Developers Meeting on the GFCS-Relevant
Climate Data, Products and Tools for the Implementation of the CSIS
Geneva, 6-8 Dec 2016

Session 6:
Break-out Group Discussions on CST development

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER
TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

Group 2: Climate Monitoring and Assessment

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World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale

Set of key questions:

1. What is an appropriate set of criteria for data, products and tools integration into CST ?
2. How can existing capabilities contribute to supporting the GFCS Priority areas ?
3. How to enhance access to GFCS relevant data, products and tools at country level ?
4. What WMO guidance, technical documentation, and/or capacity building events are necessary for successful CST implementation ?
5. What institutional support should be in place for sustainable CST operations ?

1. What is an appropriate set of criteria for data, products and tools integration into CST?

Products and tools shall:

a) be developed by a NMHS or developed through a WMO collaboration (WMO Expert Team; WMO Commission)
b) ideally be peer reviewed and/or a description of quality assurance methodologies be available
c) have a long history of use by a NMHS, RCC, GPC and/or other WMO-recognized institution (e.g. RCC in demonstration phase)
d) be operationally maintained by the responsible/contributing institutions (e.g. provision of HelpDesk, training, documentation; availability of sustainable funding and/or support)
e) be recommended or endorsed in a WMO document (e.g Meeting Report; Minutes of CCl Mgmt Group)

2. How can existing monitoring and assessment capabilities contribute to supporting the GFCS Priority areas ? (Q. 2, part 1)

Existing products and tools:

a) International Climate Assessment and Dataset (KNMI)
b) Climate change detection indices (ETCCDI)
c) Climate explorer (KNMI)
d) CPC Climate Monitoring Tool (NOAA)
e) National Climate Monitoring Products (ET-NCMP)
f) Interactive Tool for Analysis of the Climate System (iTacs- JMA)

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2. How can existing monitoring and assessment capabilities contribute to supporting the GFCS Priority areas ? (Q. 2, part 2)

Impact-based climate information, including thresholds and advanced indicators, may be provided through the CST for the five GFCS priority areas; examples:

- Agriculture – degree days for specific crops; various thresholds of frost and freezing levels
- DRR – drought, extreme rainfall events
- Energy – sunshine hours and incoming radiation in a given area; wind index
- Health – comfort index (heat-humidity)
- Water – rainfall intensity, return period of rainfall integrated for a catchment

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3. How to enhance access to GFCS-relevant data, products and tools at country level?

a) Engagement with NMHSs, initially focusing on the 8 GFCS priority countries (Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Colombia, Dominica, Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tanzania)
b) Provision of Climate Services Toolkit
c) Improved/strengthened User Interfaces (e.g. National Stakeholder Consultations, NCOFs, RCOFs)
d) Sensitization of national policy makers (e.g. involvement in NSCs, NCOFs)
e) Provision of outreach; communications products
f) Capacity development of both providers (NMHSs, academic and research institutions) and users (sectors) of climate services
g) Regional good practices/success stories/lessons learnt including case study of RCC/NMHS collaboration on effective use of the CST, involving the GPCs as appropriate
h) Ensure free and open exchange of climate data

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4. What WMO guidance, technical documentation, and/or capacity building events are necessary for successful CST implementation?

Guidance and technical documentation

a) Provision of guidance and technical documentation by the responsible/contributing institution and review of same by relevant experts

b) Provision of information on recommended products and tools for a specific application in one of the five GFCS priority areas (for example, monitoring of exceptional nature of a drought); pros and cons of using a given tool for a specific application

Capacity building materials and events

a) Framework for CST training [to include: training topics; tools to be focused on; training techniques; training material (in particular, multi-media resources)]

b) Training of trainers at regional level to ensure consistency in CST application

c) E-learning materials, Webinars

d) Help Notes available on line in CST

5. What institutional support should be in place for sustainable CST operations?

a) Overall governance: Governance mechanism for the CST to be agreed by CCl

b) Support by providers of CST products and tools: responsible/contributing institutions to agree to sustainably support products or tools in the CST configuration that is approved by Governance mechanism

- In addition to the support above, users of the CST products and tools (NMHSs, research institutes, etc) are to be requested to provide feedback on the CST

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