



World Meteorological Organization

Working together in weather, climate and water

# Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

**--Progress report to CGMS-41**

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World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

# Key issues and outcomes for the first session of Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS-1)

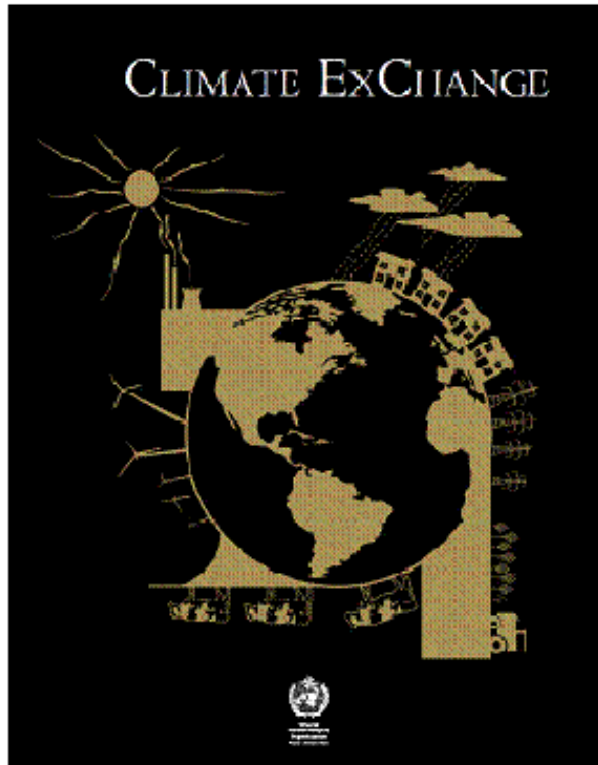


**Monday 1 July:  
Dialogue**

**Tuesday 2 to Friday 5 July:  
IBCS-1**

- **Election of Chair and Vice-chair**
- **Consideration of issues relevant to the implementation of GFCS**
- **Follow-up to decisions of Cg-Ext.(2012), including Implementation Plan**
- **Establishment of bodies reporting to IBCS**
- **Financial matters**

# Dialogue on Implementation action



Compendium of case studies in climate services released at the Dialogue on 26-27 October 2012

- IBCS-1 preceded by a plenary Dialogue on Practical Action (1<sup>st</sup> July 2013)
- A platform to demonstrate benefits of an organized and coordinated system
- Based on the components and initial priority areas
- Users, providers, partner agencies, Geneva Missions
- Poster sessions, side events



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# Key decisions of IBCS-1

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## Draft Resolution 3.2/1 (IBCS-I)

# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE **MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON CLIMATE SERVICES

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- **Recognizing** the need for the active participation of members in a **Management Committee to carry out the decisions of the Board in the intersessional period,**
  - **Decides** to establish IBCS Management Committee;
  - **Membership**
    - The membership of the Committee is limited to **28 principal members** of the IBCS designated by the WMO Members decided at each regular sessions of the IBCS.
    - Elected a **Chair (Dr Anton Eliassen, Norway)**
    - Two **Vice-Chairs: Dr Linda Makuleni (South Africa) and Dr Laxman Singh Rathore, India)**
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# Resolution 4.1.2/1 (IBCS-1) on initial Priority Areas

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- **Decides:**

- To adopt the activities contained in the Exemplars as essential for building the User Interface Platform of the **GFCS for the four initial priority areas (Agriculture, Water, Health and Disaster Risk Reduction)** and for any future priorities of the GFCS;

- **Invites:**

- The **FAO** and the World Food Programme, the **WHO**, the **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**, the **UNESCO**, and **UN-Water**, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the activities;
- All stakeholders that have a role to play in the initial four priority areas of the GFCS, including United Nations system entities, relevant national, regional and **international organizations and entities**, to be actively involved in the implementation of the activities contained in the Exemplars;

# Stakeholder engagement mechanism

Agriculture and  
food security



Water



Health



Disaster risk  
reduction

- **Effective engagement of various stakeholders** essential to the implementation of GFCS
- WMO to present a **proposal** to the Intergovernmental Board





## Draft Resolution 4.2.2/1 (IBCS-1) ESTABLISHMENT OF A STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MECHANISM

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- **Decides to establish the **Partner Advisory Committee as the stakeholder engagement mechanism**;**
  - **Membership**
    - The Partner Advisory Committee is open to UN organizations, non-UN intergovernmental organizations, international organizations, international development partners, international non-governmental organizations as recognized by the UN and WMO
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**Draft Resolution 4.2.1/1 (IBCS-1)**  
**ESTABLISHMENT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE**  
**SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BOARD ON**  
**CLIMATE SERVICES**

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- **Decides** to establish the **Technical Advisory Committee** with the Terms of Reference as set out in the Annex to this resolution;
  - **Invites** the **partner organizations** to participate in this Technical Advisory Committee and to the implementation of GFCS-agreed activities, projects and programmes as appropriate;
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# Key Issues for CGMS

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- Meet the observing and monitoring needs of GFCS priority areas with the development of the Space Architecture for Climate Monitoring
  - Support **free and open exchange of climate-relevant space observational data and Products**
  - Future engagement of the GFCS Process, i.e. engage PAC and TAC (both at CGMS organizational level, and CGMS members at national levels)
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# Thank you



## Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office

For more information on GFCS, kindly contact:  
Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office  
World Meteorological Organization  
Tel: 41.22.730.8579  
Fax: 41.22.730.8037  
Email: [gfcs@wmo.int](mailto:gfcs@wmo.int)  
<http://www.wmo.int/gfcs>



Global Framework for Climate Services



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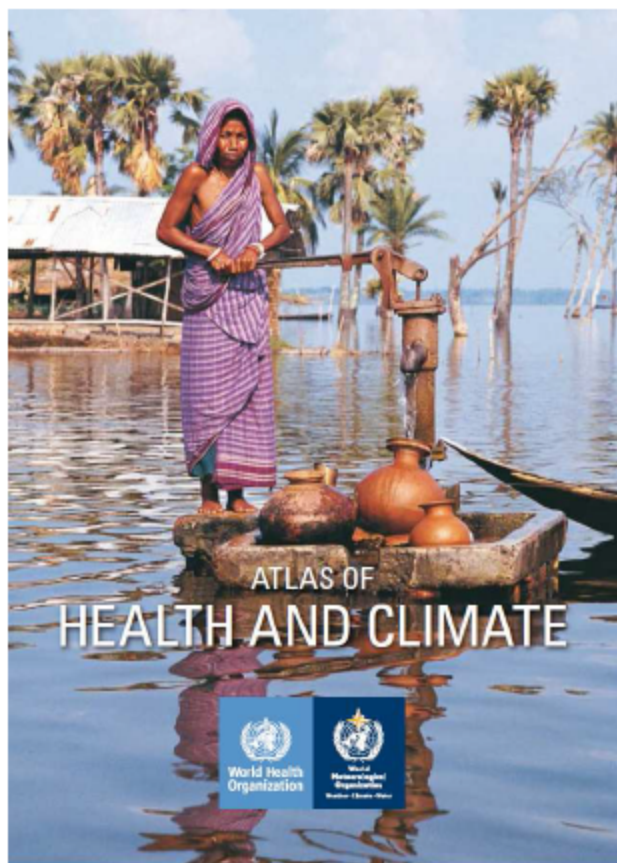
Backup slides for Q&A

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# Outcomes of EC-65

- **Resolution 1 (EC-65) – Follow-up to Cg.-Ext.(2012)**
- **Resolution 2 (EC-65) - WMO Policy for International Exchange of Climate Data and Products to Support the Implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services**
- **Role and operation of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the GFCS**
- **Role of WMO Technical Commissions in the implementation of GFCS**
- **Preliminary discussion on WMO Policy for International Exchange of Climate Data and Products**

# Institutional coordination



**WHO-WMO *Atlas of Health and Climate***  
released in six languages

- **Project Oversight Board**
  - Facilitate planning and coordination for the completion of documents
  - IFRC, FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNISDR, WB, WHO, WMO
- **Interagency Coordination Group**
  - High-level structure to develop effective cooperation with UN agencies
  - FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNISDR, WB, WHO, WMO
- **Joint Project Offices**
  - To coordinate implementation of joint projects
  - WHO

## **GFCS contributions (in CHF) as of 4 June 2013**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Norway	18 884 074
Canada	6 620 729
Switzerland	850 500
UK	670 561
Australia	484 504
Ireland	481 039
Republic of Korea	372 017
Other (various donors)	213 000
Greece	193 472
China	159 986
India	95 000
France	72 280
Finland	61 387
Hong Kong, China	9 520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29 168 069</b>

Figures include received and pledged contributions





## Sixteenth WM Congress Resolution 19 (Cg-XVI, 2011)

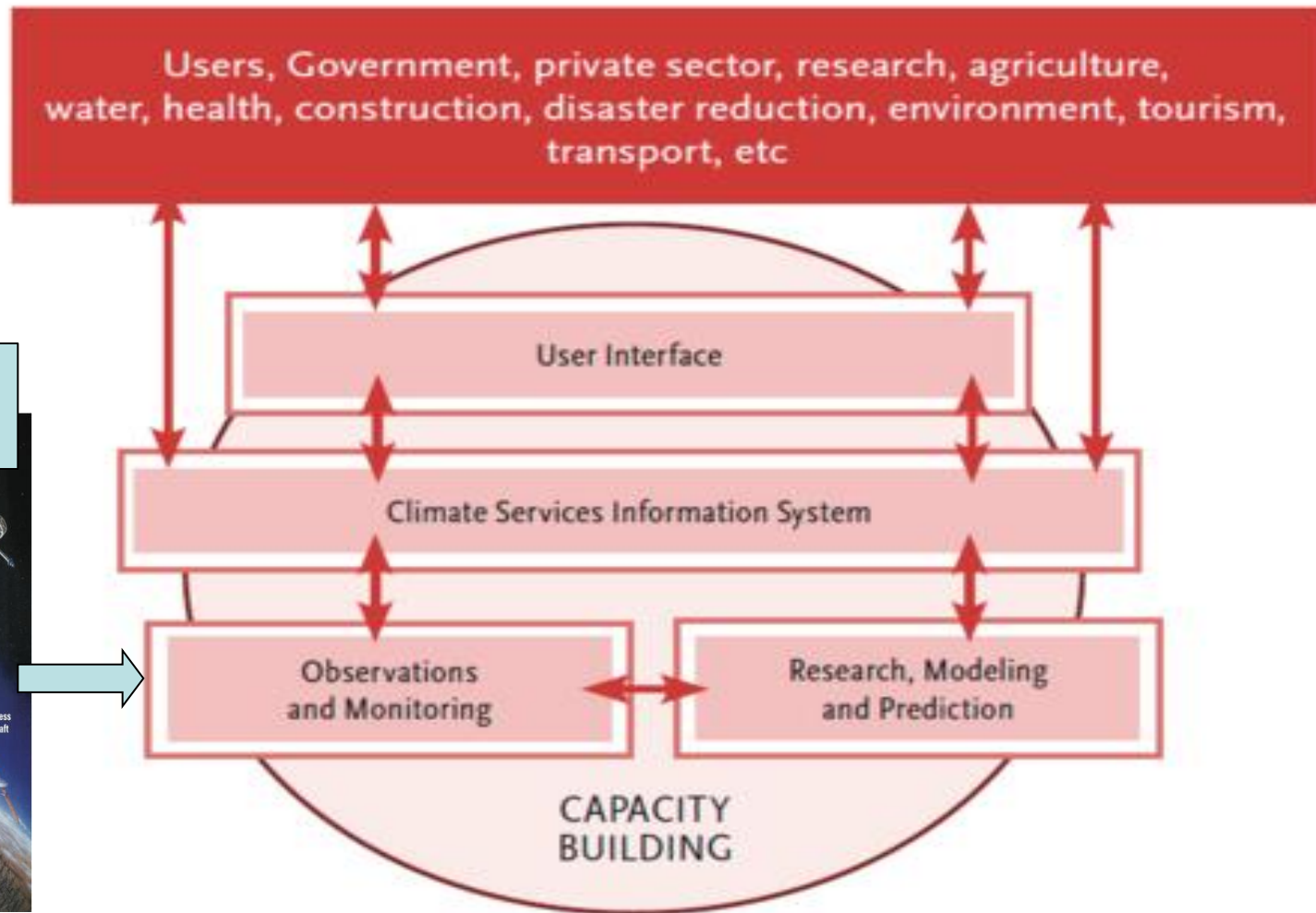
### DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARCHITECTURE FOR CLIMATE MONITORING FROM SPACE

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- **Considering:**
    - The increasingly important role that space-based observations are playing in the long-term monitoring of the Earth's environment,
    - The underpinning role that observations will play in the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS),
    - The importance of integration of ground-based and space-based observations in the successful implementation of the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS),
  - **Decides** that **an architecture should be developed** to provide a framework for the sustained and coordinated monitoring of the Earth's climate from space;
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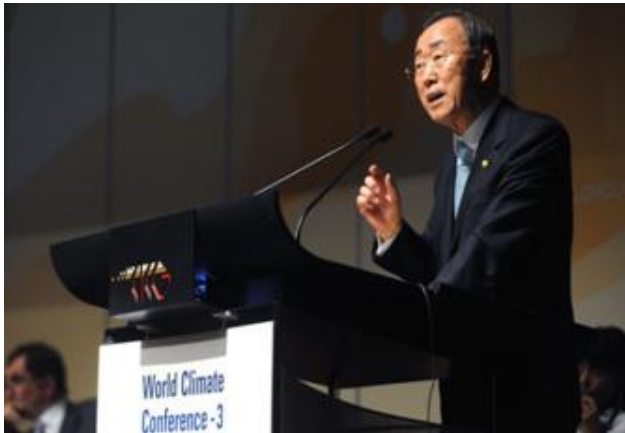


# Structure of Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)



## Space and surface Architecture





## World Climate Conference-3 A historic event (08.31 – 09.04, 2009, Geneva)





# The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)—A New Partnership Process



**31 AUGUST–  
4 SEPTEMBER 2009**  
WORLD CLIMATE  
CONFERENCE-3

**11–12 JANUARY 2010**  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
MEETING

**16 MAY–3 JUNE 2011**  
SIXTEENTH WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
CONGRESS

**6–8 JUNE 2011**  
SIXTY-THIRD  
SESSION OF THE  
WMO EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL

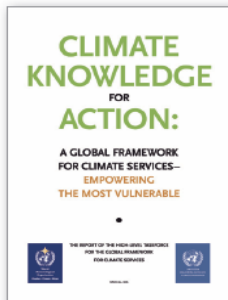
**25 JUNE–3 JULY 2012**  
SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION  
OF THE WMO  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2009

2010

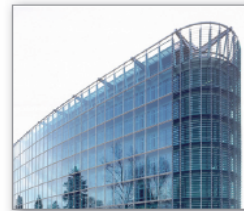
2011

2012



**2010**  
HIGH-LEVEL TASKFORCE

**FEBRUARY 2011**  
*CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE  
FOR ACTION: A GLOBAL  
FRAMEWORK FOR  
CLIMATE SERVICES –  
EMPOWERING THE  
MOST VULNERABLE*



**JUNE 2011**  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR  
CLIMATE SERVICES OFFICE IN  
THE WMO SECRETARIAT



**26–31 OCTOBER 2012**  
WMO GFCS USER  
CONFERENCE AND  
EXTRAORDINARY  
CONGRESS



# GFCS Implementation Plan

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Benefits from GFCS

Chapter 3: Issues to be addressed  
in implementation

Chapter 4: Implementation priorities

Chapter 5: Enabling mechanism

Chapter 6: Resources mobilization

Chapter 7: Conclusions and  
recommendations

Annex 1: UIP

Annex 2: CSIS

**Annex 3: Obs & Mon**

Annex 4: Res & Mod

Annex 5: Cap Dev

**GFCS Initial priorities**

Exempl.: Water

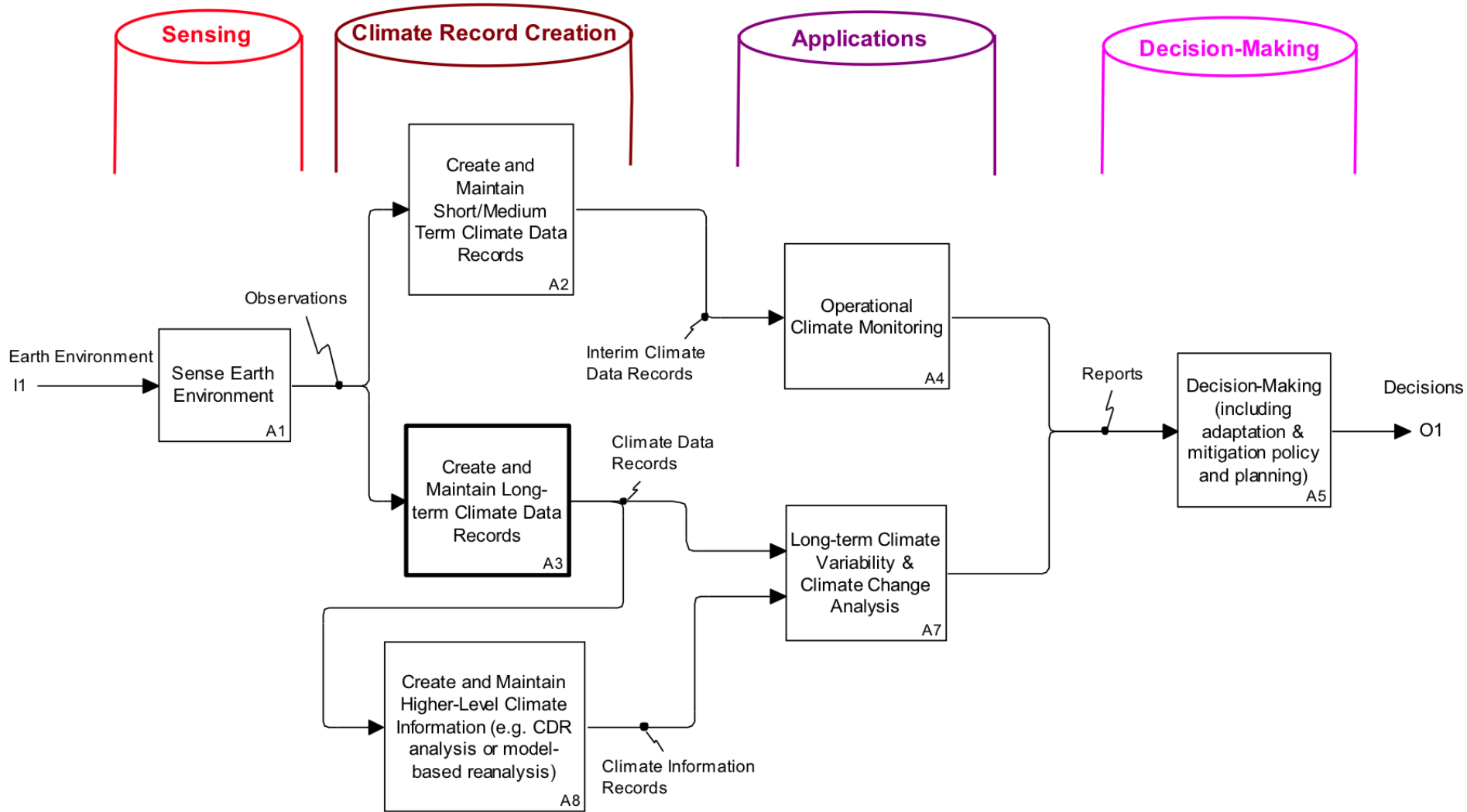
Exempl.: Dis.Risk Red.

Exempl.: Health

Exempl.: Agric./Food  
Security



# GFCS Observations and Monitoring component clearly reference to the space architecture development





# The key challenges have been identified by GFCS

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- **Accessibility:** *many countries do not have climate services at all, and all countries have scope to improve access to such services.*
  - **Capacity:** *many countries lack the capacity to anticipate and manage climate related risks and opportunities.*
  - **Data:** *the current availability and quality of climate observations and impacts data are inadequate for large parts of the globe.*
  - **Partnership:** *interactions between climate service users and providers are not always well developed, and user requirements are not always adequately understood and addressed.*
  - **Quality:** *operational climate services are lagging advances in climate and applications sciences.*
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# Key relevance to CGMS

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## ***GFCS Observations & Monitoring Pillar-1***

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- The GFCS will benefit from **existing surface-based and satellite-based observing systems that already provide a wealth of data**
  - The satellite data have contributed very significantly to climate datasets and are the only way to provide global coverage
  - **The Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space has been identified as a key component of GFCS**
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## ***GFCS Observations & Monitoring Pillar-2***

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- Address **important gaps in climate observations**
  - Address **transforming research-based observations into operations, promotes the integration of remotely-sensed and *in situ* observations**
  - Promote **free and open exchange of climate-relevant observational data** while respecting property rights and national and international policies.
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