



High-Level Taskforce for the
Global Framework for Climate Services

**BRIEFING ON THE PROGRESS
OF THE
HIGH-LEVEL TASKFORCE**

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Why a Framework for Climate Services?

- Present capabilities for providing climate services do not exploit all that we know about climate
- Present capabilities fall far short of meeting current and future needs and delivering their full and potential benefits, especially in developing countries

A Framework for Climate Services will build on existing capacities and leverage these through coordination to address these shortcomings

The High Level Taskforce

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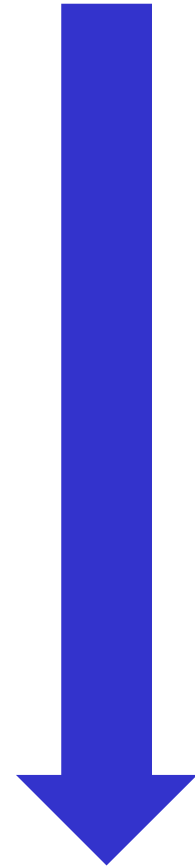
The High Level Taskforce: our task

Established by WCC3 to:

- Develop the components of GFCS and define the roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of the elements within the GFCS
- Develop options for governance of the GFCS, ensuring its intergovernmental nature, and provide the reasoning for the preferred option(s)
- Outline a plan for implementation of the GFCS

The Approach of the High-Level Taskforce

1. Undertake consultations to understand the needs of users of climate services and the perspectives of providers
2. Review the current capabilities for providing climate services
3. Review the needs of users of climate services, looking at sectoral and geographical perspectives and identify gaps
4. Develop our proposal for the Framework so that it would ensure that the gap between the provision and need for climate services was closed and that opportunities for strengthening services to meet existing and new demand would be fully exploited



Consultative Meetings held and planned

• Nairobi, Kenya	12–16 April	African Ministerial
• Bali, Indonesia	30 April/6May	WMO RA V
• Geneva, Switzerland	18 May	UN Interagency meeting
• Geneva, Switzerland	25 May	Club Diplomatic
• Geneva, Switzerland	2 June	Geneva missions briefing
• Oslo, Norway	8-12 June	IPY Conference
• Geneva, Switzerland	9 June	WMO Exec Council
• Beijing, China	17-18 June	Consultation
• Delhi, India	21 June	Consultation
• Mexico City, Mexico	5-7 July	CODIA
• Belo Horizonte, Brazil	1 - 4 July	CAGM
• Bogata, Columbia	22-29 Sept	WMO RA III
• Bonn, Germany	26 October	German climate experts
• Geneva, Switzerland	29October	Missions
• Marrakech, Morocco	1 - 4 Nov	RA I
• Windhoek, Namibia	15-21 Nov	CBS (Ext)
• Cayman Is, Caribbean	9-10 Nov	Heads of NMSs
• Cancun, Mexico	29 Nov/10 Dec	CoP16
• Geneva, Switzerland	17 December	Missions

The High Level Taskforce: our report

Part I: **Current uses** of climate information (C1). **Current capabilities** and coordination mechanisms the three foundational components of climate service provision – **observations** (C2), **research** (C3) and **capacity development** (C4).

Part II: How climate information is used in **socio-economic sectors** and their needs (C5). The needs for climate information to support **international policy** commitments (C6). National **case studies** (C7). Identify **gaps in current capabilities** for providing climate information and **opportunities for strengthening** climate services (C8).

Part III: **Our proposal** for the Framework, based on the findings of Parts I and II and on our consultations. Our vision for the Framework, how it be implemented, principles and strategic considerations that affect it, its component mechanisms and projects and its cost (C9). Options for the Framework's governance (Chapter 10).

The Vision

By 2015, the Framework will establish:

1. A global system to routinely **generate** and electronically **exchange** an extensive set of defined climate data and data products
2. An initiative in developing countries to **upgrade the climate service capacities** and strategies of all vulnerable and low-capacity countries to a baseline level
3. An initial suite of **new knowledge products** – protocols, tools, products and services – developed through multiple initiatives on **user interfacing** and services development
4. An ongoing **governance mechanism** that drives the Framework's development, particularly by engaging and mobilising stakeholders, user communities and new resources

Principles recommended in developing the implementation strategy

Principle 1: All countries will benefit, but priority will be given to the needs of climate vulnerable, developing countries.

Principle 2: The primary focus of the Framework will be greater availability and improved ease of access and use of climate information

Principle 3: Framework activities will address three geographic domains; international, regional and national.

Principle 4: Operational climate services will be the focus of the Framework

Principle 5: Climate information is primarily an international public good and will be made widely available through the Framework

Principle 6: The Framework will promote the free and open exchange of climate-relevant observational data while respecting national and international data policies.

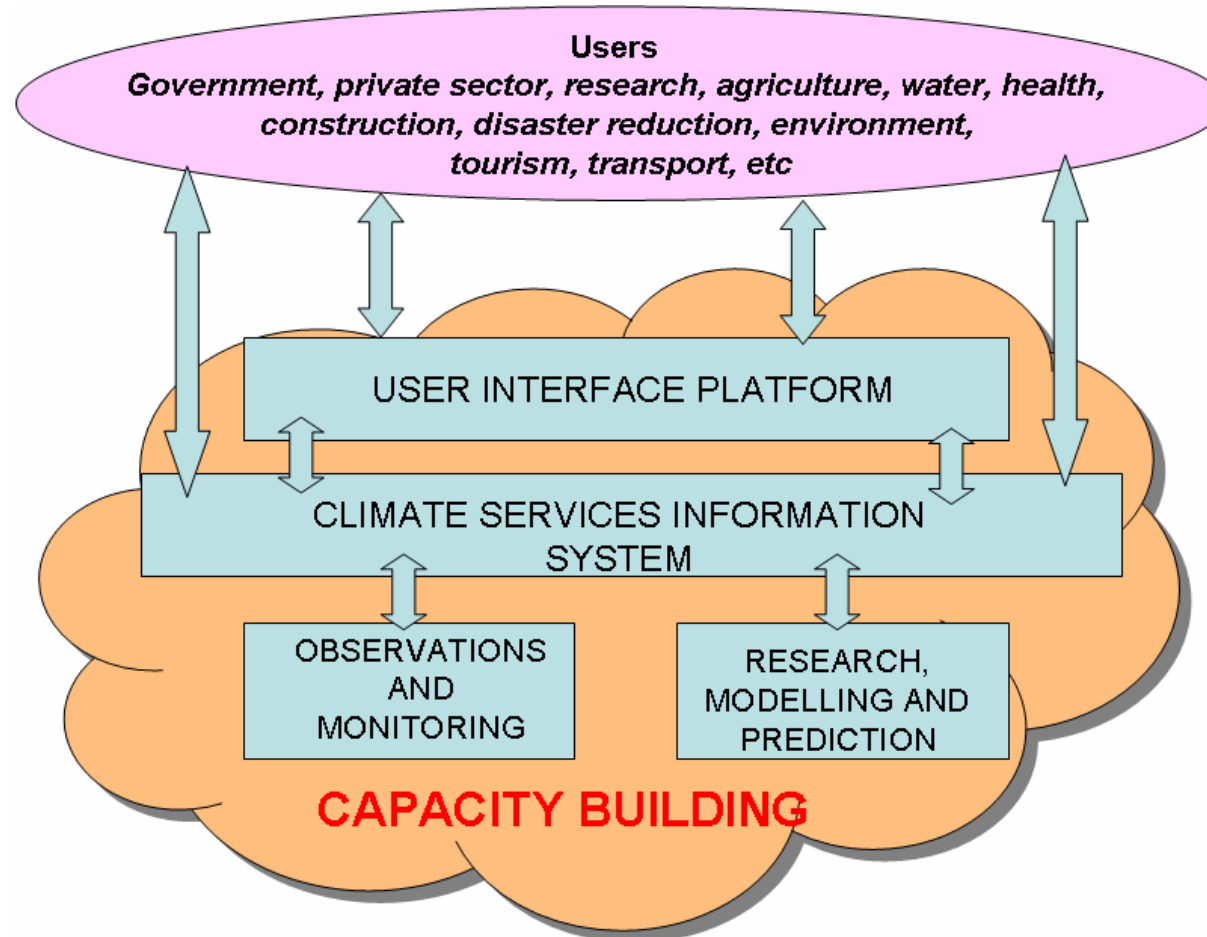
Principle 7: The role of the Framework will be to facilitate and strengthen, not to duplicate.

Components of the Framework

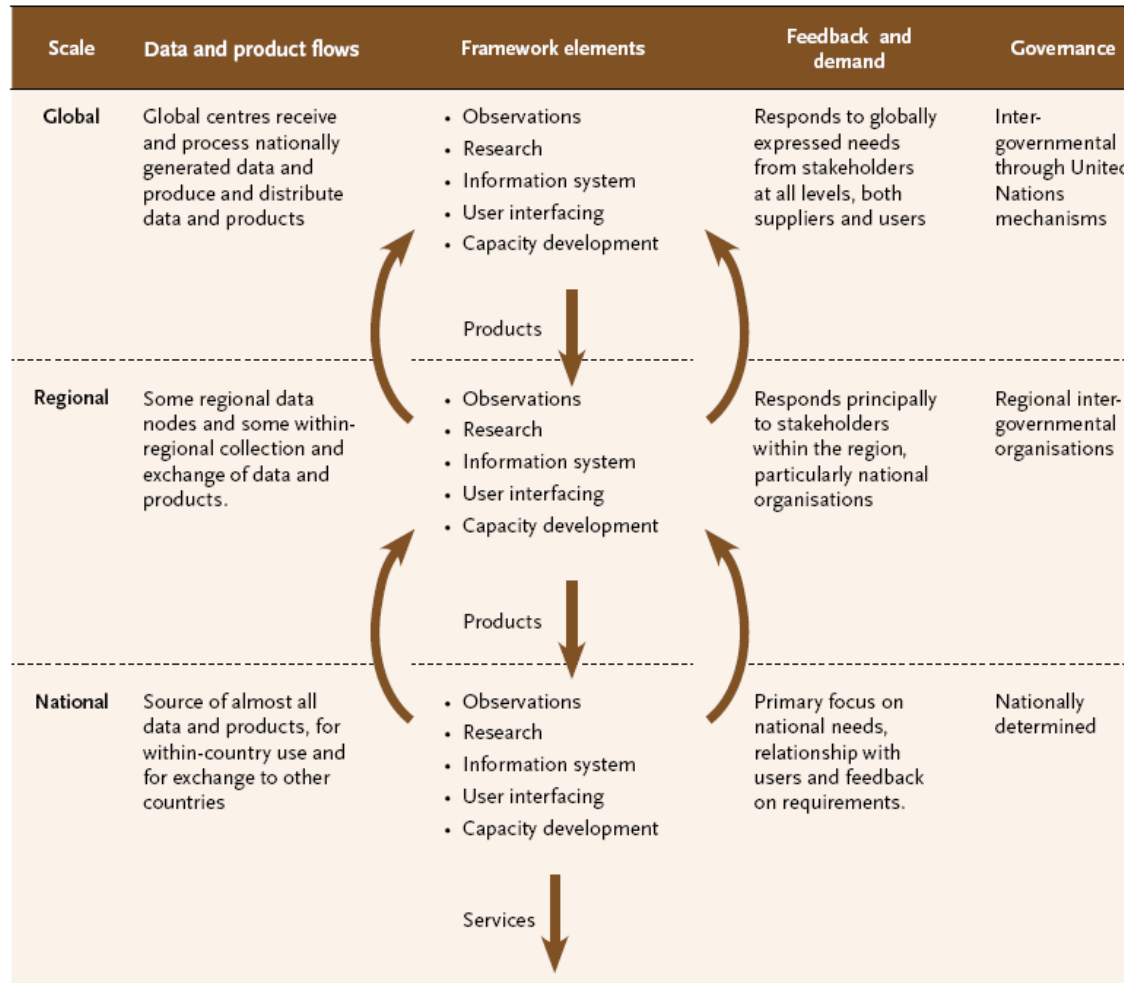
1. **User Interface Platform** - to provide a means for users, user representatives, climate researchers and climate service providers to interact
2. **Climate Services Information System** - to protect and distribute climate data and information according to the needs of users and according to the procedures agreed by governments and other data providers
3. **Observations and Monitoring** - to ensure that the climate observations necessary to meet the needs of climate services are generated.
4. **Research, Modelling and Prediction** - to assess and promote the needs of climate services within research agendas
5. **Capacity Building** - to support systematic development of the necessary institutions, infrastructure and human resources to provide effective climate services.



Components of the Framework



Global, regional, national levels



Governance of the Framework

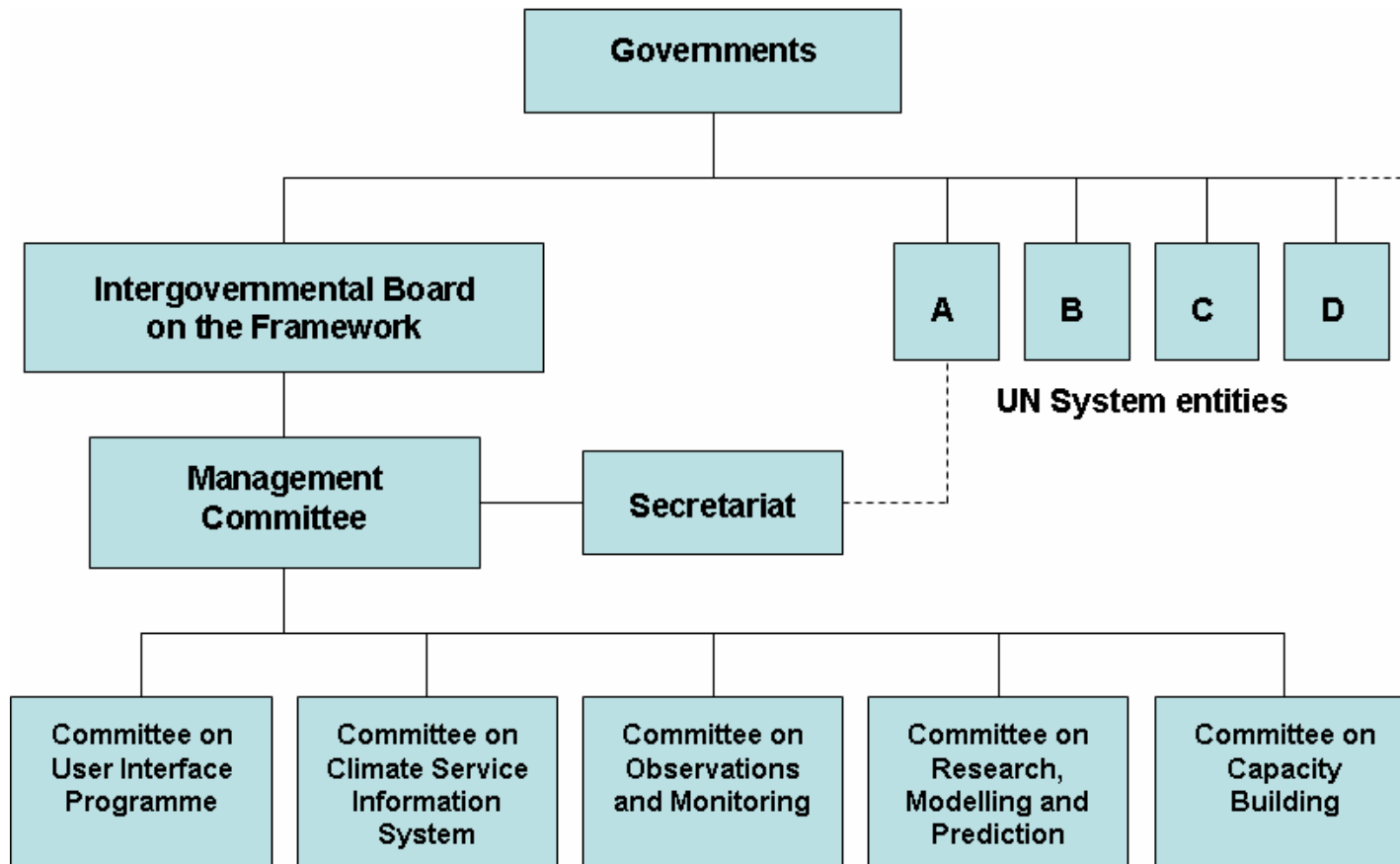
The Taskforce considered five options for governing the Framework:

1. Creation of a new agency in the United Nations System
2. Hosting within the mechanisms of an existing United Nations Systems entity
3. Creation of a new intergovernmental panel within the United Nations System
4. A joint board linked to the mechanisms of several interested United Nations Systems entities
5. Creating a not-for-profit foundation outside of the United Nations System

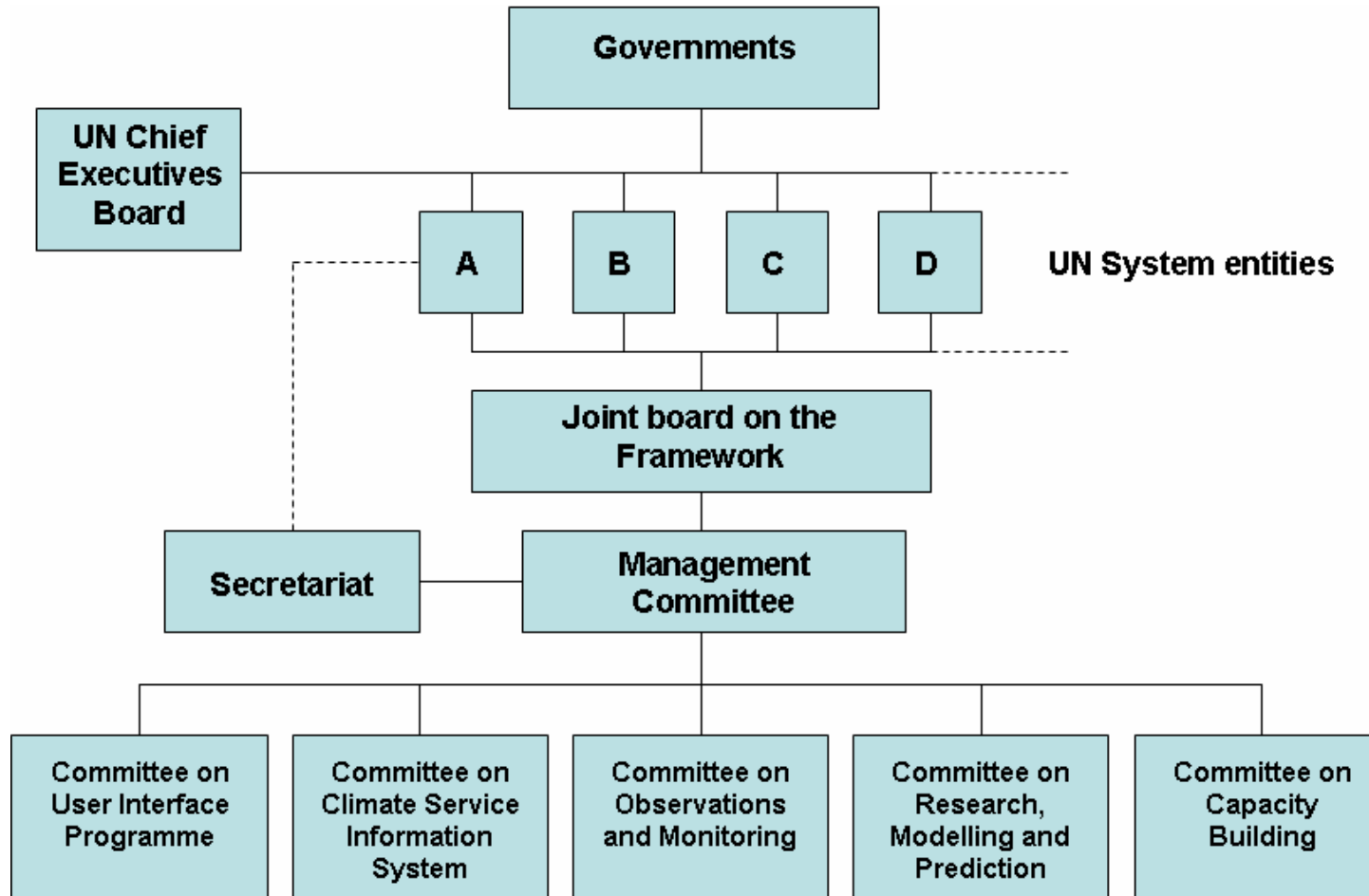
They concluded that two general options should be put forward

- A) An **intergovernmental board**
- B) A **joint board** linked to the mechanisms of a number of UN-Systems entities

Governance of the Framework: Option A – Intergovernmental Board



Governance of the Framework: Option B – Joint Board



Timeline (from November 1)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 November | Draft HLT Report on the web for government and expert review. |
| 22 Nov. | Review period ends |
| 13 – 15 Dec | The final HLT meeting |
| 17 Dec
proposals) | Mission briefing (HLT progress & WMO Cg 16 budget |
| 12 Jan. 2011 | FINAL version of the Report completed taking account of feedback from HLT-5. |
| May 2011 | Report to 16 WMO Congress. The Congress will need to decide (among other things) how best to pursue the implementation of the GFCS in the next four-year financial period (and beyond). |

Budget

	Source	Contribution to WCC-3 Trust Fund	Unspent from WCC-3 Trust Fund	(To be) paid back to donor	Yet to agree to be transferred to HLT Trust Fund	Agreed to be transferred to HLT Trust Fund	Additional contributions	Contributions to HLT Trust Fund
1	Australia	100,000	33,130			33,130		33,130
2	Canada	158,128	52,388			52,388	0	52,388
3	China	104,800	34,720			34,720		34,720
4	Denmark	50,000	16,565			16,565		16,565
5	European Commission	227,698	75,436		75,436			
6	FAO	22,980	7,613			7,613	0	7,613
7	Finland	116,565	38,618		38,618			
8	France	100,000	33,130			33,130		33,130
9	Germany	243,779	80,764			80,764		80,764
10	Greece	45,738	15,153		15,153			
11	Hong Kong, China						5,000	5,000
12	India	50,000	16,565			16,565	50,000	66,565
13	Ireland	31,451	10,420			10,420		10,420
14	Italy	50,000	16,565		16,565			
15	Italy (ESA-ESRIN)	30,674	10,162		10,162			
16	Japan	660,364	218,778			218,778		218,778
17	Kenya	30,492	10,102			10,102	53,185	63,287
18	Mozambique						0	
19	Namibia	10,000	3,313			3,313		3,313
20	New Zealand						0	
21	Norway	100,000	33,130			33,130	408,664	441,794
22	Pakistan	1,108	367			367		367
23	Russian Federation	97,275	32,227			32,227		32,227
24	Saudi Arabia	100,000	33,130			33,130	0	33,130
25	Spain	149,642	49,576	49,576				
26	Sweden						15,750	15,750
27	Switzerland	1,400,000	463,819	463,819			100,000	100,000
28	Tanzania							
29	UK	98,946	32,781			32,781		32,781
30	UNEP	10,890	3,608			3,608	0	3,608
31	USA (NOAA)	261,750	86,718	86,718				
32	USA (Department of State)	261,750	86,718			86,718		86,718
	TOTAL	4,514,030	1,495,496	600,113	155,934	739,449	632,599	1,372,047



Budget

The HLT Trust Fund has continued to receive generous support. Since HLT-3 contributions of CHF 463,664 have been received from Hong Kong-China, India and Norway. The US State Department has recently transferred to the HLT Trust Funds its unspent funds from WCC-3. Tanzania has made a pledge to contribute USD 5,000.

From the donations to date, the HLT Trust Fund has received CHF 1,372,047. We have now spent, or have commitments to spend, CHF 1,043,533. In addition we currently estimate that a minimum of CHF 361,000 will be required for the Taskforce to complete its work. It is hoped that further contributions will be received from Member States, including offers of support for completion of the draft report.

Thank you for listening

*- and please continue to support
the GFCS*