GFCS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

Towards Implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

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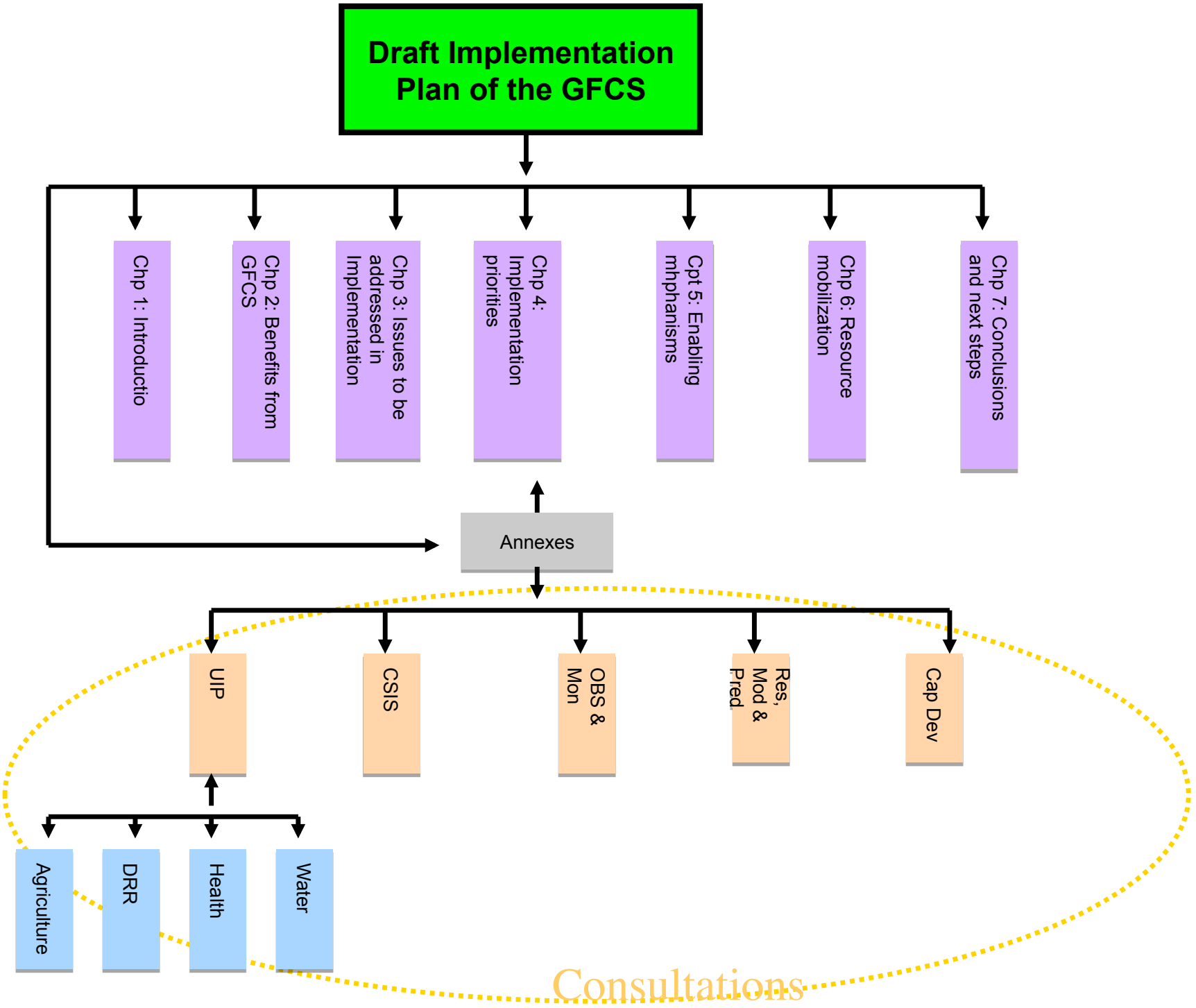
Draft Implementation Plan of the GFCS
Chp 1: Introductio
Chp 2: Benefits from GFCS
Chp 3: Issues to be addressed in Implementation
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Annexes
UIP
CSIS
OBS & Mon
Res, Mod & Pred
Cap Dev
Agriculture
DRR
Health
Water
Consultations

Challenges identified through consultations

- *Accessibility*: many countries do not have climate services at all, and all countries have scope to improve access to such services
- *Capacity*: many countries lack the capacity to anticipate and manage climate-related risks and opportunities
- *Data*: the current availability and quality of climate observations and impacts data are inadequate for large parts of the globe
- *Partnership*: mechanisms to enhance interactions between climate service users and providers are not always well developed, and user requirements are not always adequately understood and addressed
- *Quality*: operational climate services are lagging advances in climate and applications sciences, and the spatial and temporal resolution of information is often insufficient to match user requirements.

GFCS Implementation Priorities

- Governance – Leadership and management capacity to take the Framework forward
- Capacity development
  - Linking climate service users and providers.
  - Developing national capacity in developing countries.
  - Strengthening regional climate capabilities.
- Implementation of high-profile projects to address gaps in across pillars and priority areas
- Improving climate observations in data sparse areas
- Promote partnerships among stakeholders for addressing gaps and priorities identified in IP, Annexes and Exemplars

Sector priorities: Health

- Communication and Partnerships
- Health and Climate Research
- Capacity Development
- Mainstreaming Climate Information to Health Operations

Sector priorities: Agriculture & Food Security

- Development of the leadership and management capability needed to ensure climate risks and resources for agriculture, livestock and fisheries are handled properly

- Definition of the needs of agriculture, livestock and fishery users for climate information

- Provision of technical support for the research, capacity development, communications and operations of the agriculture, livestock and fishery sector functions

- Communication and advocacy promoting the effective use of climate information within food security policy, research, and practice with user feedbacks.

Sector priorities: DRR

- Capacity building for disaster risk reduction: training of climate information users and providers to improve communication
- Institutional/policy setting: ensuring that regional and national frameworks for disaster risk reduction include a climate information component
- Setting standards and monitoring progress for climate service provision, including through the Hyogo Framework Monitor
- Early warning and preparedness: engaging with disaster risk management institutions and local authorities
- Local-level engagement: through community-based organizations, and civil society organizations such as Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Advocacy/media: training the media, for example
- Global agenda coordination on climate change, sustainable development, linkages with key sectors, private sector, others.

Sector priorities: Water

- A development-centric approach based on water sector needs rather than being climate-centric
- Implementation through existing programmes that can be adapted according to requirements
- Application of a mix of top-down and bottom-up approaches to increase climate resilience of water-related activities
- Focus on collaborative programmes related to the management of floods and droughts
- Enhancement of partnerships
- Development of national coordination structures that are critical for the functioning of the User Interface
- Establishment of well-defined horizontal links between the five pillars. The Water Exemplar indicates that in particular the boundaries between User Interface and the capacity building pillar should be seamless.

Priority projects for first two years

Project	Priority area	Main implementation criteria	Geographic scale
Establish frameworks for climate services at the national level in developing countries	All areas	Develop national and regional capacities	National
Strengthening capacity for disaster risk reduction and early warning	Disaster Risk Reduction	Develop national and regional capacities	Regional, national
Improving communications between the climate and agriculture and food security communities	Agriculture and Food Security	Develop national and regional capacities	Regional, national
Partnering climate services and water resources management	Water	Develop national and regional capacities	Regional, national
Developing National Climate and Health Working Groups	Health	Develop national and regional capacities	National
Improving decision-making processes in climate related risks	All areas	Build research capacity; develop national and regional capacities	Global, regional, national
Strengthening regional systems for providing climate services	All areas	Develop national and regional capacities	Regional
Large-scale data recovery and digitisation	All areas	Access to observations; develop national and regional capacities	Global, regional, national

In the 1st two years

Deadline	Milestone
End January 2013	Distribute the Implementation Plan to stakeholders after updating it with the outcomes of the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress. This Plan will be considered at the inaugural meeting of the Intergovernmental Board
End December 2013	Undertake the organisation building phase as described in the governance mechanisms approved by the Extraordinary Congress, including establishment of a secretariat to support the Framework, establishment of the necessary management and executive (technical) committee structures, convening of the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Board, and development of programmes to undertake immediate implementation priorities.
End June 2013	Convene a series of fora to agree upon the management of individual demonstration projects.
End December 2013	Convene a series of pillar-specific dialogues at global and regional scale (beginning in Africa) to organise management of activities.
End December 2014	Complete demonstration projects from the priorities for the initial 2 years.

In six years

- Framework should have facilitated access to improved climate services worldwide in the initial priority areas and initiate activities in additional areas

- Framework should closely involve at least five United Nations agencies or programmes

- Framework should have active technical committees in place that encompass the five components (Capacity Development; Research, Modelling and Prediction; Observations and Monitoring; Climate Services Information Systems; and the User Interface Platform)

- Framework should have an active communications programme to ensure that services are delivered effectively and should have actively engaged in at least US$ 150 M of climate-related development projects.

In ten years

- Framework should have facilitated access to improved climate services worldwide and across all climate-sensitive sectors

- The Framework should closely involve at least eight United Nations agencies or programmes

- Framework should have actively engaged in at least US$ 250 M of climate-related development projects that have been assessed as useful in meeting user needs.

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Thank you for your attention