



World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale

Secrétariat

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Weather • Climate • Water
Temps • Climat • Eau

Наш исх.: № 6789-15/SG/DSG/GFCS

ЖЕНЕВА, 18 ноября 2015 г.

Приложение: 1 (имеется только на английском языке)

Вопрос: Приглашение принять участие в параллельном мероприятии ГРОКО по теме «Климатическое обслуживание для принятия решений и эффективной адаптации» на КС-21, Париж, Франция, 2 декабря 2015 г.

Уважаемый господин/Уважаемая госпожа!

Изменчивость и изменение климата является каталитической проблемой, занимающей центральное место во многих областях, вызывающих озабоченность в глобальном масштабе. Уменьшение опасности бедствий, продовольственная безопасность, здравоохранение, энергетика и устойчивое развитие, например, – это некоторые из чувствительных к климату областей, требующих принятия срочных мер для обеспечения эффективного планирования, управления и осуществления деятельности. Один из важных способов для продвижения вперед заключается в том, чтобы увеличить, улучшить и координировать предоставление климатического обслуживания, отвечающего наиболее серьезным и актуальным, связанным с климатом потребностям человека.

Глобальная рамочная основа для климатического обслуживания (ГРОКО), учрежденная на третьей Всемирной климатической конференции в 2009 г., является главной платформой для достижения этой цели и единственной, обладающей глобальным охватом. Основанная на беспрецедентных метеорологических, гидрологических и климатологических научных знаниях, собранных воедино Всемирной Метеорологической Организацией (ВМО) и ее партнерами, ГРОКО предлагает наилучшую из существующих возможностей для направления энергии различных инициатив в русло реализации конкретных практических видов деятельности.

Значимость деятельности ГРОКО ясно прослеживается по отношению к глобальным программам, значение которых невозможно переоценить, таких как Сендайская рамочная программа по снижению риска бедствий, национальные планы адаптации Рамочной конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата (РКИКООН) и цели в области устойчивого развития (ЦУР). Так сезонные и долгосрочные ориентировочные прогнозы климата и предсказания позволят расширить возможности малоимущих, с тем чтобы уменьшить их подверженность воздействию связанных с климатом экстремальных явлений, а также уменьшить уязвимость от них; информация о начале, конце и интенсивности сезона дождей позволит увеличить производство продуктов питания, повысить их питательные свойства и продовольственную безопасность; сезонные и многолетние предсказания помогут руководителям плотин и водохранилищ осуществлять заблаговременное планирование, чтобы обеспечивать наличие водных ресурсов и их

Главным членам Межправительственного совета по климатическому обслуживанию (МСКО)

рациональное использование; климатическое обслуживание является источником информации при развитии и использовании возобновляемых источников энергии, таких как ветер, солнечная энергия и гидроэнергетика, способствуя тем самым низкоуглеродному пути развития. ГРОКО также способствует обмену знаниями и развитию человеческого и институционального потенциала для предоставления заблаговременных предупреждений и укрепления устойчивости и адаптационных возможностей перед лицом опасностей и бедствий, связанных с климатом.

Цель настоящего письма заключается в том, чтобы сообщить Вам об организации параллельного мероприятия по теме «Климатическое обслуживание для принятия решений и эффективной адаптации», которое будет проводиться 2 декабря 2015 г. в ходе КС-21. Мероприятие будет проходить с 14.15 до 15.45 на стенде № 13 в секторе делегаций.

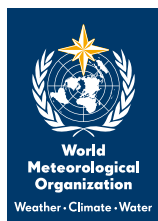
Я хотел бы призвать Вас принять участие в этом мероприятии, если Вы планируете присутствовать на КС-21, или скоординировать с вашими национальными делегациями вопрос о том, чтобы обеспечить ваше присутствие на этом мероприятии. Концептуальная записка этого мероприятия прилагается и доступна на веб-сайте ГРОКО по адресу: <http://gfcs.wmo.int/upcoming-events>. Подробная повестка дня будет доступна в ближайшее время на этом же веб-странице.

С интересом ожидаю вашего участия в этом мероприятии.

С уважением,



(Дж. Ленгаса)
за Генерального секретаря

A photograph of a flooded area with a small, rustic wooden house with a corrugated metal roof. Several people are standing in the shallow water in front of the house. The water reflects the sky and the house. The background shows a flat landscape with some trees and a cloudy sky.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

CLIMATE SERVICES FOR DECISION-MAKING AND

EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION

WEDNESDAY, 2 DECEMBER 2015

STAND NO 13, DELEGATIONS AREA 14:15 – 15:45

THE VITAL ROLE OF GFCS

The September 2015 summit convened by the United Nations General Assembly adopted and launched the 2030 development agenda featuring 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). To succeed, the SDGs will require effective action by all countries and stakeholders. Climate services can provide a practical and user-driven approach to achieving many of the Goals.

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is the principal platform for expanding, improving and coordinating the delivery of climate services for decision-making on climate change and sustainable development. It boasts global reach

and access to unsurpassed meteorological, hydrological, and climatological knowledge and expertise. The GFCS offers the best available opportunity to channel the energies of existing services, initiatives and investments from various stakeholders into creating practical solutions. It currently supports about 70 countries around the world, mostly least developing countries (LDCs) and Small Island Development States (SIDS), which today are not able to develop and effectively use climate services for climate risk management and adaptation to climate variability and change.

Although spearheaded by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the GFCS is led and implemented by a

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GFCS

The GFCS has assisted communities and countries to develop and use climate services that support decision-making for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). For example, the GFCS Adaptation Programme in Africa is supporting Malawi and Tanzania in providing climate services for health, disaster risk reduction and agriculture and food security.

The GFCS has also helped countries to build coordination platforms that bring together stakeholders from diverse disciplines and sectors to design climate services that meet all of their respective needs. Equally important, the GFCS has facilitated actions to strengthen technical expertise at the national level and to establish regional climate centres that support the production and application of climate services.



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broad partnership of United Nations and other international organizations with diverse and cross-cutting mandates. They collaborate through the GFCS Partner Advisory Committee on an equal footing.

These partners include the European Commission (EC), the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Bank, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Meteorological Organization.

GFCS enables countries and regions to coordinate their activities, and it catalyses action to make climate services fully operational. It is guided by a 10-year Implementation Plan

developed through an extensive consultative process involving more than 300 experts and approved by governments at the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services in July 2013.

OPERATIONALIZING THE GFCS

The GFCS structures its activities around an Operational Plan derived from the 10- year implementation plan. It focuses on three main objectives. The first is to enhance user engagement through user-interface mechanisms in order to improve service delivery by strengthening national, regional, and global coordination and delivery mechanisms. The second is to support the development and application of climate services and to make them more immediately useful for climate risk decision-making in the priority areas of agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, energy, health, and water. The third objective is to upgrade and expand the technical and scientific capabilities that countries need in order to provide user-driven climate services such as early warning systems, climate observing systems, research, and capacity development. Achieving these objectives will require carrying

out specific activities for improving the technical and scientific capacities of countries.

Managing climate risk is central to the international global agenda. It supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Samoa Pathway and the National Adaptation Plans of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Delivering the activities contained in the Plan will ensure that

climate services empower countries to take early action to reduce emissions and adapt to climate variability and change. The Operational Plan is the GFCS's central vehicle for providing the technical advisory, planning and coordination services needed to make these national investments technically sound, effective and sustainable.

The Plan will also enable the GFCS to assist least developed countries to develop and implement national adaptation plans (NAP) by strengthening the scientific and technical capabilities needed to generate climate knowledge for effective decision-making. The Plan will provide evidence and data for attributing loss and damage caused by hydrometeorological disasters in a changing climate, and it will support climate services for mitigation and renewable energy, thus contributing to a low-carbon development path.

WHAT IS NEEDED NOW?

Ensuring the availability of, and access to, high-quality climate services tailored to address the specific decision-making requirements of various users requires urgent action through



Photo: SDaniella Van Leggelo-Padilla / World Bank

Stunted crops in the Kaffrine region of Senegal are the result of a lack of rainfall.

WHAT ARE CLIMATE SERVICES?

Climate services provide science-based and user-specific information for managing the risks and exploiting the opportunities created by climate variability and climate change. They assist policymakers and decision-makers responsible for a wide range of climate-sensitive sectors to take practical actions based on the best-available climate and other relevant scientific and socio-economic research and information. In this way, climate services can help society to become more resilient and to cope with the growing impacts of climate change.

For example, the provision of more and better climate services will allow farmers to fine-tune their planting and marketing strategies based on seasonal climate forecasts; empower disaster risk managers to prepare more effectively for droughts and heavy precipitation; assist public health services to target vaccine and other prevention campaigns to limit climate-related disease outbreaks such as malaria and meningitis; and help improve the management of water resources. These activities all contribute to appropriate adaptation planning to a changing climate.



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HOW THE GFCS SUPPORTS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Seasonal and long-term climate outlooks and predictions will empower the poor to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events (Sustainable Development Goal 1).

Information on the start, end and intensity of the rainy season will improve food production, nutrition and food security (Goal 2).

Seasonal and multi-year predictions help dam and reservoir managers to plan ahead to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water resources (Goal 6).

Climate services can inform the development and use of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar power and hydropower, thus contributing to a low-carbon development path (Goal 7).

The GFCS facilitates the development of human and institutional capacities for providing early warnings and strengthening resilience and adaptive capacities in the face of climate-related hazards and disasters (Goal 13).

The GFCS promotes capacity development and knowledge exchange to empower least developing countries and small island states to access and use data and information for effective adaptation (Goal 17).

partnerships. The Plan provides a means for GFCS partners to leverage their expertise and technical capabilities to support climate services related activities at the country level. Each area of work will be implemented by the relevant GFCS partners. Investments and other support are needed to enable partners to carry out the specific activities for improving the technical and scientific capacities of countries. The resources required are a small fraction of the vast resources that are being invested and will continue to be invested in addressing adaptation to climate variability and change. This fraction, however, is critical for putting in place the building blocks to enable the development of tailored products and services for addressing user needs.



Photo: Arne Hoel / World Bank

OBJECTIVES OF THE GFCS SIDE EVENT

The GFCS side event which will be honoured by the participation of the Chair of the Intergovernmental Board of Climate Services (Mr Jens Sunde); the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization (Mr Michel Jarraud); Heads of United Nations Specialized Agencies; and Government ministers and high-level officials. The event aims to:

- communicate the achievements of the GFCS;
- illustrate the benefits that countries can derive from the GFCS;
- present the strategy for implementing the GFCS; and
- engage key stakeholders in a dialogue about how to enhance climate services for climate risk management.

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