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FIRST MEETING  
OF THE WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE--3  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (WIOC)

ITEM 6

GENEVA, Switzerland, 4-6 FEBRUARY 2008

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**ACTIONS TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR THE WCC-3****Consideration of items 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3:  
National and International Support for the WCC-3**

(Submitted by the WMO Secretariat)

**6.1 Building national support for the WCC-3**

It is critical that a range of national climate activities be involved in and participate in the WCC-3, including individual scientists, groups from universities and other research organisations, governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. Building this support within the WMO Member countries will require a coherent strategy for informing the necessary climate constituencies and those decision-makers who recognize the need for and value of climate information and services to their country. Then they must be motivated to support and where possible, directly participate in the Conference and its related activities. The conference organizers need to develop active connections with the national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) and other national activities and organizations with an interest in climate in as many countries as possible. These connections should be far reaching to involve the whole spectrum of interested groups and individuals from the public and private sectors, well beyond what has been done previously for the First and Second World Climate Conferences. In particular, active involvement of the private sector in the WCC-3 is needed to raise the knowledge of and interest in providing climate services to its customers.

POC had raised the issue of having national focal points for enhancing the involvement of individuals and groups in the WCC-3. Among the functions for a national focal point would be to implement:

- Outreach (i.e., communications, attractive publications and video, etc.) at the national level – provide information on climate variability and change and on the goals of the WCC-3 as a means to inform and motivate national participation in a WCC-3;
- Identifying and where possible, attracting resources for the WCC-3. Since the WMO EC has agreed that “any WCC-3 must be funded from extrabudgetary resources”, substantial resources will have to be raised from a multiple sources. Thus a network of active focal points looking for opportunities to obtain resource would be a valuable resource in its own right.

Input will be sought from the committee on ways to increase support within countries for organising and participating in the WCC-3 and ultimately, on following through on the results of the Conference at the national level. Furthermore, the issue will be raised on whether members of WIOC might become national focal points for organising the WCC-3 within their countries.

## **6.2 Role of WMO Members in the organizing process**

WMO is the host and lead agency in the organisation of the WCC-3 and its Members have been particularly interested in its implementation. Finding ways to improve climate applications and services within their services is an essential goal for these NMHSs and a major motivation for their interest and support in the WCC-3

However, it is critical to the success of the WCC-3 that the scope of interest in the Conference be enlarged to include all organisations and constituencies interested in furthering the knowledge of and improvement in prediction of climate variability and change and the application of this climate information to societal needs.

The issue is how to enlarge the participation of a cross-section of international and national climate activities and constituencies while ensuring that WMO Members stay fully involved and committed to achieving important results from The WCC-3.

## **6.3 Improving international coordination and building interagency partnerships**

After the Second Climate Conference of 1990, the Interagency Committee for the Climate Agenda (IACCA) was formed to develop and coordinate climate activities across the international agencies. However this coordination mechanism has become inactive over the last decade, while the visibility and importance of climate as an issue internationally as well as nationally has become a priority in the UN system and with countries nationally and through the UNFCCC.

If the results of the WCC-3 on the application of climate information to provide benefits to society and to improve the resilience of countries to climate variability and change are to be realised, then improved coordination and indeed partnerships among international agencies and organisation will need to be developed and solidified.

The WIOC will be asked to consider ways to improve coordination and to build partnerships on climate activities that include joint actions. In particular the Committee may wish to consider ways in which the results of the Conference might assist in strengthening interagency coordination and joint project development and implementation.