

# Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services

Third session

Geneva

26 October 2015



**World  
Meteorological  
Organization**

Weather · Climate · Water

WMO-No. 1166



**GFCS**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR  
CLIMATE SERVICES



# Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services

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Abridged final report



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ISBN 978-92-63-11166-1

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# GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

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

The third session of the Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS) was opened by Mr Jens Sunde (Norway), Chair of IBCS, at 09:30 a.m. on Monday, 26 October 2015 in Salle Obasi at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Headquarters.

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

The session adopted the agenda as it had been proposed.

## 3. **REPORT OF THE CHAIR OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON CLIMATE SERVICES** (agenda item 3)

3.1 The IBCS Management Committee (the Committee) noted with appreciation the report by the Chair, which included a summary of activities and achievements made under the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

3.2 The Chair stressed the importance of involvement of WMO Members and partnerships with relevant partner agencies to ensure: (a) coordination of initiatives and their integration, the establishment of synergies among relevant initiatives and maximization of the benefits of investments and resources being applied in support of the development and application of climate; (b) a science-based and multi-disciplinary approach in the co-design and co-production of climate services with the involvement of users and relevant stakeholders; (c) efficient provision and use of expertise available through partner agencies and networks; and (d) mainstreaming GFCS in partners' agendas and activities. Partners had been involved in implementing GFCS-related activities and in providing experts to serve in IBCS substructures, such as the Task Teams established by the Committee to finalize the Operational and Resource Plan (ORP) for the GFCS for the period 2015–2018 and on Monitoring and Evaluation Criteria and Methodology for the GFCS. These areas of activity would require continued involvement by Members and partners and active resource mobilization to strengthen the GFCS Trust Fund. More work was required to strengthen GFCS pillars and other GFCS infrastructure and to establish structured service-oriented approaches in support of all GFCS priority areas.

3.3 The Chair noted that the first two years of implementation of the GFCS had focused on establishing its governance structure and establishing mechanisms for coordination and implementation of initial activities to enable the development of a proof of concept that would inform the development of guidelines for the expansion of climate services worldwide. Furthermore, the Partner Advisory Committee (PAC) in its last meeting, in March 2015, had agreed to demonstrate the benefits of working together in six countries (Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Dominica, Moldova, Papua New Guinea and United Republic of Tanzania). This approach would contribute to building national capacities for the co-design and co-production of climate services, providing essential knowledge for the production of guidelines. The Chair noted however, that providing effective climate services in the 70 countries identified as not having adequate capacities was an ambition that would take time to realize. Even recognizing that there were a number of countries which were developing climate services independently or with the support of various partners, GFCS had been supporting direct capacity development in some 10 countries. At the same time, the Climate Services Information System and support of Regional Climate Centres to countries still had to be operationalized. The ORP for the GFCS for the period 2015–2018 (IBCS MC-3 Doc. 6.1(1)) provided for specific activities in this regard.

3.4 The Committee noted with appreciation that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the World Bank (WB) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were the latest agencies to have officially joined PAC, while the International Renewable Energy

Agency and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) were in the process of finalizing their applications for PAC membership. PAC now comprised 13 members, namely the European Commission (EC), European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), UNDP, UNISDR, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), WB, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the World Food Programme (WFP) and WMO.

3.5 The Committee was pleased to note the efforts being made to strengthen partnerships with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) particularly in support of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and the development of an annex to the Technical Guidelines of the NAP providing details on the role and contribution of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and the value of climate services to support analysis and assessment of climate risks and vulnerabilities. The technical guidelines would be launched as a joint effort of UNFCCC and GFCS as part of the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (30 November–12 December 2015).

3.6 The Committee was also pleased to note the efforts being made to link GFCS with the Sendai Framework, which had resulted in the recognition of GFCS as key to achieving Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”. Similar efforts were being made to identify and articulate GFCS activities that supported the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, Habitat III and other relevant agendas.

3.7 The Committee noted with appreciation that, following the decision of Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress ((Cg-17), 25 May–12 June) to adopt Energy as the fifth priority area of GFCS, an Exemplar on Energy had been developed for the consideration of the Committee with a view to its approval for implementation.

3.8 The Committee also noted with appreciation that an agreement had been signed between WMO and NRC on 19 June 2015, under which NRC was facilitating the deployment of experts to support regional and national implementation of GFCS-related activities. Through this collaboration, the GFCS Office had deployed two experts to the FAO Office in Dakar, Senegal, who were supporting five countries in West Africa where frameworks for climate services were being implemented with the support of the GFCS Office (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal). In addition, WMO and NRC had conducted a joint capacity-needs assessment at the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Application Centre and the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development during the months of July to August 2015. The aim was to inform the deployment of experts at these centres in the development of climate products and services in response to user needs identified through GFCS flagship activities in the United Republic of Tanzania and Malawi and the five countries in West Africa where GFCS had started activities.

3.9 The Committee expressed appreciation of the support that the following Members had made to the GFCS so far, namely: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, South Africa and the United Kingdom. In particular, Norway had provided additional resources to support the recruitment of a senior programme manager in the GFCS Office and had made an additional pledge of CHF 9 million in support of GFCS activities in Africa for the period 2017–2019. Furthermore, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) had pledged US\$ 1 million in support of GFCS activities in West Africa and India had pledged US\$ 250 000.

3.10 The Committee noted that activities had focused on facilitating the establishment of frameworks for climate services at national level to ensure appropriate institutional coordination

mechanisms and structures to address capacity-development needs and the operational provision of products and services; support to regional and national capabilities through specific projects, such as the Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa supported by Norway; and the Programme for Implementing GFCS at Regional and National Scales, supported by Canada; implementation of coordination mechanisms to advance activities under the pillars through the establishment of joint offices and exchange of staff from partner agencies to the GFCS Office (World Health Organization (WHO), GWP and WFP); development, documentation and dissemination of good practices on the development and application of climate services; and advocacy of GFCS as a key tool in support of adaptation and sustainable development (SAMOA Pathway, Sendai Declaration, UNFCCC, WHO).

3.11 The Committee recalled that its first session had approved an IBCS communication strategy with a specific workplan for the period January 2014 to July 2015. It was also pleased with the involvement of its members in promoting GFCS, which had resulted, for example, in a specific mention of in the Sendai Declaration. Moreover, as part of the communication strategy, promotional events had been organized in the sidelines of important international events, such as the United Nations Conference on Small Islands Developing States (Samoa, September 2014). Among other activities, video documentaries had been produced, showing experiences in the development and application of climate services in China, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and the United Kingdom, as well as a corporate video, an e-tutorial on (in collaboration with UNITAR) and the GFCS quarterly newsletter. Furthermore, the Committee was pleased to note that the approved IBCS communication strategy would continue to be applied. In the coming year focus would be on upgrading the GFCS website, developing a GFCS help desk, targeted campaigns to raise political awareness and support to GFCS and the production of material for the website, newsletter, *WMO Bulletin* and partners' publications, and the development of case studies.

3.12 The Committee noted with appreciation the contribution that the Friends of the GFCS – an informal group of members and partners led by Norway – had been playing in (a) mobilizing support for GFCS; (b) providing a platform to governments and international and non-governmental organizations to raise issues of concern in consultations related to climate services; and (c) providing a platform for the exchange of information on activities relevant to GFCS.

3.13 The Committee was pleased to note that a web-based platform had been developed to display current GFCS projects and projects contributed by partners and members. Efforts had to be made, however, to encourage contributors to populate the platform with their GFCS-related activities.

#### **4. REVIEW OF PARTNERS' GOVERNING BODIES' DECISIONS** (agenda item 4)

The Committee reviewed the major decisions taken by the governing bodies of GFCS partners, including Cg-17, held in Geneva from 27 May to 12 June 2015, that had implications for its work. In particular, the session reviewed the implication of Resolution 62 (Cg-17) – Relationship and interaction between the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services and WMO constituent bodies.

#### **5. PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES** (agenda item 5)

##### **5.1 Report of the Chair of the Partner Advisory Committee** (agenda item 5.1)

5.1.1 The Partner Advisory Committee had held its third meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 to 23 October 2015 at WMO Headquarters. It had been attended by the representatives of the following PAC members: EC, FAO, GWP, IFRC, IUGG, NRC, UNDP, UNISDR, UNITAR, the World Bank Group, WFP and WMO. Also in attendance had been partners in the capacity of observers to PAC, namely the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and WHO.

5.1.2 In his introductory statement, the Chair of PAC expressed his satisfaction with the increasing number and diversity of PAC members as an expression of the interconnected nature of the issues concerning climate services and the need to engage various organizations which contributed to the numerous aspects of developing and applying climate services. He also stressed the need for PAC to agree on a systematic approach to pursue in the six PAC focus countries so that interventions were systematic, sustainable and able to generate meaningful and positive impacts. A systematic approach would ensure that partners would effectively contribute to filling current critical gaps in the development and application of climate services. The Secretary-General of WMO noted the key milestones of the year 2015, particularly the adoption of major global agendas such as the Sendai Framework, SDGs and the agreement that might result from COP 21. Climate services were critical for the achievement of these agendas, requiring the active involvement of partners in supporting their constituencies to promote GFCS in relevant discussions and forums, and demonstrate through actions, the contribution of climate services to the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda).

5.1.3 In reviewing partners' governing body decisions, PAC was informed of the adoption by the World Health Assembly of a resolution on the health impacts of air pollution – the world's largest, single environmental health risk. WMO had informed PAC of the resolutions adopted by Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress, namely: Resolution 60 (Cg-17) – WMO policy for the international exchange of climate data and products to support implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services; Resolution 61 (Cg-17) – Governance of the Global Framework for Climate Services; Resolution 62 (Cg-17) – Relationship and interaction between the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services and WMO constituent bodies; Resolution 63 (Cg-17) – Energy as an additional priority area of the Global Framework for Climate Services; Resolution 64 (Cg-17) – Development of a results-based framework for WMO support to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services; and WMO Executive Council Resolution 6 (EC-67) – A mechanism to advance WMO contribution to the Global Framework for Climate Services. Partners agreed on the value of internal coordination in partner agencies to streamline their contributions to GFCS. They highlighted the challenge of accessing meteorological data at national level owing to charges for accessing data: a factor that was leading to the use of alternative or poor-quality data. In some extreme cases, limitations on access to data were giving rise to independent observing networks or poor institutional collaboration. On the other hand, the need for standards and protocols for sharing data, particularly from the GFCS priority areas was highlighted. The World Bank Group announced a one-third increase in climate financing. It also indicated that the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience had identified 10 new pilot countries (Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Uganda), where it would be supporting the development of a framework for climate resilience. Other partner agencies that had not adopted specific resolutions informed the meeting of relevant initiatives that were valuable for GFCS.

5.1.4 The PAC reviewed the activities it had agreed to carry out focused around the following five elements:

- (a) Advocacy and awareness-raising in partners' constituencies and beyond to ensure that climate services were part of major agendas, received support from policymakers and were effectively applied in support of decision-making. This would also ensure strong involvement of users in the development and application of climate services;
- (b) Leveraging of partners' initiatives to optimize benefits and impacts of current and planned activities through the improved use of available expertise and technical capabilities of each partner organization, enhanced coordination and more effective application of investments;
- (c) Ensuring effective integration of climate services in partners' plans and budgets and support to more updates of climate information in decision-making in the priority areas;
- (d) Supporting the development of guidelines for the development and application of climate services in the priority areas;

- (e) Mobilizing resources through identification of funding opportunities, facilitating integration of major resource needs of GFCS into broader investments and establishing partnerships or consortia for the development of joint bids. The partners for each bid would depend on the nature of the call for proposals.

It agreed to focus on the following actions in 2016:

- (a) Adoption of Energy as an integral part of the GFCS User Interface Platform (UIP) of GFCS;
- (b) Organization of a workshop for the communication departments of partner agencies to ensure broader understanding of GFCS and consistency of messaging by communication officers;
- (c) Development of a white paper to articulate the contribution of GFCS to 2030 Agenda;
- (d) Development of guidance material and guidelines on the contribution of climate services to the NAP process and GFCS priority areas.

5.1.5 PAC considered the need for a coordinated and systematic approach in its efforts to focus action in six countries to show the benefits of collaboration and develop a proof of concept that would allow lessons to be learned for replication of good practices in other countries. It agreed on the following steps as the basis for action at country level:

- (a) Baseline assessments of needs of climate services, capacities of both providers to generate and users to use climate services, and mapping of current and planned activities by partners and other stakeholders in the country;
- (b) National consultations to facilitate dialogue, engage key stakeholders, identify needs and priorities and establish an institutionalized coordination mechanism for addressing climate service issues;
- (c) Development of a national action plan involving NMHSs and key stakeholders, including users;
- (d) Endorsement of the national action plan by government and partners through targeted discussions and a workshop involving key stakeholders;
- (e) Resource mobilization for implementation of the national action plan, leveraging resources which could be available from various partners or initiatives;
- (f) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the action plan.

The PAC agreed to implement the steps in all six focus countries (Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Dominica, Moldova, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania). In addition, it encouraged the use of the approach in countries where investments were being made by partner agencies in support of climate services.

5.1.6 The PAC highlighted the role the United Nations system can play at national level for the success of the approach focusing on the five following five steps:

- Step 1: Conduct comprehensive national baseline capacity assessment for climate services;
- Step 2: Support National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to engage in a national consultation process for climate services to identify gaps, need and priorities for the development of a national action plan for climate services;

- Step 3: Establish a national framework for climate services as the coordination mechanism for addressing issues for the production and application of climate services, also serving as a platform for promoting effective collaboration and cooperation at national level;
- Step 4: Organize a national action plan validation workshop to ensure that the Plan is endorsed and owned by key stakeholders including the government and key partners. The validation exercise is also aimed at attracting the attention of partners to supporting the action plan;
- Step 5: Begin implementation of the national action plan activities, launch the national framework for climate services and ensure rigorous monitoring and evaluation.

The United National Development Assistance Framework was seen as a mechanism that should be leveraged and utilized to advance climate services. Those PAC members with resident offices at country level were urged to take a lead in representing GFCS in each of the six focus countries (one partner agency as a champion for GFCS in each country). Furthermore, PAC members agreed to provide details of their activities in the six countries as an initial step to inform the baseline assessments.

5.1.7 The PAC reviewed and supported the ORP for GFCS for the period 2015–2018, which provided for the foundational activities to be undertaken to advance GFCS. The resource requirements for ORP are critical not only for the foundation activities but also for leveraging resources from other initiatives. The PAC stressed the need for the document to be contextualized under the 2013 Agenda. In addition, it highlighted the value of organizing the document on a result framework basis and harmonizing it with the proposed results structure of the M&E process and criteria. To ensure effective communication of the document, PAC highlighted the need for a streamlined document to be produced once the Management Committee had approved the document.

5.1.8 The PAC also reviewed the M&E criteria and process and agreed with the approach taken for the development of the document. It suggested separating the indicators for the overall evaluation of the GFCS goals and those which should be specific to the ORP, thus providing a better linkage of the M&E process and criteria and the ORP. It also suggested the need to establish clear baselines to support effective monitoring and evaluation, particularly when activities were taken at national level.

5.1.9 The PAC welcomed the decision of Cg-17 that adopted Energy as the GFCS fifth priority area. It supported the Energy Exemplar and urged its members to take the lead in its implementation, as had been the case for the other initial priority areas. It also highlighted the need to ensure that, during its implementation, the needs of the most vulnerable were not forgotten. PAC members were requested to promote energy as part of GFCS in their constituencies.

5.1.10 The PAC recognized COP 21 (November/December 2015) as an important opportunity to advocate the benefits of climate services and mobilize support for the implementation of GFCS. The unfolding El Niño could be capitalized upon. Partners agreed to take part in the development of, and actively participate in, the GFCS event scheduled for 2 December. The event was intended to advocate GFCS and gather support for implementation. As part of the preparations for the event, partners agreed to update factsheets on the contribution of climate services to the GFCS priority areas. In addition to the GFCS event, partners were organizing various events in which GFCS would be featured.

5.1.11 The PAC agreed to have its fourth meeting in the first half of February 2016. UNDP offered to host the meeting.

5.1.12 The Management Committee considered the report of the Chair of the PAC and made the following comments:

- (a) PAC should consider including one additional country from WMO Regional Association III (South America) to the list of its six focus countries to ensure regional balance in the experiences learned in the development of the proof of concept;
- (b) The proposed steps for the systematic intervention in the six focus countries should (i) articulate the linkage of national activities with the role of regional and global structures and (ii) establish an effective mechanism for measuring success and transferring knowledge from success stories;
- (c) PAC was encouraged to share its experiences in the priority countries as described in paragraph 5.1.5, in particular the first step, as a mechanism to inform future GFCS activities at the national level;
- (d) In reporting progress on GFCS, it would be useful for IBCS to be informed on those activities which were not funded through the GFCS Trust Fund, particularly in the six focus countries.

## **5.2 Progress with the Energy Exemplar (agenda item 5.2)**

5.2.1 Recalling Resolution 63 (Cg-17) – Energy as an additional priority area of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), the Committee acknowledged the progress made with the development of the Energy Exemplar and recognized the role of energy in supporting the initial four priority areas of the GFCS and a low-carbon development path.

5.2.2 The Committee reviewed the Energy Exemplar draft document that outlined the strategy for implementing climate services for the energy sector and provided the following comments:

- (a) The document was very comprehensive and provided a clear way to develop climate services for the Energy priority area. However, it should better reflect the nexus between Energy and the other priority areas of GFCS, including opportunities for joint activities;
- (b) Too much focus had been given to renewable energy with a subsequent lack of sufficient references to the currently dominant sources of energy (fossil fuel) and usefulness of climate services on managing existing infrastructure for extraction, distribution and transmission;
- (c) The document should provide more guidance on how to deal with the energy industry, which was predominantly private. Issues relating to data sharing/access, cost-recovery, business models and the balance between public goods and private interests should be further clarified;
- (d) Concern was expressed with the mention of specific energy companies and their strategies in the Exemplar. Care should be taken to ensure that the information was not of a nature that would require the permission of specific companies to use it, while only publicly available information was reflected in the Exemplar by way of, for example, weblinks;
- (e) To ensure wide discussion and input to the document, the Chair of the Management Committee invited members of IBCS to designate experts on energy to further contribute to the development of the Exemplar. The group should be supported by representatives of the Committee and facilitated by the GFCS Office;
- (f) The document should provide clear targets and related budgetary aspects detailing the needs per activity to develop the Energy Exemplar.

5.2.3 The Committee recognized the potential for GFCS to contribute to improved energy-related outcomes, both in terms of promoting renewable energy sources and energy-saving, as well as through the protection of energy infrastructure and delivery systems from weather and climate

extremes. Furthermore, GFCS implementation had already started in four key climate-sensitive priority areas and that experience could now be extended to addressing the Energy priority area.

5.2.4 The Committee decided to:

- (a) Adopt Energy as an integral part of the GFCS UIP;
- (b) Implement the Energy Exemplar as a means of enhancing the provision of climate services for the Energy priority area and engaging relevant stakeholders;
- (c) Design interventions in the selected countries with the support of PAC and IBCS members.

5.2.5 The Committee urged IBCS members to be actively involved in the implementation of the Energy Exemplar and to consider providing additional resources so that efforts in the Energy priority area would not hinder or compete with the early progress of the four initial priority areas.

5.2.6 The Committee invited PAC members to engage in, and support, implementation of the Exemplar and its selected flagship projects by seconding experts on energy or by providing financial resources to the GFCS Trust Fund. It further invited PAC members to seek partnerships with relevant stakeholders that would enhance implementation of the Energy Exemplar and GFCS partners to support the further development of the Exemplar.

5.2.7 The Committee requested the Director of the GFCS Office to inform GFCS partners, through their accredited representatives in PAC of its decision.

## **6. ACTIVITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** (agenda item 6)

### **6.1 Review and approval of the Operational and Resource Plan for the Global Framework for Climate Services for the period 2015–2018** (agenda item 6.1)

6.1.1 The Committee recalled Resolution 3 (Cg-Ext.(2012)) – Financing the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services, Secretariat and implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services; Resolution 8 (IBCS-1) – Resource mobilization; Resolution 6 (IBCS-2) – The GFCS budget for 2015 and Operational and Resource Plan for the period 2016–2018; Resolution 62 (Cg-17) – Relationship and interaction between the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services and WMO constituent bodies; Resolution 63 (Cg-17) – Energy as an additional priority area of the Global Framework for Climate Services; and Resolution 64 (Cg-17) – Development of a results-based framework for WMO support to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services.

6.1.2 The Committee stressed the need for ongoing cooperation and coordination with PAC, WMO constituent bodies and other partners to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of GFCS. It noted the need for clarity in structures and roles and responsibilities of actors in terms of resource mobilization, provision of expertise and in-country implementation. It further analysed the scope of the ORP for the period 2015–2018 in relation to the activities outlined in the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services and the geographic scope defined by PAC.

6.1.3 The Committee also recalled that, through its Resolution 6 (IBCS-2) – The Global Framework for Climate Services budget for 2015 and Operational and Resource Plan for the period 2016–2018, IBCS had requested the Committee to further refine and prioritize ORP, in consultation with PAC, at its first meeting in 2015.

6.1.4 The Committee was pleased that a task team composed of experts designated by WMO Members, partner agencies and WMO constituent bodies had been established and had provided a document containing critical elements for ensuring a functional ORP for the period 2015–2018, provided as an annex to this paragraph.

6.1.5 The Committee discussed the ORP for the period 2015–2018 and made the following comments/recommendations:

- (a) It congratulated the Operational and Resources Plan Task Team on its comprehensive work and approved Part I of the ORP, including the proposed objectives and structure, requesting revisions to the executive summary, activity plans and budget;
- (b) It noted that the terms of reference for the Task Team were to refine, prioritize and finalize the ORP and that important progress had been made. It agreed, however, that the work of the Task Team needed to continue and should be reconvened to prioritize proposed activities, ensure that the development of core capacities were responding to user needs and that duplications in efforts between ORP and other key initiatives were mapped and managed and that the document would be shortened and streamlined;
- (c) ORP messaging needed to be reframed to focus on the benefits and impacts in which investments resulted, focusing on highlighting the potential of GFCS to fill gaps and add value to the work of IBCS and its partners;
- (d) It recommended that Part II – Budget needed to focus on highlighting funding gaps in existing funding streams and would benefit from some prioritization of how funding provided to the Trust Fund could be allocated in the future;
- (e) It recommended that Part III – Resource mobilization should be revised with improved messaging that focused on the following: expected returns on investment; how GFCS filled existing gaps and enhanced other related initiatives and programmes, rather than being perceived as duplicating those efforts; and the risks to implementation for low-resource mobilization.

6.1.6 The Committee recognized the need for an ORP that outlined achievable goals by 2018, bearing in mind the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services, its annexes and exemplars, and the M&E process (see IBCS-MC3/Doc. 6.2). The Committee decided to:

- (a) Approve the Operational and Resource Plan for the Global Framework for Climate Services for the period 2015–2018;
- (b) Implement the Operational and Resource Plan for the Global Framework for Climate Services for the period 2015–2018;
- (c) Update the Operational and Resource Plan for the Global Framework for Climate Services for the period 2015–2018 at each of its meetings, building on lessons drawn from its implementation, in particular through the M&E process.

The Committee expressed the wish that the executive heads of GFCS partners be informed of its decisions and that they facilitate its implementation and follow-up actions.

## **6.2 Review and approval of the monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (agenda item 6.2)**

6.2.1 The Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services recalled Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext.(2012)) – Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services; Resolution 2 (Cg-Ext.(2012)) – Establishment of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services; and Resolution 5 (IBCS-2) – Monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services and reiterated the need for effective mechanisms. Such a mechanism should establish and maintain a continuous process that would allow adequate checking of progress of activities implemented and assessing their effectiveness in supporting and promoting decision-making about climate-related issues.

6.2.2 The Committee also recalled that, through its Resolution 5 (IBCS-2), IBCS had requested it to create an ad hoc task force or working group of experts to further develop the criteria and process and quantifiable metrics, avoiding the creation of a complicated, onerous and expensive process.

6.2.3 The Committee was pleased that a task team composed of experts designated by WMO Members, partner agencies and WMO constituent bodies had been established and that it had further improved the process and methodology for monitoring and evaluating GFCS implementation as provided in the annex to this paragraph.

6.2.4 The Committee discussed the M&E process and methodology for GFCS implementation and made the following comments/recommendations:

- (a) The document provided a good basis for further refining the M&E criteria and process. A targeted call for the secondment of specialists on monitoring and evaluation could provide the expertise for that work;
- (b) A mid-term review of GFCS should be conducted at the beginning of the second phase of its implementation. The review could help in providing guidance on how to improve implementation and measure the success of related activities. The Task Team on Monitoring and Evaluation could propose a framework for the mid-term review, based on experiences from other reviews, to be considered by Committee members attending the next meeting of the WMO Executive Council;
- (c) The terms of reference of the Task Team should be expanded to provide indicators of impact for the activities being implemented by GFCS, particularly in the priority areas. Membership of the Task Team should be expanded to include PAC members;
- (d) The document should effectively address the methodology on how lessons learned to support the proof of concept could be captured and shared, as well as the main risks, with a view to propose measures to manage them.
- (e) A better alignment of the objectives and outcomes identified in the ORP for GFCS for the period 2015–2018 was needed, together with the M&E framework.

6.2.5 The Committee recognized the need for GFCS implementation to be supported by an effective M&E process and methodology, bearing in mind the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services, its annexes and exemplars. The Committee also decided to:

- (a) Approve the M&E process and methodology for GFCS implementation;
- (b) Implement the M&E process and methodology;
- (c) Update the M&E process and methodology for GFCS implementation, building regularly on lessons drawn therefrom.

6.2.6 The Committee invited partner organizations to apply M&E process and methodology to monitor and evaluate GFCS-related projects and activities they implemented or contributed to and requested the Director of the GFCS Office to inform partners through their accredited representatives in PAC of its decision.

## **7. KEY AND STRATEGIC ISSUES (agenda item 7)**

### **7.1 Budget for 2016 (agenda item 7.1)**

The session discussed the GFCS budget for 2016 with a view to its approval. See agenda item 6.1.1.

## **7.2 Resource mobilization (agenda item 7.2)**

The session discussed strategies with a view to enhancing resource mobilization for GFCS implementation.

## **7.3 Specific data requirements for the Global Framework for Climate Services (agenda item 7.3)**

7.3.1 The Committee highly appreciated the adoption by Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress of Resolution 60 (Cg-17) – WMO policy on the international exchange of climate data and products to support the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services. It acknowledged Congress's request to IBCS therein to further clarify specific GFCS-relevant data and products developed or acquired under WMO auspices needed to contribute to implementation of the Framework.

7.3.2 The Committee took note of a number of specific aspects of Resolution 60 (Cg-17) of particular significance to IBCS, including Congress's request to the WMO Executive Council to:

- (a) Take into consideration the views of IBCS with respect to the issues that might arise with the implementation of Resolution 60 (Cg-17);
- (b) Monitor the implementation of policies and practices of Resolution 60 (Cg-17) and, if necessary, make proposals in this respect to Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress;
- (c) Take into consideration the recommendations by IBCS with regard to its needs and, if necessary, make proposals to Congress for changes to the annex to Resolution 60 (Cg-17);

7.3.3 The Committee further noted that the annex to Resolution 60 (Cg-17) itemized types of data and products considered necessary for GFCS implementation, which were in addition to the climate data and products provided under Annex I to Resolution 40 (Cg-XII), the GFCS relevant data and products subsumed within the general designation of hydrological data and products in Resolution 25 (Cg-XIII), and to all data and products that were already available on a free and unrestricted basis.

7.3.4 In response to Congress's request to the Executive Council under Resolution 60 (Cg-17), the sixty-seventh session of the WMO Executive Council had created a Task Team on Data Policy and Emerging Issues with terms of reference which included the oversight of certain aspects and contributions to the implementation of the policy contained in the Resolution, and that the Executive Council Task Team provided a mechanism for consultation with WMO.

7.3.5 Resolution 64 (Cg-17) also had implications for the specification of needs for GFCS-relevant data and products, given that it included a request to the Secretary-General of WMO to develop a results-based framework identifying the specific WMO contributions to GFCS implementation at the regional and country levels. This would include a focus on certain countries as a means of ensuring that needs identified in particular contexts were being addressed, while, at the same time emphasizing measures with broad applicability. Resolution 64 (Cg-17) followed an agreement reached at the second meeting of PAC in July 2015, to focus members' efforts on six countries in order to demonstrate the value of their working together, namely: Dominica, Bhutan, Papua New Guinea, Burkina Faso, United Republic of Tanzania, and Moldova. The Committee anticipated that work in these countries would give rise to particular requirements for data and products that would have wide applicability in other countries seeking to implement GFCS.

7.3.6 The Committee acknowledged that the WMO policies addressed only data requirements under the purview of WMO and considered how other partner agencies, within and outside PAC, would be approached to formalize access to datasets that might be relevant and crucial for GFCS

implementation to be made available. WMO had a long history of data-sharing policies that might not necessarily be the case with other agencies.

7.3.7 In the light of these developments and the need to further define the data and products needed for GFCS implementation, the Committee decided to establish an Expert Team on Specific Data Requirements for the Global Framework for Climate Services with terms of reference as provided in the annex to this paragraph.

7.3.8 The Committee urged IBCS members to contribute experts and information to the Expert Team and to otherwise facilitate its work. It invited:

- (a) Members of PAC to contribute experts and information to the Expert Team;
- (b) Members of PAC to provide plans for the free and unrestricted exchange of their relevant data and products in support of implementation, including relevant policies and practices governing their exchange;
- (c) The Global Climate Observing System Steering Committee and the GEO Executive Committee to share information concerning how requirements for GFCS relevant data and products could be met through their activities.

7.3.9 The Committee requested the Director of the GFCS Office to inform GFCS partners through their accredited representatives in PAC of its decision.

7.3.10 The Committee requested that the terms of reference of the Expert Team be adjusted to reflect the scope of the work to be carried out and membership to be expanded accordingly. It recommended that the Expert Team meet in early 2016.

7.3.11 A review group comprising members of the Management Committee attending the Executive Council should provide support to the work of the Expert Team by reviewing the outputs of its work and providing the required guidance.

#### **7.4 Communication strategy (agenda item 7.4)**

7.4.1 The Committee recalled that, at its first session, it had approved a communication strategy with a specific workplan for the period January 2014 to July 2015 and acknowledged the strong support the GFCS Office had received from the WMO Communication and Public Affairs Office (CPA) in its implementation. In particular, CPA had supported and led the production of GFCS videos, facilitated outreach through press releases and social media and provided support for the re-design and implementation of the GFCS website. The Committee further acknowledged the support that the GFCS Office had received from WMO technical departments and regional offices, which contributed to awareness-raising efforts globally by highlighting GFCS and its importance and achievements in relevant meetings. It welcomed with appreciation the fact that PAC members had contributed in a variety of ways to the communication strategy. In this regard, the Committee noted that further coordination and collaboration were needed to maximize those efforts.

7.4.2 The Committee noted that effective implementation of the communication strategy required appropriate human resources in the GFCS Office and encouraged IBCS members to second communication officers to support implementation of the activities contained in the GFCS communication strategy.

7.4.3 The Committee was pleased to note that in 2016 the approved communication strategy would continue to be implemented with a focus on upgrading the GFCS website, developing a GFCS help desk, conducting targeted campaigns to raise political awareness and support to the GFCS, production of materials for the GFCS website, GFCS newsletter, WMO *Bulletin* and partners' publications, and development of case studies. As part of these efforts, the following activities would provide opportunities for targeted advocacy:

- (a) GFCS Adaptation Programme in Africa: the Norwegian-funded national projects in the United Republic of Tanzania and Malawi provided some of the strongest evidence for international support for GFCS and for “GFCS in action”. GFCS would produce appropriate material to raise awareness of these projects and activities;
- (b) Capacity-development events such as regional and national outlook forums that now also included specific user-focused workshops (such as the water forums following the South Asian Seasonal Outlook Forum) were promoted at the national and/or regional level through press releases, Facebook and Twitter. In this context, the Programme for Implementing GFCS at the National and Regional Scales, funded by Environment Canada was launching a three-phased communication campaign to highlight the benefits of seasonal outlooks to decision-makers in SIDS. This would also support the SIDS programme adopted by Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress;
- (c) The GFCS regional consultation meeting for Indian Ocean Small Island Developing States (Mauritius, 23–25 November 2015) constituted an opportunity to advocate the GFCS. WMO information officers took part in the meeting or received briefs which were communicated through the media;
- (d) UNFCCC COP 21 (Paris, France, 30 November–11 December 2015): members of PAC were arranging a variety of side events;
- (e) UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) events occurred on a yearly basis and allowed for the inclusion of climate service matters in its reports. In addition, GFCS side events had been organized at SBSTA meetings;
- (f) Adaptation Future 2016 – Practices and solutions, an initiative to be launched by the EC, allowed for specific sessions on climate services (in cooperation with other partners: see <http://www.adaptationfutures2016.org>);
- (g) The Sendai Framework Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction played an important role in facilitating the inclusion of specific terminology on climate services;
- (h) WMO-WBG-USAID had recently published a book on the socioeconomic benefits of climate services. The publication was disseminated at various event, which facilitated widespread awareness-raising of this topic;
- (i) The Nairobi Work Programme had organized regular meetings in various countries which had offered an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned among United Nations agencies, as well as lessons from national experiences;
- (j) Various PAC members had arranged specific sessions or side events at their intergovernmental meetings, such as the FAO Council and the WHO General Assembly, through which climate services had become more widely known across partner communities.

7.4.4 The Committee discussed the overall strategy and made the following comments:

- (a) Communication could play a key role in resource mobilization. The production should be considered of material targeting specific audiences that would go further than general material in mobilizing resources;
- (b) Clear articulation of the role of GFCS in filling current gaps in climate services and in supporting development programmes such as 2030 Agenda was essential to gather support and resources for GFCS;

- (c) The GFCS Office should inform members and partners through the GFCS newsletter of the availability of advocacy materials such as the videos and e-tutorial produced recently, and planned events;
- (d) Attempts could be made to reduce the number of key messages contained in the communication strategy. The messages should be simple and articulate the benefits of GFCS;
- (e) The Russian Federation had offered to support the translation of GFCS material into Russian and the USA had offered to assist with the review and development of communication material. The Committee recommended that GFCS material be translated into all WMO languages;
- (f) Given that Energy had been approved as a priority area of the GFCS, it should be included in the communication material.

## **7.5 The Global Framework for Climate Services and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (agenda item 7.5)**

7.5.1 On the occasion of the Summit on Sustainable Development (New York, USA, 25–27 September 2015), United Nations Member States had adopted the draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly: draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda – see [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E).

7.5.2 The document “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, prepared by the Co-Chairs during the negotiations was the official declaration endorsed unanimously by United Nations Members. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>. The introductory paragraphs are presented in the annex to this paragraph.

### **Relevance for GFCS and its partners**

7.5.3 Being universal, transformative and integrated, the 2030 Agenda would provide an aligned pathway for the activities of United Nations Members, the international organizations within and beyond the United Nations system, as well as the entire sphere of entities and individuals having a stake in sustainable development. In this regard, and as stressed by many heads of State and Government, sustainable development and climate change were two intertwined challenges requiring the mobilization of all to implement the full spectrum of internationally agreed objectives, such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the SAMOA Pathway, the 2030 Agenda and the future outcomes of UNFCCC COP 21 (Paris, 30 November–11 December 2015), Habitat III and the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Quito, Ecuador, 17–20 October 2016), to name but a few.

7.5.4 The availability, delivery and use of climate services would be of key importance and relevance in support of some of those objectives, which had been formulated as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their accompanying 169 targets adopted at the Summit for Sustainable Development. The identification and articulation of the GFCS activities supporting the SDGs should thus be a major, collective endeavour for all GFCS partners.

### **Initial guidelines for the development of a GFCS white paper on its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**

7.5.5 The Committee recognized that a report outlining how the GFCS could assist implementation of the SDGs would have great value in aligning GFCS partners’ activities in a consistent and coherent manner and could assist in mobilizing resources to support the ORP for the period 2015–2018.

### *Themes*

7.5.6 Five GFCS priority areas had been identified so far: Agriculture and food security, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Water, and Energy, with urban activities as a cross-cutting dimension. All areas related directly to specific SDGs (SDG 2 – Zero hunger; SDG 3 – Good health and well-being; SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation; SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy; SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities; and SDG 13 – Climate action) or were intimately connected to many of them as, for instance, resilience to natural disasters, which was mentioned in many. Beyond the obvious, climate services were indirectly relevant to all SDGs, including those relating to education, gender, the oceans, the environment and associated societies and institutions.

### *Geography*

7.5.7 Being people-centered, the SDGs were universally applicable but, particularly for the most vulnerable and exposed, their implementation would have to be successful in many countries and regions with specific challenges, including Least Developed Countries, SIDS, Landlocked Developing Countries, etc. Thus it would also be extremely valuable for GFCS partners to identify what might better be done at subregional, regional and global scales, with a view to having a much more cost-effective and sustained involvement towards achieving the goals.

### *Process/time*

7.5.8 Each country had different capabilities and priorities in climate service availability, delivery and usage. As a collective endeavour of its partners, GFCS implementation would make distinct progress, both in time and scope, in each country. It was desirable that the phasing of GFCS implementation should take into account not only national circumstances, but also, as highlighted above, subregional, regional and global requirements and opportunities.

### **White paper development: procedure and timeline**

7.5.9 The Committee recognized the value of developing such a white paper in close collaboration with GFCS partners. They would have to coordinate their efforts, especially at national level, to be in a position to better serve SDG implementation. PAC would thus have a key role to play in this regard to spur GFCS implementation in support of the 2030 Agenda.

7.5.10 The first version of the white paper should be available in mid-2016, with a view to providing it for consideration to all GFCS partner executive heads and constituencies, to the extent possible, before consideration and possible adoption by the Management Committee. The Committee requested the GFCS Office to exploit all possibilities for a constructive interaction between Committee members and PAC, within available resources.

7.5.11 To this effect, the Committee requested the GFCS Office to ensure that PAC would be provided with a draft of the first version of the white paper for its consideration and possible endorsement at its February 2016 meeting. The draft should be at a strategic level and only focus on the input of the GFCS priority areas to the SDGs and, in particular, those having a direct link with those mentioned in paragraph 7.5.6.

7.5.12 Bearing in mind that GFCS was a framework for action, as were the outcomes of the several international conferences mentioned in paragraph 7.5.3, the Committee also stressed the need for the white paper to inform and ensure coherence with the other dimensions of GFCS, in particular its resource mobilization strategy, supported by the GFCS communication strategy and ORP. It requested the GFCS Office to ensure that the task teams in charge of further work on ORP and M&E development be consulted and their comments included.

### **Next steps**

7.5.13 The Committee decided that the first version of the white paper should be considered by the Management Committee as soon as possible. It requested the IBCS Chair, in consultation with the GFCS Office and the Secretary-General of WMO, as per Resolution 1 (IBCS-1), to organize a session of members of the Management Committee, preferably immediately before or after the WMO Executive Council. Given the important role of PAC in the development of the first draft, it furthermore decided to invite PAC members to its next session. The invitation was made on the terms included in paragraphs 10–13 of Resolution 1 (IBCS-1).

#### **8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS** (agenda item 8)

The session considered other issues deemed relevant by members.

#### **9. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING** (agenda item 9)

The session considered and made proposals for the date and place of the next session.

It was subsequently decided that the next session would take place from 17 to 19 October 2016, in Geneva.

#### **10. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION** (agenda item 10)

The third session of the Management Committee of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services was closed at 13:00 p.m. on Wednesday, 28 October 2015.

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

Annex to paragraph 6.1.4 of the general summary

## TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN AD HOC TASK FORCE OR WORKING GROUP TO DEVELOP THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

### Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is needed to foster adequate oversight and provide avenues for reporting to the governance structures of GFCS. M&E will be of use and interest to Members, as well as donors/investors to help guide and justify their investments and funding, users/beneficiaries of GFCS to highlight benefits and impacts of climate services, developers and providers of climate services to further improve the development and provision thereof and the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS) as the body overseeing implementation of GFCS on behalf of World Meteorological Congress and partner agencies. The M&E process will need to inform these actors, as well as involve others so that their differing objectives are taken into account.

Monitoring<sup>1</sup> and evaluation<sup>2</sup> mechanisms need to be applied to the various levels of GFCS, from global to regional to national level. Monitoring and evaluation will ensure that the appropriate programmatic and financial controls are in place to implement projects successfully and appropriately. In addition, the GFCS User Interface Platform will allow monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of climate services being provided and the overall objectives of the Framework.

Monitoring and evaluation should promote accountability for the achievement of objectives through the assessment of results, effectiveness, impact, processes and participation of partners involved. Monitoring and evaluation should also promote learning, feedback and knowledge-sharing on results and lessons learned, as a basis for decision-making on policies, strategies, programme management and projects and to improve performance.

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<sup>1</sup> **Monitoring** is a continuous process to check on progress towards pre-defined objectives and plans and communicate this progress to stakeholders so that they obtain feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their objectives. Regular monitoring aims to identify actual or potential problems as early as possible in order to facilitate timely adjustments in implementation to keep the project on track, or improve the chances of getting back on track, or terminating the project if necessary. By monitoring, we try to assess whether activities are implemented effectively and efficiently, and assess the progress on achieving results that we want to achieve. Monitoring is expected to generate useful information and identify where bottlenecks may occur.

<sup>2</sup> **Evaluation** is an intermittent process that aims to provide a rigorous and independent objective assessment of what happened and why and to provide lessons that can be applied elsewhere. The evaluation should assess the design, implementation and results in order to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the outputs. Evaluation addresses the strategic questions “what?” (for impact and sustainability) and “why?” (for relevance). Evaluation seeks “big picture” conclusions. Evaluation of projects normally takes place when the project has finished.

With the aim to effectively monitor and evaluate GFCS implementation, and pursuant to Resolution 6 (IBCS-1) – Monitoring and evaluation of the Global Framework for Climate Services, the Management Committee was requested to create an ad hoc task force or working group of experts, to further develop the criteria and process and quantifiable metrics for monitoring and evaluating GFCS implementation.

### **Scope of the work**

Building on the work effected by the Management Committee, the ad hoc task force or working group shall:

- (a) Develop M&E criteria for projects and activities implemented by GFCS at global, regional and national levels;
- (b) Develop the process for the monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities implemented by GFCS;
- (c) Develop qualitative and/or quantitative metrics for assessing success;
- (d) Provide a methodology on how lessons learned from past and present activities will be captured and shared;
- (e) Identify main risks and propose measures for managing them.

In developing the M&E criteria and process, the ad hoc task force or working group shall endeavour to avoid the creation of a complicated, onerous and expensive process.

The ad hoc task force or working group will define its working modalities with a view to developing a proposal for the consideration of the Management Committee in 2015.

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**ANNEX II**

Annex to paragraph 6.2.3 of the general summary

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES**

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### **SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION**

This document further develops, refines and updates the criteria and processes for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) that were approved at the second session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS). The IBCS established two ad hoc task forces: the Task Team on the GFCS 2015–2018 Operational and Resource Plan (TT-ORP); and the Task Team on Monitoring and Evaluation (TT-M&E).

TT-M&E was tasked with “further developing the criteria and process and quantifiable metrics, avoiding the creation of a complicated, onerous and expensive process” (Resolution 5(BCS-2)). The approach described in this document takes fully into account the need to monitor and evaluate the GFCS Operational and Resource Plan (ORP) 2015–2018 developed by TT-ORP. The activities identified in the ORP can be implemented as formal projects, each with its own results framework, including expected outputs and results, monitoring inputs and targets.

The GFCS M&E process has been developed, drawing on the successful M&E systems of several United Nations agencies and international development agencies, with which TT-M&E has had active involvement. The M&E mechanisms will be applied both to the Framework, to measure progress and achievement in meeting GFCS goals, and to individual projects to check their progress and assess their impact. The mechanisms will be established at the global scale and will capture activities at regional and national levels, coordinated by the GFCS Office. Monitoring and evaluation will ensure that the appropriate programmatic controls are in place to implement projects successfully and appropriately.

Monitoring and evaluating the Framework and its projects is of use and interest to: users/beneficiaries of GFCS to highlight benefits and impacts of climate services; members, donors and investors to help guide and justify their investments and funding; developers and providers of services to improve the development and provision of climate services; and IBCS as the body overseeing implementation of GFCS on behalf of World Meteorological Congress and partner agencies.

The methodology will be used to monitor and evaluate the Framework as a whole, and specifically the ORP Plan 2015–2018, including GFCS projects.

The methodology is proposed as good practice for monitoring and evaluating contributing projects (including national activities and partner projects) and helping develop case studies. The GFCS Partner Advisory Committee (PAC) is coordinating efforts of its members to support implementation in six priority countries (Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Dominica, Moldova, Papua New Guinea and the United Republic of Tanzania). The aim is to put in place sufficient climate services to achieve significant improvements in climate-related outcomes in the GFCS priority areas in those countries; these projects will be reported as GFCS projects. For PAC member efforts in other countries, these activities will be reported as GFCS contributing projects.

## SECTION 2 – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The GFCS M&E process adopts a results-based management (RBM) approach: a “management strategy focused on performance and achievements of outputs, outcomes and impacts” collectively known as results (OECD/DAC, 2010<sup>3</sup>). RBM uses a logical approach to identify expected results and the inputs and activities that are needed to achieve them.

Based on the initial situation analysis (in the GFCS Implementation Plan) and on the related theory of change, the GFCS M&E process will capture progress at different levels: activities, outputs, outcomes and eventually impacts. These are defined by the GFCS Implementation Plan and further refined in the GFCS ORP 2015–2018. Definitions, examples and time frames for each of these levels are shown in Figure 1 and a diagram of how projects will generate outputs that will produce outcomes leading to impacts is given in Figure 2.

Level	Definition	Examples
Activities	Practical, time bound actions carried out to deliver the desired <b>project outputs</b> .	Construction, communication, training, workshops, research activities, technical advice
Outputs	Goods and services leading towards achievement of the <b>project outcomes</b> .	Physical structures, trained individuals, formation of institutions, establishment of service delivery mechanisms, support to the development of policy instruments and plans, implementation of pilot and demonstration projects.
Outcomes	Short to medium term <b>behavioural or systemic effects</b> contributing towards / leading towards impacts	Adoption of new practices, changed attitudes on issues Improved institutional competency, approval of new or revised policies, effective decentralising of decision making processes policy drawing on climate services
Impacts	Fundamental and <b>durable change</b> in the condition of societies and sectors sensitive to climate risk; adaptation is informed.	Increased societal resilience. Lasting improvements in climate services, and reduced threats emerging: from climate risks, hazards, societal and sectoral vulnerability and information shortfall

Figure 1. Online results-based management training

Source: modified from UNEP: <http://unep.unssc.org>

Quantifiable impacts will be based on the GFCS vision to “enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change, especially for those who are most vulnerable to climate-related hazards” and the GFCS five goals (see paragraph 2.3 of the

<sup>3</sup> *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*, OECD/DAC, 2010

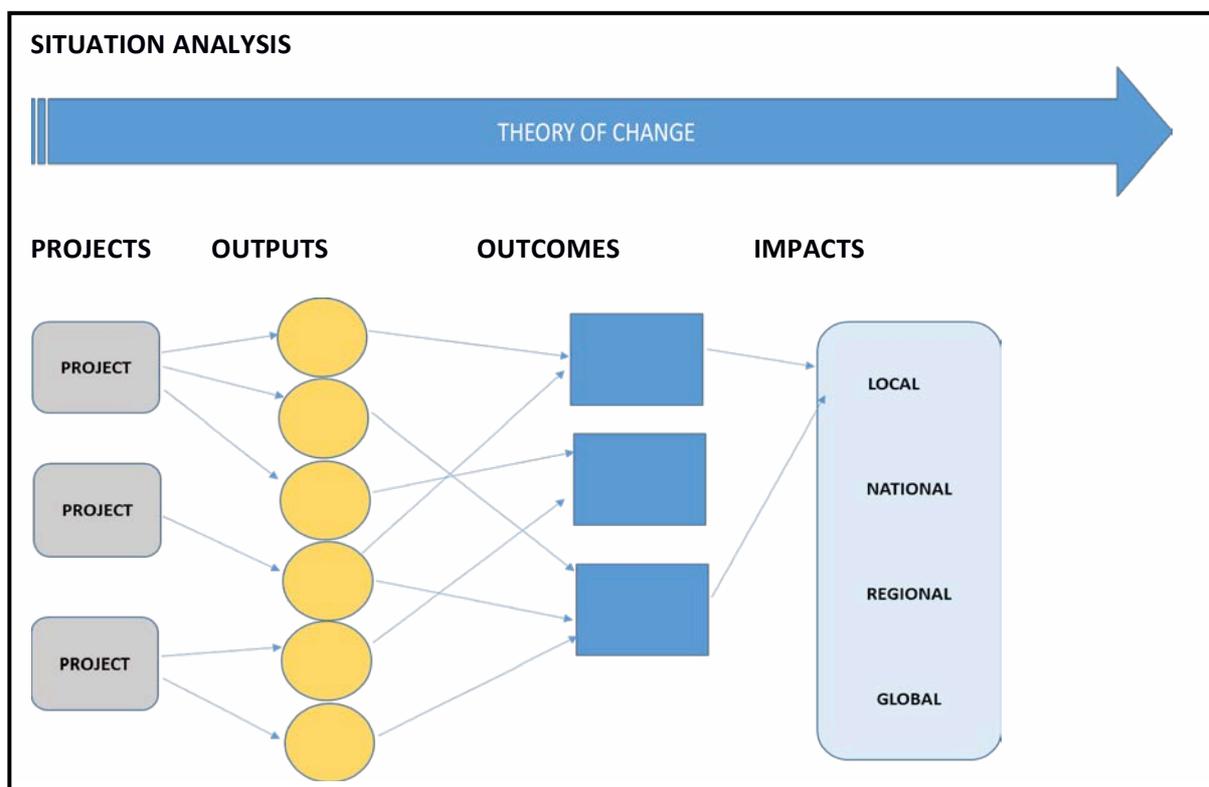
general summary). The achievement of the vision is supported by outcomes, which are aligned with the five GFCS implementation goals:

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.

These long-term impacts for GFCS then determine what outcomes are required to achieve them, using a theory of change. In turn, this will define what outputs are required to obtain these outcomes and clearly identify projects whose activities are visibly contributing to the different outputs.

The GFCS Implementation Plan and ORP provide the detailed description of the vision, outcomes, outputs and activities.

At each stage of this process, potential risks that might hinder progress towards expected results will be identified and assessed. Specific measures will be included at different levels (project level, process) to minimize such risks.



**Figure 2. A schematic representation of how projects will generate outputs that will in turn produce outcomes, leading to impacts at the local, national, regional and global level.**

Different types of output indicators – qualitative and quantitative – are included to monitor progress towards results and to facilitate evaluations. A small number of indicators to specifically measure the impact of GFCS will need to be identified. Indicators for monitoring and evaluating the Framework, including ORP, are provided in Annex 2 to this Annex.

A core component of the GFCS M&E process is to gather information to enable learning and therefore provide future improvements. Monitoring and evaluation activities will support greater understanding of why and to what extent results are achieved (both intended and unintended) and what their impacts are on stakeholders. Over time, as implementation continues, a feedback mechanism will allow for this knowledge to inform planning, design and implementation of GFCS activities (see Figure 3 below). Dedicated M&E capacities within the GFCS Office will support this mechanism and ensure that lessons learnt are adequately reflected in new initiatives.

Learning at the Framework level will be strengthened by linking to existing knowledge, nationally, regionally and globally. This will allow knowledge, lessons learnt and gaps in services to feed into future developments of GFCS, and ultimately inform future policy and practice. The GFCS Office is well placed to facilitate this process by bringing stakeholders together (either physically through meetings or virtually through discussion forums or questionnaires) to capture knowledge and evidence and ensure that users' feedback is appropriately incorporated.

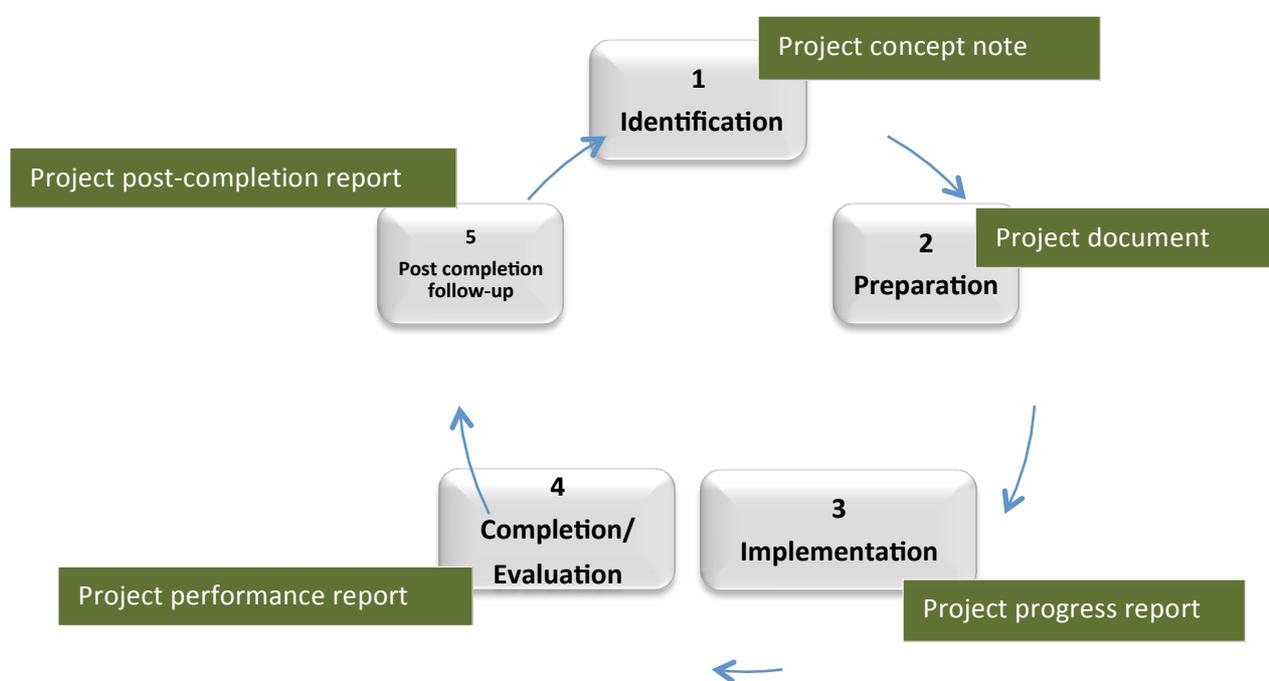


Figure 3. WMO project cycle activities

### SECTION 3 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCE PLAN

This section focuses on the monitoring and evaluation of the Framework and its ORP, with respect to the achievement of the six-year goals as identified in the GFCS Implementation Plan and ORP.

IBCS identified a set of criteria for monitoring and evaluating the Framework, as well as specific contributing activities and projects (IBCS-2/Doc. 6.2). The criteria agreed by IBCS provide a means of assessing and interpreting monitoring data from a variety of sources covering different aspects of GFCS implementation. The criteria have been slightly modified from their original form to allow them to be more flexibly applied based on the work of TT-M&E. The ongoing development of indicators based on these criteria will need to consider capturing additional aspects and strengthening the criteria.

In the long term, the success of GFCS implementation will be measured by:

- (a) Its recognition by governments, along with the level of their tangible support and central role in GFCS, the orientation of national programmes towards its goals and the quality of its intergovernmental nature;
- (b) Its ability to leverage necessary inputs through partnerships with UN agencies and programmes, stakeholders representing users, managers of observation and climate information systems, research and development organizations, including NGOs, and regional and national climate institutions;
- (c) Its success in increasing the overall use of climate services and the economic and social impact of climate services provided under its auspices on planning and other decision-making in target communities as confirmed by systematic surveys/questionnaires of user communities via different communication ways (interview, telephone, fax, e-mail, Internet, etc.);
- (d) The increase in climate data and information collected, stored and exchanged globally and regionally;
- (e) The effectiveness of transforming climate research outputs into sustained climate services as measured by the increase in the range and quality of services available, including number and types of decision-support tools and reduction in the uncertainties associated with key climate products;
- (f) Its ability to undertake projects funded by aid agencies and other donors; and,
- (g) Its ability to attract the resources necessary to sustain its ongoing, long-term activities.

### **3.1 Criteria for monitoring and evaluating GFCS projects**

The sources of funds for GFCS projects are diverse and the reporting time frames and formats also vary. The criteria for GFCS and contributing projects that guide the project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure that, as part of a comprehensive result-based management system, it is possible to demonstrate the impact of the projects and align them with GFCS objectives (goal and outcomes).

Monitoring and evaluation requirements for GFCS projects are currently included in documents approved by IBCS-2 for GFCS projects and GFCS contributing projects:

- (a) Have relevant milestones and deliverables been delivered on time, on budget and to the required standard?
- (b) Have sustained operations been created (at global, regional or national level) regularly providing inputs for the generation of regional- or national-scale products and services?
- (c) Are products and services being used appropriately (for example, with respect to limitations and uncertainty in the information contained within them)?
- (d) Has the use of products and services increased and has the utility of the products and services improved in planning and other decision-making in target communities, as confirmed by surveys of user communities?
- (e) Has the value (economic, social, environmental, etc.) of the project been assessed, does the project represent good value and is it being run cost-effectively?
- (f) Were experiences of successful implementation transposed successfully to other places or other priority areas?
- (g) Where appropriate, have sustained partnerships been built that can contribute to GFCS?

In order to further align GFCS projects with GFCS objectives (goal and outcomes) that are contained in the GFCS Implementation Plan and ORP, GFCS TT-M&E recommends that all future GFCS projects include the following elements at the project development stage:

- Narrative and indicators to demonstrate how the project will contribute to GFCS goals and ORP outcomes;
- Narrative and indicators to demonstrate how the project will contribute to the GFCS pillars and priority areas;
- Monitoring and reporting timetables with deliverables, including mid-term reporting requirements, aligned with GFCS reporting time frames to IBCS.

Information would be provided at the project development and approval stage in the form of a log frame or, preferably, an online RBM system in accordance with international RBM system standards. Only projects and programmes that fulfill these criteria will be acceptable as GFCS projects. GFCS projects have to contribute to at least one of the GFCS goals, ORP outcomes, pillars or priority areas in order to be approved and funded.

For external evaluations, TT-M&E considered the term “external evaluation” as a review, carried out by an entity not directly linked to the project implementers, of the effectiveness and efficiency of the projects. Therefore it is understood to be additional to the required monitoring and reporting.

Based on experience from a range of agencies, GFCS projects below around US\$ 250 000 should not be subject to the full end-of- and post-project evaluations but, for these projects, a set of questions needs to be developed by the GFCS Office to ensure that project outputs contribute to GFCS outcomes. Such projects would be reviewed as part of a broader evaluation of GFCS that would be carried out by IBCS.

GFCS projects above a certain portfolio threshold would need to carry out an external evaluation (projects with an overall portfolio more than around US\$ 250 000). The external evaluation would need to be budgeted at the project development stage: 5–10% of the overall project budget should be allocated for the external evaluation.

### **3.2 Criteria and monitoring and evaluation for GFCS contributing projects**

In addition to monitoring ORP and GFCS projects, the GFCS M&E framework includes provision for contributing projects (see Annex 1 to this Annex for explanation of terminology) that will be developing and delivering climate services worldwide, aligned with GFCS goals and principles. Contributing projects are funded and implemented by different entities and they are encouraged, but not obligated, to use the same M&E criteria and process as GFCS projects. The GFCS Meeting on Implementation Coordination in 2014 identified over 100 such projects in 16 countries with a total combined budget of more than US\$ 700 million.

Contributing-project partners in their project development (this refers principally to new projects) are encouraged to be guided by the overall GFCS goals and ORP outcomes so as to promote alignment of objectives and measurement of specific areas of.

Partners managing the monitoring and evaluation of GFCS contributing projects are encouraged to align their project outlines with the same elements and criteria as GFCS projects and, in particular, the same following elements:

- Narrative and indicators to demonstrate how the project will contribute to GFCS goals and ORP outcomes;

- Narrative and indicators to demonstrate how the project will contribute to the GFCS pillars and priority areas;
- Monitoring and reporting timetables with deliverables, aligned with GFCS reporting time frames.

The GFCS Office would not be expected to carry out external evaluations of contributing projects.

### 3.3 Case studies

Case studies represent opportunities, from an M&E perspective, to demonstrate how the convergence of GFCS projects, contributing projects, other partners' activities around the five pillars and GFCS priorities areas can contribute to ensuring that climate services have greater relevance, user ownership and national and local impact.

Case studies are also opportunities for learning and cross-fertilization of experiences between countries and partner organizations.

Case studies would be made in the following areas:

- Review of impacts and lessons learnt in priority countries identified by PAC;
- Regional and/or transboundary (such as river-basin-wide) review of GFCS impacts;
- Thematic review of impacts within a given sector and/or priority area;
- Others as identified by IBCS

A set of parameters and modalities for reviewing case studies are required. The parameters for measuring the impact of case studies would need to build on the project criteria and allow for broader scope of impact measurement against national development objectives in specific sectors, social groups and/or geographic areas.

The impacts would be measured against sustainable development goals, national disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, national targets and plans and poverty-reduction objectives.

Elements that would need to be taken into consideration when defining the parameters to review and draw lessons from the case studies include:

- Cross-sectoral efficiency and efficacy;
- Multi-stakeholder/ownership;
- Governance;
- Contribution to national/local capacity;
- Outreach and use;
- Sustainability or expected sustainability of the project;
- The time between project completion and observed attributable impact.

Modalities for documenting case studies:

- The GFCS Office would set up the terms of reference and teams for the reviews of the case studies;

- Teams for case-study reviews would be drawn from countries to include those that: (a) have climate service expertise; (b) are implementing GFCS projects; or (c) are a GFCS priority country;
- Expertise for the case-study reviews can also be drawn from PAC members and specific expertise, as required, by the context of the case study;
- Reports of the case-study reviews would be presented, including economic, social and environmental assessments, and discussed at IBCS meetings every four years to further the opportunity for learning from the findings. International partners with initiatives in climate services and priority areas would be invited to contribute to the discussions on the findings of the case studies.

### **3.4 Reporting and timelines**

For projects, it is important to review and report on progress during the project's lifespan (perhaps every 6 or 12 months, as appropriate, depending on the project duration) and at project completion. The reports should move beyond a report of activities to providing a discussion on progress towards achieving the project's outputs, outcomes and impacts.

A final report should be produced upon project completion to document achievements, outputs, issues, lessons learned and, where possible, anticipated outcomes and benefits. The report should assess how far the project has gone towards achieving its purpose and how this has contributed towards achieving the GFCS's overall objectives. The final report will be an essential document for the evaluation stage. It would also be useful to develop case studies (see above) to inform others of successes, challenges and developments; the case studies should also be reported on.

The GFCS Office should produce an annual report based on the ORP showing the impacts and results thereof and of the Framework as a whole, and report to IBCS (see Section 4 – Roles and responsibilities).

## **SECTION 4 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

World Meteorological Congress approves the criteria and process for monitoring and evaluating GFCS. IBCS oversees the M&E process on behalf of Congress during intersessional periods and has delegated this task to the IBCS Management Committee (IBCS-MC). IBCS-MC has the routine responsibility of monitoring and evaluating GFCS projects reporting back to IBCS and, in turn, to Congress, as well as updating procedures on an ongoing basis. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Framework are the responsibility of Congress.

At the global level, M&E will therefore be overseen by IBCS-MC, and coordinated by the GFCS Office. For projects operating at the regional and national level, it will involve project steering committees incorporating relevant agencies (depending on the particular involvement of agencies, government departments, funding bodies and the focus and scope of projects) and will report back to the IBCS-MC, again coordinated by the GFCS Office.

Each project should establish a project steering committee to work with the project delivery team, and be responsible for:

- Regular monitoring of project activities and outputs during project implementation (including ensuring that a baseline is established);
- Regular monitoring against the indicators and deliverables/outputs that contribute to the achievement of key outcomes to ensure timeliness, quality and cost efficiency;
- Carrying out a mid-term project evaluation for projects of sufficient scale (e.g. more than USD 250,000) and duration (multi-year).

The GFCS Office is responsible for ensuring that independent end-of-project and post-project evaluations are carried out to ensure the link between project outputs and GFCS outcomes. It is not cost-effective to undertake a full end-of-project and post-project evaluation for all projects. Based on experience from a range of agencies, GFCS projects below about US\$ 250 000 should not be subject to the full end-of- and post-project evaluations, but for these projects a set of questions needs to be developed by the GFCS Office to ensure that project outputs contribute to GFCS outcomes.

End-of-project evaluations will need to be carried immediately after project completion, while post-project evaluations should be carried out some time afterwards to assess impacts (timing will be decided according to which specific outcomes should be assessed in the longer term). For end-of-project and post-project evaluations of GFCS projects, the GFCS Office is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all GFCS project documents include an M&E section with clear linkages to the GFCS outputs and outcomes and that sufficient resources have been allocated for monitoring and evaluation;
- Developing terms of reference for the evaluations, in consultation with stakeholders, to identify specific issues to be addressed in the evaluation;
- Developing and maintaining a roster of independent consultants with experience in monitoring and/or evaluation;
- Selecting, recruiting and briefing the evaluators;
- Providing quality assurance of final evaluation reports – potentially an important task in situations where the reported information is insufficient or substandard;
- Ensuring that findings from project evaluations are effectively shared and taken up/inform the formulation of new projects. A database or online portal should be developed to share results achieved with a specific focus on lessons learnt;
- Posting the final evaluation reports on the GFCS public website and sharing the final evaluation reports with key stakeholders;
- If sufficient resources are available, develop an accessible online GFCS M&E tool to enable project results/activity progress to be inserted directly. This would allow the monitoring of progress of different GFCS activities and support greater transparency.

The GFCS Office is responsible for coordinating evaluations of GFCS outcomes and impacts that will need to be carried out independently at regular times (4, 6, 10 years) and across the whole portfolio of projects (GFCS projects and contributing projects). Quality assurance for these evaluations will be provided by IBCS through its role in overseeing the M&E process. Specific resources will need to be allocated to this purpose in the GFCS ORP. The evaluations will need to consider:

- Contribution by projects to the achievement of identified outcomes and long-term impacts;
- The added value of the Framework in achieving outcomes and long-term impacts (i.e. would these have been achieved without GFCS?);
- The added value of the Framework in terms of supporting effective partnerships for climate services (i.e. feedback from GFCS partners on how effective the partnership is at global (PAC), regional and national levels)

A communication plan for projects is needed to ensure key messages are communicated to relevant stakeholders, including impact/benefit of the project and lessons learned.

The GFCS Office will coordinate the development of such indicators. TT-M&E will support this process by providing advice during the development of indicators and provide quality assurance on the final indicators.

## ANNEX 1 – GLOSSARY

**Monitoring:** the continuous collection and analysis of information and data to determine progress on implementation and achievement of desired outputs and outcomes, including use of financial resources. Monitoring facilitates communication of progress to stakeholders and identifies problems promptly to facilitate timely adjustments to keep the project on track, or help get it back on track, or terminating the project if necessary. Monitoring information informs evaluations that provide a more in-depth analysis on how and why results were/were not achieved, identifies lessons learnt and recommendations for improvement.

**Evaluation:** should assess the design, implementation and results in order to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, transferability and sustainability of the results. Evaluation addresses the strategic questions “what?” (for impact and sustainability) and “why?” (for relevance). Evaluation of projects normally takes place once the project has finished.

The aims of M&E are therefore similar: to provide information that can help inform decisions, improve performance and achieve planned results.

**Reviews:** it is useful to review progress at key intervals during the project (such as mid-term) to check that the project is proceeding in the right direction and that activities are likely to meet the purpose for which they were planned. Such reviews also provide an opportunity for timely sharing of lessons with other projects, activities, regions, countries and actors.

**GFCS projects:** are funded by the GFCS or other funding mechanisms provided by members and partners, and are managed and implemented by the GFCS Office. Reporting to IBCS on their monitoring and evaluation is obligatory. The criteria for projects to be designated GFCS projects are contained in IBCS-MC/Doc. 4.3.

**Contributing projects:** funded and implemented by different entities, they are encouraged, but not obligated, to use the same M&E criteria and process as the GFCS projects, and reported voluntarily to IBCS. The GFCS Meeting on Implementation Coordination in 2014 identified more than 100 such projects in 16 countries with a total combined budget of US\$ 700 million. The criteria for projects to be designated contributing projects are contained in IBCS-MC/Doc. 4.3.

## ANNEX 2 – INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE FRAMEWORK, INCLUDING THE OPERATIONAL RESOURCE PLAN

Projects and activities being undertaken as part of the implementation of the Framework will generate outputs that will, in turn, produce outcomes leading to impacts. The tables below list impacts, and associated outcomes, outputs and indicators. The four impacts are the goals of GFCS as listed in Section 2, combining the first two GFCS goals in one impact. In most cases, the indicators relate to the outputs but, in some cases, there are indicators relating to outcomes.

### Impact 1: Advance the key global development goals and reduce the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards through better provision of climate information

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
GFCS takes concrete steps to support integration of climate services as a basic requirement for risk management and adaptation to climate change and is incorporated into plans.	GFCS actions catalyse the development and application of climate services that support nations and communities to sustain development, reduce risk to disasters and adapt to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of UNISDR national and global platforms which have included climate services as part of their components, as a result of GFCS.</li> <li>• Number of regional and national development, urban planning, risk management or adaptation plans which were influenced by GFCS.</li> <li>• Number of National Adaptation Plans which have included climate service requirements, as a result of GFCS efforts or using GFCS language.</li> </ul>

### Impact 2: Mainstream the use of climate information in decision-making

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Climate services are used more widely and more effectively in decision-making and investments in climate-sensitive sectors.	Frameworks for climate services are established at national and regional levels, aligned with GFCS.	Number of active national and regional frameworks for climate services established
	GFCS increases the communication between end users and providers.	Number of countries with national dialogues or any national institutional platform with direct participation of users, using GFCS principles
	GFCS provides effective guidelines for the translation of climate science for applications in climate-sensitive sectors.	Number of innovative climate-science outputs delivered to sectors in accordance with GFCS guidelines and principles

### Impact 3: Strengthen the engagement of providers and users of climate services

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Sustained mechanisms established or enhanced for effective user-driven, end-to-end climate services	GFCS leads and facilitates exchange among development agencies and partners by internalizing GFCS principles in the international agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of joint initiatives between UN agencies, brokered by GFCS, to co-produce climate services at global, regional and national level</li> <li>• Number of international agencies which align their climate service approach with GFCS.</li> </ul>
	GFCS increases the number of countries and regions whose climate-service delivery capacity increases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of countries and regions that are able to move from basic to more advanced climate services (see Figures 1 and 2 below).</li> <li>• Number of climate services being delivered as a result of cooperation between national climate service provider and regional climate centres</li> </ul>
	GFCS facilitates community of practice interactions at all levels	Number of events organized under the auspices of GFCS, focused on communication and connectivity at community of practice level

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
	GFCS is seen as a community leader in climate services.	Number of climate service communities adopting GFCS principles
	GFCS leverages the best practices, tools and data from individual partners for the benefit of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of instances where GFCS uptakes best practices from partners.</li> <li>Demonstration, through a connection map, of how GFCS distributes those best practices.</li> </ul>
	GFCS mobilizes resources in support of climate services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual percentage increase in available resources allocated to the WMO GFCS Trust Fund</li> <li>Annual percentage increase in Fund mobilized by partners and members to implement GFCS contributing projects</li> </ul>

**Impact 4: Maximize the utility of existing climate service infrastructure**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Skills, processes, tools and technologies are enhanced through improved utility of infrastructure to enable and support better delivery of climate services.	Mechanisms or UIPs implemented at the national and regional level, serves as a pathway to identify needs and is used to address them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of UIPs implemented under the GFCS protocols, principles and guidelines at regional and national level</li> <li>Number of NMHSs and regional climate centres with comprehensive stakeholder/user maps implemented</li> <li>Increase of user demand for climate information at regional and national level</li> </ul>



Figure 1. Types of climate products and services by category of national climate service provider

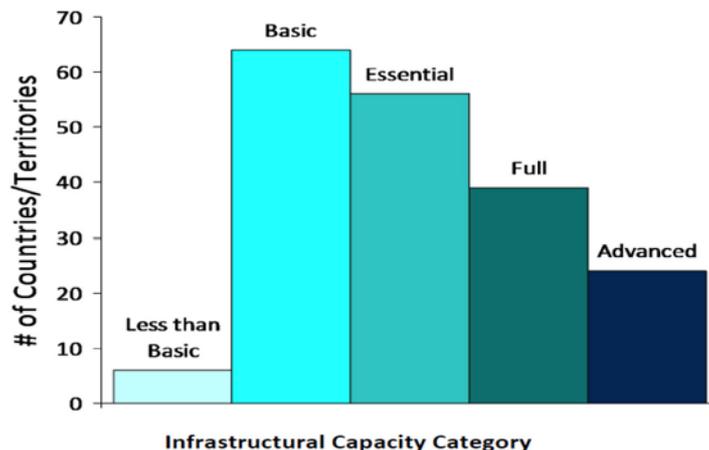


Figure 2. Profile of national climate service providers as a function of category, October 2010

**ANNEX III**

Annex to paragraph 7.3.7 of the general summary

**EXPERT TEAM ON SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GLOBAL  
FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES****TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Taking into account the outcomes of Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress, including adoption of the WMO policy for international exchange of climate data and products to support the implementation of GFCS and a request to the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS) to make recommendations concerning GFCS-relevant data and products under the auspices of WMO needed to contribute to the Framework, and the decision by the sixty-seventh session of the WMO Executive Council to establish a Task Team on Data Policy and Emerging Issues, the Expert Team shall undertake work as follows:

- (1) Undertake a review of GFCS implementation requirements with respect to data and products developed or acquired under WMO auspices:
    - (a) Review and summarize requirements identified in the GFCS Implementation Plan, its annexes and exemplars;
    - (b) Consult with members of the GFCS Partners Advisory Committee (PAC) with respect to:
      - (i) Additional and emerging data needs for implementation of the exemplars;
      - (ii) PAC member policies and practices regarding free and unrestricted exchange of GFCS-relevant data and products related to their areas of work;
    - (c) Monitor ongoing data requirements emerging from the implementation of the GFCS at country level, and in particular in the countries identified by PAC for comprehensive support by PAC members.
  - (2) Prepare a synthesis and recommendations regarding:
    - (a) Needs which are currently satisfied by data already included in the annex to Resolution 60 (Cg-17) and the related resolutions identified therein;
    - (b) Any unmet data requirements and make recommendations concerning priority requirements and data sources, the latter including through consultation with the Global Climate Observing System and the Group on Earth Observations;
    - (c) The status of PAC member policies and practices with respect to the free and unrestricted exchange of GFCS relevant data and products.
  - (3) Prepare a report to the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services Management Committee for consideration at its fourth session and subsequent sessions, as necessary.
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## ANNEX IV

Annex to paragraph 7.5.2 of the general summary

# TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD. THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## Declaration of the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development (New York, USA, 25–27 September 2015)

### Introduction

#### Preamble

The Agenda is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity, which seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets that we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

#### People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

#### Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

#### Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

#### Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

#### Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global

solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is attained. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

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# APPENDIX

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### 1. Members of the Management Committee

#### Australia

Stephen LELLYETT Alternate

#### British Caribbean Territories

David FARRELL Principal member

#### Canada

David GRIMES Principal member  
Michael CROWE Alternate

#### China

Mingmei LI (Ms) Alternate

#### Colombia

José Franklyn RUIZ Alternate

#### Costa Rica

Juan-Carlos FALLAS-SOJO Principal member

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo

Jean Pierre MPUNDU ELONGA Principal member

#### Fiji

Francis KEAN Principal member  
Misaeli FUNAKI Alternate

#### Germany

Tobias FUCHS Alternate  
Michael ROHN Alternate

#### India

Laxman Singh RATHORE Co-Vice Chairperson

#### Japan

Atsushi MINAMI Alternate  
Kazutoshi ONOGI Alternate

#### Norway

Jens SUNDE Chairperson

#### Peru

Esequiel VILLEGAS PAREDES Alternate

**Philippines**

Flaviana HILARIO (Ms)	Principal member
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**Republic of Korea**

Sunyoung BAK (Ms)	Alternate
Ihncheol SEONG	Alternate

**Russian Federation**

Alexander FROLOV	Principal member
Marina SPIRIDONOVA (Ms)	Alternate

**Senegal**

Sadibou BA	Alternate
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**South Africa**

Linda MAKULENI (Ms)	Co-Vice Chairperson
Mark MAJODINA	Alternate

**Sudan**

Hanan RABBAH (Ms)	Alternate
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**Switzerland**

Peter BINDER	Principal member
Gabriela SEIZ (Ms)	Alternate
Stefan SIGRIST	Alternate

**Tunisia**

Abdelwaheb NMIRI	Principal member
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**Turkey**

Hayreddin BACANLI	Alternate
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**United States of America**

Raymond "Wayne" HIGGINS	Principal member
Ko BARRET (Ms)	Alternate
Meredith MUTH (Ms)	Alternate

**2. Representatives of Partners Advisory Committee****UNITAR**

Angus MACKAY	Alternate
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