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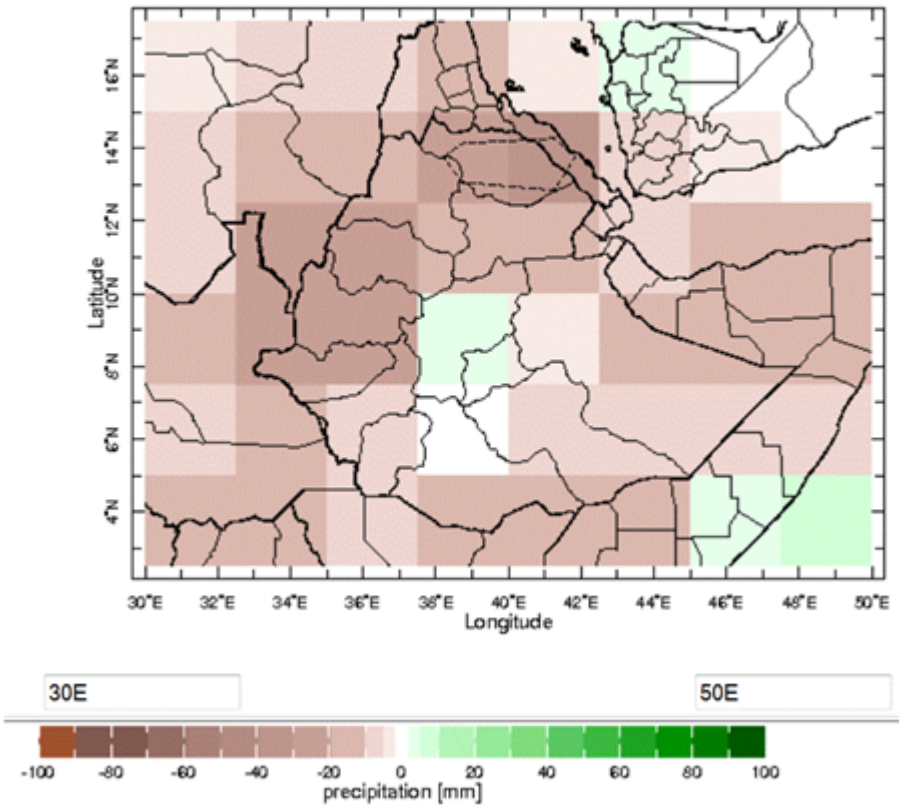
Weather • Climate • Water

Effective use of climate information in supporting adaptation planning

Maxx Dilley, Director
Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch

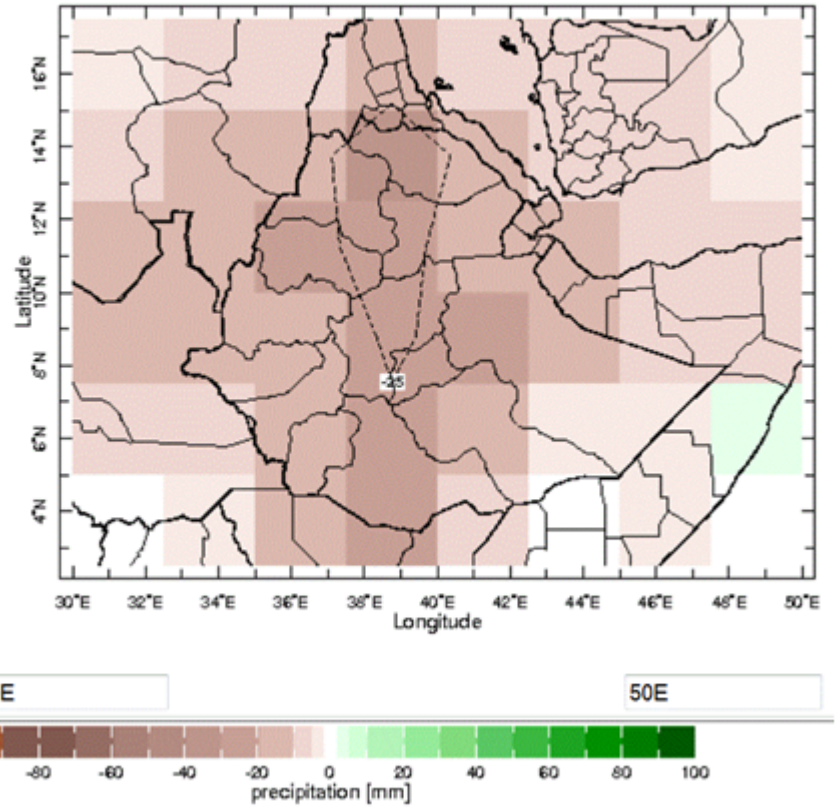
Ethiopia: Same extreme event, different outcomes

1983-1984 Drought



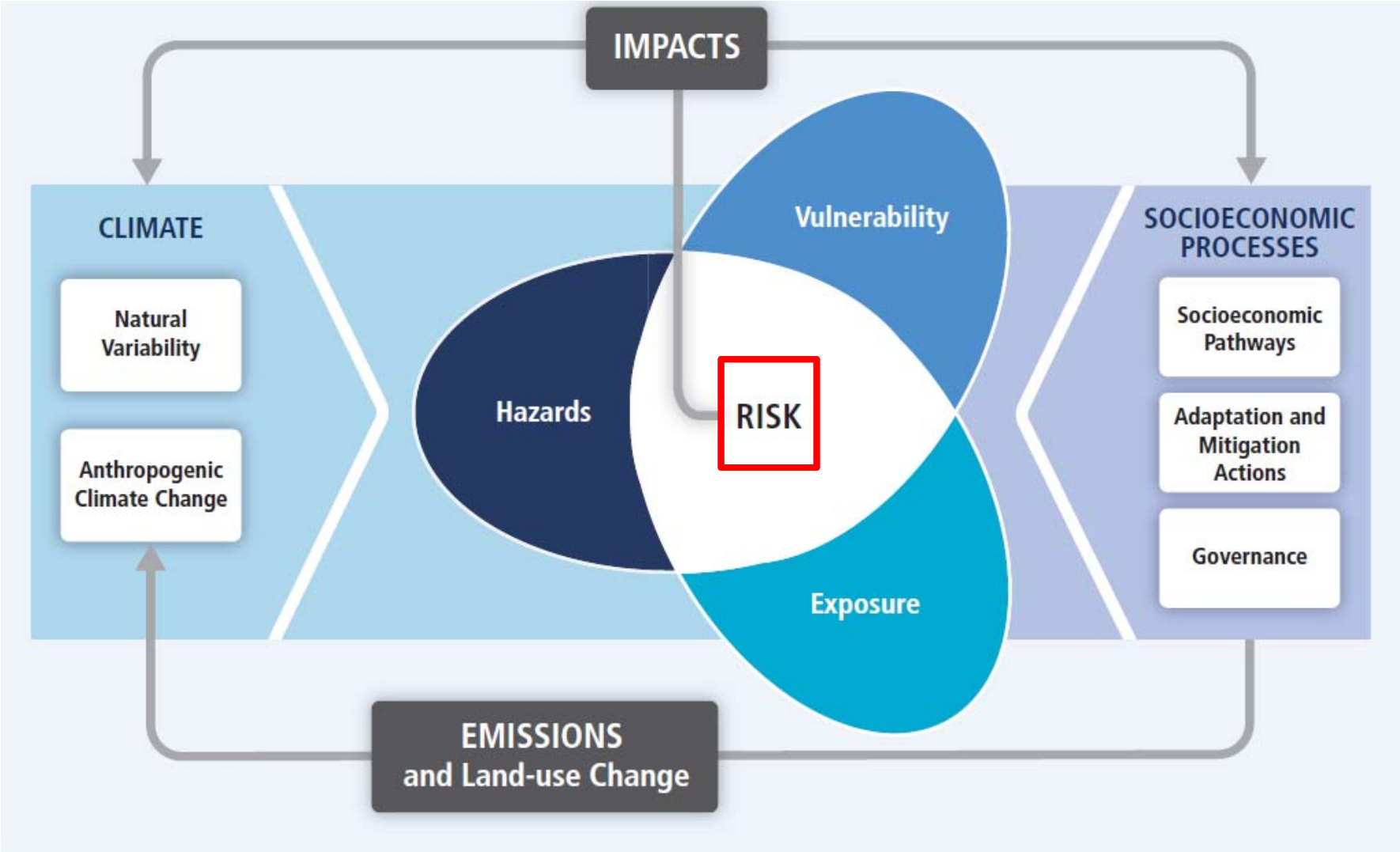
300,000 deaths

2009-2012 Drought



Host for Somali refugees

IPCC Working Group II 5th Assessment



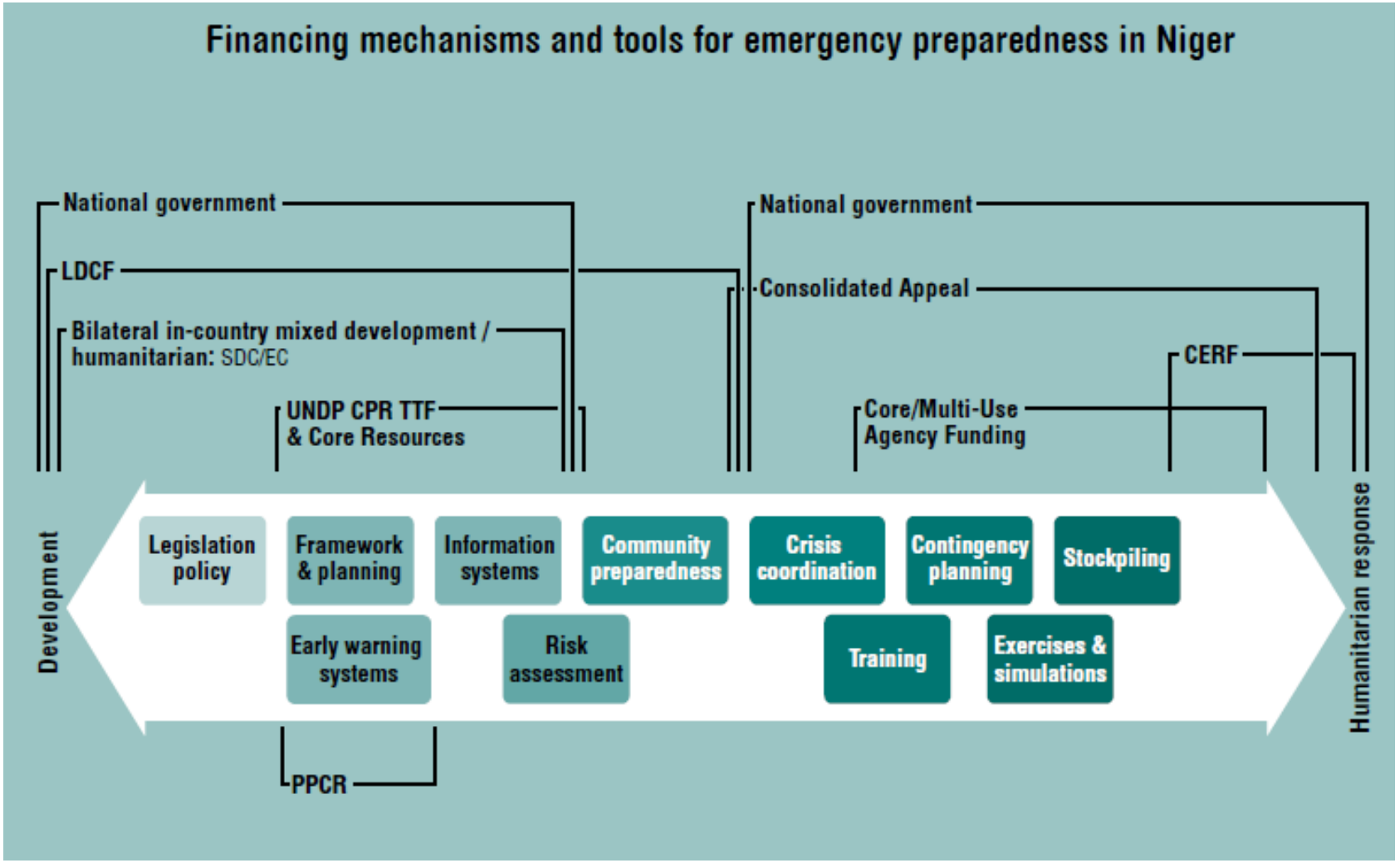
Mozambique Floods Loss and Damage Assessment, 2000

Estimate of Disaster-Related Costs (US$ millions)				
	Direct	Indirect	Relief	Reconstruction
Food aid	–	–	35.5	–
Health	15.7	*	5.2	25.8
Education	18.7	*	0.5	37.3
Housing and private property	29.1	–	–	43.6
Government property	5.2	*	6.0	10.2
Sub-total: Social Sectors	**68.7**	*	**47.2**	**116.9**
Water and sanitation	13.4	*	6.6	13.4
Energy and telecommunication	13.6	7.4	–	15.5
Roads	47.0	30.0	11.0	87.2
Railways	7.3	10.7	–	49.2
Sub-total: Infrastructure	**81.3**	**48.1**	**17.6**	**165.3**
Agriculture**	57.9	63.0	–	57.9
Livestock	7.9	0.8	–	7.9
Fisheries	8.5	6.1	–	8.5
Industry**	25.7	68.0	–	30.8
Trade	15.7	15.0	–	15.7
Tourism	2.0	10.5	–	2.5
Sub-total: Productive Sectors	**117.7**	**163.4**	–	**123.3**
Sub-total: Environment	**2.0**	–	–	**2.8**
Sub-total: Disaster Prevention	**3.4**	–	–	**19.4**
Grand Total	**273.1**	**211.5**	**64.8**	**427.7**

Source: The World Bank. *Notes*: * Less than US$500,000. ** Lost sugar cane production is included in agriculture; lost refined sugar production is included in industry. See text for definition of column headings.

Source: The World Bank

Piecemeal projects and funding



Source: *Dare to Prepare*, Overseas Development Institute, 2013

GFCS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

Global Framework for Climate Services: towards a more sustainable world

www.wmo.int/gfcs

Climate-related development outcomes

Agriculture

Water

Health

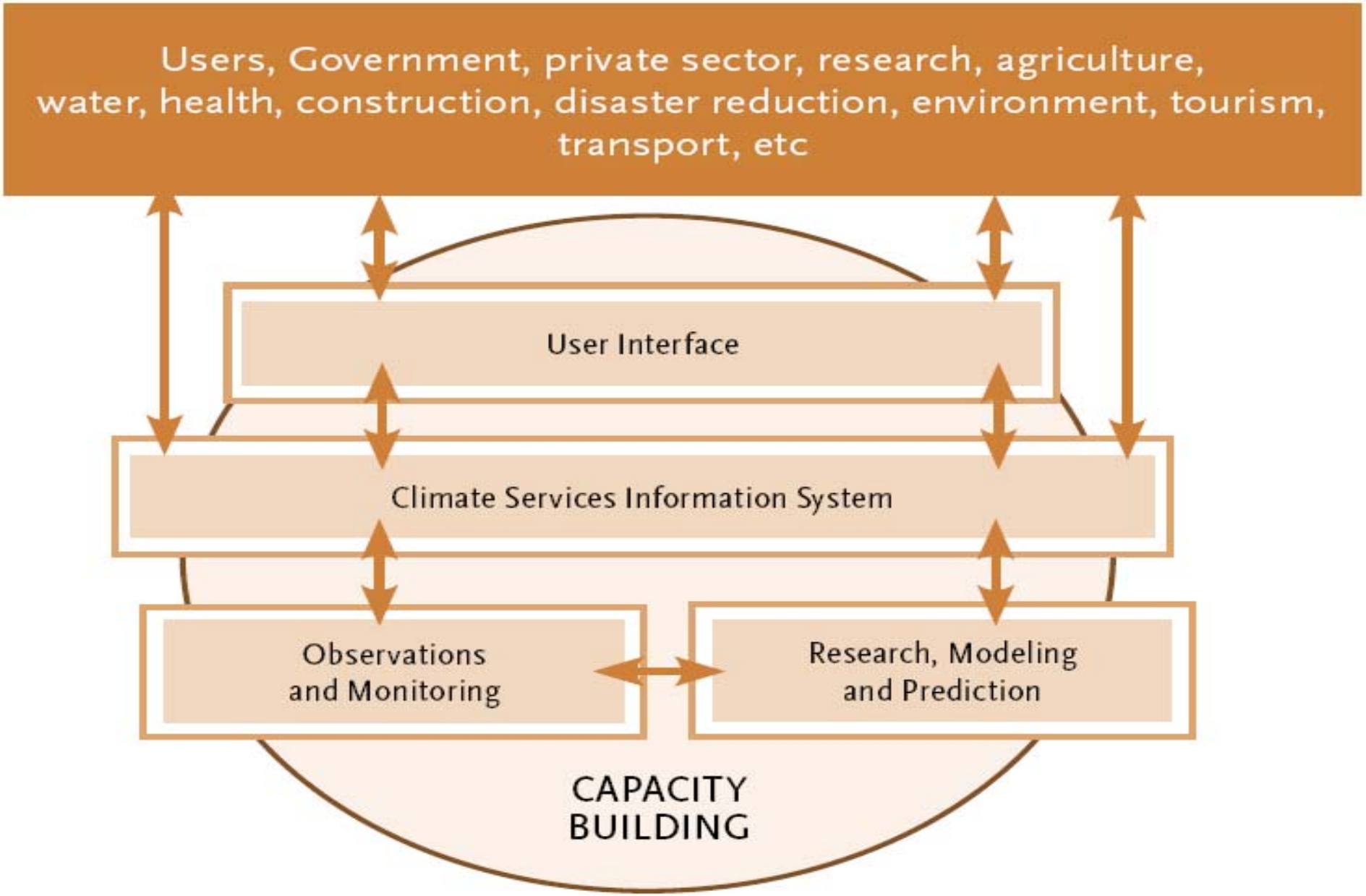
Disaster Risk Reduction

What are Climate Services?

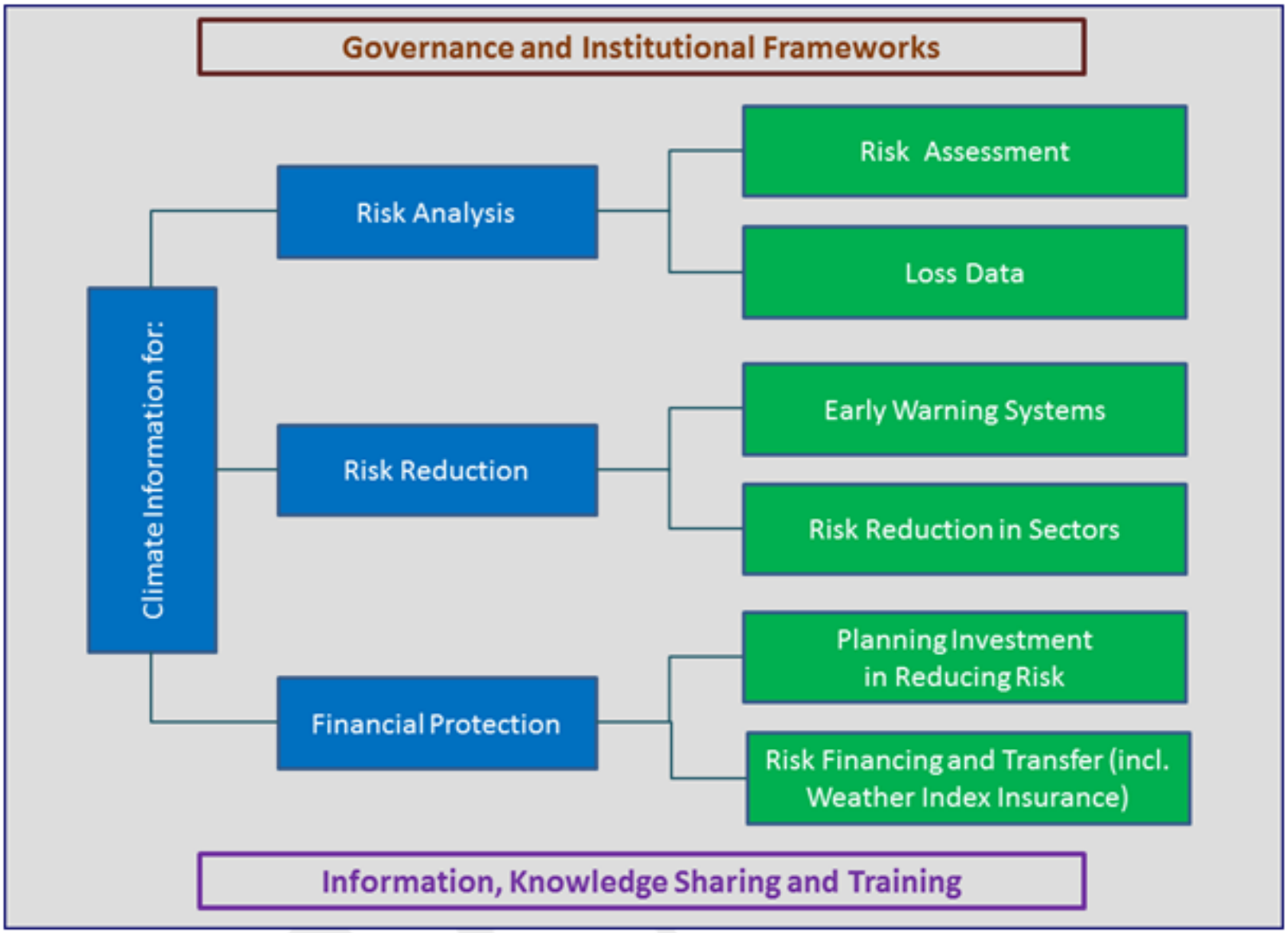
- Information on past, present and future climate, and on its impacts on natural and human systems
  - Historical climate data sets
  - Climate monitoring
  - Climate watches
  - Monthly/Seasonal/Decadal climate predictions
  - Climate change projections
- Improved climate related outcomes
  - access the right product for decision making, and
  - use it appropriately including aspects of uncertainty

Photo Credits: NASA, Pedro Sanchez, Renzo Taddei

The pillars of the GFCS



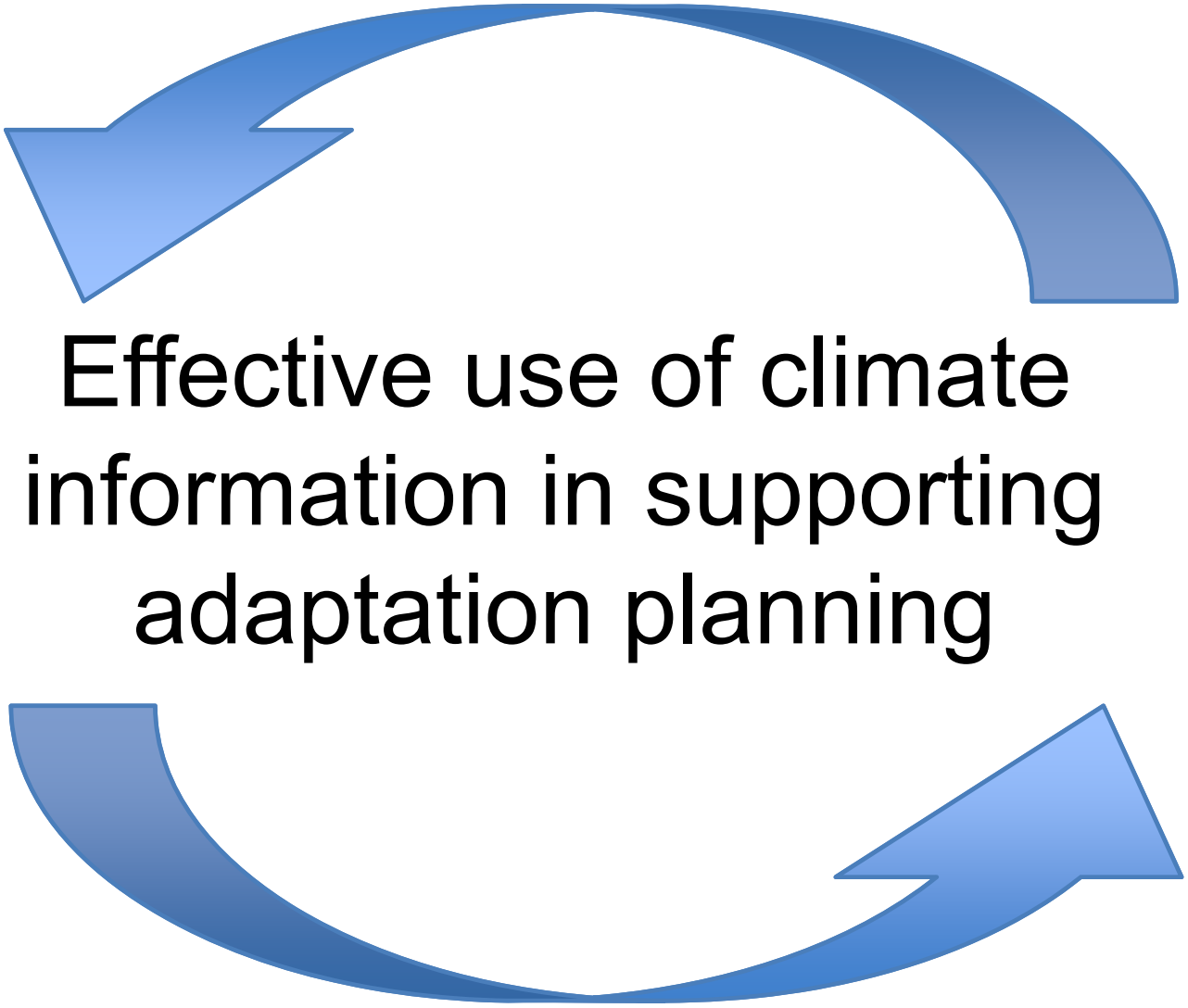
Disaster reduction "Exemplar"



Disaster reduction GFCS requirements

	UIP	CSIS	Obs/Mon	RMP	Capacity development
Risk assessment					
Loss data					
Early warning					
Risk reduction in sectors					
Planning investment					
Risk finance and transfer					
Capacity development					

Requirements


Effective use of climate information in supporting adaptation planning

Adaptation planning (and implementation)

- Assessment of climate impacts on development and identification of risk management priorities
- Formulation of comprehensive plans which will lead to improved climate-related outcomes
  - Required measures
  - Required information
- Programme alignment
- Systems for tracking loss and damage

GFCS Implementation Coordination meeting

- 29 September – 1 October, Geneva
- Focus on 16 countries
- Day 1 – partner country programmes
- Day 2 – scientific/technical support capacity
  - Eight technical commissions ~ 150 experts each
  - Global and regional centers, NMHSs
  - Sectoral and thematic programmes (e.g. drought, floods, agriculture, health, disasters)
- Day 3 – towards comprehensive, coherent, effective support

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Thank you for your attention