

International organizations, agencies and secretariats

European Commission (EC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)
Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
International Council for Science (ICSU)
International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
International Panel on Climate and Change (IPCC) Secretariat
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/UNESCO)
International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Secretariat
World Conservation Union (IUCN)
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) Secretariat
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)
United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
World Health Organization (WHO)

World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3)

For more, please contact:

B. Nyenzi

Director, Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch
Climate and Water Department
World Meteorological Organization
7bis avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
Phone: 41 22 730 8377
Fax: 41 22 730 8042
Email: bnyenzi@wmo.int

WCC-3 International Organizing Committee (WIOC):

D. MACIVER, CHAIRPERSON (CANADA)
P. BESSEMOULIN (FRANCE)
G. LOVE (AUSTRALIA)
S.B. HARIJONO (INDONESIA)
L. KAJFEZ-BOGATAJ (SLOVENIA)
V. KATTSOV (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)
C. KOBLINSKY (USA)
K. KURIHARA (JAPAN)
A.D. MOURA (BRAZIL)
J. MITCHELL (UNITED KINGDOM)
I. NIANG (SENEGAL)
A.M. NOORIAN (IRAN)
W. NYAKWADA (KENYA)
C. PEARSON (NEW ZEALAND)
J. ROMERO (SWITZERLAND)
G. SRINIVASAN (INDIA)
M. VISBECK (GERMANY)
S. WANG (CHINA)

Sub-Committees:

Programme Committee
Chair: M. Visbeck (Germany)
Linkages and Interactions Committee
Chair: A. Massacand (GEO)
High Level Committee
Chair: J. Romero (Switzerland)
Resources Mobilization Committee
Chair: M. Power (WMO)

First announcement
March 2008

World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3)



Geneva, Switzerland
31 August – 4 September 2009



World
Meteorological
Organization
Weather • Climate • Water



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Vision

World Climate Conference three (WCC-3) will establish an international framework to guide the development of climate services, which will link science-based climate prediction and information with climate risk management throughout the world.

Background

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) organized the First World Climate Conference (FWCC) in 1979 and the Second World Climate Conference (SWCC) in 1990, in cooperation with UN system partners. These Conferences were milestones in the development of climate as the international issue of importance it has become in the 21st century.

The FWCC recommended the establishment of several international scientific activities:

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007
- The World Climate Programme and the World Climate Research Programme

The SWCC called for establishment of an observing system and a climate convention:

- The Global Climate Observing System
- The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, adding momentum to international efforts leading on climate change

Recently, it has been realized that scientific advances in seasonal-to-inter-annual and possibly decadal climate forecasting offer a great opportunity for the development of new climate services to a wide user community.

The Conference

WCC-3 will be held from 31 August to 4 September 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspice

of WMO in cooperation with other UN agencies, national governments and the private sector.

The theme of WCC-3 will be “Climate prediction for decision-making”, focusing on the application of climate information and predictions to societal problems related to agriculture, water, health and sustainable development.

Objectives

- The Conference sets the stage for nations and organizations to identify the needs of end users around the world who will directly benefit from improved climate prediction and information;
- The Conference will address the state of knowledge and the capacity to mobilize climate science globally to advance seasonal to interannual to interdecadal climate predictions, including current gaps;
- The Conference will negotiate the mechanisms to share new advances in science and information through global infrastructures for the benefit of end users.

Expected Outcomes

The outcomes from the Conference are expected to provide support for:

- Enhanced institutional capacity to advance climate risk management practice in relevant sectors;
- Sustained climate observations and timely data exchange;

- Stewarding the climate record and providing open access to climate information;
- Improved accuracy, resolution and scope of climate analyses and predictions;
- Providing mechanisms for wide-spread delivery of timely, authoritative and user-friendly predictions and assessments of their uncertainties;
- Focusing services to meet a wide variety of sectorally or regionally based vulnerabilities;
- Capacity-building for activities, including training curricula, dissemination of “best practices”, knowledge management mechanisms, etc.;
- Adequate resources to advance the scientific understanding of the climate system and its impacts on the environment and society;
- Dedicated computational resources for climate analysis and prediction.

Participation

The Conference will comprise:

- Broad participation by governments, international organizations and the private sector;
- A science segment of 3½ days and a high-level policy segment of 1½ days; and
- A Ministerial Declaration with specific policy outcomes.

The final outcome of the Conference will strengthen the regional and national response systems to climate, especially in the developing nations and Least Developed Countries that are frequently affected by natural disasters caused by climate extremes; extend available climate products to include annual prognostic analyses regionally; enhance the use of existing products by decision-makers; and optimize the use of climate predictions by institutional mechanisms in support of decision-making.