



Global Framework for Climate Services

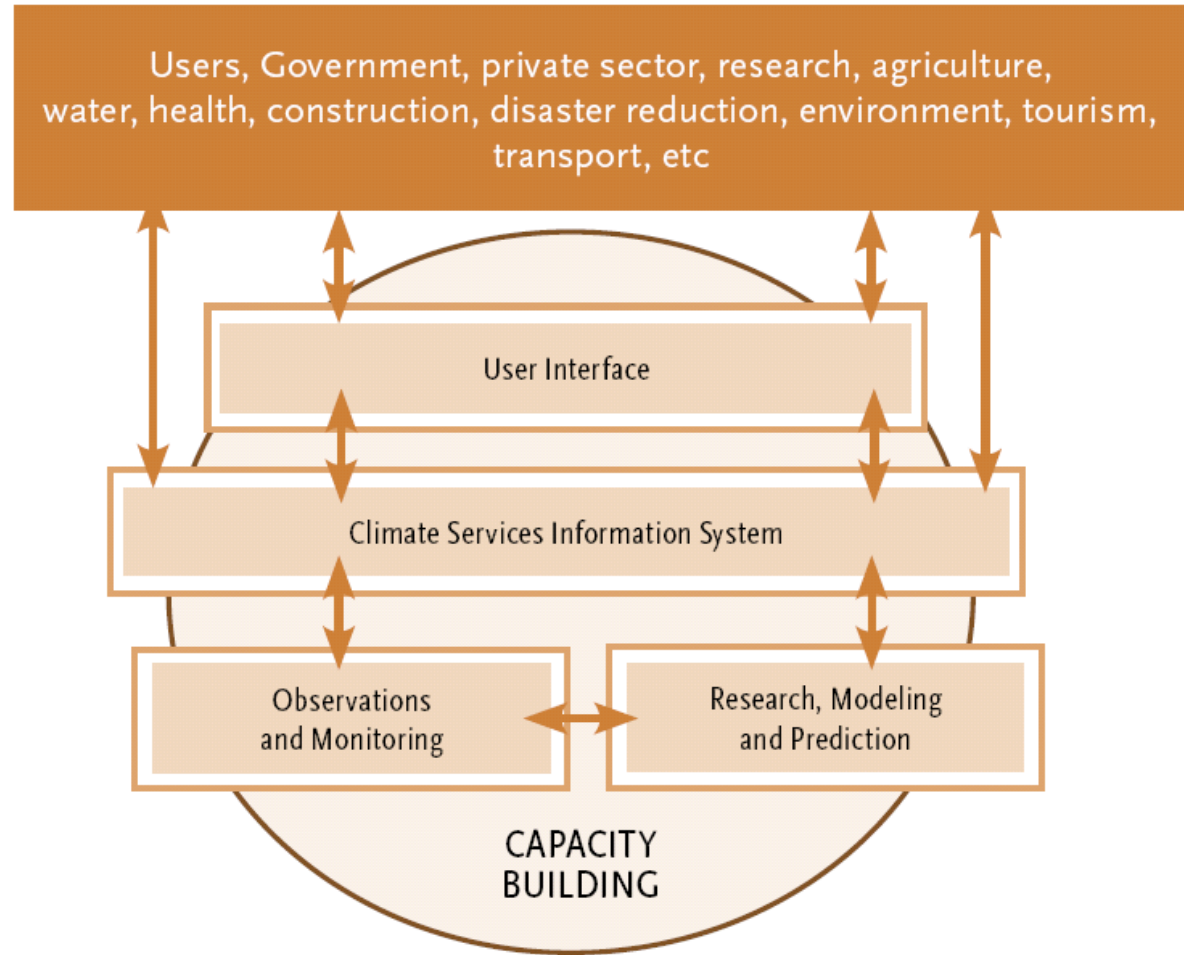
Why a Global Framework for Climate Services?

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World Meteorological Organization**

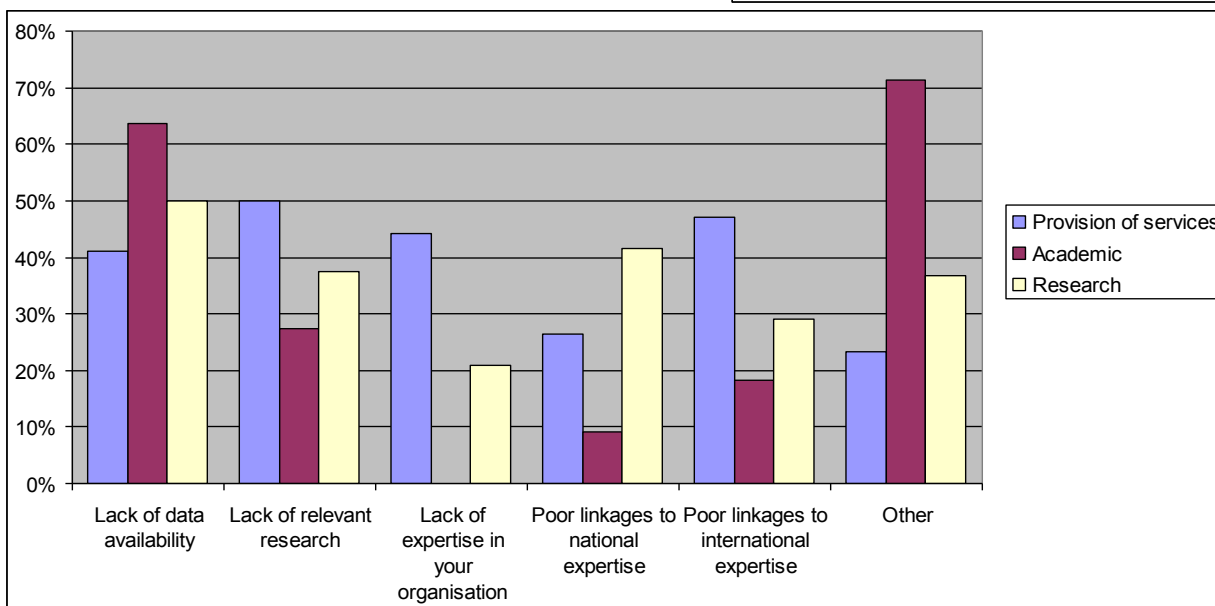
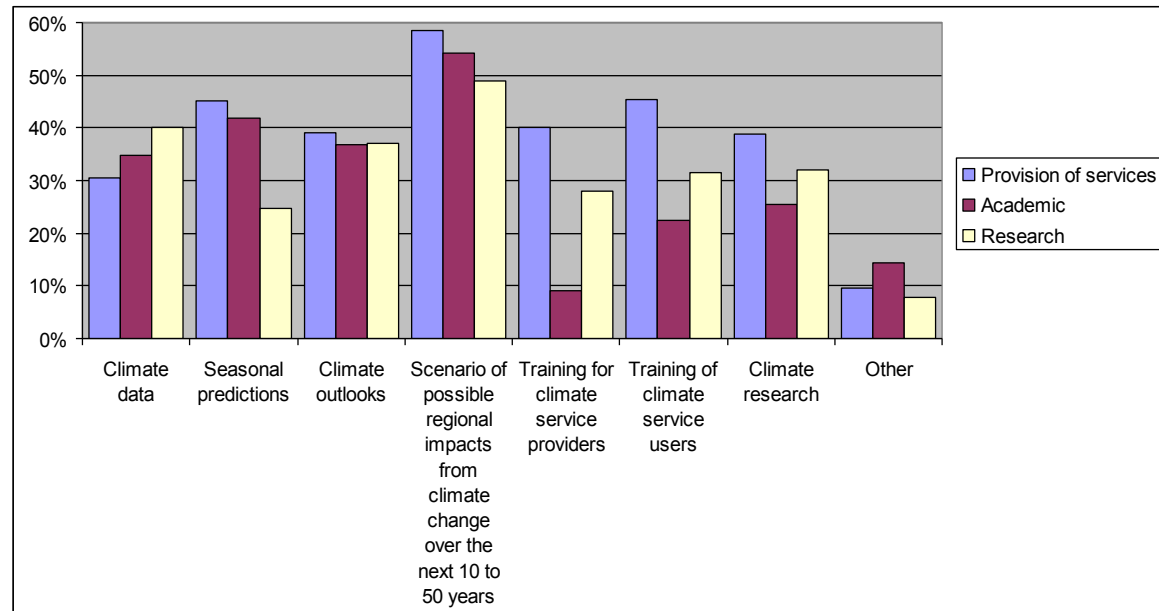
Side event for the International Conference on Climate Services,
New York, 17 October 2011

The need for climate services is well documented.

What I will focus on today is the need for a **Global Framework** for these services

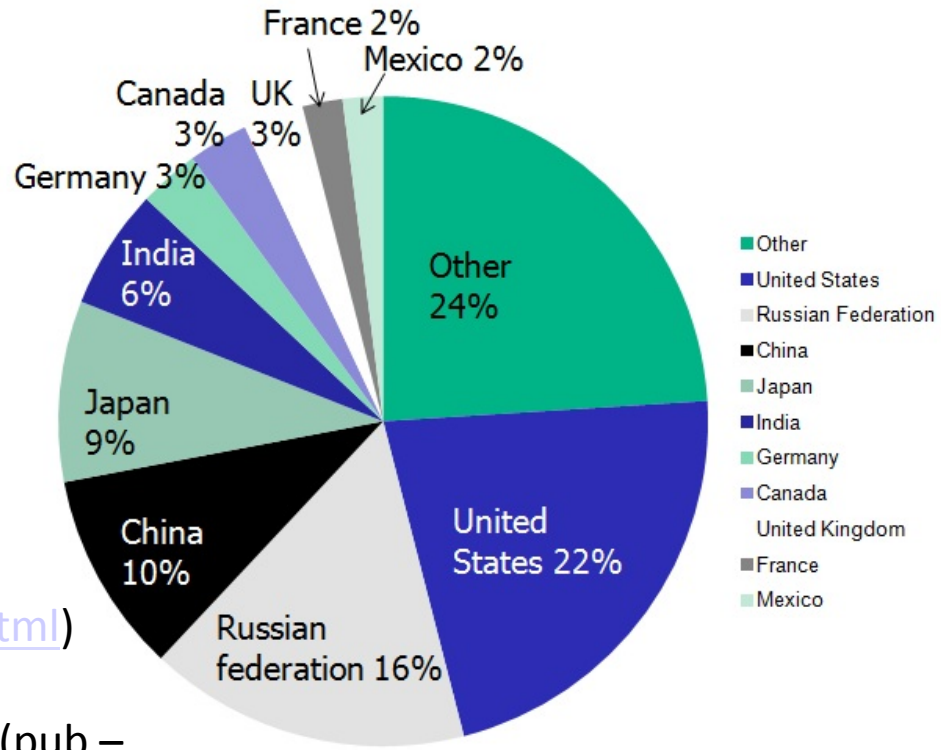


HLT user survey: Which climate service elements do you need but are currently unable to obtain ?



HLT user survey: What are the barriers that prevent you from obtaining these elements of the climate services framework?

10 countries account for 76% of the World's engineers and scientists. (global survey 1990 -1998)



(Source: <http://www.issues.org/23.3/wadhwa.html>)

Four-Year Bachelor's Degrees in Engineering, Computer Science, and Information Technology (pub – 2007)

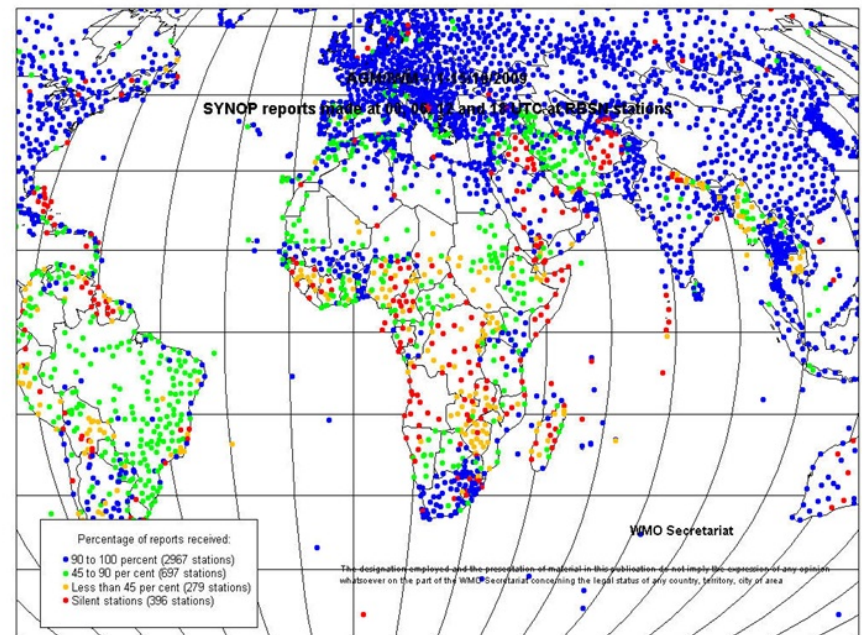
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
United States	108,750	114,241	121,263	134,406	137,437	133,854
India		82,107	109,376	129,000	139,000	170,000
China: MoE Yearbook	212,905	219,563	252,024	351,537	442,463	517,225

**Global requirement for:
a north to south transfer
of capacity;**

**a south-south capacity
exchange and
commitment to mutual
support;**

**a south-to-north transfer
of experience and
understanding of
vulnerabilities.**

The major gaps in the observing systems are predominantly in the developing



Blue dots – more than 90% of data received

Red and yellow dots – less than 5% of data received

Scale	Data and Product Flows	Framework Elements	Feedback & Demand	Governance
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Global
Regional
National (& local)

Global centres – receive and process nationally generated data. Produce and distribute products.

Regional data nodes. Support regional exchange of data and products.

Source of almost all data and products for within country use, and for exchange with other countries.

- User interface
- Information system
- Observations
- Research
- Capacity Development

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PRODUCTS

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SERVICES

USER FEEDBACK

USER FEEDBACK

DATA

DATA

DATA

Responds to user needs (intermediary- and end-users).

Responds to regional stakeholders, particularly national organizations.

Focus on national needs, user relationships and feedback to suppliers

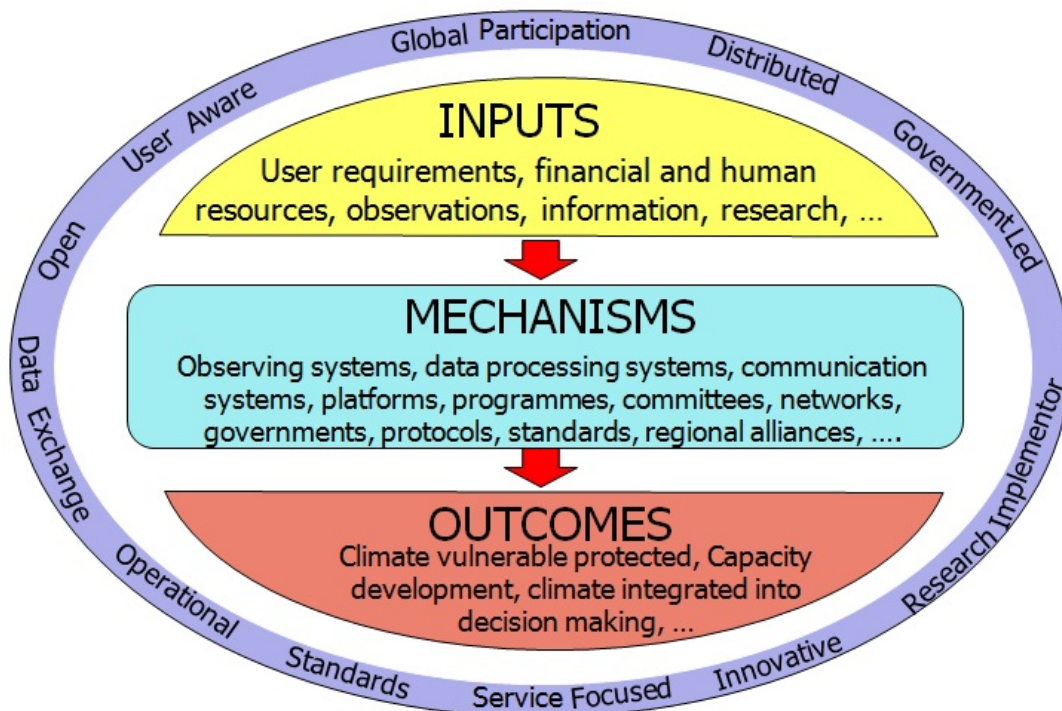
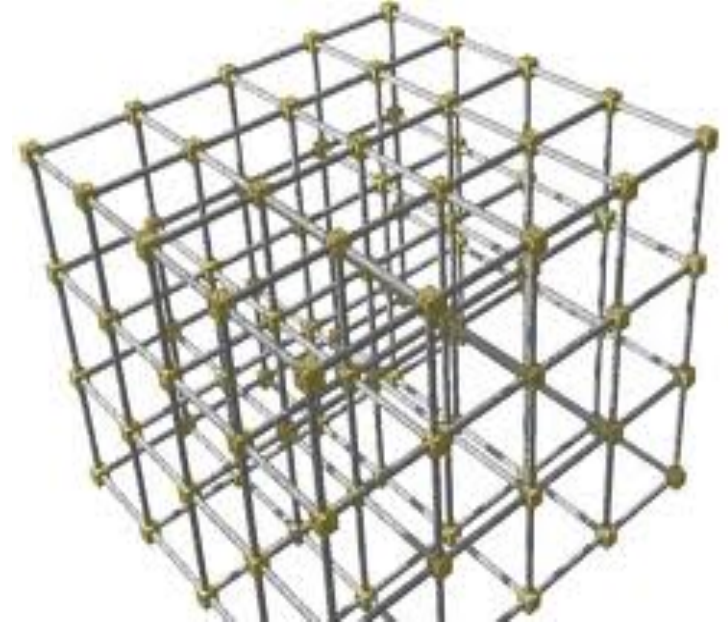
Intergovernmental through the UN system.

Regional intergovernmental and other regional organizations.

Nationally determined

Another view of the GFCS:

Focusing on the Framework aspect



FRAMEWORK (def): Broad overview, outline or skeleton of interlinked items which supports a particular approach to a specific objective, and serves as a guide that can be modified as required by adding or deleting items.

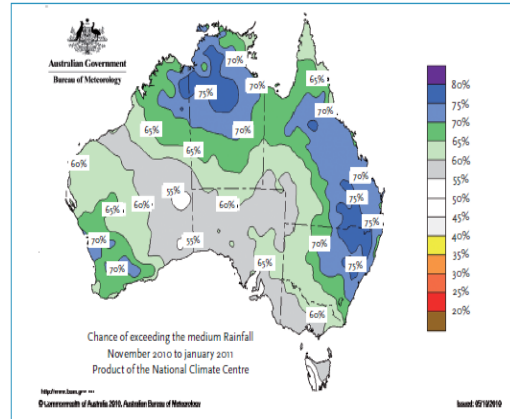
The User Interface Platform (UIP)



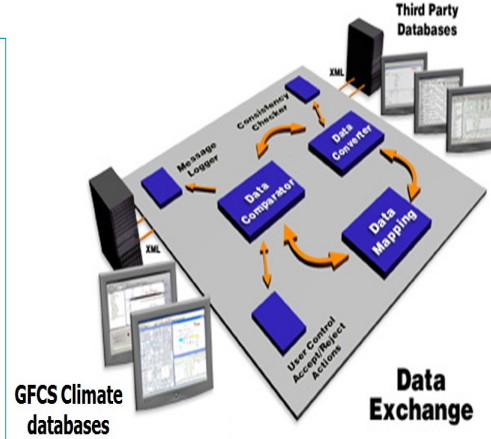
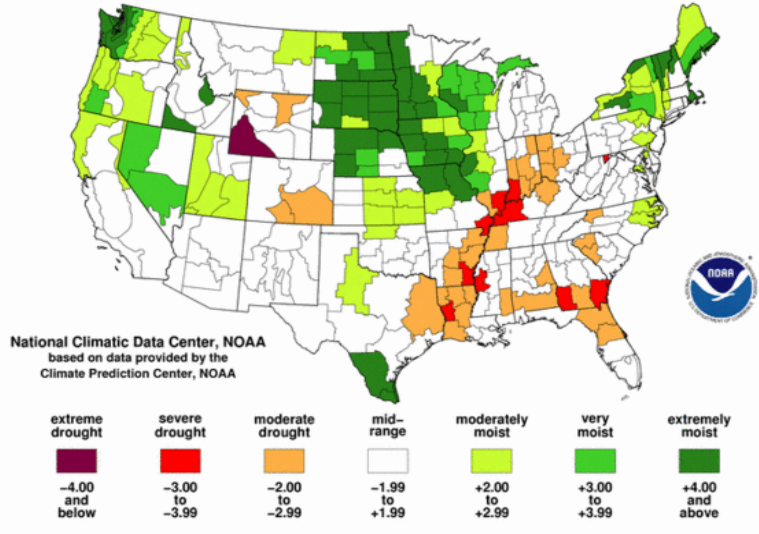
1. Establish processes to bring people together to continuously monitor the requirements for climate services
2. Monitor the user satisfaction with the overall performance of the GFCS
3. Provide education and training for climate service users



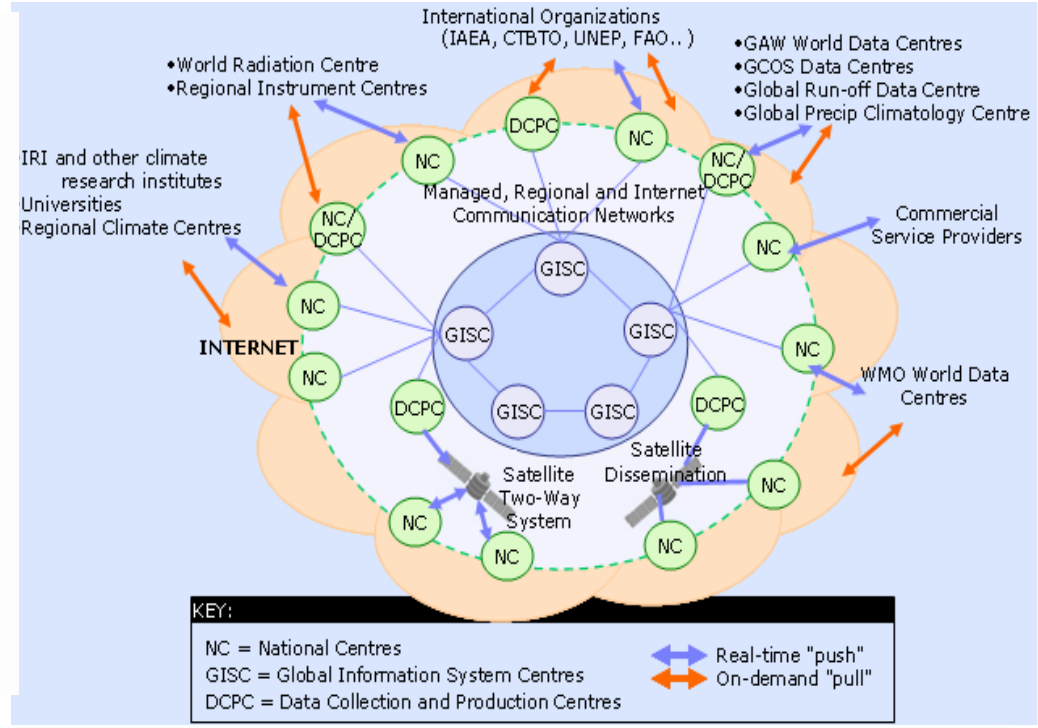
CSIS:- 1. Product generation



Palmer Drought Index
Long-Term (Meteorological) Conditions
November 7, 2010 – November 13, 2010



CSIS :- 2. Communication systems



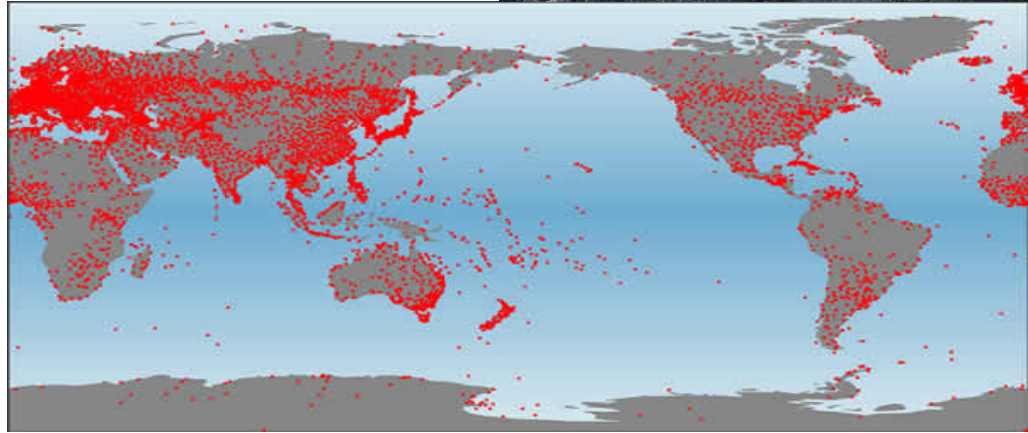
Climate Observations:

To meet the public's needs for data and information.



Underpinned by:

1. National expenditures
2. Global standards
3. Global protocols for data exchange
4. Global exchange of technologies and scientific advances in environmental measurement.



Capacity Development:

Within and between the GFCS components, including:

1. The north - south transfer of capacity
2. The south-to-north transfer of experience and understanding of climate vulnerabilities
3. The south – south building of regional support networks



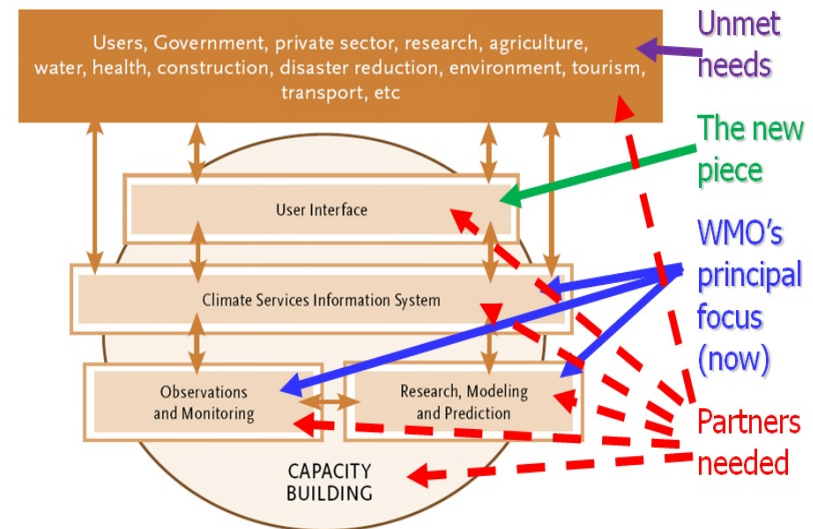
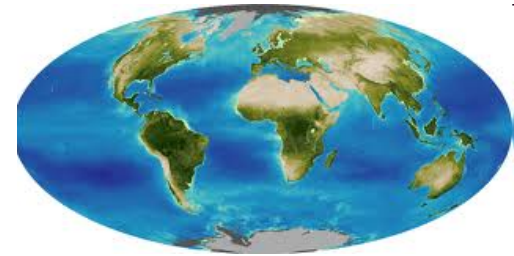
Conclusions

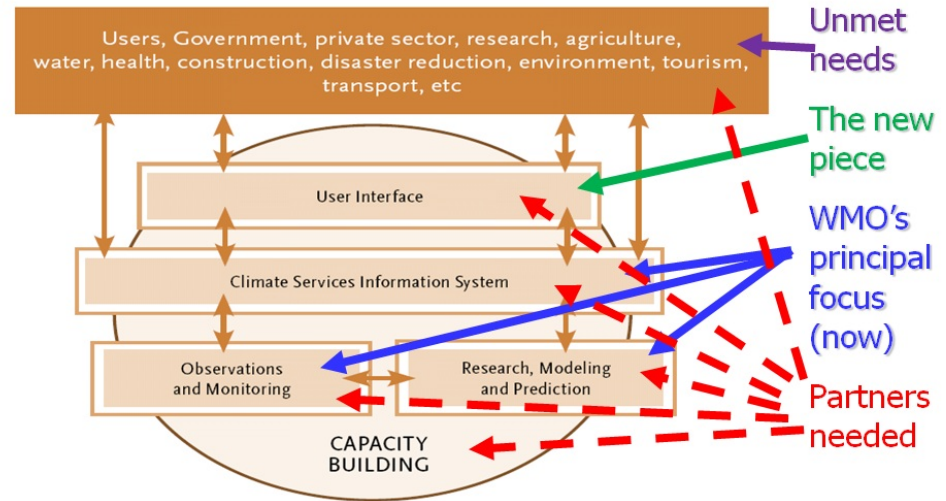
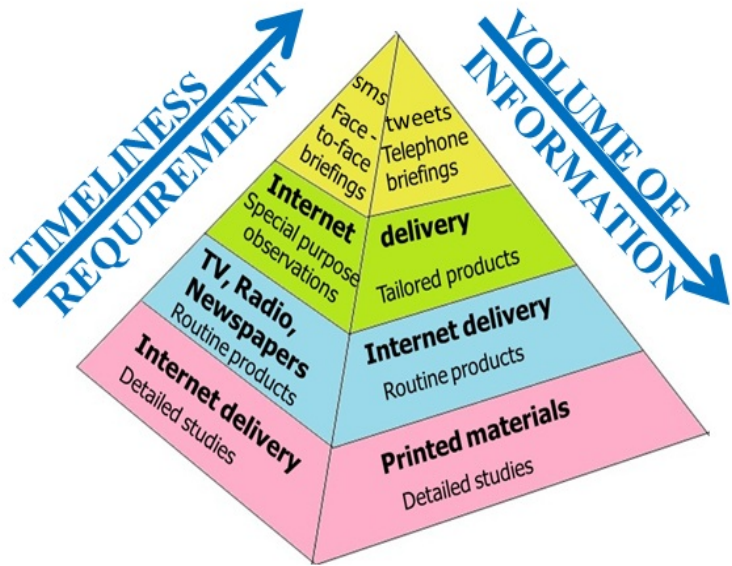
No one country, or even regional alliance, can meet the global need for climate services

Many of the required services are public goods in nature, but of course this means that many will be commercial.

Governments have a key role to play, but NGOs and the private sector are also crucial

The solution must be a **FRAMEWORK** and it must be **GLOBAL**





Thank you