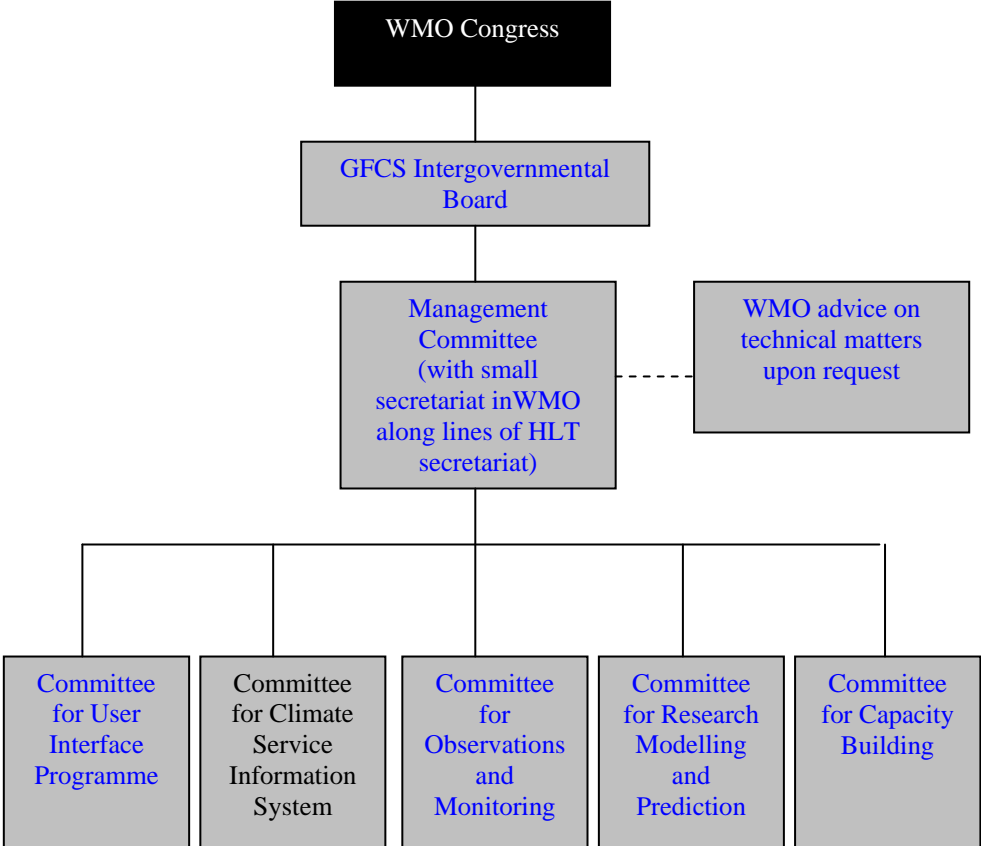


Chapter	From Page	From Line	To Page	To Line	Comments	
10	0				<p>We see some concerns with both of the governance options proposed in Chapter 10. While we agree with the HLT's assessment that this process can only work with the type of government engagement and support proposed in Option A, neither option is reflective of the unique interface that the GFCS must provide between governments, international organizations and other stakeholders. The HLT may wish to consider exploring a governance structure similar to GEO, which includes both member states and participating organizations. The GEO governance structure evolved over a two year period, which may also be an appropriate path for the GFCS to take, with the WMO playing a facilitation role in the near term.</p> <p>The GFCS, at the outset, will rely on voluntary contributions but, in parallel, there needs to be concerted effort to attract long term, sustained funding from many sources (e.g. Regional Development Banks, foundations, World Bank etc.) It is suggested that the HLT investigate how we may consolidate and streamline international funding efforts for the GFCS with goal of improved coordination and coherence at the regional level.</p>	David Grimes Assistant Deputy Minister Meteorological Service of Canada Environment Canada 141 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa K1P 5J3 Canada 613-943-5585 david.grimes@ec.gc.ca
10	28	12	28	29	<p>Given the public good role of the GFCS, it is agreed that it is appropriate to contain the Framework in the UN system; however, we note that having only one existing UN System entity as host would be counter to the multidisciplinary nature of the proposal.</p>	David Grimes Canada
10	31	14	31	14	<p>In scoping Option B, HLT should consider examining and drawing lessons from the Inter-Agency Committee on the Climate Agenda (IACCA), which was proposed as a solution to disjointed efforts among international organizations, but was ultimately unsuccessful due to lack of commitment.</p>	David Grimes Canada
10					<p>Again, perhaps some mention of carbon offsets for the meetings should be explicitly written so that it can be done from the first meeting onward. It would be a red flag for a climate adaptation services body to lead to further greenhouse gas production!</p>	Anathe Brooks Programme Specialist Natural Sciences Sector UNESCO 1 rue Miollis Paris 75732 France 033 01 45 68 41 28

						a.brooks@unesco.org
10	29				The establishment of a high-level technical committees for the five elements of the GFCS is discussed. It should be noted that there is a GCOS Steering Committee with representatives of three UN organisations (WMO, UNESCO-IOC and UNEP) and ICSU already existing.	Carolin Richter Director Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Avenue de la Paix, 7 bis Geneva Switzerland CRichter@wmo.int
10	30	12			The words "Steering Committee" should be inserted after Global Climate Observing System.	Carolin Richter GCOS
10	0				For an efficient progress of the GFCS, we'd strongly like to plead for an alternative governance model for the GFCS, as to our understanding none of the current two options will enable an efficient and cost-effective work of the framework and its partners. You will find a figure of this alternative model on the governance of the GFCS attached to this email.	Dirk ENGELBART Deputy Head, Division on Meteorology, Climate Monitoring, Earth Observation, and DWD Aviation and Aerospace German Federal Ministry of Transport Robert-Schuman-Platz 1 BONN 53175 GERMANY Dirk.Engelbart@bmvbs.bund.de
10	34	7	34	23	Governance-III: A figure of the proposed alternative governance structure according to comment 4 and comment 5 is attached to this revision email.	Dirk ENGELBART Germany
10	28		33		The Like Minded Group takes note of the two options with respect to the governance of the GFCS suggested in Chapter 10, pp. 28-33, of the draft Report. In this regard, the Like Minded Group suggests that the focus should be on further refining Option A that reflects the position of the Like Minded Group regarding centrality of the role of national governments in all aspects relating to	The Like Minded Group, India

				<p>the GFCS. However, further refinements with respect to Option A would be required in order for it to faithfully and fully reflect such essential principle and to ensure that there is no diminution of the central role of governments with respect to the GFCS.</p> <p>As the WMO Congress represents all Member States, it is the most appropriate intergovernmental body and accordingly, the Like Minded Group proposes establishing the WMO Congress as the intergovernmental body composed of national governments to which the governing body of the GFCS would be responsible and accountable to.</p>	
10	29	2	5	<p>The governing body of the GFCS should be a board that is intergovernmental in nature, with membership open to all countries, along the lines envisaged in Chapter 10, p. 29, Lines 2-5. The intergovernmental board's specific functions and responsibilities should be further defined by the HLT. This intergovernmental board can create committees or other bodies accountable to it, from among its members, for purposes of carrying out its work such as a management committee and various technical committees along the lines as described in Chapter 10, p. 29, Lines 5-14. This governing body would be established by and would be reporting to the WMO Congress.</p> <p>(a) A small secretariat may be established (along the lines of the secretariat for the HLT) in the WMO Secretariat to provide administrative and secretariat support to the intergovernmental board for the GFCS.</p> <p>(b) The WMO may provide advice on technical matters relating to the GFCS as and when required by the Member States or by the intergovernmental board.</p>	The Like Minded Group, India
10	29	5	14		
10	30	31	33	<p>As Chapter 10, p. 30, Lines 31-33 of the draft Report rightly points out, the main advantages of Option A includes "direct accountability to governments, potentially strong involvement of national technical experts (often as the representatives of governments) and the independence and high-profile that would help secure good access to United Nations System entities and processes."</p>	The Like Minded Group, India

10	52			<p>Accordingly, taking into account the vision of the Like Minded Group as far as the centrality of national governments' role in the GFCS and the descriptions in paragraphs 5 to 8 above of this note verbale, Figure 10.1 of Chapter 10, p. 52, with respect to Option A may be refined as follows:</p>  <pre> graph TD WC[WMO Congress] --> GIB[GFCS Intergovernmental Board] GIB --> MC[Management Committee (with small secretariat in WMO along lines of HLT secretariat)] MC -.-> WMA[WMO advice on technical matters upon request] MC --> CUIP[Committee for User Interface Programme] MC --> CCSIS[Committee for Climate Service Information System] MC --> COM[Committee for Observations and Monitoring] MC --> CRMP[Committee for Research Modelling and Prediction] MC --> CCB[Committee for Capacity Building] </pre>	The Like Minded Group, India
10	33	28		<p>The Like Minded Group believes that with the refinements suggested above with respect to Option A, the advantages identified by the draft Report would be further strengthened. The Like Minded Group wishes to stress, using the words of the HLT itself in Chapter 10, p. 33, Line 28, that the strong intergovernmental approach outlined in Option A, as refined along the lines of the suggestions above, “would provide the best basis for driving the design and implementation of a truly effective and sustainable Global Framework for Climate Services.”</p>	The Like Minded Group, India

10	34	7	23	<p>From our point of view both governance models have some weaknesses. They don't satisfy the requirements set by the Intergovernmental Conference and the directives given by the HLT.</p> <p>Three points are relevant for a decision on the governance model of the GFCS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A direct involvement of the governments has to be ensured. -The GFCS is an operational system with WMO playing a major role (our proposal for principle 4 in chapter 9). -An involvement of additional UN organizations/NGOs with a non-operational character which have an interest in GFCS should be taken into consideration. Therefore we want to propose a modified WMO/IOC JCOMM model. <p>The governance structure should be based on a delegate body. This ensures a direct controlling of the body by the government, which is important because the governments have to implement the GFCS. The body has to report on a regular basis e.g. once a year to the governing bodies of the UN organizations. A proposal for the name of the body could be "International Commission for the GFCS".</p> <p>Due to the fact that the GFCS is an operational system the body has to be attached to those UN organizations which have long experience in running operational programs, e.g. WMO, IOC and WHO. Since the "International Commission for the GFCS" supported by a secretariat would be responsible for the management of the GFCS there would be no need for a special Management Committee.</p> <p>An involvement of additional UN organizations/NGOs with a non-operational character which have an interest in GFCS is needed to provide the GFCS with additional expertise. This can be guaranteed by an advisory group composed with representatives of these organizations.</p>	Italy
10 (10.4-10.6)	0			<p>Regarding options for governance, we support the Option B, which establish a joint board within the United Nations in view of the implementation of the GFCS effectively and efficiently. In this case, it should be realized that opinions from each government are reflected to the implementation of the GFCS through plenary sessions of each United Nations System entities attended by representatives of governments.</p>	<p>Naoyuki Hasegawa Head, Office of International Affairs Administration Department Japan Meteorological Agency 1-3-4 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8122 Japan +81-3-3211-4966 +81-3-3211-2032</p>

						iao-jma@met.kishou.go.jp
10 (10.5)	0				Regarding the technical committees for each of the five major elements of the GFCS, we recommend that implementation of these committees should be carried out using existing relevant committees as mentioned below. First, the committee for Observation and Monitoring should be linked to the OPACE I and OPACE II of WMO Commission for Climatology (CCI) in addition to the GCOS Steering Committee, since the OPACE I of WMO CCI is responsible for climate data management in WMO and the OPACE II of WMO CCI is responsible for climate monitoring and assessment in WMO, respectively. Secondly, we agree that the committee for Research, Modeling and Prediction is linked to the Joint Scientific Committee of the World Climate Research Programme. Thirdly, the committee for Climate Services Information System should be linked to the OPACE III of WMO CCI, which is responsible for climate products and services in WMO. Fourthly, the committee for User Interface Platform (UIP) should be linked to the OPACE IV of WMO CCI, which is responsible for climate information for adaptation and risk management in WMO. In addition, it is also necessary to encourage the representatives from user groups to join the committee for UIP. Finally, it is important that the committee for Capacity Building is linked to the relevant expert teams in WMO CCI.	Naoyuki Hasegawa Japan
10 (10.6)	0				As mentioned in the HLT report Chapter 10, Section 10.6, the necessary resource to establish and operate the proposed joint board for the framework should be provided within existing resources.	Naoyuki Hasegawa Japan
10	0				On governance arrangements in chapter 10, the report rightly points to the advantages of Options A and B. The report should also recommend a pathway for transition of Option B into Option A in the implementation and the time-frame for the transition in the implementation.	Malaysia
10					AEMET expresa la necesidad de que aparezca claramente reflejado en la propuesta de gobernanza del futuro MMSM el papel que deben jugar los SMHN.	José Antonio Fernández-Monistrol Director for Planning Direction for Planning Spanish State Agency of Meteorology Leonardo Prieto Castro, 8 Madrid 28040 Spain

						34 91 5819 879 jfernandezm@aemet.es
9&10					AEMET considera que los SMHN deben ser la base para proveer los Servicios Climáticos, utilizando los recursos y experiencia ya existentes, reforzando aquellas capacidades que sean necesarias y que la prestación de estos servicios es una de las actividades esenciales de los SMHN.	José Antonio Fernández-Monistrol Spain
10	28		33		Paragraph 2 of the HLT's Terms of Reference as well as Annex 2 of the Report of the IGM stress that "The GFCS must have an equitable, balanced and transparent inter-governmental structure responsible to the WMO Congress." Regarding the governance of the GFCS suggested in Chapter 10, pp. 28-33, of the draft Report. The Permanent mission of the republic of the Sudan suggests that the focus should be on further refining Option A that reflects centrality of the role of national governments in all aspects relating to the GFCS.	M.A. Abdel Gadir Director- General Sudan meteorological Authority E-mail: info@ersad.gov.sd
10	29	2		5	The governing body of the GFCS should be a board that is intergovernmental in nature, with membership open to all countries taking into account the principle of equity , along the lines envisaged in Chapter 10, p. 29, Lines 2-5. The intergovernmental board's specific functions, composition and responsibilities should be further defined by the HLT. This intergovernmental board can create committees or other bodies accountable to it, from among its members, for purposes of carrying out its work such as a management committee and various technical committees along the lines as described in Chapter 10, p. 29, Lines 5-14. This governing body would be established by and would be reporting to the WMO Congress.	M.A. Abdel Gadir Sudan
10	29	5		14		
10	30	31		33	(a) A small secretariat may be established (along the lines of the secretariat for the HLT) in the WMO Secretariat to provide administrative and secretariat support to the intergovernmental board for the GFCS. (b) The WMO may provide advice on technical matters relating to the GFCS as and when required by the Member States or by the intergovernmental board. (c) As Chapter 10, p. 30, Lines 31-33 of the draft Report rightly points out, the main advantages of Option A includes "direct accountability to governments, potentially strong involvement of national technical experts (often as the representatives of governments) and the independence and high-profile that	

					would help secure good access to United Nations System entities and processes.”	
10	0				The two options identified by the Taskforce for the governance structure of the Global Framework have advantages and disadvantages as discussed in the report. One aspect of option B (a joint board of relevant UN System entities) that deserves further consideration is the issue of assuring accountability and country ownership. Some type of deliberation and reporting to a broad-based intergovernmental body (rather than indirect and diffused accountability through the governance bodies of multiple UN agencies) is likely to strengthen the legitimacy, accountability, and possibly the relevance of the Global Framework as it would facilitate a more regular and direct interaction with key intermediaries between the user and producer communities of climate services. At the same time, close cooperation and some degree of joint management that involves relevant international agencies (possibly through the Management Committee and the Expert Committees) is also critical. The work of international organizations in the sphere of development, health, environment, or disaster management to name just a few salient areas would increasingly depend on climate variables and services. Such inter-agency collaboration would also be an essential vehicle for assuring broader access and capacity to use the climate services and products facilitated through the Global Framework.	Liliana Andonova professor, Deputy Director of the Center for International Environmental Studies Political Science Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies Voie-Creuse 18 Geneva CH-1202 Switzerland liliana.andonova@graduateinstitute. ch
10	33	2			"that the focus of the" NOT "that the locus of the"	Mustafa COŞKUN Acting Director Weather Forecasting Turkish State Meteorological Service Kütükçü Ali Bey Caddesi Ankara 61120 Turkey mcoskun@dmi.gov.tr
10	26	4	26	4	Does oversight include monitoring and evaluation? If not than this function should be added to the governance.	Roger Street Technical Director UK Climate Impacts Programme Oxford University Oxford University Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road Oxford

						OX1 3QY United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland roger.street@ukcip.org.uk
10	26	12	26	13	Not clear as to what is meant by 'stakeholders'. Are these users (as it appears in parts of this document) or are they the users and the providers?	Roger Street UK
10	26	21	26	21	Will need to clarify what is meant by 'appropriately linked	Roger Street UK
10	26	26	26	28	Also required is sustained and informed engagement of users and providers	Roger Street UK
10	27	2	27	2	...to achieve its identified goals. This has been added and these goals should be identified through engagement with all stakeholders (users and providers	Roger Street UK
10	27	16	27	16	...the mechanisms should actually work and be able to demonstrate that it is working well in practice.	Roger Street UK
10	27	19	28	11	These should also include outcome criteria not just process-based output criteria.	Roger Street UK
10	28	22	28	22	For consistency, this should be identified as an intergovernmental board.	Roger Street UK
10	29	13	29	15	Role of stakeholders relative to the intended user community needs some clarification. For example, would there be the possibility of users being considered as chairs of the proposed committees?	Roger Street UK
10	30	30	31	13	How does Option A engage the user community? There should be some reference to this with the description of Option A. In addition where would the monitoring and evaluation function sit? How does option A provide benefits for these aspects of the governance?	Roger Street UK
10	33	1	33	25	Similar points as for those raised under Option A regarding benefits for engagement of users and the monitoring and evaluation functions.	Roger Street UK
10	34	10	34	15	It would be helpful to include at least a reference that there will be links from these technical committees to existing bodies.	Roger Street UK
10	52				Figure 10.1 It would be helpful to highlight committee links to existing UN organisational activities	Roger Street UK
10	0				The UK view has been, and remains, that governance arrangements should be lean and make best use of existing mechanisms. The two proposals look like extra layer of management that require further articulation of their benefits. We	John Hirst Permanent Representative of the UK with WMO and CE of the Met Office

					would like to see these benefits described in terms of how they will enhance the effectiveness of the GFCS at the working level. This would help make the case for adopting one or other, or use the most beneficial ideas from both as a basis for developing a governance system that better meets our objectives. For example, is the establishment of a structure linking various UN 'system entities' likely to attract a broader funding base to GFCS activities, beyond that already in place for the separate sectors?	FitzRoy Road Exeter EX1 3PB United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland mike.gray@metoffice.gov.uk (for correspondence purposes)
10	34	8	34	23	In both proposals, we challenge the need for new intergovernmental technical committees. Technical committees need not operate intergovernmentally and we would like alternative options considered, including using existing governance mechanisms where appropriate instead of these technical committees, e.g. GCOS for Observations, WCRP for Research, WMO Technical Commissions.	John Hirst UK
10					<p>Is there real evidence of the necessary partnership approach - across funders?</p> <p>Summary message: It is not clear is how, in practice, the GFCS will link to these UN programmes as well as how on a regional and national level the relevant links will be made.</p> <p>Explanation: In Chapter 10 (Governance) the report identifies the importance of linking with other UN organisations involved with development, food, and health – as well as the space observing capability in Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). There are lots of organisations and initiatives identified in Chapters 3-4. I guess what is not clear is how, in practice, the GFCS will link to these UN programmes as well as how on a regional and national level the relevant links will be made.</p> <p>One of the features of the GFCS is that it will have 'regional centres' (as well as the global and national elements). This linking of regions is also important to the climate impacts research community – although regions in this sense are not geographically localised but are regions which share the same climate vulnerabilities (e.g. coastal zone, montane zones) and is also being carried through to socio-economic impact studies (e.g. building design, chemicals industry).</p>	Belmont Forum Members USA muhle@nsf.gov
10					Importance of user engagement at all levels	Belmont Forum Members

				<p>Importance of user engagement at all levels</p> <p>Summary message: It is important to get user input not just at the highest level, but throughout the GFCS levels, including operationally.</p> <p>Explanation: The report identifies the importance of user-engagement (Chapter 10, Section 10.2)</p> <p>“User interests should be strongly represented in the Framework’s governance. A core challenge for the Framework will be to combine the concentrated and motivated interests of the meteorological world with the diverse and partial interests of the many relevant sectors and user interests. While meteorological and climate institutions are expected to provide the backbone of the Framework, the real achievements will only occur with the energetic and synergetic engagement of those who stand to benefit from the use of climate information. For this reason, special efforts will need to be made to involve user representatives and sector agencies at the highest levels of the Framework’s governance and implementation.”</p> <p>The involvement of users in defining what is ‘useful’ climate information – and in what format – is widely discussed within climate services. Users may be looking for ‘threshold data’ rather than averages (e.g. the number days the temperature exceeds a certain threshold – which then causes reduced efficiency in a factory process). The uncertainty of climate projections also presents a challenge when communicating probability to users. It is important to get user input not just at the highest level, but throughout the GFCS levels, including operationally. The report recognises that the ‘User Interface Platform’ is the most under-developed –but I don’t see its development as a priority in the implementation plan.</p>	<p>USA muhle@nsf.gov</p>
10	0			<p>Considerable attention is given to oversight and advisory processes but little to the implementing partners. Is it reasonable to consider a mechanism through which agencies or institutions could “join” the Framework? This presumably would impose requirements but also would entitle the member to have access to key resources and programs.</p>	<p>Daniel A. Reifsnyder Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment & Sustainable Development Department of State 2201 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.</p>

						20520 United States of America 202-647-2232 202-647-0217 reifsnderda@state.gov
10	26		26	16	Seems that the word 'stakeholder' is being used here to mean 'partners' rather than the traditional broader use of the term to mean all that care (including users). If this paragraph is directed at those who would be critical partners in implementation of the Framework, we'd suggest using the word "partners" here rather than "stakeholders."	Daniel A. Reifsnyder USA
10	26		26	24	"meteorological and climate" versus "meteorological"	Daniel A. Reifsnyder USA
10	0				Considerable attention is given to oversight and advisory processes but little to the implementing partners. Is it reasonable to consider a mechanism through which agencies or institutions could “join” the Framework? This presumably would impose requirements but also would entitle the member to have access to key resources and programs.	Stephen Zebiak Director-General International Research Institute for Climate and Society Columbia University Lamont Campus, 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964 United States of America 1-845-680-4497 1-845-680-4468 1-845-680-4866 steve@iri.columbia.edu
10.6	31				Option B is extremely UN-centric and may be seen as ineffective.	Stephen Zebiak USA
10	26	25	26	26	<u>Main Requirements and Constraints</u> We support the statement that meteorological and climate institutions are supposed to provide the backbone of the Framework. However, the HTL Force is requested to clarify the difference between “Meteorological Institutions” and “Climate Institutions”. If the “Meteorology” means “Weather and Climate”, what is the intension of stating Meteorological and Climate Institution?	JOSEPH MUKABANA DIRECTOR KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT NGONG ROAD NAIROBI 00 1 00 KENYA

						254 20 3867880 254 720 875 030 254 20 3876955 mukabana@meteo.go.ke
10	29	19	29	20	<u>Option A. Create a new inter-governmental board within the United Nations Systems.</u> We support the endorsement of the HLT Force that WMO is the best equipped organization to host the GFCS Secretariat (Lines 19 and 20).	Joseph Mukabana Kenya
10	29	7	29	10	We recommend that, as suggested in line 9 of page 29, the boards name be further altered to read: “Inter-governmental Commission, or Consortium, on Climate Services (ICCS),” instead of a “Board”. We also recommend that the Commission for Climatology (CCI) ceases to exist on commencement of the GFCS implementation and that its activities be absorbed in the work of the GCCS.	Joseph Mukabana Kenya
10	30	26	30	28	<u>Linkages with existing mechanism</u> We recommend that the “Director – level officer” position mentioned here be a D2 and the “Senior Officers” positions mentioned for each of the four components, be at the level of D1, each. This would give high leverage to the GFCS in the UN System.	Joseph Mukabana Kenya
10	33	28	33	30	<u>Summary Points</u> We support the recommendation of the HLT Force to adopt option A for the GFCS	Joseph Mukabana Kenya
10	34	8	34	23	<u>10.8 Recommendation</u> We recommend that the following be appended to both A and B: “The NMHSs be invited to the membership of the Board /Joint Board and to technical Committees” where the words Board or Joint Board should be read “Commission” or “Consortium” as recommended above in line 9 of page 29 The addition is supposed to underpin the relevance of NMHS in the implementation and operation of the GFCS whose secretariat would be domiciled within the WMO Secretariat, in the UN System, with NMHS as the obvious link and focal point of the GFCS at the national level.	Joseph Mukabana Kenya
10					Whatever option (A or B) is chosen we need to make sure that WMO, CAS, THORPEX, WWRP and WCRP are linked in some manner to the implementation	Beland Michel (ASTD) Michel.Beland@ec.gc.ca

				phase.	CAS
9&10				<p><i>9.2 Principles for implementing the Framework</i></p> <p>The following paragraph could be added:</p> <p>The Framework should be informed of and include human rights principles, specifically non-discrimination, access to information to all persons, effective participation of rights holders in decision making principles and access to justice as core principles for implementing the Framework as a sustainable, operational system.</p> <p><i>P- 2 - Principle 2: The primary focus of the Framework will be greater availability and improved ease of access and use of climate information</i></p> <p>The issue of accessibility and affordability should be incorporated in this principle, especially for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Oyuna Umuralieva Human Rights Officer Human Rights, Economic and Social Issues Section Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Av. Giuseppe Motta 48 (of. 1-03) CH-1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland Phone: + 41 22 928 9647 Fax. +41 22 928 9050 Email: oumuralieva@ohchr.org</p>