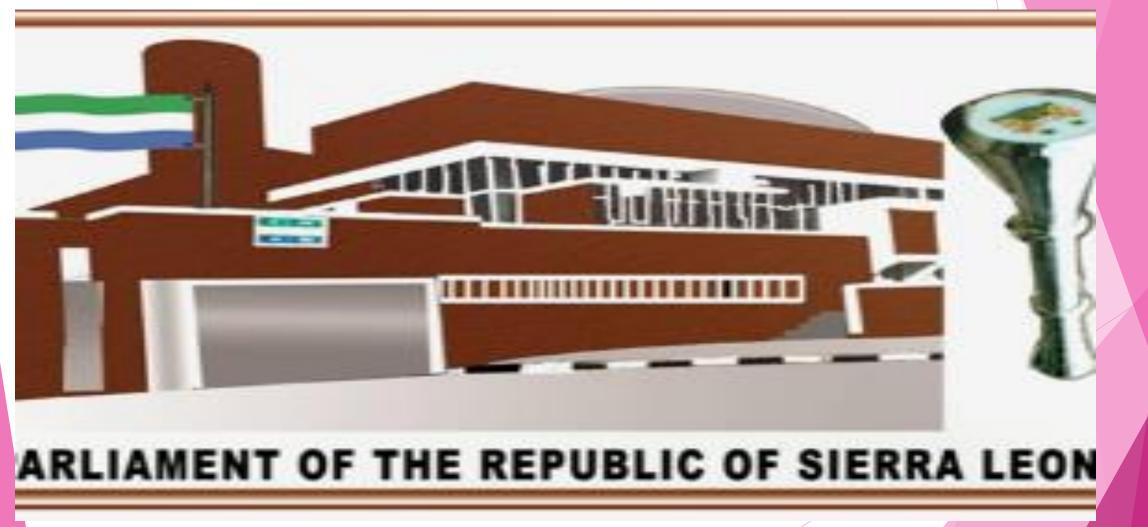
Workshop on Climate Information Services – 12th & 13th December 2019



Climate Change Budgeting

Presentation Outline

- What is climate Change budgeting
- Legislating for investment in CI and Services
- Public Private Partnership
- Climate Service and Business Model
- Institutional Development for CI/CIS
- The Global Framework for Climate Services

What is Climate Change Budgeting?

"Climate Budget Tagging" (CBT) is one of a set of climate related finance tools and approaches designed to help countries mainstream climate change in public policy and financial management in order to mitigate the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change.

Legislating for Investment in CI and Services

- It is critical to note the significance of developing and distributing useful, timely and relevant climate information and services.
- Most African countries do not have national climate information frameworks that guide the development and distribution of climate information at the national level.
- Consequently, there are gaps in information, communication, policy, practice, and institutional capacity.
- It is important to note that the generation of climate services within a country is beyond the capacity of any single institution.

Legislating for Investment in CI and Services (Cont.)

Needed actions

- Collaboration among various sectoral institutions.
- Government need to recognise the fact that maintaining weather observation systems requires significant human and financial.
- Government should allocate adequate resources
- Policy makers, Legislators and State Actors need to respond to the growing climate related challenges by designing regulatory frameworks for Climate Services at the National

1. Improving the quality and availability of Information: quality data and information.

2. Strengthening collaboration: Effective climate services are built on sustained communication and interaction.

2. Developing enabling Policies & Practice: Climate services must connect data and information to policy and practice in order to see impacts on the ground.

Public Private Partnership

- One way to boost investments and increase funding for NMIs is through Public Private Partnerships (PPP).
- A PPP is a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service.
- PPPs offer a way to bring expertise, capital, and a profit-driven approach to delivery of public services and are useful in a time of rapid evolution in technologies.

Climate Service and Business Model

- Climate services have been established with the need to have in place an active market of users and stakeholders.
- The reality however is that the relation between climate services and potential stakeholders remains weak or ad-hoc in many cases.
- The market for climate services is not yet fully developed, especially regarding adaptation to climate change.

Critical issues

- 1. Insufficient awareness by some societal actors of their vulnerability to future climate change
- 2. Lack of relevant and timely products and services offered by the scientific community
- 3. Inappropriate format in which the information is provided
- 4. Inadequate business model adopted by the climate services.

Institutional Development for CI/CIS

Climate Information and Services are limited also in part because of weak institutional coordination between institutions leading to limited packaging, translating and disseminating weather and climate information and warnings.

Why institutional development is critically necessary

- Lack of effective mechanisms for collaboration between public and private sectors and across scientific disciplines and technical domains.
- Weak institutional arrangements between agencies responsible for generating Climate Information.
- Absence of policy and legal frameworks to guide the provision of meteorological services.
- Weak organisational structures and capacity for effective weather and climate monitoring and/or early warning generation and dissemination
- Lack of a defined framework for mainstreaming meteorology in national development;
- Limited appreciation and use of meteorological services by other sectors of the economy;

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

- The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) aims to enable society to manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability
- The GFCS is a UN-led initiative spearheaded by WMO to guide the development and application of sciencebased climate information and services in support of decision-making in climate sensitive sectors.
- WMO, 2014) The GFS focuses on four priority areas, namely: Agriculture and Food Security (including fisheries and aquaculture); Disaster Risk Reduction; Health, and; Water.

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

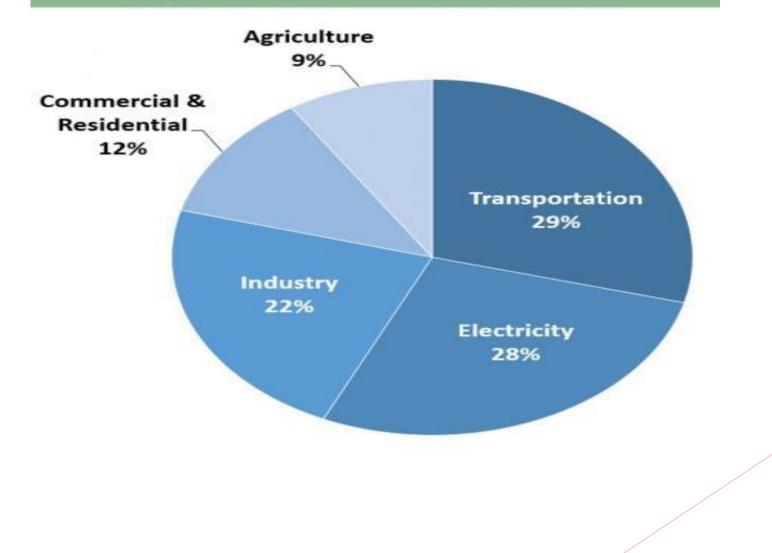
The Framework has five overarching goals:

- 1. Reducing the vulnerability of society to climaterelated hazards through better provision of climate information
- 2. Advancing the key global development goals through better provision of climate information
- 3. Mainstreaming the use of climate information in decision-making
- 4. Strengthening the engagement of providers and users of climate services
- 5. Maximizing the utility of existing climate service infrastructure

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

- The Framework is built upon the following five components, or pillars:
- 1. User Interface Platform:
- 2. Climate Services Information System: the mechanism through which information about climate (past, present and future) will be routinely collected, stored and processed;
- 3. Observations and Monitoring:
- 4. Research, Modelling and Prediction: to foster research towards continually improving the scientific quality of climate information;
- 5. Capacity Development

Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector in 2017



THANK YOU