



High-Level Taskforce for the
Global Framework for Climate Services

BRIEFING ON THE PROGRESS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL TASKFORCE

Geoff Love

Briefing for Geneva-based missions

2 June 2010

Who does what in the WMO for the GFCS?

- Elena Manaenkova (D/CER) – coordinates interactions with the UN system
- Avinash Tyagi (D/CLW) – develops the WMO's response to the HLT's proposals
- Geoff Love (D/WDS) – oversees the HLT secretariat on behalf of the UN

In the HLT Secretariat

- Buruhani Nyenzi – Manager HLT Secretariat (MHLT)
- ## Writers
- Dr Reid Basher (recently retired from ISDR)
 - Dr Andy Thow (from OCHA - has completed his secondment)

HLT Meeting Dates/Places

Reports of 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

Key dates for Report

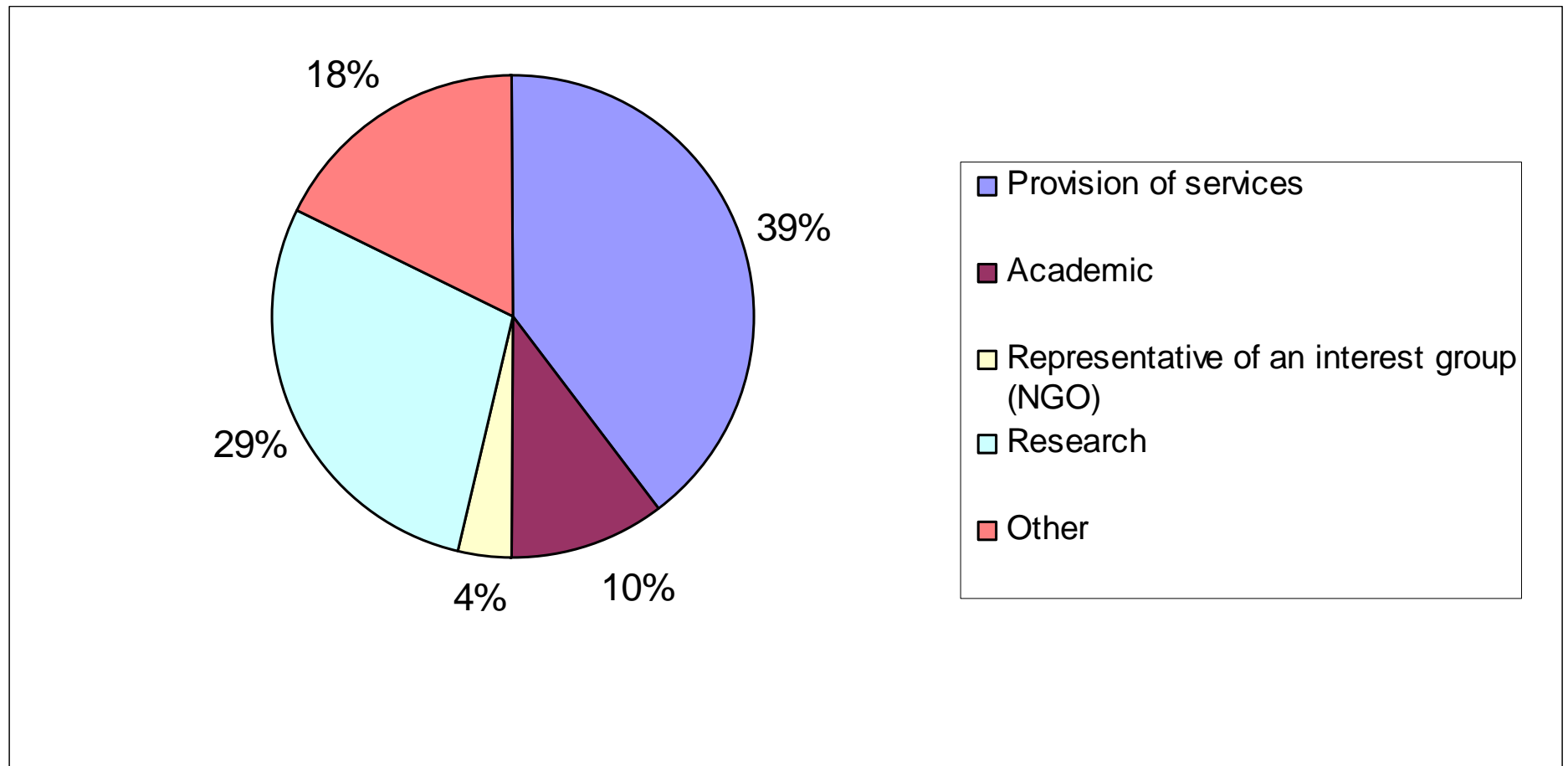
- Finish Part I Thursday 20 May (Basher, Thow)
- Finish Part II Wednesday, 28 July (Basher + 3)
- Finish Part III Friday, 24 September then to HLT members for review by 8 October Secretariat to revise by 15 October and back to the HLT for 11 days before HLT-4 (Basher + 3)

Consultative Meetings in the Future

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Oslo, Norway | 8-12 June | IPY Conference |
| • Geneva, Switzerland | 9 June | Exec Council |
| • Beijing, China | 17-18 June | Consultation |
| • Delhi, India | 21 June | Consultation |
| • Mexico City, Mexico | 5-7 July | CODIA |
| • Belo Horizonte, Brazil | 14 July | CAgM |
| • 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 |

Q2: Purpose of Institution

40 National Meteorological Services, 16 Universities



Q3: From what region

Region 1 – Africa 19

Region 2 – Asia 23

Region 3 – South America 3

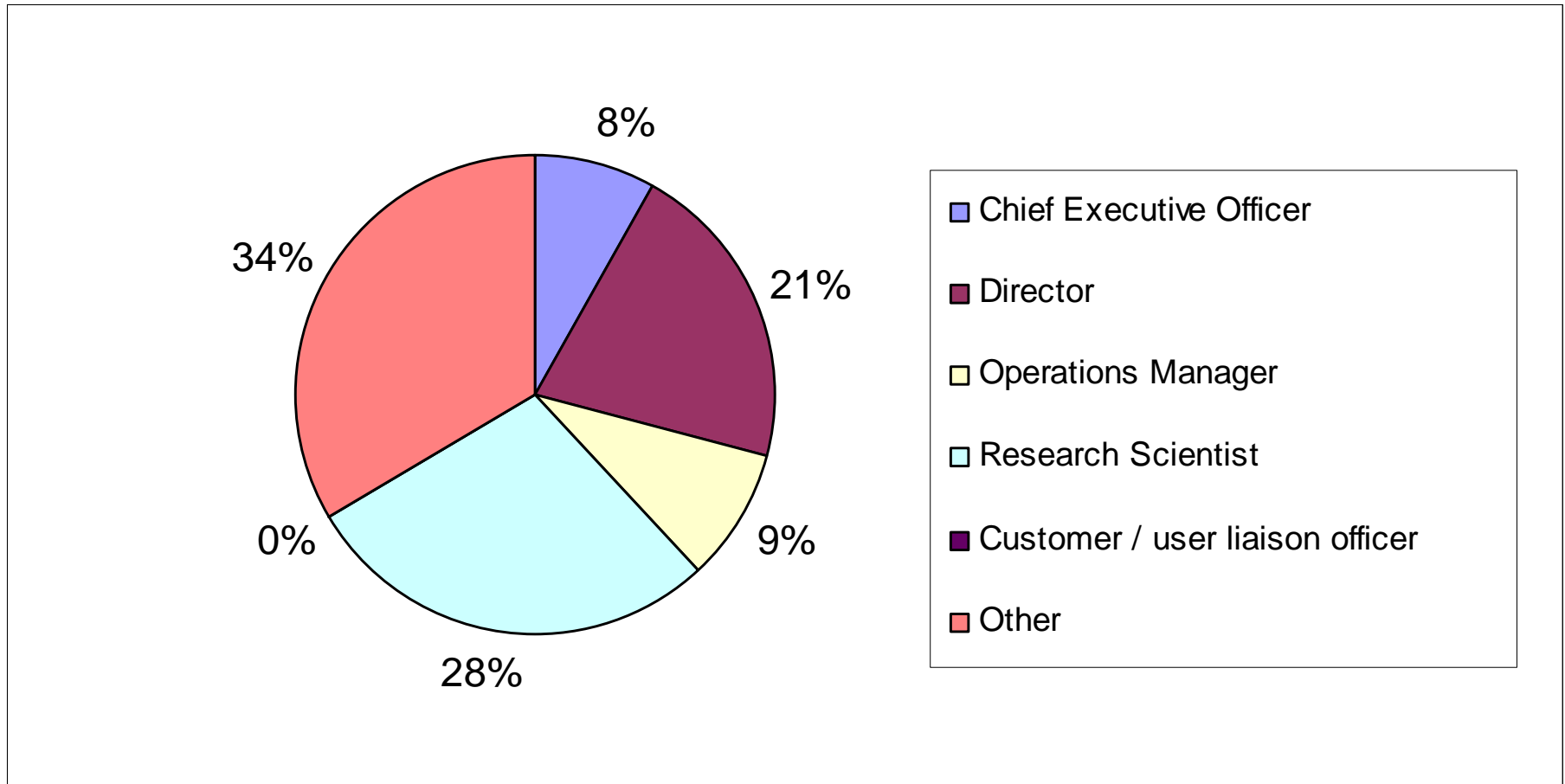
Region 4 – Caribbean, North America 12

Region 5 – Southeast Asia and Oceania 11

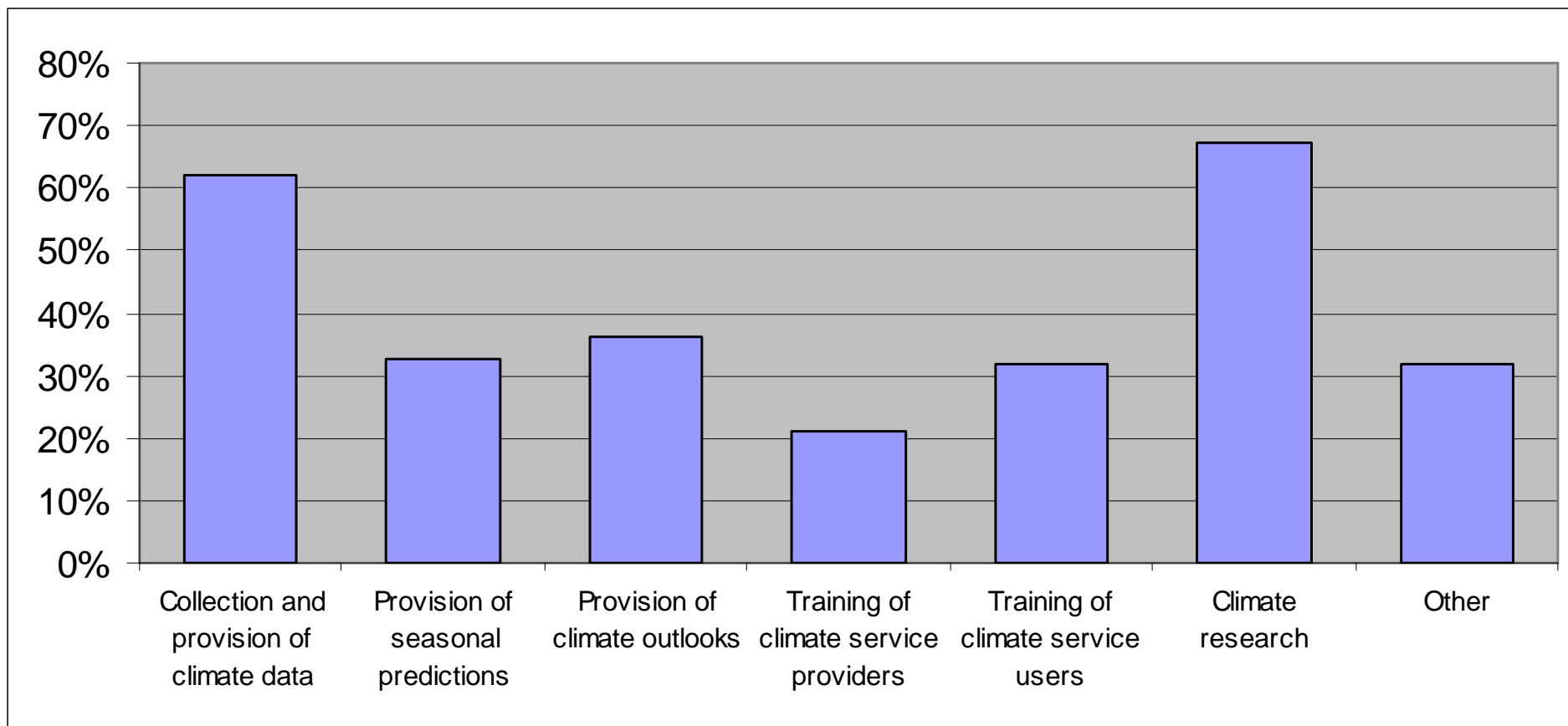
Region 6 – Europe 44



Q4: Respondent's role?



Q5: Organisation's involvement currently in elements of the climate services framework

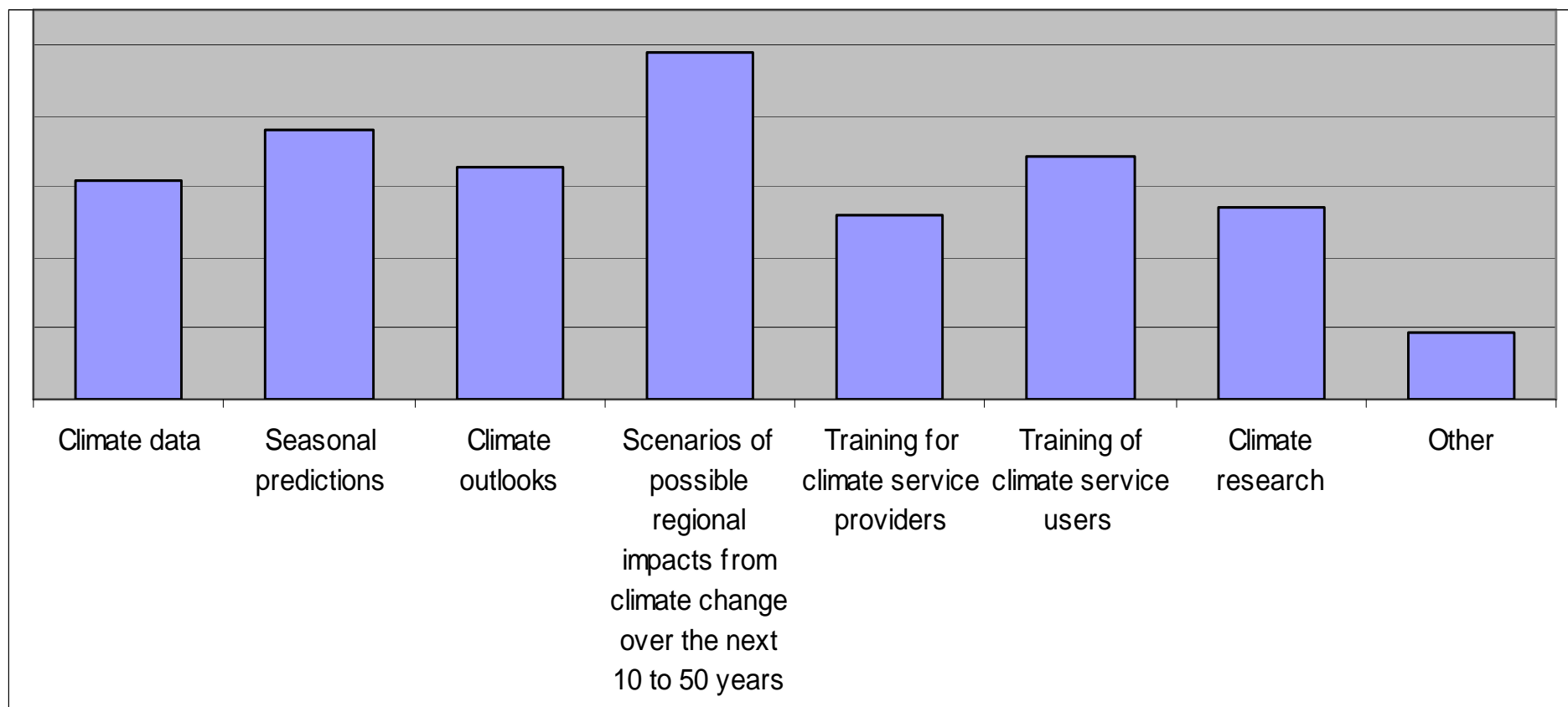


Q6: List of currently used services

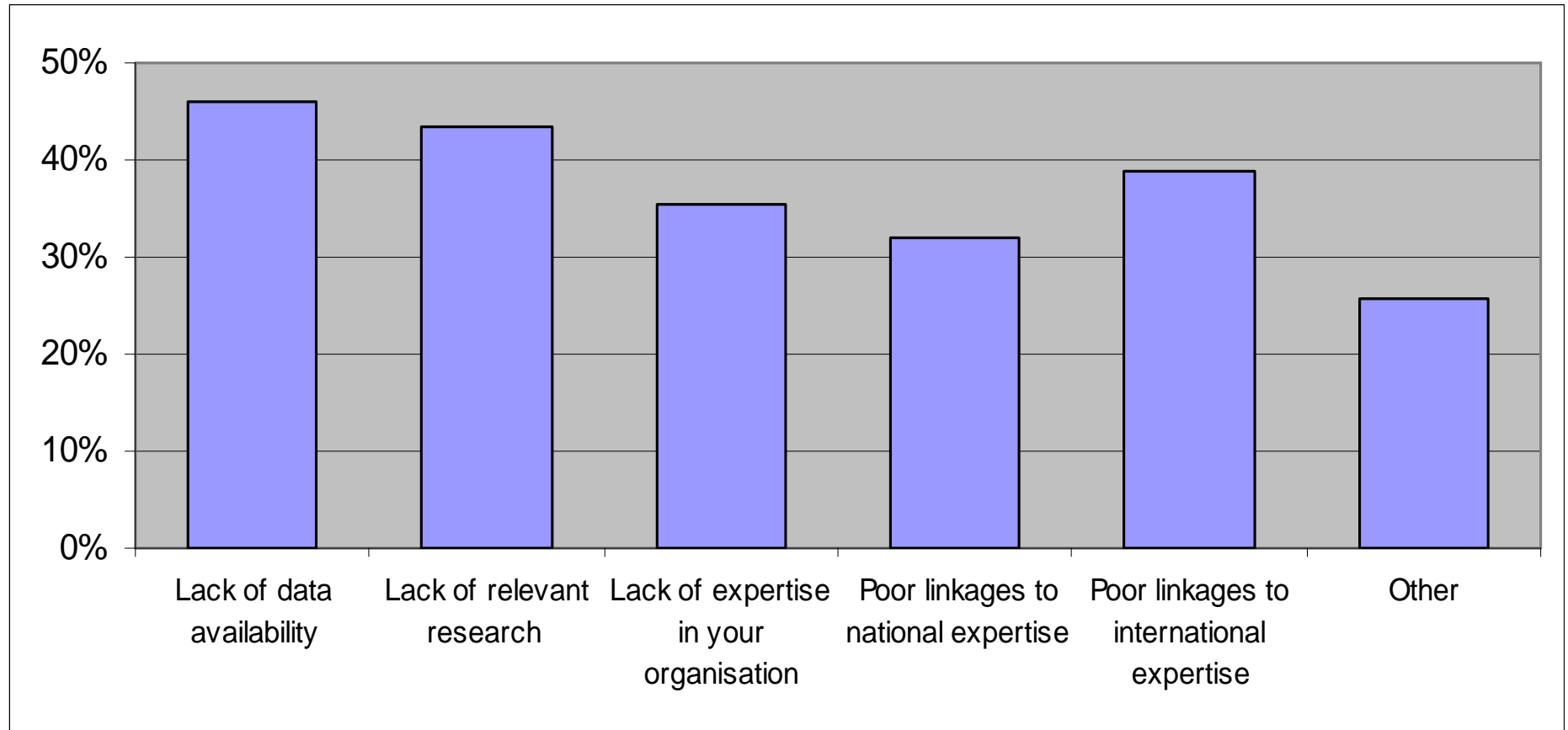
Data featured most often. Seasonal forecasts perhaps second most often. A range of other types of information were mentioned.



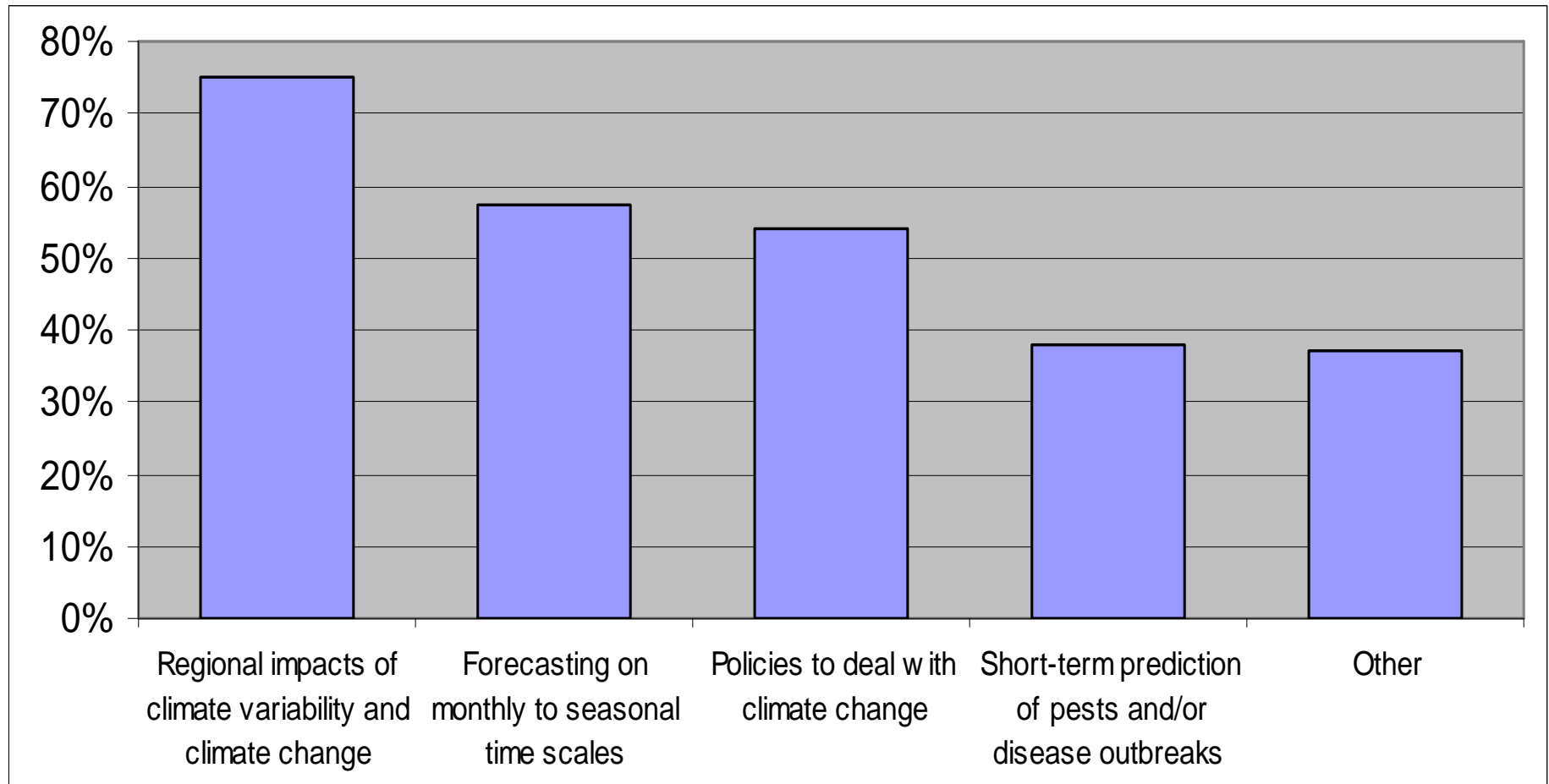
Q7: Elements of the current climate services framework that are missing?



Q8: Barriers to obtaining climate services



Q9: Gaps in research capability



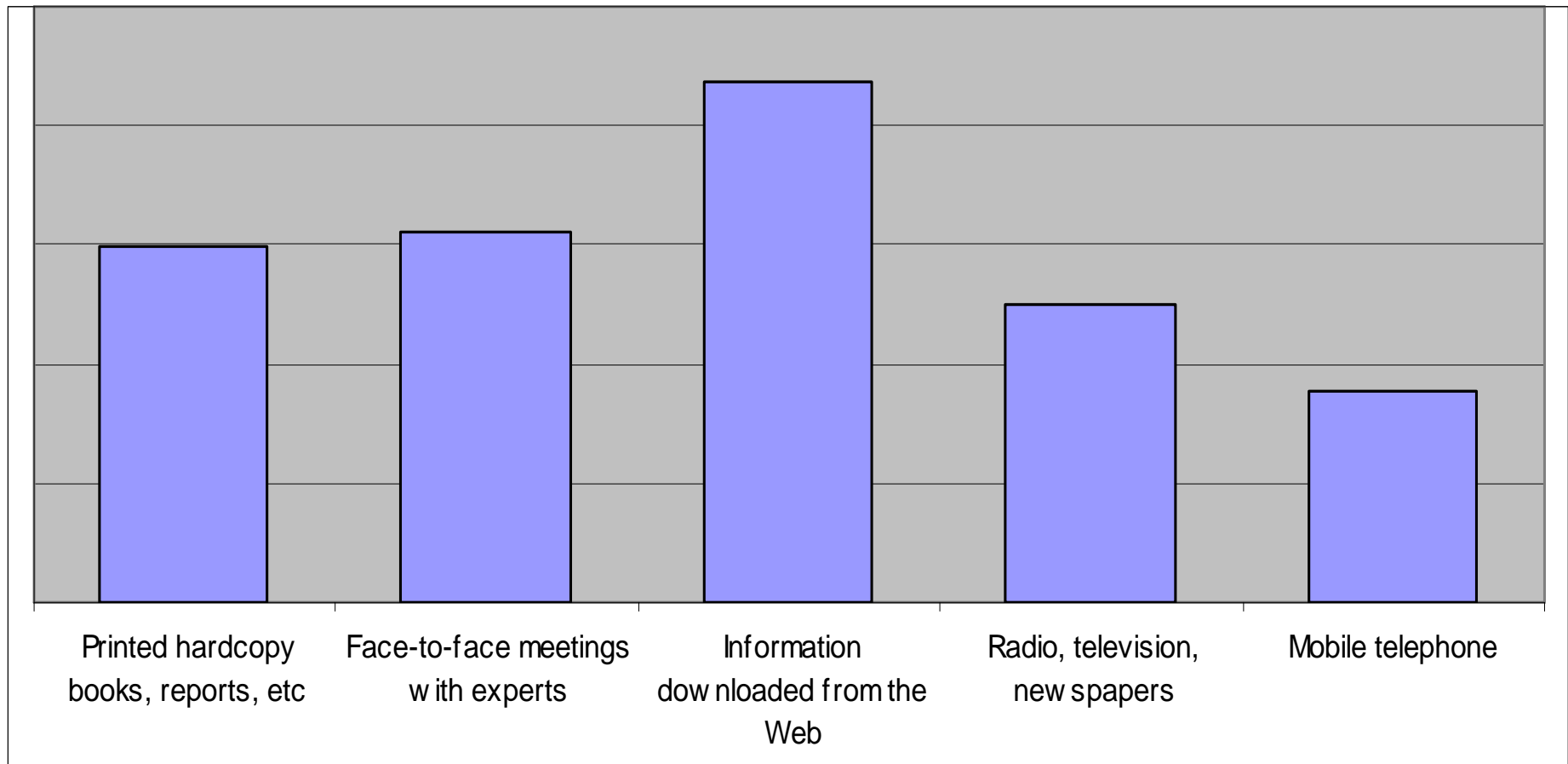
Q10: Future developments in requirements for climate services.

Answers generally identify the needs for services on the national scale and smaller.

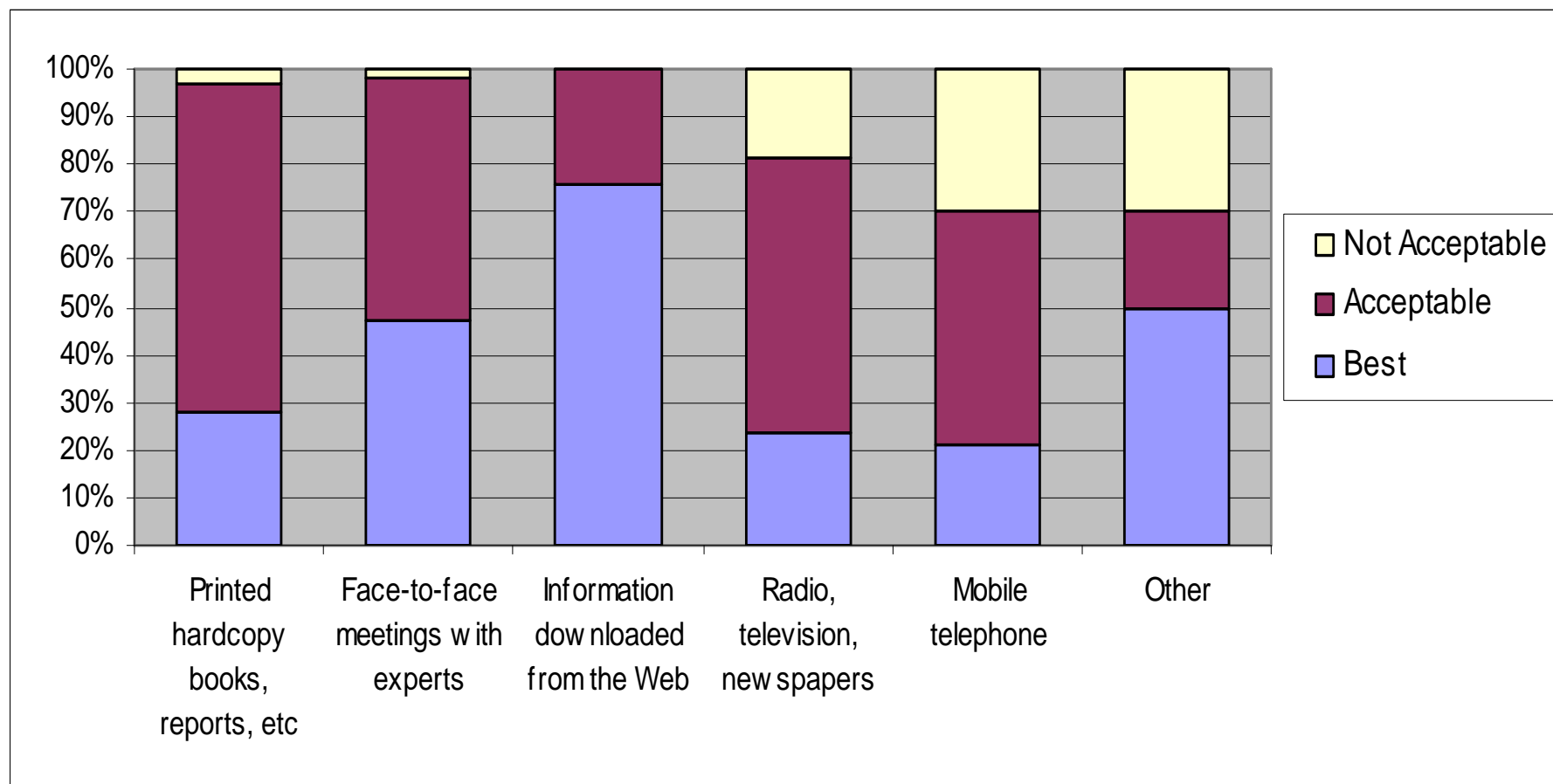
Focus on impacts. Need for the downscaling of model scenarios. Better seasonal forecasts. Greater use of probabilistic concepts.



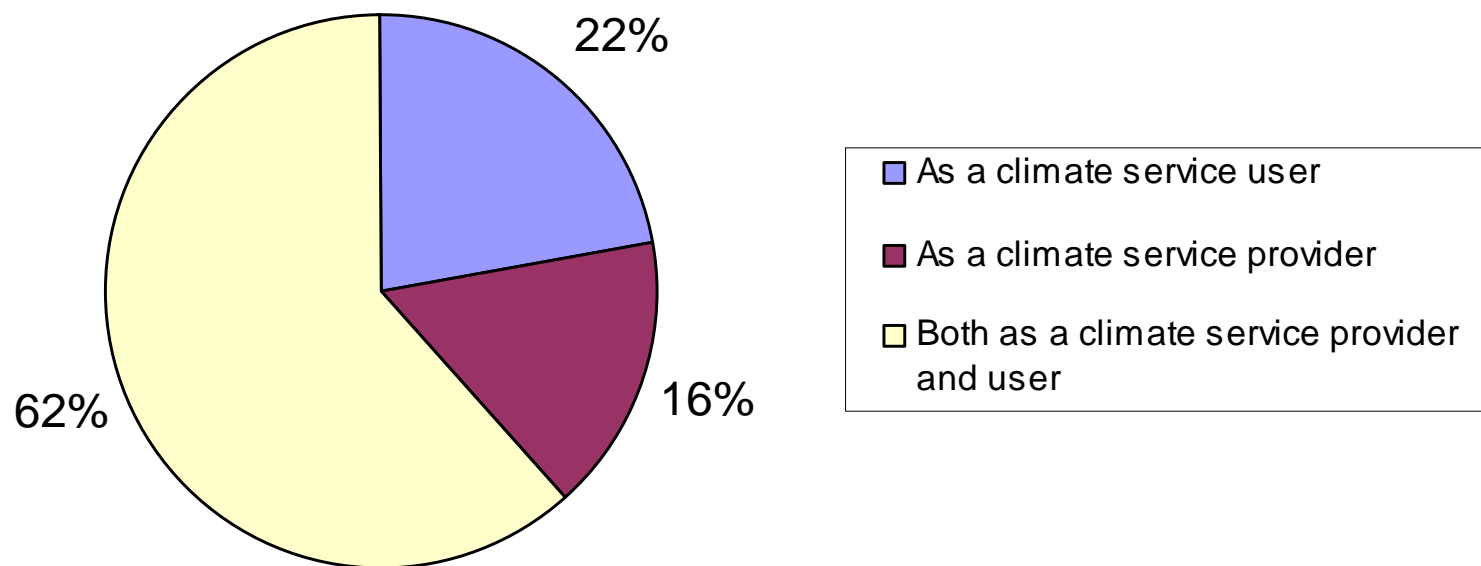
Q11 : Media for service delivery



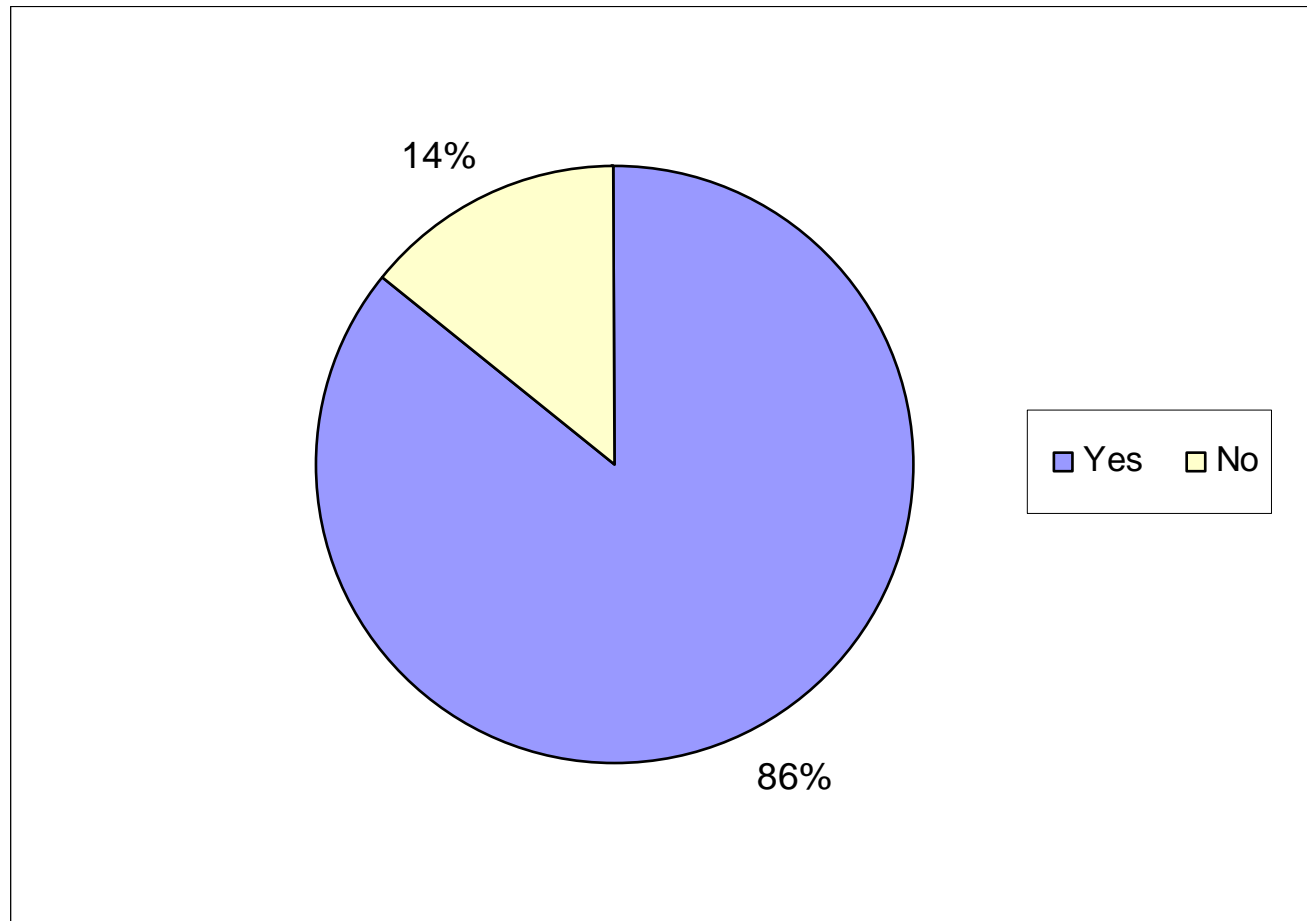
Q12 : Best/Acceptable/Not-acceptable media



Q13 : Interaction with Framework



Q14 : Institutional contribution



Q15 : Kind of Contribution

Provision of data.

Training of providers.

Provision of services.

Defining needs of signatories to the UN FCCC.

Providing relevant research results....

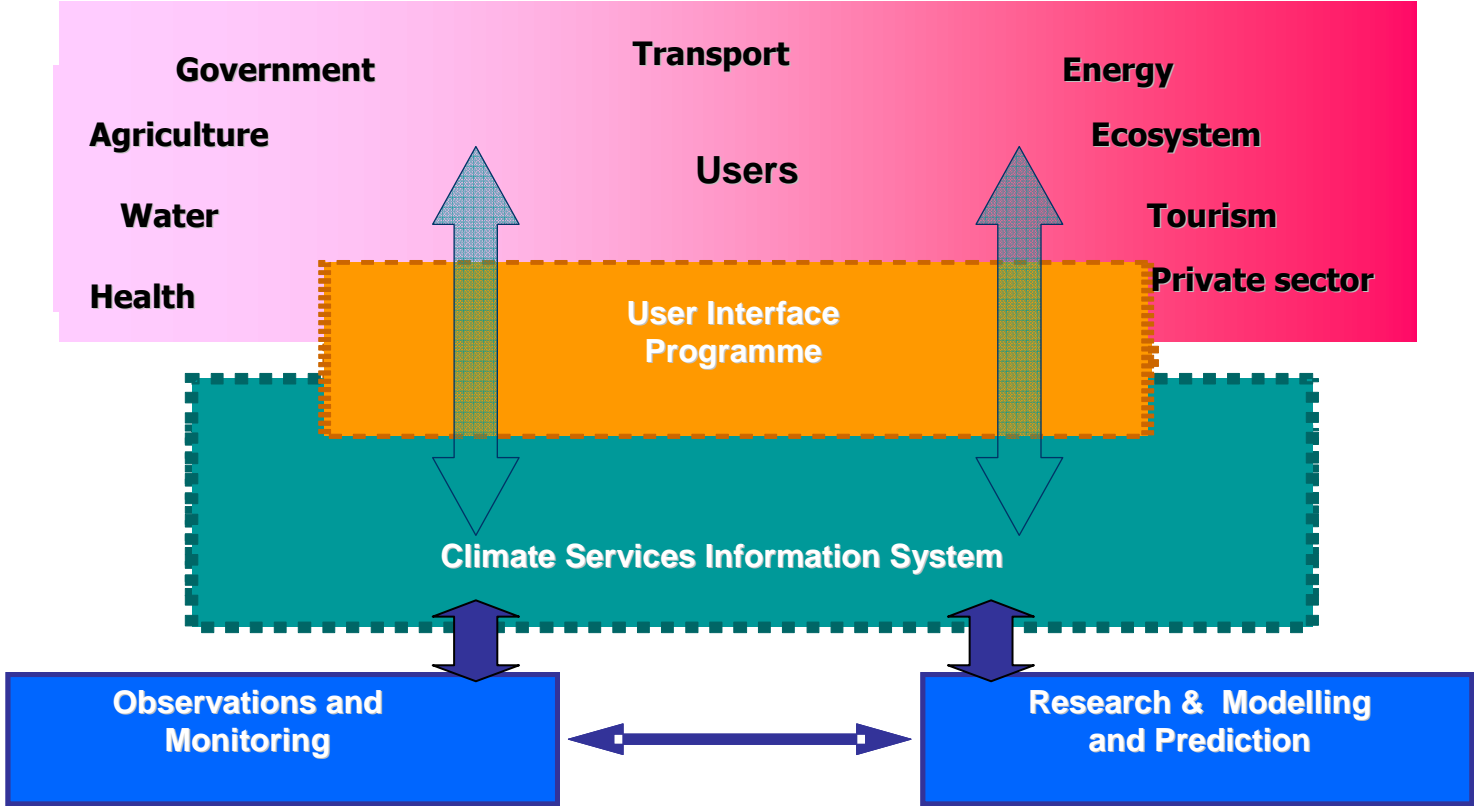
and many more very specific offers.



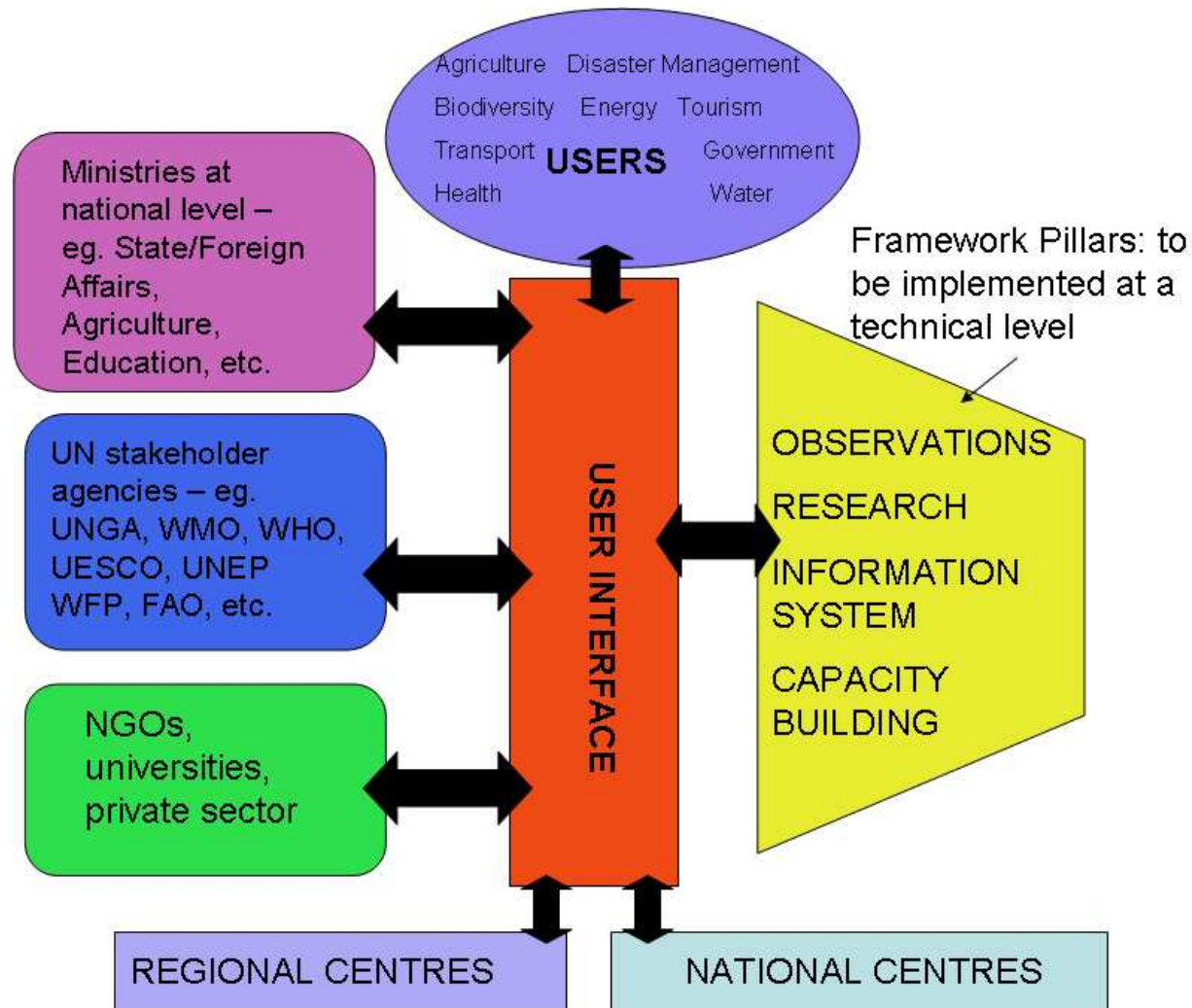
Report Structure

- 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.

GFCS What is it?



G F C S – User Interface



G F C S – Global Coordination (Options)

1. The GCOS model with a steering committee drawn from representatives of interested UN organisations and a small Secretariat;
2. The IPCC model with an intergovernmental plenary that elects a chairman and Bureau at the start of each (approx 7-year) assessment cycle;
3. The ISDR model of national platforms that reach beyond intergovernmental to draw in NGOs and even the commercial sector;
4. The GEO model which is an intergovernmental governance mechanism outside the UN system with annual, intergovernmental plenary;
5. The JCOMM model of a joint technical commission implementing a programme of operational activities agreed by Member States.

2. GLOBAL NEEDS FOR CLIMATE INFORMATION

2.1 Introduction to an analysis of unmet requirements for climate services

- 2.1.1 Humanitarian Sector/Disaster Management
- 2.1.2 Agriculture and Food Security
- 2.1.3 Water Resources
- 2.1.4 Health
- 2.1.5 Energy
- 2.1.6 Biodiversity
- 2.1.7 Cities
- 2.1.8 Coasts and Oceans
- 2.1.9 Transport and Tourism
- 2.1.10 Gaps in the underpinning infrastructure
- 2.1.11 Overall summary.

2.2 Three Case Studies Highlighting the need for Climate Services

- 2.2.1. Haiti
- 2.2.2. A small island state
- 2.2.3. Megacity
- 2.2.4 A developed country that is vulnerable (eg Spain)

2.3 Capacity Building for Climate Services – the Gaps

- 2.3.1 The challenge of building capacity to provide, and use climate services in the developing world
- 2.3.2 region-by-region assessment of the adequacy of services available and capacity to use services
- 2.3.3 Strategies for filling the gaps
- 2.3.4 Costs of strategic options



Options for Implementing a New Framework

3.1 The Vision

- 3.1.1 Building on the goal/vision developed by the WCC-3 an overview of the Framework of the future is given.
- 3.1.2 Technologies to take data from observation systems, to data/information exchange systems to research activities and coordination, to the provision of services that reach the end-users who need them).

3.2 Coordination (options for the Framework's overall governance)

- 3.2.1 The possible roles of government under the various options
- 3.2.2 Possible roles of the UN under the various options
- 3.2.3 Role of the NGOs, universities and the private sector under the various options.
- 3.2.4 Discussion of the distribution of the new governance costs.

3.3 Implementation of an operationally sustainable Framework

- 3.3.1 The User Interface
- 3.3.2 National GFCS centres
- 3.3.3 Regional/Specialised GFCS centres
- 3.3.4 Global Coordination – data and information sharing
- 3.3.5 Recommendations

HLT Finances

Contribution to HLT Trust Fund	CHF	Expenses and Commitments to 26 May 2010	CHF	Estimated future costs	CHF
Canada	52,388	Sitting Fees / Honoraria	148,000	Writers	180,000
Denmark	16,565	Writers and secretariat support	677,123	Editing/Graphics	60,000
France	33,130	Consultation	10,075	Media relations	30,000
India	16,501	Travel (HLT meets)	158,577	Translation	150,000
Japan	218,778			Print and publish	30,000
Pakistan	367			Consultations	122,500
Russian Federation	32,227			Travel (HLT meets)	300,000
Switzerland	563,819				
TOTAL	933,775	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.

Thank you for listening

