THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES (GFCS)

Filipe D. F. Lúcio
Global Framework for Climate Services Office
flucio@wmo.int

http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/gfcs_en.html
History of the GFCS

• Third World Climate Conference (2009)
  – 13 Heads of State, 81 ministers and > 2500 Scientists

• 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)

• 1st ECTT GFCS meeting (October 2011)
The goal of the GFCS

Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change at all levels, through development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice.
The principles of the GFCS

The 8 Guiding Principles

Priority for the most vulnerable
Maximize use of climate services
Global, Regional, National.
Operational
Climate services a public good
Maximize data exchange
No duplication
Partnerships
The vision of the GFCS

Users, Government, private sector, research, agriculture, water, health, construction, disaster reduction, environment, tourism, transport, etc.

User Interface

Climate Services Information System

Observations and Monitoring

Research, Modeling and Prediction

CAPACITY BUILDING
The vision of the GFCS

• Provide ways for climate service users and providers to interact and improve the effectiveness of the Framework and its climate services
The vision of the GFCS

- Generate, protect and distribute climate data and information according to the needs of users and to agree standards
The vision of the GFCS

- Collect data to meet service provision needs
- Develop agreements and standards for generating necessary climate data
The vision of the GFCS

- Harness science capabilities and results to meet the needs of climate services
The vision of the GFCS

- Support the systematic development of the institutions, infrastructure and human resources needed for effective climate services
The vision of the GFCS

By 2015, the Framework will establish:

1. A global system to routinely **generate** and electronically **exchange** an extensive set of defined climate data and data products

2. An initiative in developing countries to **upgrade the climate service capacities** and strategies of all vulnerable and low-capacity countries to a baseline level

3. An initial suite **of new knowledge products** – protocols, tools, products and services – developed through multiple initiatives on **user interfacing** and services development

4. An ongoing **governance mechanism** that drives the Framework’s development, particularly by engaging and mobilising stakeholders, user communities and new resources
Capacity Building

- Establish sectoral platforms, Develop feedback channels, Develop GFCS monitoring strategy, and Communications programme including climate literacy. ~ US $10M pa

- Capacity building in around 70 national climate services to achieve minimum service level. Capacity building for regional centres. ~ US$35M pa

User Interface Platform

Climate Service Information System

Capacity building focused on the GCOS observing stations in the developing world. ~ US $20M pa

Observations & Monitoring

Building the research capacity.
Fellowships for young scientists.
Visiting senior scientists. ~ US$5M pa

Research, modelling & Prediction
Areas of capacity development

- Human capacity
- Infrastructural capacity
- Procedural capacity
- Institutional capacity

Capacity development should:
- address both demand and supply sides
- be Service oriented
- respond to user’s needs
- be balanced with climate science capabilities
GFCS Priorities

All sectors to be tackled but in the first four years the GFCS is proposing giving priority to:

- Agriculture
- Disaster risk reduction
- Water
- Health
The contribution of WMO to the Development of GFCS

- GFCS is a global collective effort being built in collaboration with UN family, partners and stakeholders
- 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 IP and governance: Critical steps

1. Ensure and inclusive and ample review process for drafting the implementation plan and governance of GFCS

2. Implement a consultation strategy that engages early on Members, UN agencies, partners and other stakeholders

3. Implement a communication strategy in order to keep all stakeholders informed of the developments
Milestone and deliverables

- Develop by the end of January 2012 the zero order draft of the implementation plan and the governance mechanism of the GFCS;
- Have the 2nd meeting of the ECTT-GFCS from 27 to 29 of February 2012 in Geneva;
- Early March – review process of documents;
- Complete by the 13th of April the 1st Draft of the Implementation Plan and the governance mechanism for consideration of the LXIVth session of the Executive Council (18 – 28 June 2012);
- Early July - review process of documents;
- Complete the 2nd Draft the Implementation Plan and the governance mechanism by early August 2012;
- Have the 3rd meeting of the ECTT-GFCS in the second half of August of 2012 in Geneva;
- Complete the final document of the implementation plan and the governance mechanism by end of August 2012.
Thank you

Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office

For more information contact:
Mr Filipe D. F. Lúcio
Head, Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office
World Meteorological Organization
Tel: 41.22.730.8579
Fax: 41.22.730.8037
Email: flucio@wmo.int
http://www.wmo.int/pages/gfcs/gfcs_en.html
HLT user survey: Which climate service elements do you need but are currently unable to obtain?

- Climate data
- Seasonal predictions
- Climate outlooks
- Scenario of possible regional impacts from climate change over the next 10 to 50 years
- Training for climate service providers
- Training of climate service users
- Climate research
- Other

Provision of services
Academic
Research

HLT user survey: What are the barriers that prevent you from obtaining these elements of the climate services framework?

- Lack of data availability
- Lack of relevant research
- Lack of expertise in your organisation
- Poor linkages to national expertise
- Poor linkages to international expertise
- Other

Provision of services
Academic
Research
NMHSs are ideally placed to play a central role in the development and implementation of the User Interface Platform of the GFCS:

• NMHSs have a long history of, and experience in the provision of weather, climate and hydrological information;
• It is most efficient to meet weather and climate (and where relevant hydrological) information needs through a ‘single window’ and that, in most countries, NMHSs can, and do provide such a single window;
• Providing relevant climate services requires the development of partnerships with relevant intermediary organizations and specialized sectoral institutions; and,
• Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) facilitate *inter alia*, the development of so-called “consensus” forecasts and the interaction between climate service with users and providers at regional level and regional level.
The **Climate Services Information System** will build on the experiences of NMHSs in developing products and services through CLIPS and similar initiatives, and utilize the WIS as a key underlying communication system.

*CMA: Drought Monitoring*
NMHSs own and operate an effective system for collecting and sharing observations of the global climate. The GFCS will contribute to the further development of this capability by working with the NMHSs.
GFCS will support climate research in NMHSs – especially in the developing world:

• NMHSs contribute to the work of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP);

• Many NMHSs engage in applied climate research in support of national decision making; and,

• NMHSs actively work with universities and other academic institutions and act as the nuclei to consolidate national climate research efforts.
Roles of the Constituent Bodies

All the WMO’s constituent bodies are expected to play important roles in the successful implementation of the GFCS:

- Executive Council will provide leadership and oversight;
- The regional associations will assist with the establishment and ongoing support for RCCs and RTCs that will be vital for the GFCS;
- All technical commissions are expected to play a role in the GFCS with CCl having the key role; and,
- A range of technical activities within ten major Programmes, and four co-sponsored programmes directly or indirectly contribute to the objectives of GFCS.