

12.3 Global Framework for Climate Services- Disaster Risk Reduction (WMO)

OECD GP Activity	UN SF Activity	UN SD Goals / Targets
12. Natech risks in transfrontier or international cooperation	2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries ... for early warning, warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

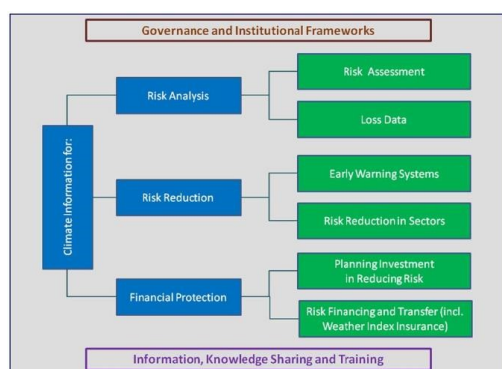
Classification according to OECD Guiding Principles, UN Sendai Framework Priorities/Activities, and UN SDGs and Targets

Figure 1: Implementation components and its priority areas



Source: © WMO, 2014

Figure 2: Priority categories of activity for GFSC implementation



Source: © WMO, 2014

Short Facts:

Governance approach: International cooperation
Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Entry into force: 2011
Targeted Stakeholders: Researchers, producers and user of climate services
Scope of applicability: Regional, national and global

Natural Hazard(s) Considered:

- Droughts
- Floods
- Storms

Climate change: Is taken into account

Description

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is a global framework of governments and organizations with the objective to enhance the quality and quantity of climate services and information, especially in developing countries. It is an initiative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) which brings together researchers, as well as users and producers of climate services. By doing so, the GFCS facilitates and expands access to good-quality climate data and shares best practices – in this way contributing to enhanced climate forecasting and the development of climate-change scenarios. The objective is better preparedness and adaption of countries for climate change along with impacts on agriculture production, health care, infrastructure, population distribution, etc.

The data exchanged encompasses all kinds of parameters, including temperature, wind conditions, rain-fall, soil moisture, and oceanic characteristics, as well as long-term historical average data.

At the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS-1) in 2013, the GFCS implementation plan was adopted. It contained a road map including priority projects for the build-up of partnerships and the identification for the demand of climate services ensuring that this demand is met through easy access.

The implementation of GFCS has five components: (1) observation and monitoring, (2) climate service information, (3) research, modelling and prediction, (4) user interface platform, and (5) capacity development. Furthermore, GFCS has defined five priority sectors in which climate services are developed and strengthened: agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, energy, health, and water.

Changes in weather and climate extremes pose increased challenges for disaster risk reduction systems on all scales. By giving decision-makers advanced tools for climate services to analyse and manage risks, resilience can be improved. In 2014, the disaster risk reduction exemplar was published, specifying on the implementation of this vision. It describes six priority categories of activities to which climate information is most usefully applied within the larger area of risk analysis, risk reduction, and financial protection:

1. Risk assessment
2. Loss data
3. Early warning systems
4. Risk reduction in sectors
5. Planning investment in reducing risk
6. Risk financing and transfer

Within these six categories, individual projects are being developed in collaboration with other stakeholders, and there is support for ongoing projects. In addition, it will be crucial for the GFCS to encompass stakeholders at all levels working on disaster risk reduction to develop and promote partnerships.

Link/Contact:

<http://www.wmo.int/gfcs/>

https://www.wmo.int/gfcs/sites/default/files/Priority-Areas/Disaster%20risk%20reduction/GFCS-DISASTER-RISK-REDUCTION-EXEMPLAR-FINAL-14467_en.pdf



Comments by the UN/OECD Natech-Steering Group:

Information on the effects of climate change to natural hazards will become an increasingly important element of Natech Risk Management.

Imprint

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