



High-Level Taskforce for the
Global Framework for Climate Services

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

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(Co-chair of the HLT)

9 June 2010

Objectives of the Global Framework for Climate Services?

The WCC-3 decided to establish GFCS to improve the quality of climate information, make improved services accessible to all, especially the most vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate variability and change and who have least access to climate services.

The Workplan of the Taskforce

- (1) **Information gathering** through consultation with governments, users and providers, scientists, and operational observing and information systems; and,
- (2) **Preparation of a report**, including, options for implementing the GFCS, how it might be governed and the cost of doing this. This report to be considered by your 16th Congress next year and by the UN Secretary-General for appropriate follow-up.

Consultative Meetings held and planned

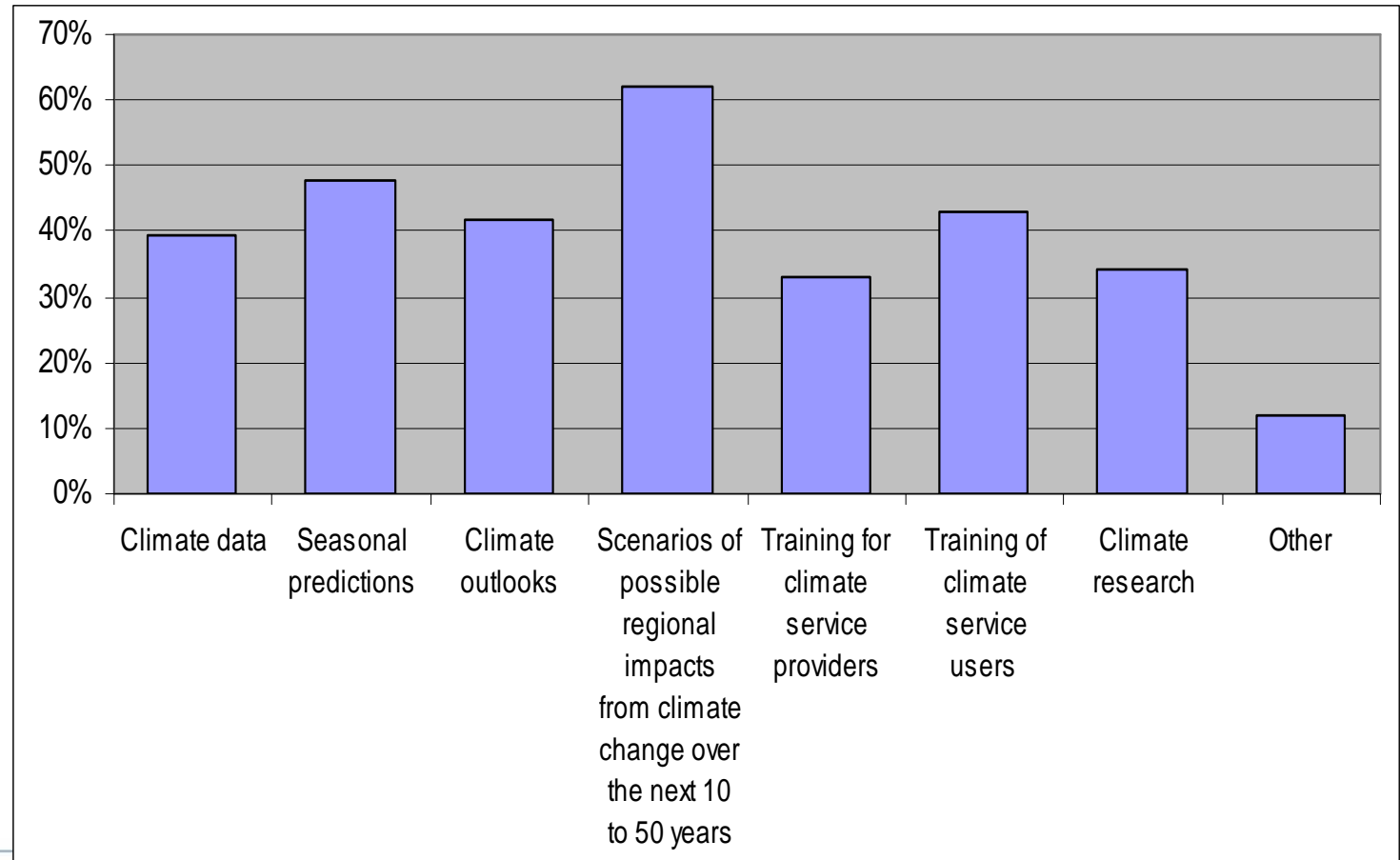
• Nairobi, Kenya	12–16 April	African Ministerial
• Bali, Indonesia	30 April/6May	WMO RA V
• Geneva, Switzerland	18 May	UN Interagency meeting
• Geneva, Switzerland	25 May	Club Diplomatic
• Geneva, Switzerland	2 June	Geneva missions briefing
• Oslo, Norway	8-12 June	IPY Conference
• Geneva, Switzerland	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
• Marrakech, Morocco	28 Oct/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



Questionnaire:

http://www.wmo.int/hlt-gfcs/index_en.html

Which climate services do you need but are currently unable to obtain ?



HLT Meeting Dates/Places

Reports on the web:

- HLT-1 25 and 26 February / Geneva
- HLT-2 24 and 25 May / Geneva

Meetings yet to be held:

- HLT-3 2, 3 and 4 August / Beijing
- HLT-4 25, 26 and 27 October / Bonn
- HLT-5 13, 14 and 15 December / Geneva

Report Structure

- Part I: What climate services are available from all sources around the world that are proving to be useful – The Supply side
- Part II: What is likely to be required in short, medium and long-term – The Demand side
- Part III: Options for bridging gaps and implementing mechanisms to meet current and future climate services requirements with an emphasis on not duplicating what is now available - The implementation strategy.

Key dates for Report

- Finish Part I Thursday 20 May
- Finish Part II Wednesday, 28 July
- Finish Part III Friday, 24 September then to HLT members for review by 8 October Secretariat to revise by 15 October and back to the HLT for 11 days before HLT-4
- Completed, ready for publication January 12, 2011

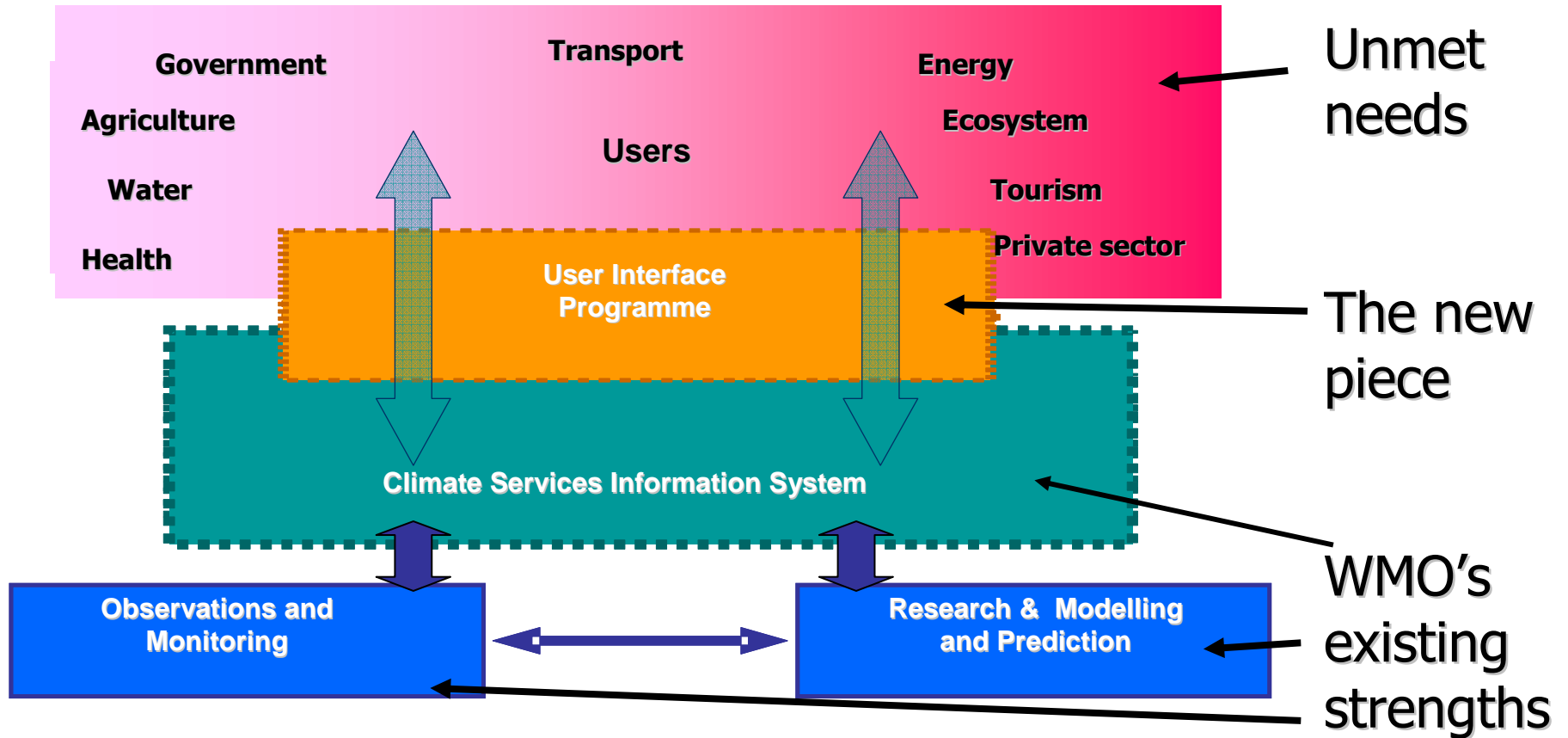
HLT Finances – entirely funded from extra-budgetary sources

Contribution to HLT Trust Fund	CHF
Canada	52,388
Denmark	16,565
France	33,130
India	16,501
Japan	218,778
Pakistan	367
Russian Federation	32,227
Switzerland	563,819
TOTAL	933,775

Expenses and Commitments to 26 May 2010	CHF	Estimated future costs	CHF
Sitting Fees / Honoraria	148,000	Writers	180,000
Writers and secretariat support	677,123	Editing/Graphics	60,000
Consultation	10,075	Media relations	30,000
Travel (HLT meets)	158,577	Translation	150,000
		Print and publish	30,000
		Consultations	122,500
		Travel (HLT meets)	300,000
TOTAL	993,775	TOTAL	872,500

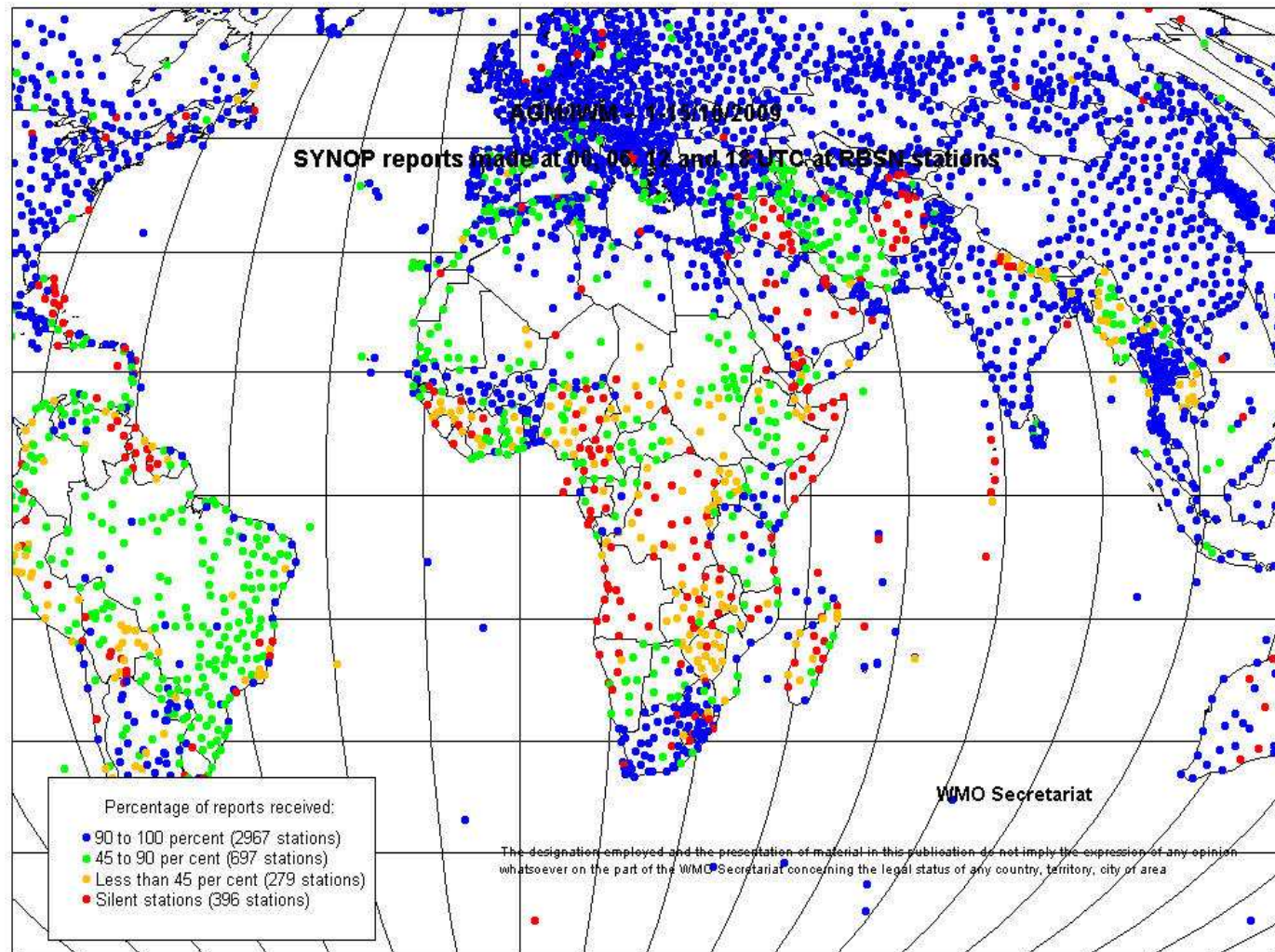
Contributions to the HLT Trust Fund and expenses and commitments to 26 May 2010, and an estimate of expenses to completion of the HLT's Report.

GFCS What is it?



Why a FRAMEWORK for Climate Services?

Because there are gaps in the data networks supporting the services



Blue dots – more than 90% of data received

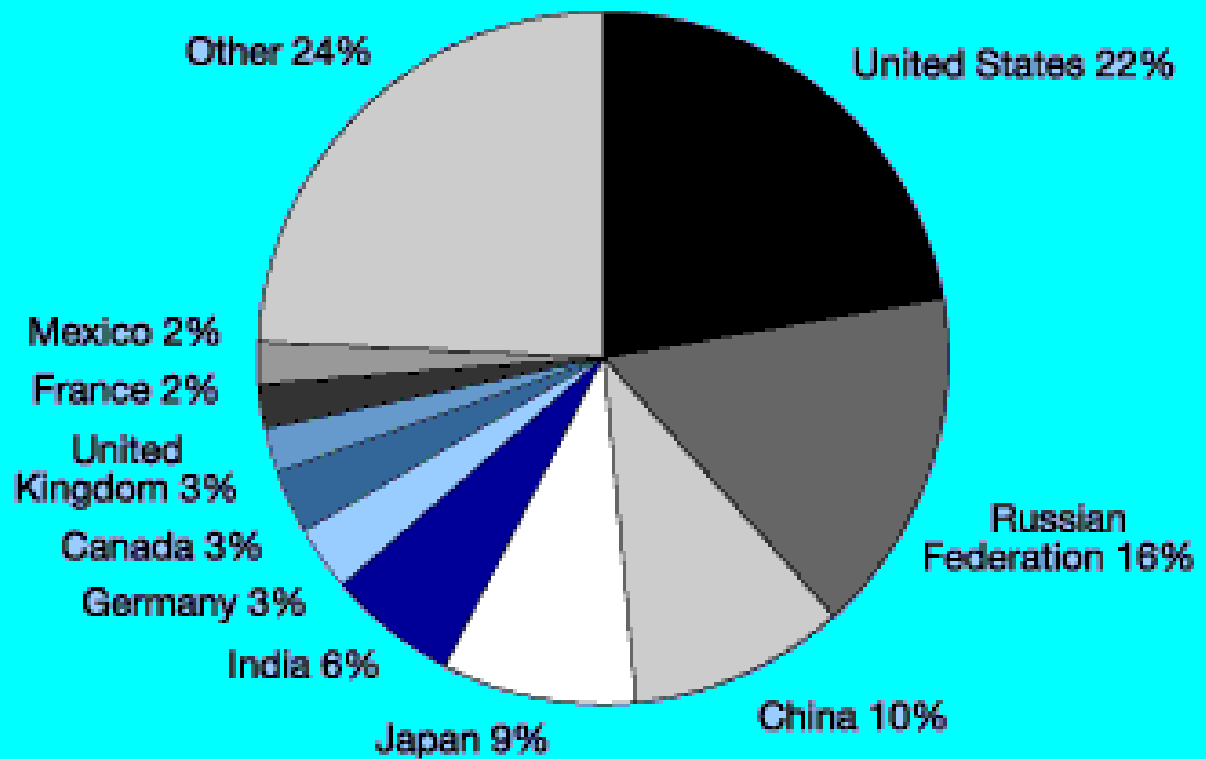
Red and yellow dots – less than 5% of data received



Why a FRAMEWORK for Climate Services?

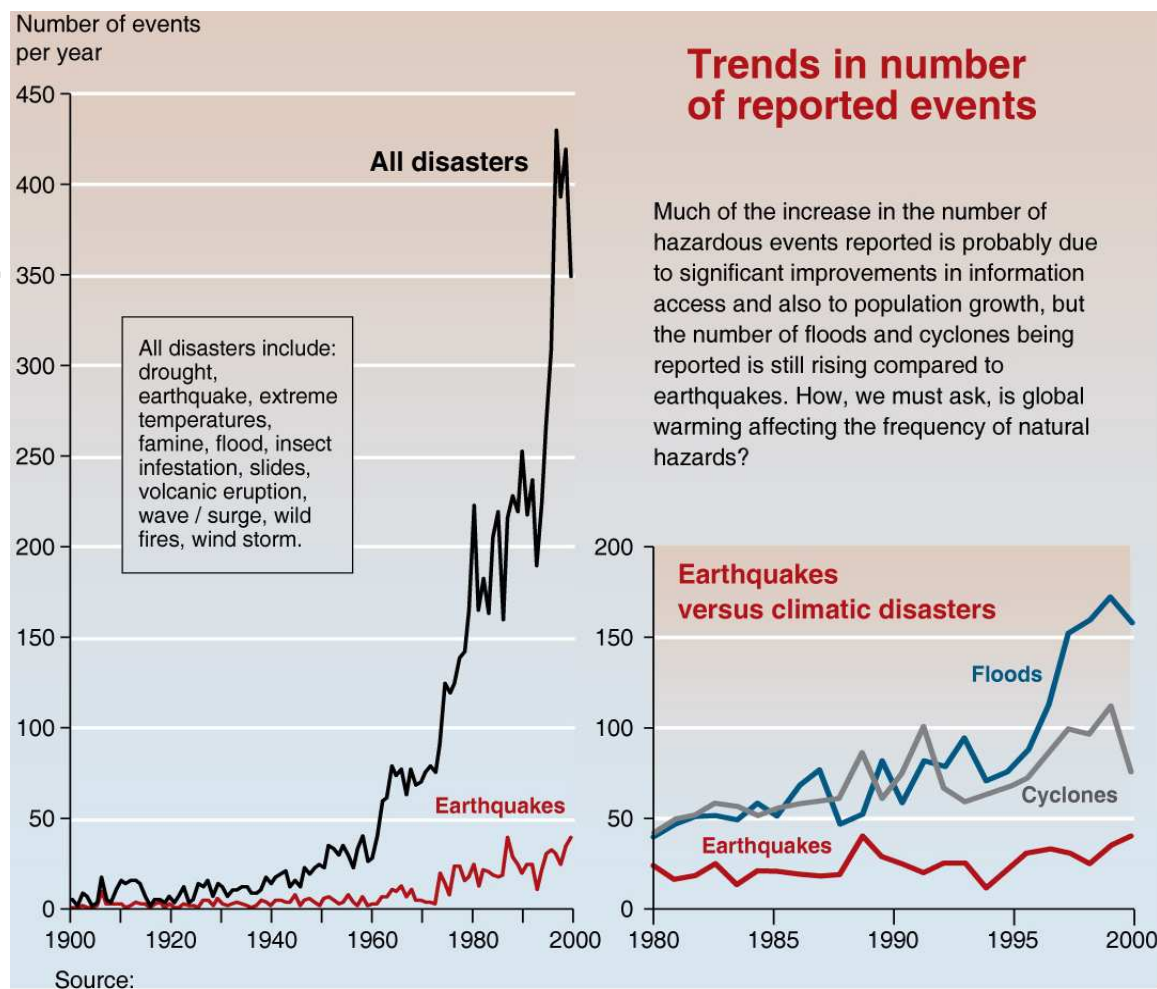
And because there are gaps in the global distribution of scientists, engineers and other tertiary educated people who create information-based services

Global distribution of workers with tertiary education: 1990–98



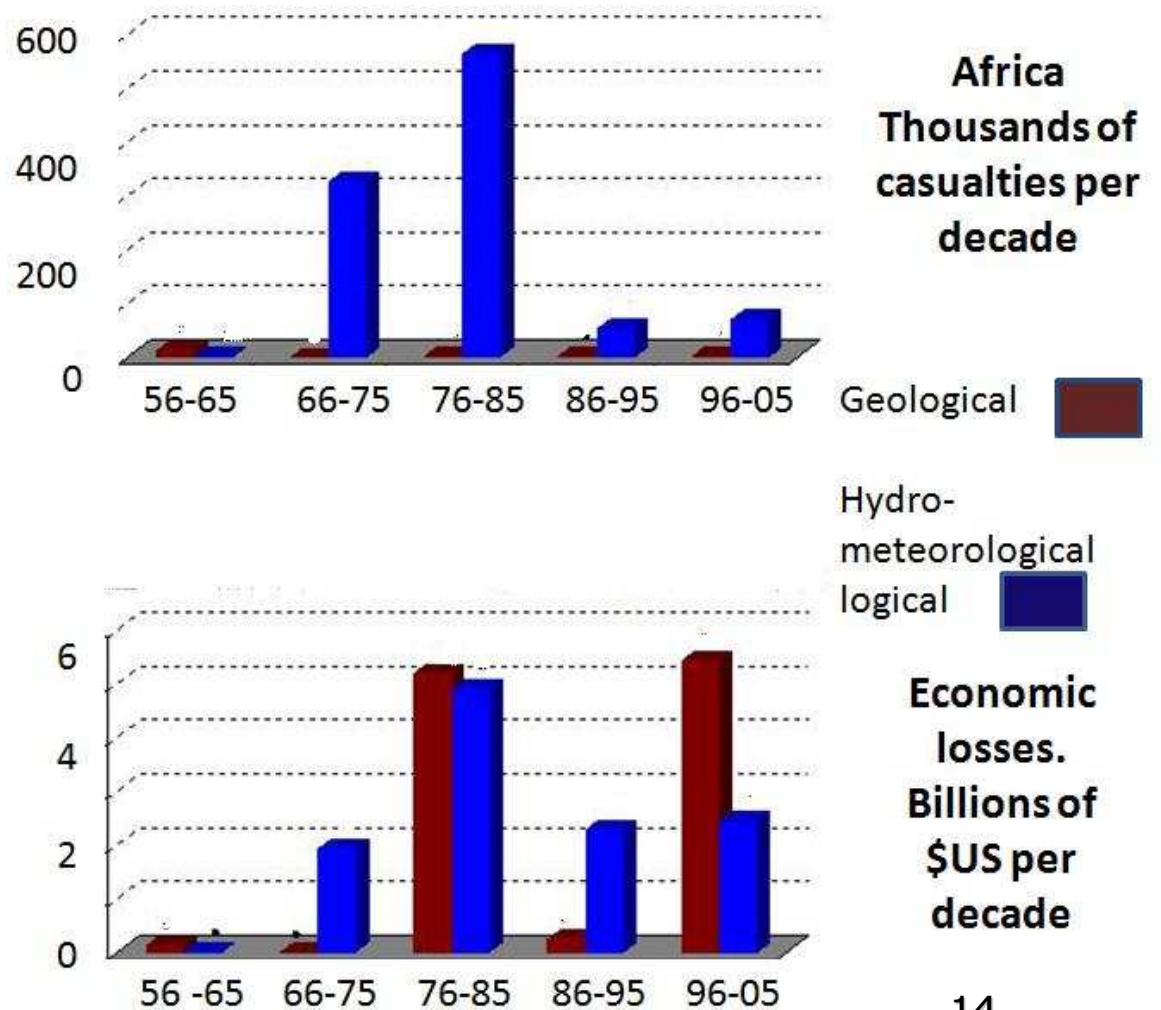
What will the Contribution of the Global Framework for Climate Services be?

The possibility of a range of science-based disaster risk response strategies everywhere.



Human Safety

Disaster risk reduction is an effective climate change adaptation strategy



Food Availability.

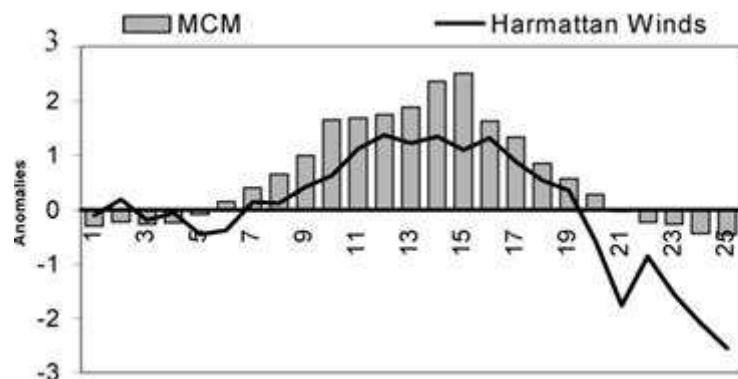
Climate services would assist in adapting to climate change impacts on food availability

According to the World Bank, it would take only a three-foot rise in sea level submerge parts of the 20 or so other rice-growing river deltas in Asia and the World at large including Africa.

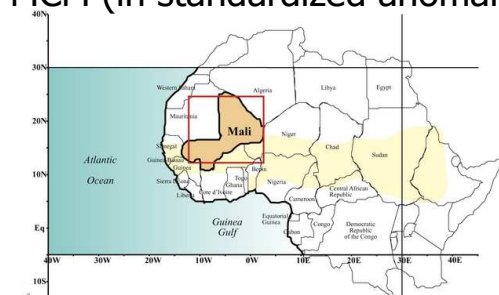
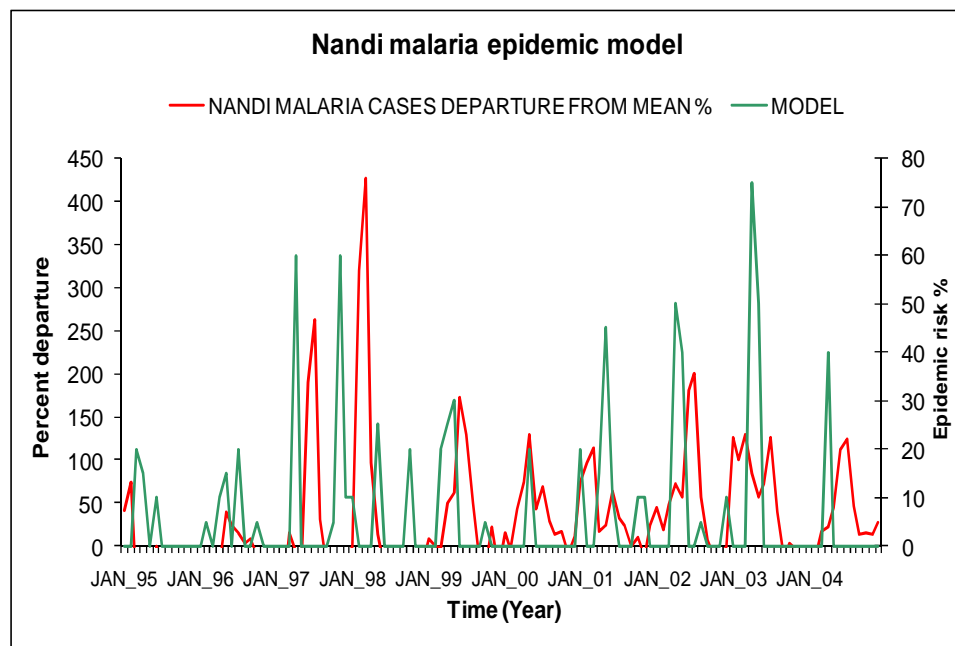


Human Health

Climate services would assist in better managing climate change impacts on human health



Weekly means of the Harmattan wind index over the 1994–2002 period and mean seasonal pattern of the number of cases of MCM (in standardized anomalies).



The "Meningitis Belt" in West Africa



High-Level Taskforce for the
Global Framework for Climate Services

THE WMO ROLE

- **Translate the report of the Taskforce into a sustainable, operational system;**
- **Develop partnerships across the UN system so that user groups can gain access to climate services;**
- **Focus observations, research and information systems to support GFCS;**
- **Promote and support capacity building that contributes to the GFCS; and,**
- **Give high priority and sufficient resources to implement those elements of the GFCS which the UN system agrees are the WMO's responsibility.**

Thank you for listening

