

Global Framework for Climate Services

Professor Chris Hewitt

WMO Climate Services Director

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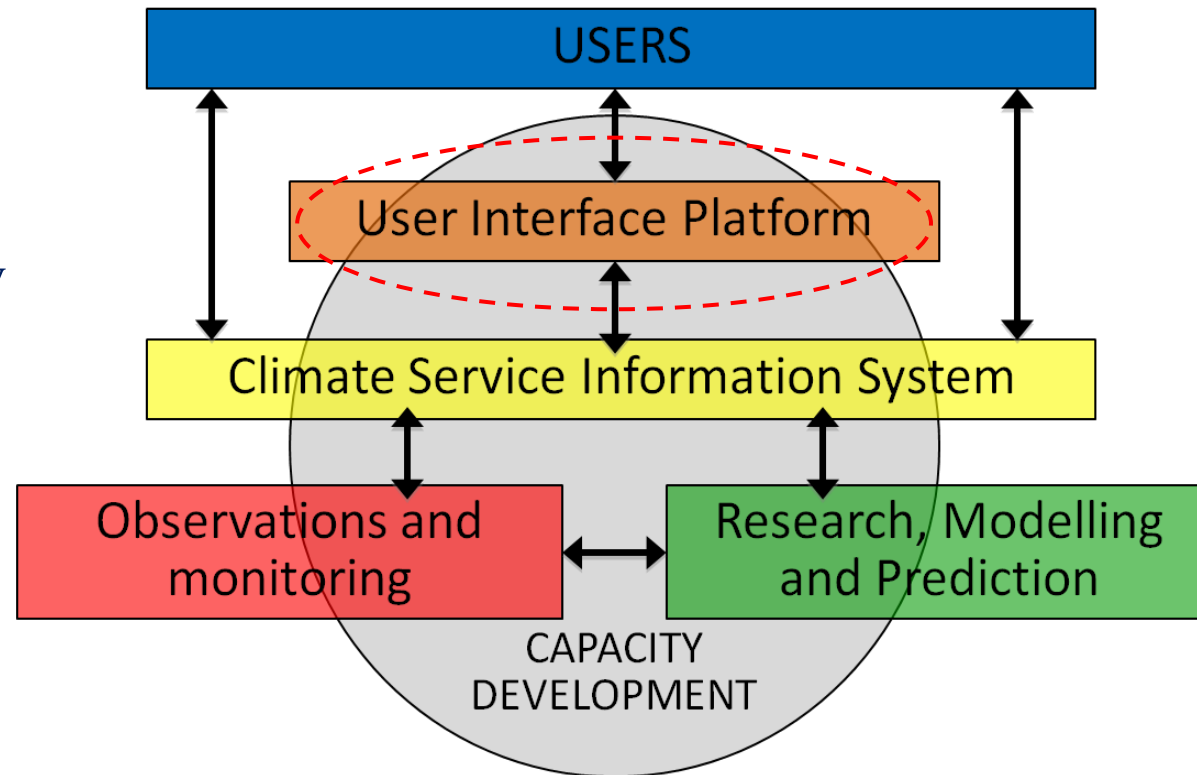
Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

Vision: enable society to manage better the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change. Using science-based climate information

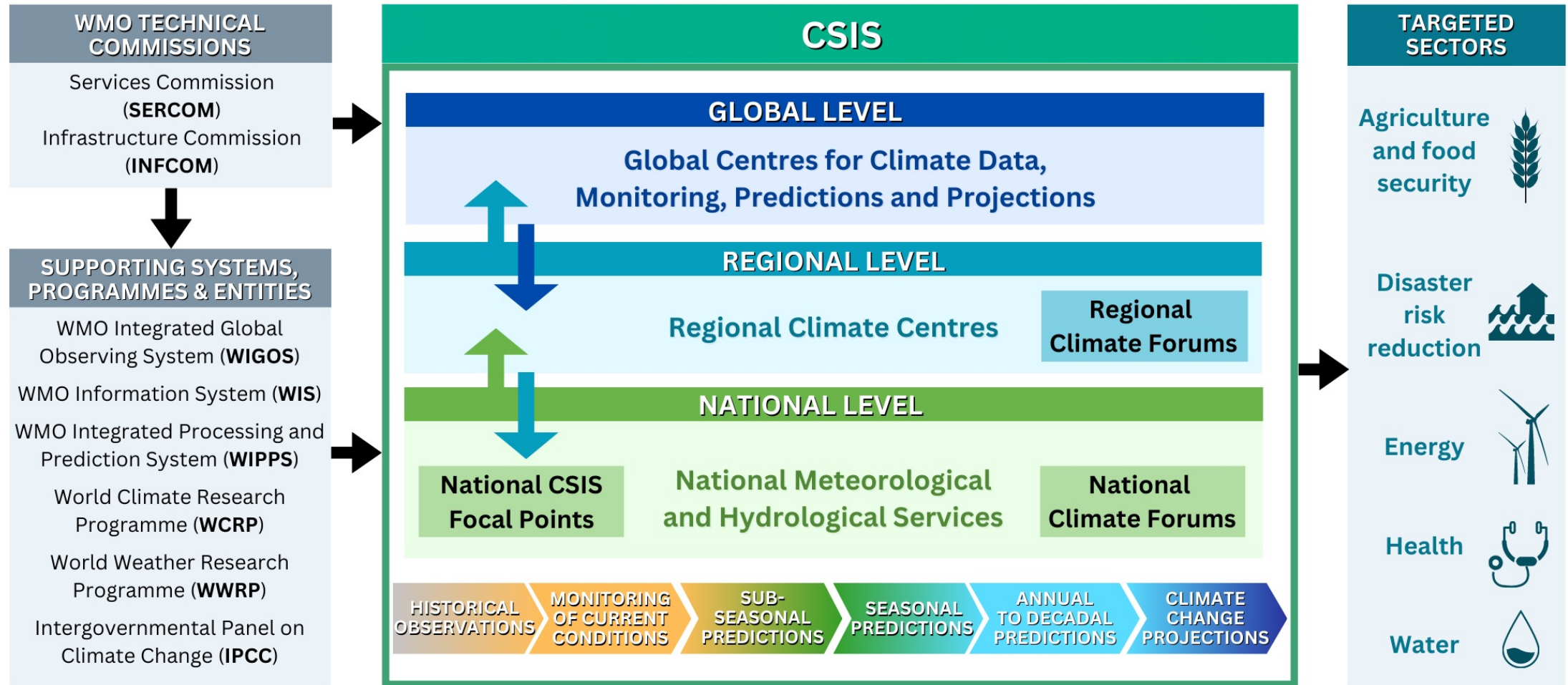
Launched in 2012

Priority areas:

- Agriculture and food security
- Water resource management
- Health
- Disaster risk reduction
- Energy



Climate Services Information System (CSIS)



Vision: enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change

1

Strengthen climate service capacity and capability, particularly in NMHSs

- Improve availability of, access to, and use of, climate information, providing scientific and technical support
- Establish National Frameworks for Climate Services, and National Climate Fora, and link to regional structures



2

Support climate policy and finance with authoritative scientific information

- Produce regular reports and advice to support adaptation and mitigation (such as Global and Regional State of Climate reports; State of Climate Services; ENSO Bulletins; Climate Updates. Build on IPCC knowledge)
- Provide tools and expertise to help incorporate climate science into actions and investments



3

Develop Standards, Quality Management and Training

- Assess and develop Climate Service capacities (basic ⇒ essential ⇒ full ⇒ advanced) and needs
- Produce guidance on standards and competencies (through WMO's SERCOM and INFCOM)



4

Develop the climate services value chain/cycle

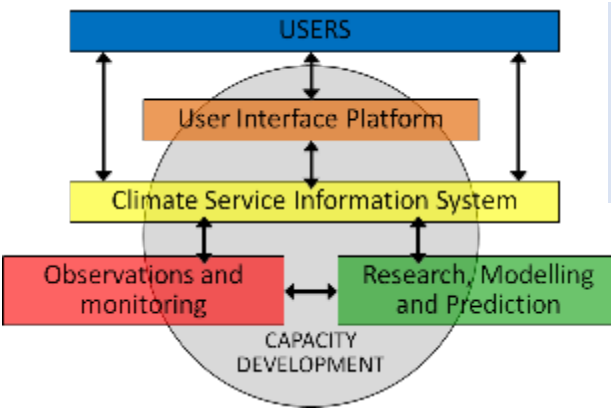
- Scientific capability (including Obs., data, WCRP) ⇔ climate services information ⇔ user engagement
- Generate value and enable actions



5

Improve visibility and effectiveness of GFCS, promote coordination

- Climate services are essential for society. Needs global-regional-national coordination
- Provide a forum for stakeholder communication, knowledge sharing, collaboration



Refocussed GFCS: focus for collaboration with WCRP?



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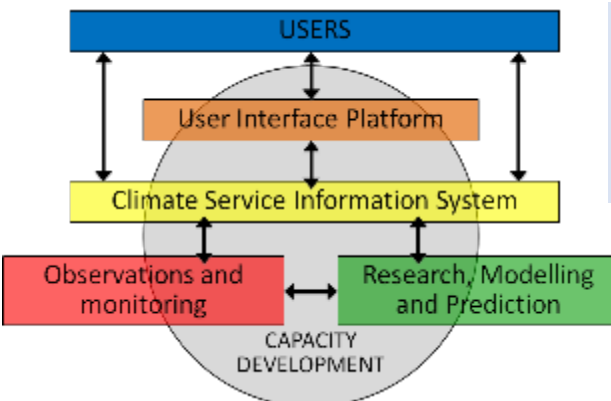
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Opportunities/requests to WCRP

- “Rapid science”, e.g. can we mobilise the research community to rapidly answer key societal climate issues such as:
 - why was 2023 so warm in so many places
 - why is 2024 continuing to be so warm
 - Can we attribute recent extreme events to climate drivers (“rapid attribution”)
 - etc.
- Can WCRP complement IPCC between Assessment Reports? Perhaps on key societal issues around sea level, cryosphere, etc.

Some challenges for climate services:

- Only worth delivering if it is to be used to influence an outcome
- Coordination and engagement – Time-consuming, but beneficial
- Requirements versus capability – Often a big gap
- The concept of “users” – Who are they? What do they need?
- The role and importance of other disciplines – e.g. social science
- Capabilities and capacities – Providers and users



Thank you



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