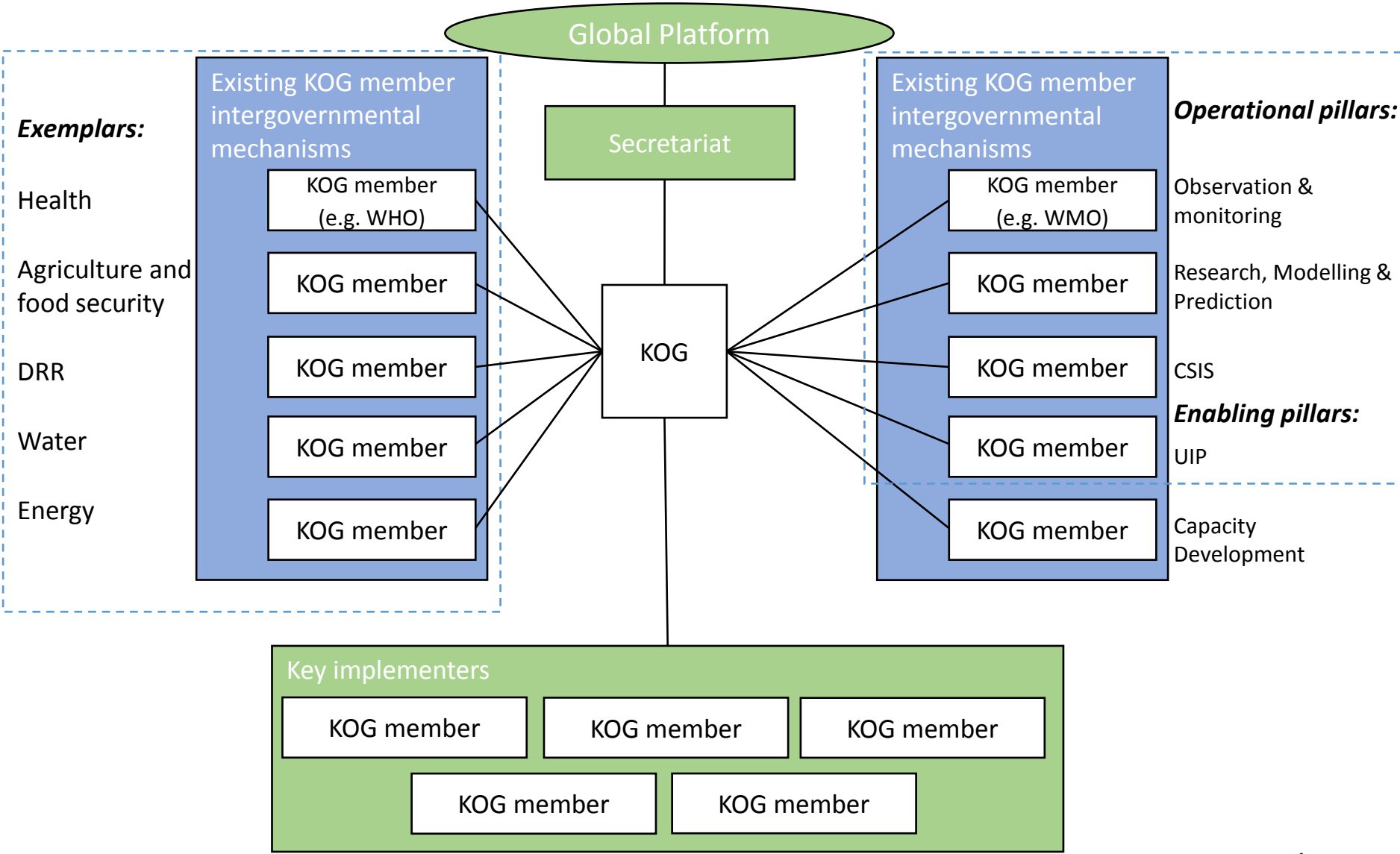


# Scenario 3: Intergovernmental panel





# Scenario 4: Split Governance



# Scenario 5: Funding centric organization

