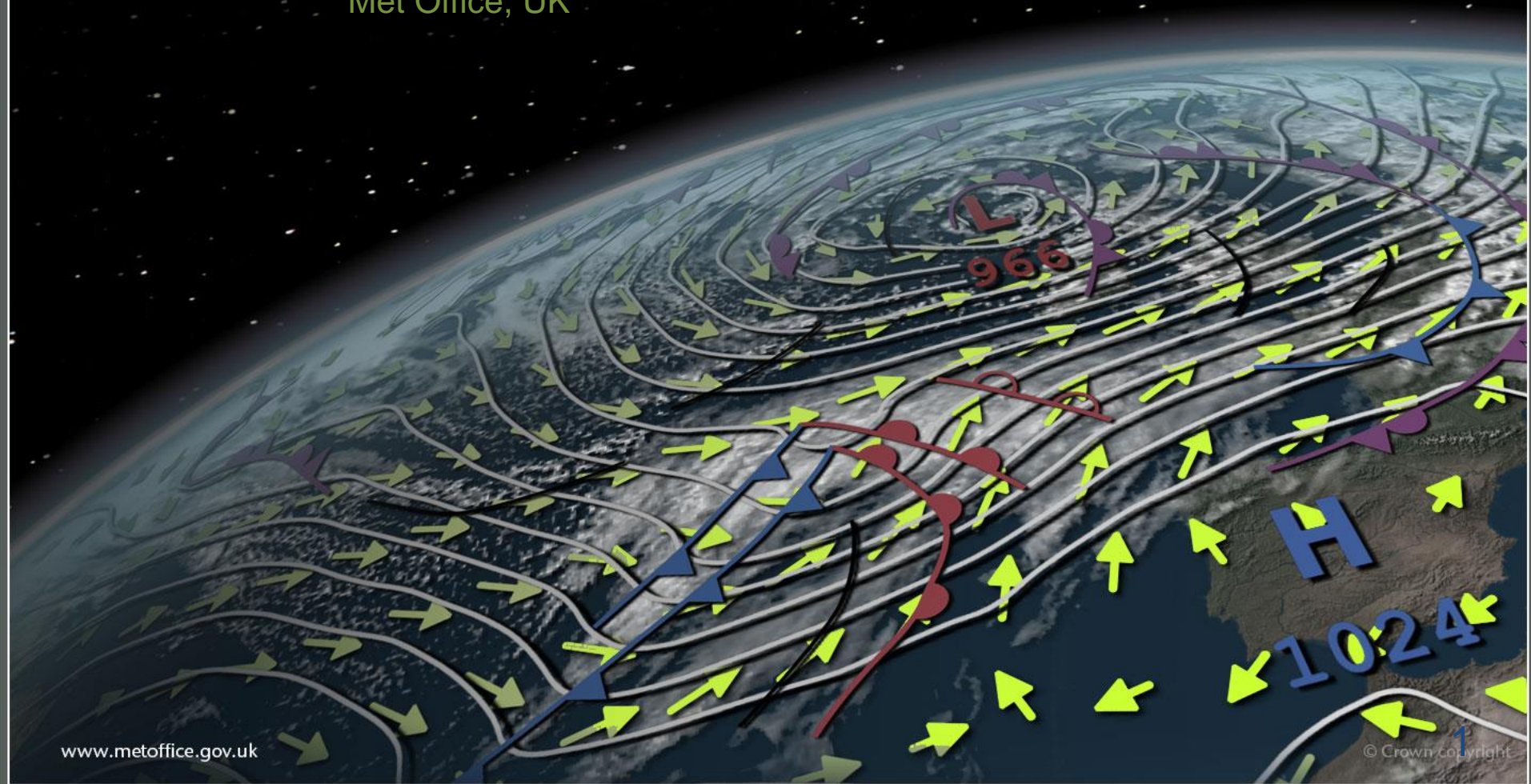


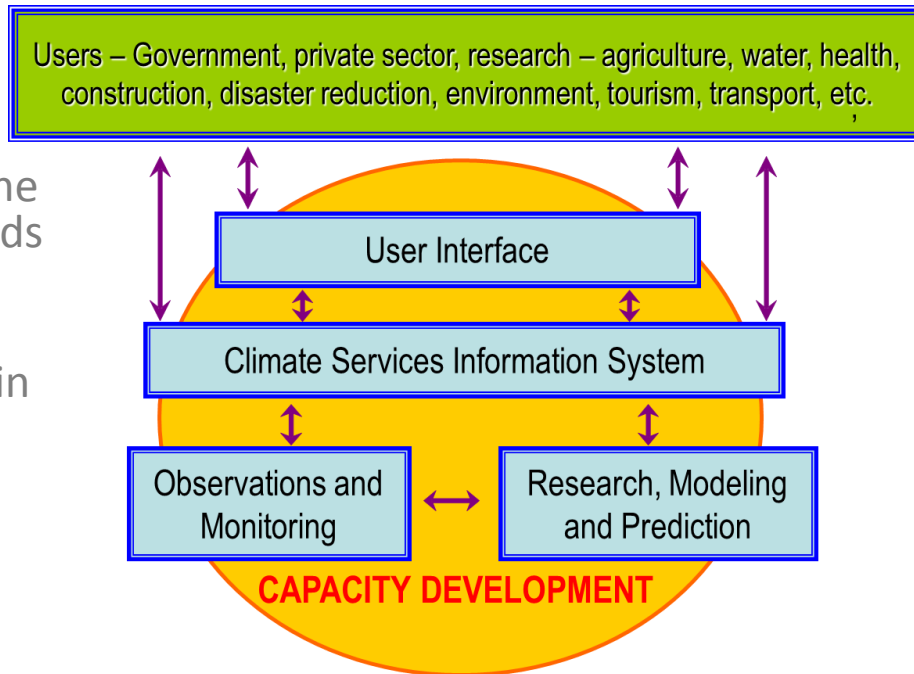
WMO Commission for Climatology case studies on user interface

Chris Hewitt, Head of International Climate Service Development,
Met Office, UK



Components of GFCS

- **User Interface** - to provide a means for users, researchers and climate service providers to interact at the global, regional and national levels to ensure that user needs for climate services are met and to promote effective decision-making.
- **Climate Services Information System** - to collect, process and distribute climate data and information according to the needs of users and according to the procedures agreed by governments and other data providers
- **Observations and Monitoring** - to ensure that the climate observations necessary to meet the needs of climate services are generated.
- **Research, Modelling and Prediction** - to assess and promote the needs of climate services within research agendas
- **Capacity Development** - to support systematic development of the necessary institutions, infrastructure and human resources to provide effective climate services.



Expert Team on User Interface for Climate Services (ET-UICS)

Chair: Chris Hewitt, **Co-chair:** Roger Stone

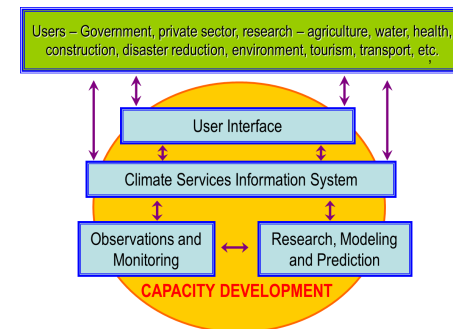
Members: Adrian Trotman, Esequiel Villegras, Akira Ito, Aymen Agrebi

Terms of Reference:

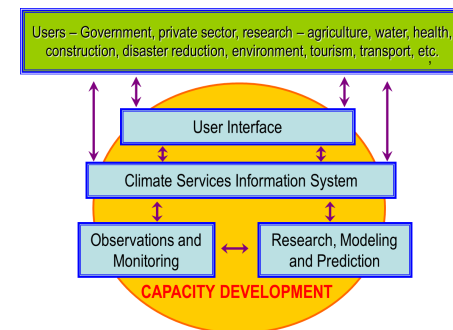
- Review the GFCS User Interface Platform
- Identify and evaluate examples of User Interfaces for the provision of climate data, products and services
- Based on the evaluation, publish guidance on best practices, with some case studies of good examples

The User Interface is aiming for four outcomes:

- Obtaining **feedback** from user communities
- Building **dialogue** between climate service users and those responsible for the observation, research and information system pillars of the Framework
- **Outreach** to improve climate literacy in the user community, and literacy of the climate community in user needs
- Helping **monitor and evaluate** the Framework

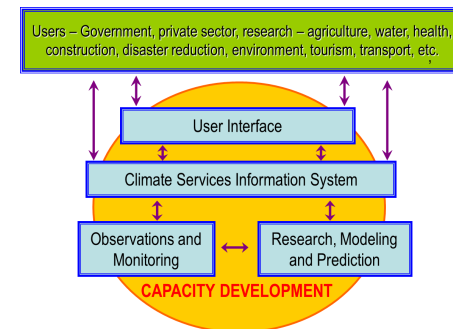


- The methods for developing interactions between climate service users and providers will be determined on a case-by-case basis using available technologies and capabilities
- GFCS implementation plan identified lots of potential examples
 - formally established committees and working groups, workshops, conferences, interagency task teams, internship programmes, one-on-one discussions, focus group discussions, on-line social networks, engaging with opinion leaders, radio broadcasts, social media, public service announcements, training, map interfaces, web portals, mobile apps, podcasts, webinars, information servers, structured decision tools, graphical information systems, information technology resources, database management systems, Regional Climate Outlook Forums, community-based platforms, liaison working groups in the disaster management community, farmer field schools, water learning centres, and national health working groups.



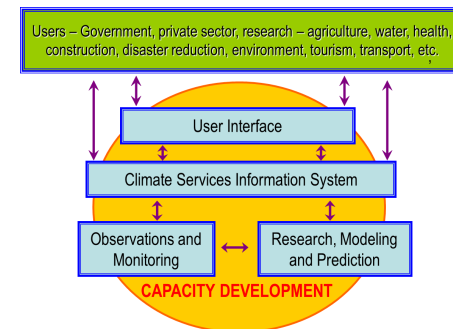
ET-UICS preliminary findings – work in progress

- Expert Team members have provided examples from each of their Regions
- A range of approaches are used, including:
 - face-to-face meetings
 - training courses/workshops
 - web-based interaction
- Normally involve climate researchers and climate service providers engaging with a range of agencies and decision-makers



Examples of User interfaces

- **Regional Climate Outlook Forums** produce consensus-based, user-relevant climate outlook products in real time in order to reduce climate-related risks and support sustainable development for the coming season in sectors of critical socioeconomic significance for the region in question
- **Workshops** to assess climate risks and impacts on various sectors and gather feedback to improve further climate risk assessments
- Monthly **face-to-face meetings** to evaluate forecasts from the user's perspective and discuss requirements for further products
- **Co-development** by users and providers of climate services
- **Website** constantly updated and revised based on user feedback



Concluding Remarks

- Engagement with users should be seen as essential for helping define the CSIS
 - How else can we ensure user-relevant climate data, products and tools?
- Engaging with users can be time-consuming
- Many approaches are resource-intensive and there are challenges with scalability
- Some approaches are relatively passive
- ET-UICS identifying examples from around the world
- Guidance on best practices to be produced in early 2017



Met Office
Hadley Centre

Thank you for
listening

