

# The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

#### Filipe Lúcio Director, Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

flucio@wmo.int

www.gfcs-climate.org/

# The challange of adaptation...



- Many socioeconomic sectors sensitive to climate variability and change
- Need for information for decision making
- The past is no longer a trustworthy indicator of the future
- New paradigms are required to support decision-making



## The challange of adaptation...





# The HLT survey







#### Vision

Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale



#### **GFCS** Pillars





#### Gaps UIP aims to fill



# Requirement Interface Providers & Users



Abilit

Feedback between providers and users

Users

Nee

ds

- Dialogue amongst pillars
- Outreach

Provide

rs

- Using climate services to full potential
- Moving data to decisions
- Capacity Development
  - Tune abilities to use driven focus

# **Various forms of UIP**





- Questionnaires
- Extension Services
- Intermediaries, e.g., NGOs...





# **Domains of operation of GFCS**





## **Domains of operation of GFCS**





#### **WMO RCC Status Worldwide**



# **NMHSs: Underpinning the GFCS**

- NMHSs already provide climate services based on the historical archives of observational data collected for weather services; several of them also provide operational climate prediction products, up to seasonal time scales
- NMHSs are mandated by the WMO Convention to observing and understanding of weather and climate and in providing meteorological (including climatological), hydrological and related services in support of relevant national needs, ensuring authenticity to their products and services
- NMHSs are structured and trained to provide 24/7 services
- NMHSs through collaborative mechanism have established standard practices across the globe for weather services that can be easily extended for delivering climate services
- Users deal with weather and climate information in a seamless manner, and it greatly helps them to meet all their weather and climate information needs through a 'single window'; NMHSs can effectively provide such a single window.
- NMHSs and their partners constitute a large pool of technical experts dealing with weather and climate

# **Potential National Mechanisms**

- Frameworks for Climate Services at the national level
  - Similar to other levels of GFCS but involves practicalities and specifics for delivery of climate services at the national level through well-coordinated arrangements between the key national institutions responsible for observations, research, tailored products and expert advice as well as the user sectors.
  - Some countries may establish coordination mechanisms appropriate to their national context, largely as integral components of the NMHSs, to support/facilitate GFCS implementation at the national level
- National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs)
  - Adapting the Large and Regional scale forecasts to the national context
  - Tailoring products and translating key messages for users (Multidisciplinary Working Groups)
  - Evaluating the impact of expected conditions (with existing vulnerabilities)

#### **GFCS** activities



GFCS

GLOB CLIM

National Projects

Regional Projects

Regional Climate Outlook Forums

## **Partnerships**

PAC (Partners Advisory Committee): EC, EUMETSAT, FAO, IFRC, IRENA, IUGG, NRC, UNEP, WBCSD, WFP, UNDP, UNITAR, WMO

Joint Offices WMO-GWP WMO-WHO WMO-WFP



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



# Lessons learned from regional workshops and national consultations

#### Regional

- Importance of research and science
- Role of Regional Climate Outlook
  Forums
- Maximization of limited resources through regional approach
- Exploring gaps, capacity development, and strategies for engaging stakeholders

#### National

- Institutionalized mechanisms for systematic dialogue with users
- Understanding in-country capabilities
- Identification of data and observation requirements
- Identification of priority research questions
- Building sector-specific capacities
- Leveraging enabling factors



# **Major needs**

- Tailored climate information products and advisory services (detailed and skilful forecasts + climate change projections + better prediction of extremes);
- 2. Capacity development of professionals and communities on production and effective application of climate services;
- 3. Improved, standardized, and quality controlled sector monitoring data that is compatible with environmental and climate information;
- 4. Monitoring and evaluation of the appropriate, effective, and cost-effective use of climate information for sector decisions;
- 5. Research and prediction of sector impacts associated with climate variability and climate change;
- 6. Development and deployment of early warning systems appropriate to the sector and user communities;
- 7. Sustainable financial and technical support;
- 8. Better collaboration with the climate community for interdisciplinary policy, practice and research.



## **10 Pre-requisites**

- 1) Provide a strong institutional anchorage for the Framework for Climate Services
- 2) Meet the demand for tailored climate service provision in the priority climate-sensitive sectors in the country (Agriculture & Food security, Health, Disaster Risk Management, Construction/Infrastructure/ Transport sector, etc.)
- 3) Build the capacity of the NHMS and other technical services to jointly elaborate salient climate products and services, building on pluri-disciplinary knowledge and expertise from each sector
- 4) Improve the Communication / widespread distribution of Climate Services
- 5) Diversify communication channels, use innovative channels to broadcast (aside from TV)
- 6) Modernize and increase the density of the national hydro-meteorological observing network, improving capacity to meet end-user needs
- 7) Improve collaborative climate research, towards more salient end-user driven climate research outputs
- 8) Develop and strengthen the capacity of end-users to further appropriate and utilize climate services
- 9) Sustain the newly defined Framework for Climate Services at the national level
- 10) Engage all national stakeholders involved in the production, interpretation, communication and utilization of climate services in a national dialogue around climate service provision, to identify country needs and charter a course for the provision of user-tailored climate services at the national and sub-national levels.



## **Pre-requisites for climate services**

- Available: at time and space scales that the user needs,
- **Dependable**: delivered regularly and on time,
- **Usable**: presented in user specific formats so that the client can fully understand,
- **Credible**: for the user to confidently apply to decision-making
- Authentic: entitled to be accepted by stakeholders in the given decision contexts
- **Responsive and flexible**: to the evolving user needs, and
- **Sustainable**: affordable and consistent over time.



# Summing-up

#### ✓ 3 closely-related issues:

- Adaptation to climate variability and change
- Disaster risk reduction
- Sustainable development & societal benefits

#### ✓ Requirements:

- Reinforcing developing countries' adaptive capabilities
- Multidisciplinary partnerships across all sectors
- Capacity building to be seen as an investment, not an expenditure

#### A key opportunity:

A Global Framework for Climate Services





## Thank you for your attention

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