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Technical Expert Meeting on Climate Information, Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction Services

Chair:

Ania Grobicki

Deputy Director for Adaptation

16 May 2019

0900h – 1230h





Opening Speech

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Stefan Schwager

Swiss Board member of the Green Climate Fund





High-level remarks on leadership, policy and frameworks

H.E. Laouan Magagi

Ministre de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Gestion des Catastrophes,
Niger

Hon. Tsukutlane Au

Minister of Energy and Meteorology, Lesotho

Hon. Eric Nana Agyemang Prempeh

Director General, National Disaster Management Organisation,
Ghana





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Session 1. Conceptual Framework for GCF Climate Information, Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction Services Strategy and Guide

Presenter:

Joseph Intsiful

Senior Specialist for Climate Information and Early Warning
Systems



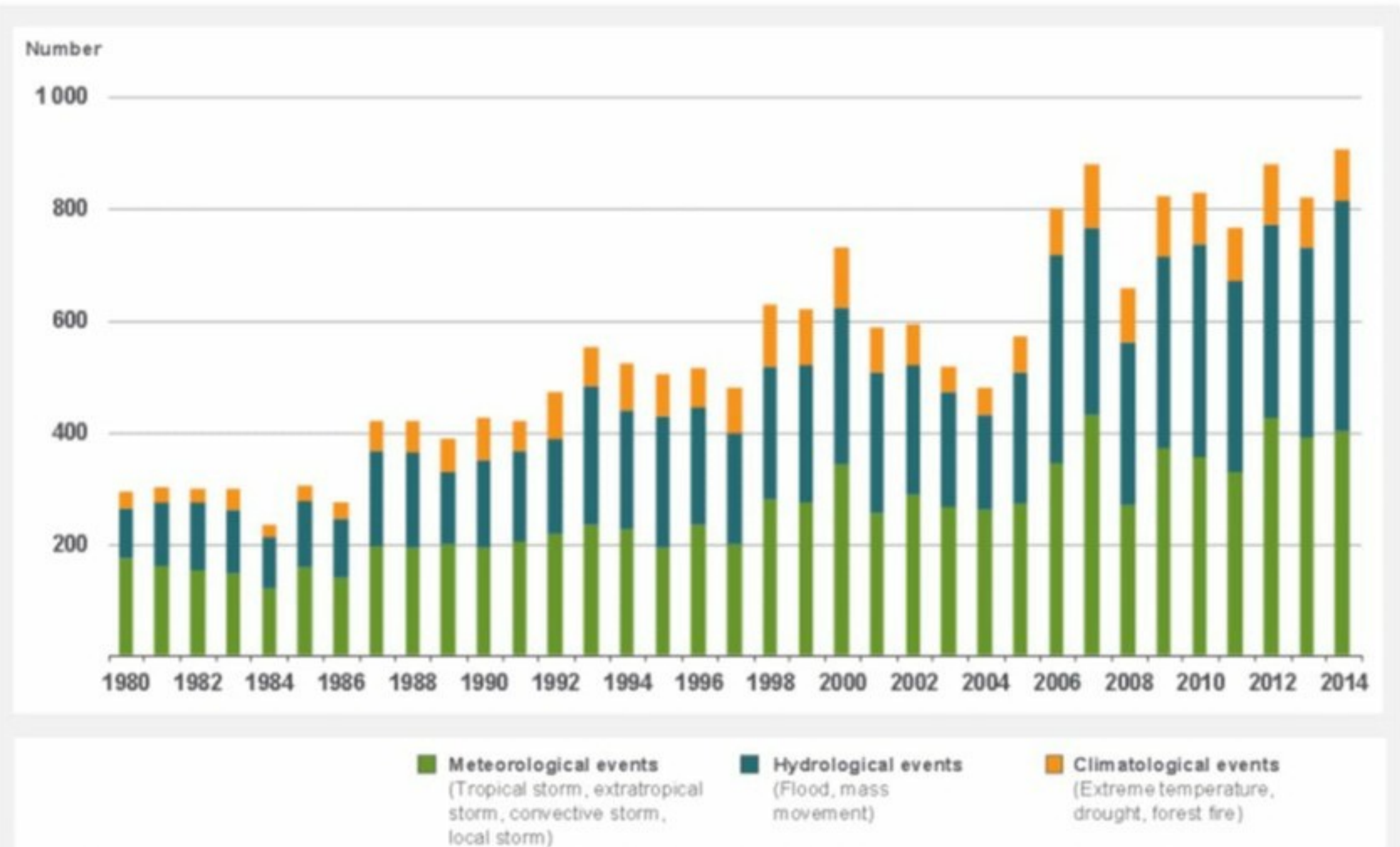


Climate Extremes and Related Disasters are on the Rise

NatCatSERVICE

Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2014

Number of events





VALUE PROPOSITION:

Why focus on climate information, early warning and disaster risk reduction?

To reduce the economic losses and mortality from climate change

Challenges

- Lack of enabling environment for institutions and policies
- Hard infrastructure: lack of coverage for effective service delivery in terms of quantity and quality
- Soft infrastructure: inadequate delivery and uptake of information
- Uncoordinated interventions limiting efficiency and effectiveness of investments

Opportunities

- Demand outstrips supply
- Good business – high return of investment
- Growing commitment – Paris, SDGs, Sendai, GFCS
- Many players to optimize – Hydromet Alliance, Global Weather Enterprise
- Opportunity to leverage public-private partnership
- Opportunity to leverage national budgets





OUTCOMES:

What are we trying to achieve?

OUTCOME 1

Climate information informs adaptive planning and leverage public sector budgets

OUTCOME 2

Enhanced availability of data and science for climate rationale as a basis for project design

OUTCOME 3

Increased coordination of all actors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness

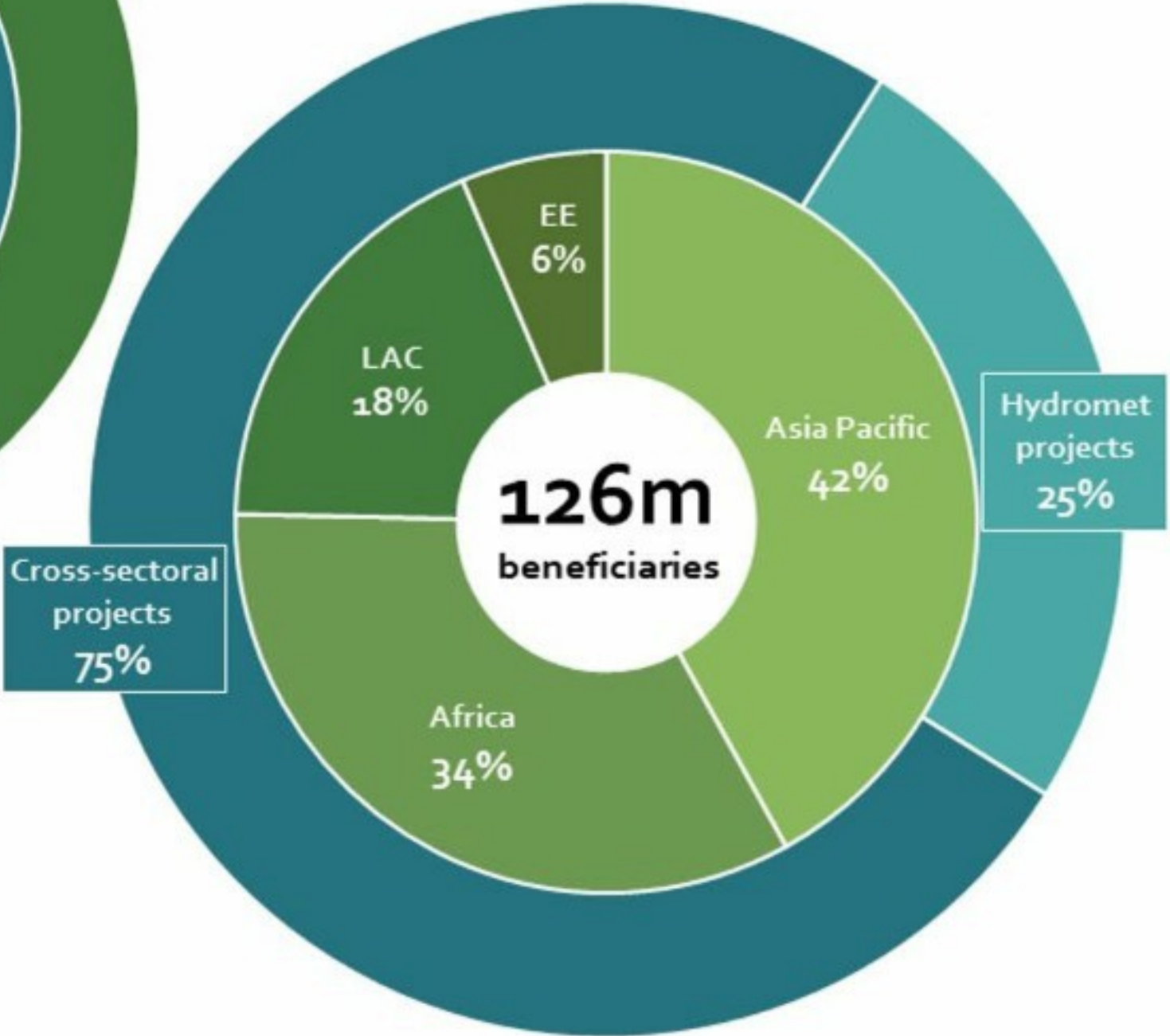
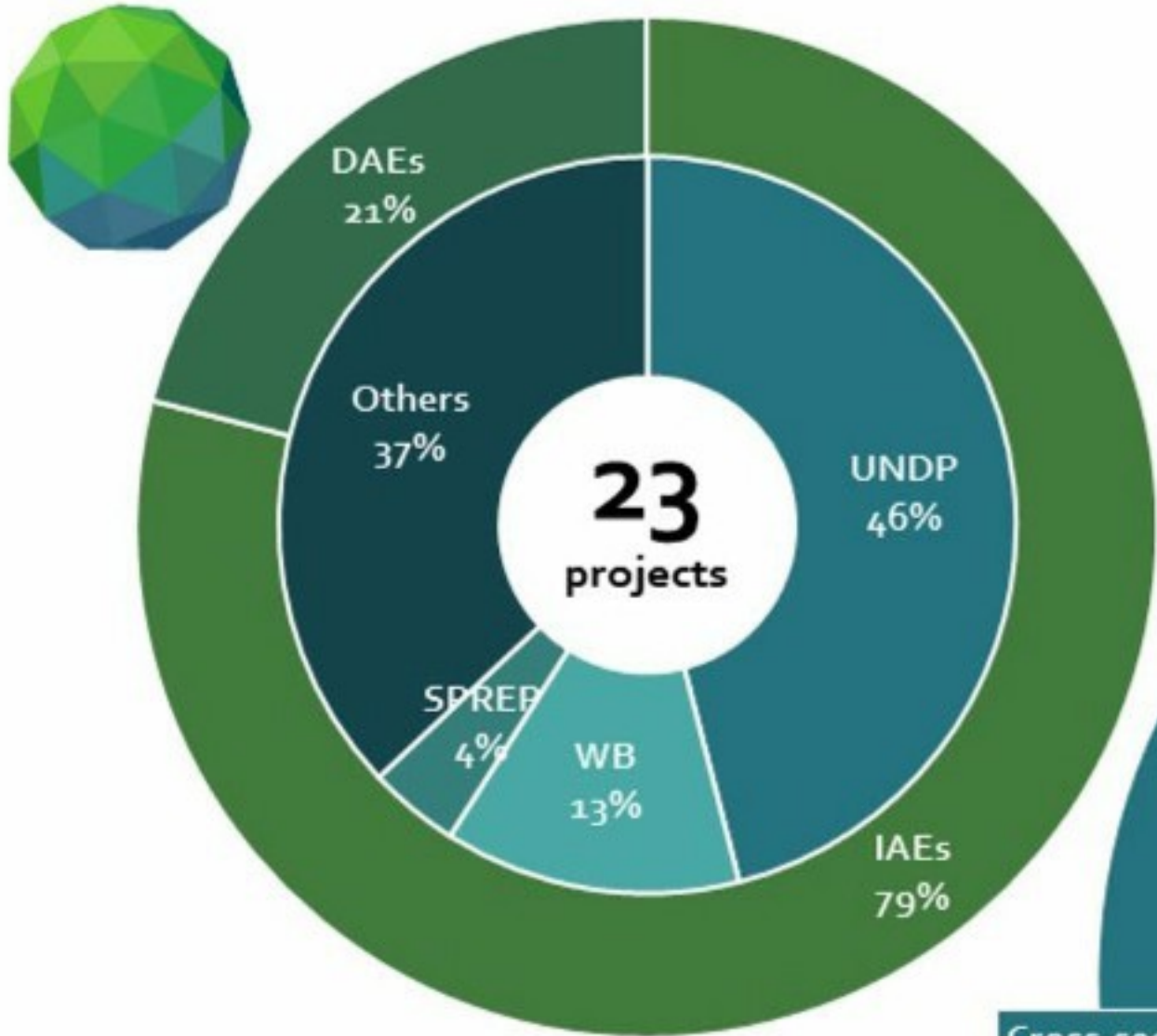
OUTCOME 4

Mobilized private sector driven uptake and investments at scale



GCF INVESTMENTS:

Climate Information and Early Warning



USD 659 million GCF funded	USD 1.57 billion Total leveraged
USD 898 million Co-financed	

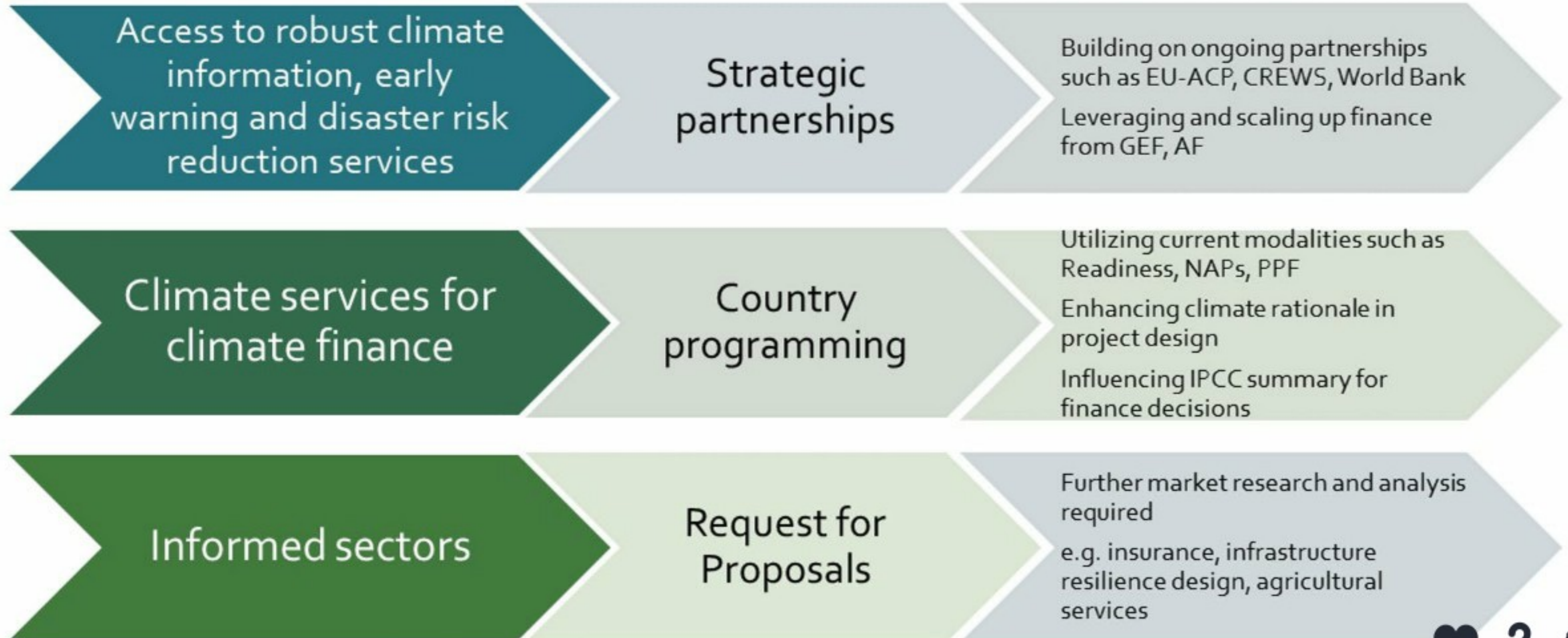
- Most of the projects in the portfolio are under UNDP – CIEWS being embedded into development programs
- CIEWS is servicing other sectors



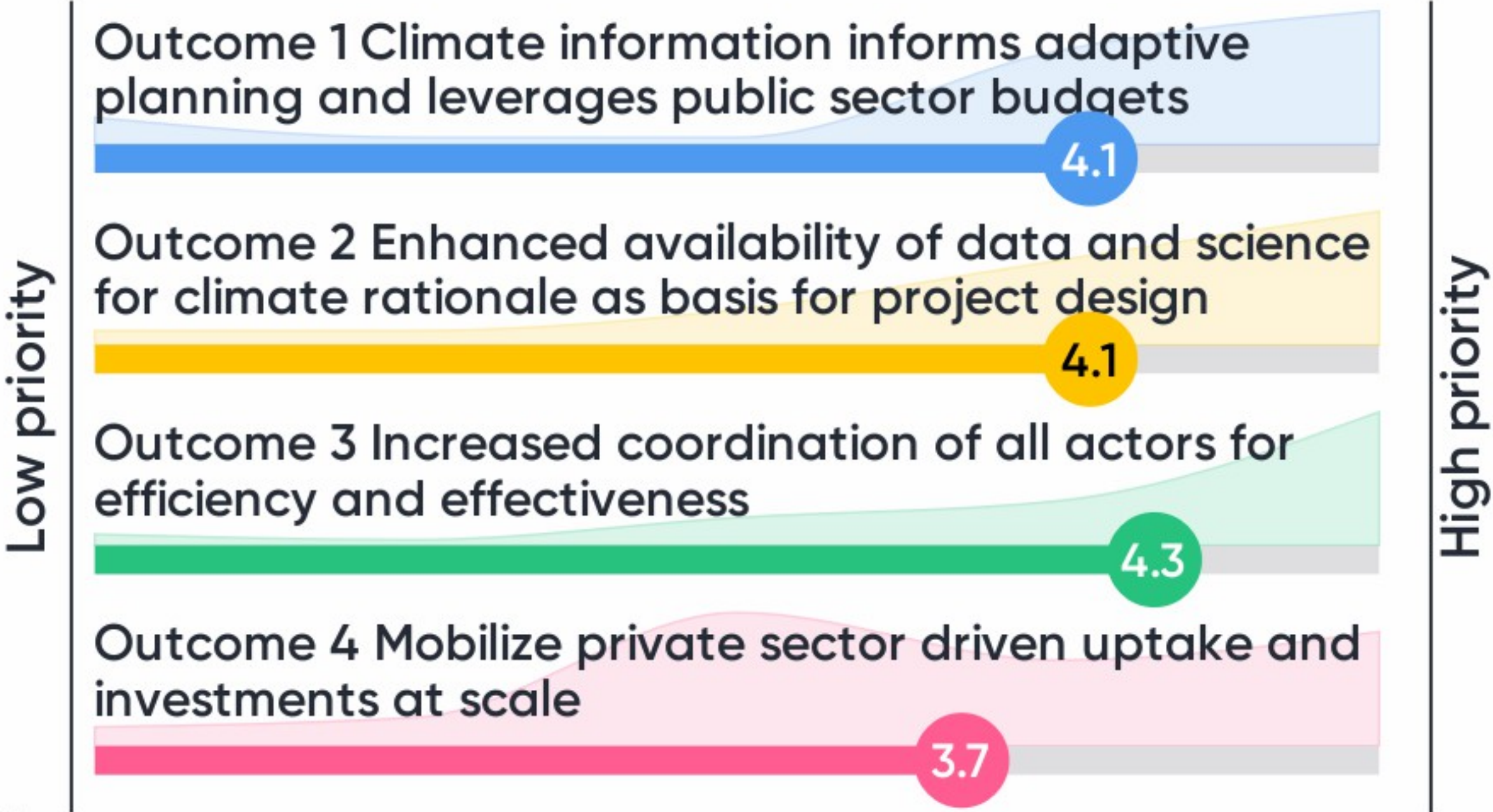


EMERGING IMPACT AREAS:

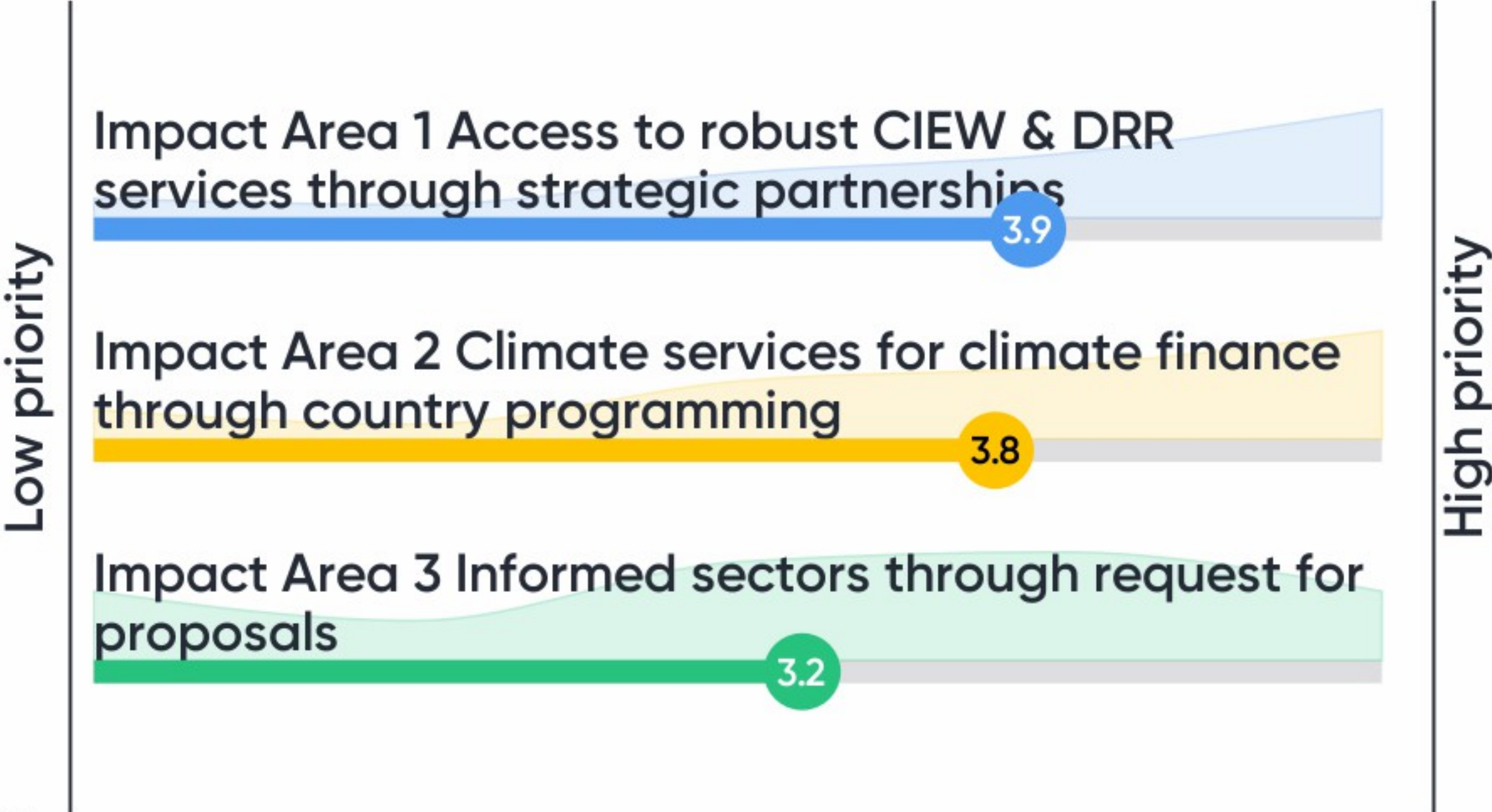
Translating challenges and opportunities into action



OUTCOMES: What are we trying to achieve?



IMPACT AREAS: Translating outcomes into actions



Q&A: What would you like to ask or say about the conceptual framework?

It should be complemented by the financing and implementation framework.

stronger links and leverage with other initiatives like gfcs crews alliance csi

To what extent is impact-oriented warning taken into account?

Excellent and well informed. The recognition of the importance of climate data and information as the basis for building climate resilience is well received.

Too Top Down. Where is "Country Capacity"?

How can GCF Assis countries to enhance private sector participation in climate related project development and financing

would be good to receive and have a chance to provide more detailed feedback in writing. There is a lot of experiences and capacities already in different organizations that could support better identification of gaps and where to build on strengths

It should be complemented by the financing and implementation framework

I see the GCF having strong potential to pull countries in, raise awareness and interest, gather proposals. Other organizations can then follow up with more targeted projects.



Q&A: What would you like to ask or say about the conceptual framework?

The State of Climate services report will provide a solid basis to identify the current status, capacities and gaps in climate services

Emphasize business case for climate information services, from a systemic point of view. If this comes early on, it will support multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary approaches at the local level for project design and implementation.

More explicit linkages needed between GCFs support for NAPs and use of climate information to design funding proposals

Field missions to LDCs on these issues

Country capacities but also regional and global capacities and gaps should be taken into account

What regional networks/setup are you going to use if you opt for regional initiatives?

Between the interrelationships between EWS, DRR and adaptation, the framework should promote an integrate approach to ensure that not parts of the problem are addressed, but the full set of issues which should be part of EWS, DRR and adaptation

A strong call for free and open-access data in order to allow a broad group of actors to build on

Climate rationale should not be a conditionality for funding, nor should it be confused with attribution



Q&A: What would you like to ask or say about the conceptual framework?

Use Country Support Initiative as the means of implementation for increased country capacity.

How will you concretize coordination with existing initiatives and tap into existing technical expertise such as the one of CREWS?

Stronger integration of the humanitarian response community to the group of CCA, DRR and sustainable development communities.

Climate information and EWS depend on sustainably operationalized, complete systems. Important to avoid ad hoc solutions and rather build on and enhance existing systems through existing multi-stakeholder frameworks and initiatives.

How is exposure and vulnerability considered?

Is there investments fundings) in technology tranfer and knowledge management between Global, regional and national

The presentation is very helpful and how can the GCF support countries and what is expected from countries to over come the challenges faced through GCF. How can you support countries in project preparation? How may countries can submit the proposal

I suggest to think already now about a monitoring and evaluatiin system to be able to justify the expenses

Our collective efforts contribute to resilience building. How do we better coordinate between various global initiatives that aim to local impact?



Q&A: What would you like to ask or say about the conceptual framework?

Importance of supporting regional projects under the umbrella of the GFCS of WMO

It is necessary to have an integral approach of projects and assure sustainability of them

It's very informative.

MetServices that do not have experience in designing projects must be supported. It is necessary to assure personnel to operate new system. It's mandatory to assure sustainability of the project under government support.

How can we accelerate action? Disasters are accelerating but too many people are still at risk - we need to sprint the last mile

GCF should work side by side with WMO GFCS in order to optimize support to MetServices requirements. WMO should consider to use the Country Support Initiative (CSI) to be implemented in the near future to support MetServices real requirements.





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Session 2: Building a strong project pipeline

Moderator:

Maxx Dilley

Director, Climate Prediction and Adaptation

WMO



SESSION 2: Building a strong project pipeline

- How can countries identify and prioritize the CIEWS and risk financing services that they need?
- How do we ensure the complementarity of individual projects in order to create complete operational systems and associated services?
- How do we ensure last mile delivery of information to end users and stakeholders to ensure behavioral change and transformational impact?
- How can countries ensure the sustainability of CIEWS systems?



SESSION 2: Thoughts

How can the gaps in the value chain towards service provision can be overcome and how is service oriented funding secured.

Stronger consideration of the "Localisation" paradigm shift within Member States to govern disaster management.

Identify stakeholders, identify their indicators of performance (social, economic and environmental), identify causality between climate and indicators of performance, and among indicators of performance (to create synergies) > then tell the story

Development partners need to bring multi-disciplinary team to the countries, don't simply ask for multi-stakeholder participation when meetings are organized. This is to ensure that conversations (going both ways) can take place

We need new info: Risk is dynamic, climate change: new areas are affected by hazards, events are more frequent & or intense. Population growth & urbanization leads to higher Exposure Ecosystems decline increases hazards & vulnerability.

Is a "second look" on proposals an option to secure service provision

Concern about sectoral approach presented earlier, it leaves out all potential synergies of intervention and gathering stakeholders from different "thematic areas".

- How can countries identify and prioritize the CIEWS and risk financing services that they need?
 - Convincing politicians that they will lose political support (e.g. votes) if they fail to provide and make use of CIEWS at emergencies and others. .

Investments need to consider all 4 components of MHEWS rather than just aspects of the system. Work with regional agencies and orgs when engaging with countries. Do an assessment of what exists and identify what is needed



SESSION 2: Thoughts

• How can countries identify and prioritize the CIEWS and risk financing services that they need?
-Public awareness and support to CIEWS that drive politicians to do more for CIEW. Education is the key.

The coming together of sectors to formulate transformative proposals is great. A collaborative approach of climate finance partners in taking proposals from initial to advanced stages may also be revolutionary.

Hydromet Projects need to be built on and reflect best available WMO technical expertise

Hydrometeoric network enhancements and technological advancements for early warning improvements

• How can countries identify and prioritize the CIEWS and risk financing services that they need?
-Strengthening & enabling communities so that they take active roles not only at emergency but in normal periods.

• How do we ensure the complementarity of individual projects?- Individual projects should have common targets which can not be achieved without joint works by the multiple projects. Targets should be constantly monitored in coordination mechanism.

To foster long-Term sustainability, create incentives that support existing, well-functioning partnerships.

To provide effective preparation and early response to disasters, an operational framework from Continental, Regional and National level to be set up by stakeholders at Global, Regional, and national levels

Lots of lessons and knowledge gained in supporting national institutions in identifying CIEWS gaps, designing programmes and building on existing best practices with monitoring in place. Build on our lessons of working at the national level please



SESSION 2: Thoughts

• How do we ensure last mile delivery? - Education/awareness raising of individuals cum strengthening community's supporting functions to individuals. Grass-roots involvement of citizens/farmers/stakeholders in drafting municipal/community plans

Today projects proposal are made by the Accredited entity and the sectoral agencies with much collaboration with other agencies in particular NMHS. There is neither a collaboration with others other donors and accredited entity. Partnership is the w

• How can countries ensure the sustainability of CIEWS systems? Stronger linkage between climate services and sector practitioners. Support (even financial one) should be initiated from the both sides.

For Africa case, we recommend to urge Early warning services, Humanitarian organizations, and DRM agencies and stakeholders to take advantage of the existing untapped potential in Climate information from Climate Centres

The WMO country support initiative offers the opportunity to overcome the agencies coordination disruptive elements of gcf funding

Working with a multidisciplinary approach from the get-go will also help identify what type of tools and models may be needed (e.g. on ecosystem services, economics) to perform relevant forecasts (also for forecast-based financing).

Use GCF convening power, i.e. solicit proposals from consortia instead of single actors and incentivize joint proposals, e.g. from groups of countries trough substantially higher support for such endeavours.

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Where and which project to implement? It has to be based on a sound needs, capacities and gap analysis. The State of Climate services report can provide that basis



SESSION 2: Thoughts

To identify existing initiatives a thorough analysis needs to be done.

Institutional arrangements at national level was mentioned as a need. National frameworks for climate services are showing to be as successful mechanisms for this at national level. There are about 30 around the world so far

Take advantage of mechanisms being tested in CREWS.





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Session 3: Means of implementation

Moderator:

Markus Repnik

Director, Office of Resource Mobilization and Development

WMO



SESSION 3: Means of implementation

- How do we ensure coherence and complementarity of investments in CIEWS by global, national and local actors, including the private sector?
- What are the barriers to greater involvement of the private sector in CIEWS?
- What is the sweet spot for innovation in investments in CIEWS?
- How do we ensure decision-making and policy-making is informed by CIEWS to achieve the most impact? Across sectors and regions?



SESSION 3: Means of implementation

- What are the existing or planned mechanisms and initiatives that the GCF sector strategy should "glue together"?
- How to glue them together that the whole is bigger than the individual parts?



SESSION 3: Thoughts

What are the mechanisms to "glue together"? - Integrated Water Resources Management should be "gluing concept" to connect climate, water and DRR strategies.

What are mechanisms to "glue together"? - Regional Economic Commission (SADAC, SAARC, ECLAC, ASEAN, etc.) and UN Regional Existing commission are useful platform to propose/decide gluing strategies/projects.

How to glue them together that the whole is bigger than the individual parts? -GCF Strategy should be glued to sectoral plans at "sub-national" levels so that the strategy activates actions of regional/local governments.

A challenge is how to bring met departments into the development planning process. What glue do we create otherwise? To deliver projects more effectively, without knowing whether these projects will contribute to development (with no side effects)?

Rarely are the hydromet agencies the accredited agency under GCF - might be the reason why you don't see many applications.

Which benchmarks could be used to quantify the slightly overused terms of efficiency and effectiveness?

The WMO Country Support Initiative will support countries and development partners by acting as the "glue" through the provision of CIEWS integrated advisory

It is possible to centralize some activities to scale faster (e.g. global observations) but this has to be coupled with the generation of information relevant to local stakeholders (e.g. impacts on ag yield and income, estimated with local capacity).

There are pool of demonstrated projects related to CIEWDRRS and best practices which are worth to be supported and to be upscaled.



SESSION 3: Thoughts

Create a dedicated financing mechanism for hydromet systems to support specific services needed to achieve socio-economic benefits financed through sector focused country level investments. Total estimated global annual hydromet investment \$200-300m.

A one project one country one agency approach misses the regional and global components and capacities to support the national MetServices and to realise socio economic benefits of climate services in the sectors

The 'glue' should also be the demands driven by the end users, by the communities who need climate and weather information to develop preparedness and risk reduction measures - they should be our starting point

There are about 30 national frameworks for climate services providing the space for effective institutional coordination at national level

Climate information is the basic requirement for climate adaptation and mitigation measures , I support the need of dedicated funding for hydromet and EWS under GCF.

The Alliance for Hydromet Development offers an opportunity to come together under a minimum of principles of collaboration for hydromet development

WMO Country Support Initiative is an opportunity that will enable best available science and expertise to be brought in an integrated manner to all GCF hydromet projects promoted by different partners

The seat layout can be changed so that Moderators can incorporate comments in meindi into oral discussions. Too much challenge for moderators?

Engage with beneficiaries during project design so that they're not caught unaware during implementation.



SESSION 3: Thoughts

Climate or hydromet project proposal need expedites process or special process

Work with regional organizations when engaging with member countries. They'll be able to provide ongoing support to national counterparts during implementation and beyond project lifetimes.

Take advantage of coordination mechanisms being tested in CREWS.

Can we better learn from current practices of World Bank, WMO (CREWS, Hydromet Africa etc...)

What will the relationship be between CIEWS and CREWS?





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