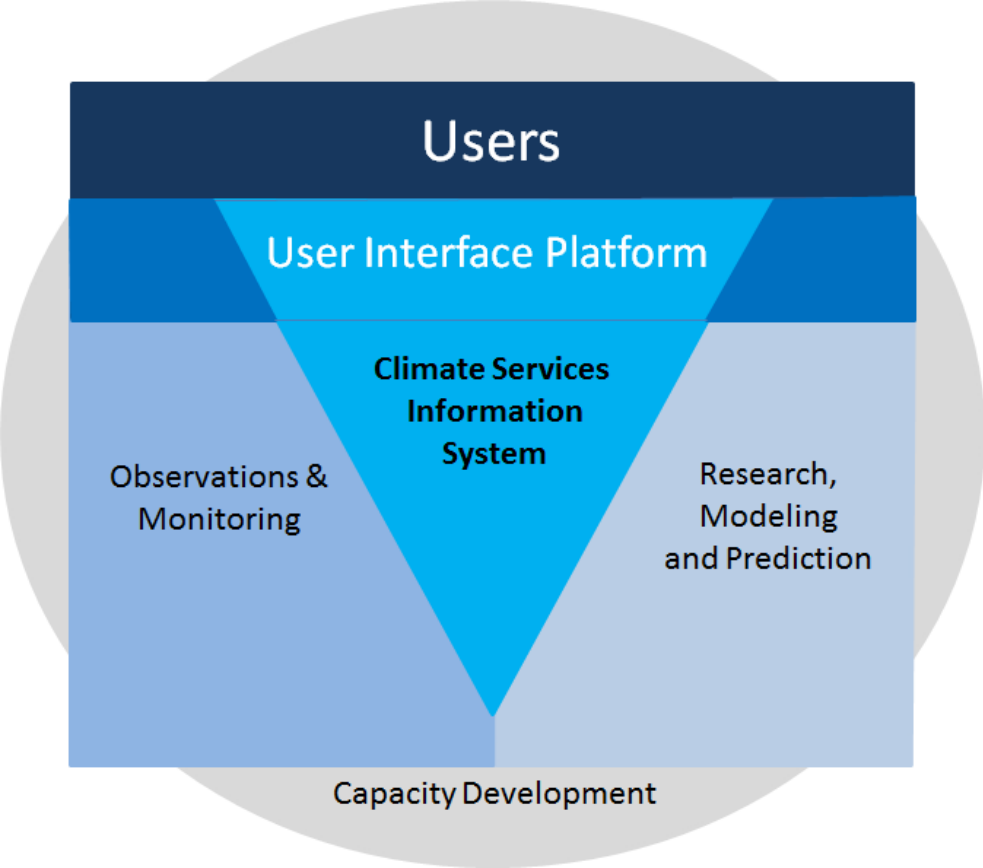
Implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in the Pacific Islands



2013 PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE ROUNDTABLE

3 – 5 July, 2013 Nadi, Fiji

Climate Services

The WMO **Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)** was established during the High Level Ministerial Meeting of the World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3), held in Geneva, in September 2009.

Goal: Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change at all levels, through development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice.

Actionable Information

Actionable Information

- **Information Gap -** Information must be accurate, reliable, and relevant. It must be at the spatial scale or in the time frame applicable to the needs of the decision-maker. **Is it useful?**
- **Translation Gap -** Information must be in a form that is easily understood and readily accessible It must be specific to sector and locale, keyed to the nature and timing of the decision. It must reside on a foundation of traditional knowledge, and be built through an iterative dialog at multiple levels . **Is it useable?**
- **Transmission Gap -** Information must be delivered by trusted messengers and through established pathways. It needs to connect regional and national information brokers with communit/village decision-makers. **Is it used?**

GFCS Sectoral Priorities

Agriculture

Disaster risk reduction

Water

Health



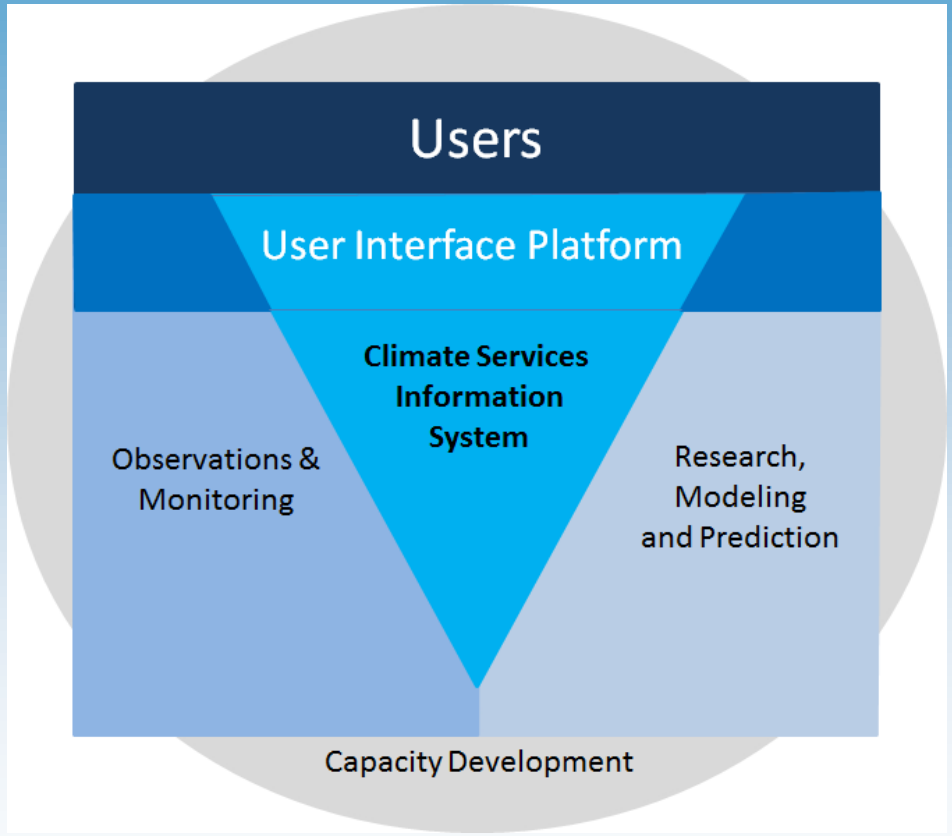

GFCS Core Capabilities

User Interface Platform - to provide a means for users, user representatives, climate researchers and climate service providers to interact.

Climate Services Information System - to collect, process and distribute climate data and information according to the needs of users and according to the procedures agreed by governments and other data providers.

Observations and Monitoring - to ensure that the climate observations necessary to meet the needs of climate services are generated.

Research, Modeling and Prediction - to assess and promote the needs of climate services within research agendas.



Capacity Building - to support systematic development of the necessary institutions, infrastructure and human resources to provide effective climate services.

User Interface Platform

- **The PCCR** bi-annual meeting of regional and national governments, organizations, partners and donors who are responsible and involved in climate change.

- **November 2011 meeting of the Working Group on Climate Services** for WMO Regional Association V (RA V WG CLS)

- **Climate and Oceans Support Programme in the Pacific** (COSPPac) and the **Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science Adaptation Planning** (PACCSAP) program.

- **Pacific Islands Climate Information System** (PACIS)

- January 2013, a consortium of national, regional and international agencies convened **the Pacific Islands Climate Services Forum** n Suva, Fiji.

Climate Services Information System

Assessments

- Australian PCCSP Climate Change in the Pacific
- US Pacific Islands Regional Climate Assessment and NCA
- Australian PACCSAP Pacific Climate Futures web-tool
- SPREP Pacific Environment and Climate Change Outlook Pacific Islands
  USP PACE-SD Climate Science Assessment

Climate Change

- NIWA Inundation scenarios for the Cook Islands
- UBC Coral Reef Scenarios - Kiribati
- NOAA Inundation Visualization Amouli Village, American Samoa

Climate Variability

- NIWA Island Climate Update and Extreme Tides Calendar
- NOAA Pacific ENSO Update and NOAA Coral Reef Watch Bleaching Outlook
- ABOM Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac)
  Climate and Ocean Monitoring and Prediction (COMP), SCOPIC and Ocean Portal
- Vanuatu Seasonal Forecasting Products

Climate Services Information System

Climate History

- PACCSAP Pacific Climate Change Data Portal and CliDE: Climate Data for the Environment
- NOAA Pacific Storms Climatology Products
- MCT village event timelines and seasonal calendars

Climate Adaptation

- SimCLIM and Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)
- MCT Adapting to a Changing Climate Toolkit and US CTI Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit for Coastal Communities in the Coral Triangle.

Observations and Monitoring

- NMS and associated observation networks
- PI-GCOS, PI-GOOS, Pacific HYCOS
- South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP)
- UHSLC/ GLOSS Sea Level Stations
- PI-GCOS, PI-GOOS, Pacific HYCOS
- Vanuatu Community-based Rainfall Network

Research, Modeling, and Prediction

- NOAA ESRL Climate and PIFSC Ecosystems Models
- CSIRO/ABOM - PACCSAP Climate variability and large-scale climate features
- NIWA
- University of Hawaii – IPRC Climate Models;UHSLC and HIMB research
- University of Guam WERI
- University of the South Pacific (USP)

Capacity Building

- U.S. Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Technical Support Project Climate Change
- COSPPac Online Climate Outlook Forum (OCOF), PACCSAP
- USP - Capacity Development Relating to Weather, Climate and Water
- Finland-Pacific (FINPAC) Project
- Micronesia Conservation Trust and Coral Triangle Initiative trainings
- NOAA Climate Adaptation Trainings
- USP Trainings
- PICSF Trainings

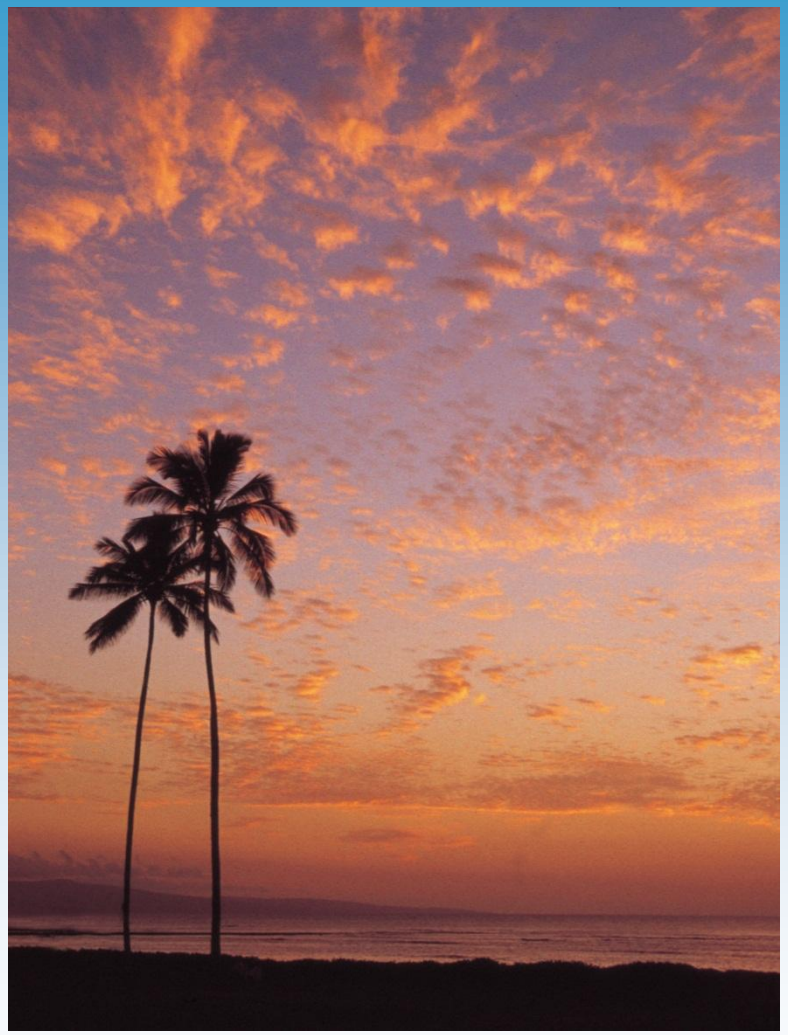
”Taking it to the next level”

Good examples of cross-region collaboration on planning, development, and delivery of climate services already exist within and between agencies, institutions, and organizations in the region. While considerable progress has been made,

- **A more strategic approach to and greater alignment and coordination is needed** to support robust and sustained climate services' activities and investments in the Pacific Islands region. **The GFCS provides a mechanism through which structures, functions, and technical developments that address regional needs can be organized and coordinated** with multilateral efforts of regional and national agencies, institutions and organizations

- Additional effort is needed to identify the necessary conditions for successful implementation, identify stakeholders and their respective roles, and establish priorities including initial activities. In particular, **regional requirements for *actionable* products and services are needed**.

NMSs provide a vital role in delivery of climate products and services. Carried out in the context of the GFCS, the actions identified above will help build NMS capacity and raise all NMSs to a comparable level of effective climate service delivery. They could also serve to identify potential projects under the GFCS.

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