WMO OMM



World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale Organización Meteorológica Mundial Всемирная метеорологическая организация النظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية 世界气象组织

Secrétariat

7 bis, avenue de la Paix – Case postale 2300

CH 1211 Genève 2 – Suisse Tél.: +41 (0) 22 730 81 11 Fax: +41 (0) 22 730 81 81

wmo@wmo.int - public.wmo.int

Our ref.: 18582/2020/S/CS/Checklist 12 October 2020

Annex: 1

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

Subject: Checklist for Climate Services Implementation

Action required: Complete or Update the checklist by **30 October 2020**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to inform you that through Resolutions 64 (Cg-17) — Development of a results-based framework for WMO support to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services, and 6 (EC-67) — A mechanism to advance WMO contribution to the Global Framework for Climate Services, and Decision 16 (EC-68) — Country-focused results-based framework and mechanism for WMO contributions to the Global Framework for Climate Services, a mechanism was created to guide WMO contributions to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). This mechanism, which now operates under the auspices of the Climate Coordination Panel, comprises presidents of regional associations, presidents of technical commissions, and representatives of WMO and co-sponsored programmes, with support from the regional association climate and GFCS working groups and focal points.

As an output of the mechanism, a checklist was created to provide step-by-step guidance to Members on the implementation of climate services and assist in identifying areas where support is needed. This information is key for developing project proposals for donors and for requesting WMO targeted technical assistance. It is also used to monitor progress in the implementation of the WMO Strategic Plan 2020-2023 and is showcased in flagship publications such as the State of Climate Services report, a collaborative publication of WMO, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Climate Policy Initiative, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative, the Agence Française de Développement, and other contributors (see 2019 State of Climate Services report, WMO-No. 1242).

The checklist is available in English at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ZJD97JN and in all WMO languages (see the annex, for reference).

I wish to invite all WMO Members who have previously completed the checklist to update it, and those Members who have not completed it to do so, by **30 October 2020** in the SurveyMonkey online system. The Secretariat will upload the information received into the Country Profile Database.

To: Permanent Representatives of Members with WMO

cc: Hydrological Advisers

National focal points for the Climate Services Information System

Currently more than 80% of WMO Members have provided checklist data. Your participation will assist in bringing that number to 100% up-to-date completion.

I wish to thank you and the government of your country for your continued support of the activities of WMO.

Yours faithfully,

Prof. Petteri Taalas Secretary-General

Checklist for Climate Services Implementation

This checklist is for National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to self-assess progress with respect to climate services implementation and identify areas where support is needed. The checklist refers to the Country-focused results based framework for WMO contribution to the GFCS approved by the WMO sixty-eighth session of the Executive Council (abridged report pp. 82-92).

The checklist consists of "YES/NO" self-assessments as to the degree to which actions have been taken or outputs generated. These actions or outputs are grouped into the categories of:

- Governance
- Basic Systems
- User Interface
- Capacity Development
- Provision and Application of Climate Services
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Within each grouping, actions or outputs are listed under the "Basic, Essential, Full, Advanced" headings. Ideally simultaneous actions will be taken in all categories, moving from left to right, from "Basic" to "Advanced".

Key next steps, where such actions or outputs have not been completed, may be candidates for further effort and/or technical support. Please review each section and select the option that applies by checking the respective box (double-click on the appropriate grey box, select "checked" as "Default value", then OK).

Objective: Institutional, technical, financial, and human resources mobilized for climate services planning, implementation and results monitoring targeting climate-sensitive national priorities.

	Governance
1.	Name of your country
2.	Does the NMHS in your country participate in the identification of climate-sensitive national development priorities in: Nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the Paris agreement: YES NO NO National Adaptation Plan (NAP): YES NO NO National Development Policy or Strategy: YES NO NO National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy YES NO NO National Sectoral policies and strategies (e.g. food security, health, etc.): YES NO NO National Sectoral Policies and Strategies (e.g. food security, health, etc.): YES NO NO NATIONAL
3.	 Has the NMHS in your country participated in the capacity assessment of key stakeholders (including NMHSs and NHSs) by: Identifying key stakeholders for improving climate-related outcomes in priority sectors (UIPs focused on GFCS priorities: health, agriculture and food security, WRM, energy, DRM): YES NO Identifying key climatic factors of socio-economic significance at the national levels, establishing baseline knowledge based on capacity assessments and co-define with stakeholders climate information needs for sectoral decision-making at national level: YES NO Identifying feasible climate services for meeting priority needs and capacity needs/requirements for their development and delivery: YES NO
4.	 Does the NMHS in your country participate in the implementation of national plans/frameworks (e.g. NAPs or national action plans) by: Verifying status of and consulting/supporting development and/or implementation of NAP and other plans listed in point 1 above reflecting priority needs: YES NO Co-developing national action plan for climate services (if appropriate, depending on status of/prospects for NAP) in response to priority needs: YES NO Establishing institutional mandates for providing climate services as well as for using climate services, with the aim to mainstream efficient and well-informed climate risk management practices at all levels: YES NO

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5.	Has the NMHS in your country undertaken resources reviews of relevant ongoing and planned partner projects by:
	 Consulting lists of planned or ongoing major adaptation (and mitigation) investment programmes (GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, PPCR, development banks, RECs): YES ☐ NO ☐
	 Jointly meeting with national government Ministries/Departments and their counterpart(s) major international organizations (UNDP, IFIs, WFP, FAO, WHO etc.) as necessary to articulate NMHS needs to support development decisions: YES NO
	• Negotiating access to financing from ongoing programmes and/or contributing to the development of new proposals to address identified needs: YES \square NO \square
6.	Does the NMHS in your country participate in national planning, coordination, information sharing and monitoring structures by
	• Identifying/establishing/engaging in an appropriate national governance mechanism to ensure coordination for climate services (there may already be one for NDCs, NAPs, DRM, etc.): YES ☐ NO ☐
	Basic Systems (observing networks, data, data management, monitoring, and forecasting systems) (Note: see Table 1 on categorization of NMHSs)
Ade	equate observing networks, data, data management, monitoring, and forecasting systems:
ote: Note:	The capabilities are incremental by moving from left to right columns in the table (i.e. competencies related to the category "Essential" include the ones related to "Basic" etc.) Section 7(a) refers to the assessment of observing networks in the context of climate services
•	Establish an internal management structure to integrate all basic systems into a functioning observing system: YES \Box NO \Box
•	Establish national requirements for observational needs to support climate services: YES \square NO \square
•	Perform gap analysis by matching observational needs against existing national capabilities: YES \square NO \square
•	Develop national observing strategy for weather and climate in order to address identified gaps YES \Box NO \Box
•	Aware of climate monitoring principles (Annex 3) YES \square NO \square
•	Adhere to climate monitoring principles (Annex 3) YES \square NO \square

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
 Operate and maintain adequate national observing systems, in support of the weather-related application areas of the WMO¹ Rolling Review of Requirements: YES □ NO □ Develop complete inventory of existing national observing systems and their metadata by completing and updating national entries in OSCAR²/Surface: YES □ NO □ 	 Undertake to improve station density based on established and known national requirements: YES NO Improve observations through compliance with WIGOS regulatory and guidance material: YES NO Observing network delivers against ECVs³: YES NO Formal partnership agreements established with external (non-NMHS) entities operating third party; observing networks under guidance on minimum set of requirements for use in local climate services: YES NO 	Adoption of long-term strategy for managing observing network and its change, including relocation of stations, establishment of automated observations that meet climate observation requirements and standards, and protection of long-term observing stations: YES NO	Improve and strengthen national observing network based on national observing strategy, the relevant Regional WIGOS⁴ Implementation Plan and the EGOS-IP⁵: YES □ NO □

WMO – World Meteorological Organization
 OSCAR - Observing Systems Capability Analysis and Review Tool
 ECVs - Essential Climate Variables
 WIGOS - WMO Integrated Global Observing System
 EGOS-IP - WMO Implementation Plan For The Evolution Of Global Observing Systems

(b) Data and data management

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
relational databases (OSCAR/Surface): YES \(\) NO \(\) • Conduct data rescue: YES \(\) NO \(\) • Apply quality control processes to climate data: YES \(\) NO \(\) • Conduct data management including weather		 Ensure all further observations are accumulated into time series: YES NO Identify additional required data that can be accessed from regional and global sources: YES NO Document and register rescued and non-rescued data in the WMO-GFCS I DARE⁹ portal: YES NO Use Data Management Systems that are compliant with WMO Specifications as recommended by the Commission for Climatology: YES NO 	Identify and engage research to improve data availability: YES □ NO □

GCOS - Global Climate Observing System
 RCC - Regional Climate Center
 WIS - WMO Information System
 I-DARE - International Data Rescue

(c) Monitoring

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
 Identify and retrieve adequate climate data from different sources to generate climate products: YES NO Compute basic climate products, such as World Weather Records, Climatological Standard Normals , and other basic statistics i.e. anomalies, standard deviations, percentiles contingency tables, etc.: YES NO 	 Compute Climate Indices and derived products for the monitoring of climate change and climate extremes using ETCCDI¹¹ (and other tools such as iTacs¹¹ for example) and NCMP¹² approach: YES □ NO □ Generate generic monitoring products (i.e. drought monitoring, climate watch, etc.): YES □ NO □ Compute sector-specific Climate Indices and other sector-oriented climate products: YES □ NO □ Create value-added products, such as graphics, maps and reports to explain climate characteristics and evolution, according to the needs of specific sectors such as health, agriculture, water and disaster management: YES □ NO □ Comply with the standards set and the recommendations made by WMO: YES □ NO □ Register in WIS operational climate monitoring data and products that are recommended by WMO for regional or global climate monitoring activities: YES □ NO □ Apply QMS¹³ principles: YES □ NO □ 	 Apply multi-variate statistical analysis to provide space-time distribution of climate patterns and identify statistical relationships across multiple variables: YES NO Create integrated, continually updated data product time series, e.g. combining satellite observations and reanalysis with station data: YES NO Produce gridded data sets based on peer-reviewed techniques and complying with WMO recommended practices: YES NO Generate and manage consistent and systematic information on Extreme Weather and Climate Events complying with the WMO recommended practices: YES NO 	 Identify and engage research to improve monitoring and related products: YES NO Publish regular, quality controlled authoritative information on the status of climate relevant to policy making for climate adaptation: YES NO Simulation of past climate and generate model-based analysis and Reanalysis: YES NO Statistical and dynamical downscaling, using advanced empirical techniques and regional climate models: YES NO Maintain, update regularly and make available for global access high quality peerreviewed ECV datasets and document the underlying uncertainty assessment: YES NO

ETCCDI - Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices
 iTacs - Interactive Tool for Analysis of the Climate System
 NCMP - National Climate Monitoring Products
 QMS - Quality management system

(d) Forecasting systems

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
 Participate in RCOFs¹⁴: YES □ NO □ Disseminate climate outlooks provided by GPCs¹⁵, RCCs and RCOFs: YES □ NO □ 	 Create value-added products, such as graphics, maps and reports to explain climate forecasts and climate model information: YES NO Develop and/or provide monthly, seasonal and longer scale climate predictions, using both empirical and dynamical approaches: YES NO Generate value-added forecast products for national scales based on RCC and GPC products: YES NO Conduct and/or contribute to RCOF sessions: YES NO Register forecasting products in WIS: YES NO 	 Generate sub-seasonal and seasonal forecast products: YES NO Run climate models within the adequate domain and with adequate parametrization and scenarios: YES NO Downscale climate prediction and projection products: YES NO Interpret annual to decadal climate prediction products: YES NO Coordinate RCOFs and NCOFs¹⁶ and assist users in forecast interpretation: YES NO 	 Evaluate the performance of climate models output and quantify the associated uncertainties: YES NO Run Global and/or Regional Climate Models (sub-seasonal to decadal and longer): YES NO Locate, select and retrieve climate forecasts and climate models output generated by Regional Climate Centers, Global Producing Centers and other institutions to complement self-produced climate products: YES NO Provide large scale data resources as input to modelling, research, applications, etc.: YES NO Host GPCs/RCCs: YES NO Guide/lead process improvement studies for RCOFs and NCOFs: YES NO

RCOF – Regional Climate Outlook Forum
 GPC – Global Producing Center of WMO
 NCOF – National Climate Outlook Forum

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BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
			 Create future climate projections using different scenarios: YES \(\subseteq \text{NO } \subseteq \) Apply statistical and geo-statistical
			analysis, including downscaling/ calibration, to monitor the spatial distribution and temporal evolution of model output: YES \(\subseteq \text{NO} \subseteq \)
			 Develop tailored products for decision support in priority sectors:
			YES NO
			available: YES NO
			 Identify and engage research to improve forecasting and related products:
			YES NO

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User Interface

8. Decision support tools and systems (identified, designed and improved, including any necessary research)

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
Identify the top five most prominent sectoral users groups (list in the order of priority):	 Interact with users to identify their requirements for, and provide advice on, climate information and adequate and viable products for their application: YES \(\sumsymbol{\substack} \) NO \(\sumsymbol{\substack} \) 	Co-design and co-develop products with users: YES □ NO □	 Work with sector-based research teams to develop applications models (e.g. to combine climate and agriculture information and produce food security knowledge products): YES ☐ NO ☐
 Interact with users, to meet requests (for basic climatology questions): YES NO Assist users to interpret/use climate predictions and products: YES NO Get periodic feedback from users on the usefulness and effectiveness of the information, products and services provided (including through NCOFs): YES NO Establish effective relationships and 	 Conduct and evaluate user satisfaction on a regular basis (e.g. meetings, surveys): YES NO Revise climate services and the means of communication based on user feedback: YES NO Develop and apply in partnership with users applications to facilitate the understanding and use of existing climate products and 		Jointly (with sector-based research teams) develop software and product suites for customized sector-specific climate products: YES □ NO □
 Establish effective relationships and communication channels with users: YES \(\subseteq \text{NO} \subseteq \) 	services: YES NO		

Capacity development

9. Capacity development services

Identify a source of and invest in capacity development assistance and training to support the capacity development needs emerging from the other activities (see section 4 in Governance):

• Neighbouring or other NMHS for basic education and cross-discipline operational training: YES \(\sqrt{NO} \sqrt{NO} \)

ullet RTC¹⁷, Education and/or Research Universities/institutions/organizations: YES \square NO \square

• RCC: YES ☐ NO ☐

• GPC: YES ☐ NO ☐

other: YES 🗌 NO 🗍

Involve users, if possible, from the other sectors in training events: YES \square NO \square

 $^{^{17}\,}$ RTC - Regional Training Centre

Provision and Application of Climate Services

10. Decision-support products and services (established or strengthened)

Data services (unless prohibited under current mandate and legislation): YES □ NO □				
under current mandate and legislation): YES □ NO □ Access remote sensing and reanalysis products (i.e. EUMETCast): YES □ NO □ Weather forecasting products: YES □ NO □ Conduct basic climate diagnostics and climate profices or be able to reliably use statistical software (e.g. Climate Database Management System)): YES □ NO □ Basic statistics (graphs, counts, etc.) on extremes, frequency of occurrence, spatial means for temperature (Max, Min, Mean), precipitation, and possibly relative humidity, evapotranspiration, thunder days, sunshine duration, cyclones, etc., climatological YES □ NO □ Targeted dissemination of climate products to priority sectors (i.e. those based on data; regional and national climate products (i.e. those based on users feedback and national climate products (i.e. those based on users feedback and national climate monitoring products if available; seasonal outlooks provided by RCOFs and RCCs): YES □ NO □ Generic seasonal forecasts: YES □ NO □ Update/Improve/Develop products and requirements: YES □ NO □ Update/Improve/Develop products and requirements: YES □ NO □ Provide products that can directly be plugged-in decision support tools including for policy development: YES □ NO □ Provide products that can directly be plugged-in decision support tools including for policy development: YES □ NO □ Provide products that can directly be plugged-in decision support tools including for policy development: YES □ NO □ Provide products that can directly be plugged-in decision support tools including for policy development: YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries: YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries: YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries: YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries: YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries: YES □ NO □	BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
normal: YES NO	 Data services (unless prohibited under current mandate and legislation): YES NO Access remote sensing and reanalysis products (i.e. EUMETCast): YES NO Weather forecasting products: YES NO Conduct basic climate diagnostics and climate analysis (staff will have some proficiency in climate statistics, or be able to reliably use statistical software (e.g. Climate Database Management System)): YES NO Basic statistics (graphs, counts, etc.) on extremes, frequency of occurrence, spatial means for temperature (Max, Min, Mean), precipitation, and possibly relative humidity, evapotranspiration, thunder days, sunshine duration, cyclones, etc., climatological normal: 	 Climate monitoring products: YES NO Targeted dissemination of climate products to priority sectors (i.e. those based on data; regional and national climate monitoring products if available; seasonal outlooks provided by RCOFs and RCCs): YES NO Generic seasonal forecasts: YES NO Update/Improve/Develop products and services based on users' feedback and requirements: 	Sub-seasonal forecasts: YES □ NO □ Tailoring of products received from RCCS and in some cases GPCs for national applications: YES □ NO □ Tailored seasonal forecasts (to address user needs):	Climate change projections: YES □ NO □ Helpdesk function: YES □ NO □ Provide products that can directly be plugged-in decision support tools including for policy development: YES □ NO □ Diversified channels of communication used to disseminate climate products (e.g. radio, social media): YES □ NO □ Provide products relevant to neighbouring or other countries:

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
 Regularly conduct NCOF sessions: 			
YES ☐ NO ☐			
Conduct climate watch programmes			
and disseminate early warnings:			
YES ☐ NO ☐			

Monitoring and Evaluation

11. Monitoring of benefits resulting from climate services:

BASIC	ESSENTIAL	FULL	ADVANCED
 Identify climate sensitive user sector outcomes and associated variables to measure them i.e. disaster losses, crop yields, hydropower: YES NO Identify sources of this information: YES NO 	 Establish ongoing monitoring systems for documenting user outcomes: YES NO Establish baselines of sectoral outcomes for continuous evaluation of climate services: YES NO 	Socio-economic analysis of cost-benefits of climate services conducted in collaboration with users: YES NO	 Investment plans of climate sensitive sectors based on results of socio-economic analysis of cost-benefits of climate services: YES NO Policy response as an outcome of the results of the socio-economic analysis of cost-benefits of climate services: YES NO

12. Please indicate to which user communities/sectors your NMHS provides climate products/information, and for those sectors to which services are provided, rank the status of the services and indicate the type of products provided:

	INDICATE IF	RANK THE STATUS OF	I	NDICATE THE T	YPE OF PRODUC	CTS PROVIDED	TO THE SECTOR	S
USER	YOU PROVIDE CLIMATE SERVICES	CLIMATE SERVICES FOR EACH SECTOR*	DATA SERVICES	CLIMATE MONITORING	CLIMATE ANALYSIS AND DIAGNOSTICS	CLIMATE PREDICTIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS	TAILORED PRODUCTS
Government	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Local authorities	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Scientific	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Commercial	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Water resources	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Agriculture	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Fisheries	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES □ NO □	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Forestry	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Transport	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Energy industry	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Human Health	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Tourism (incl. coastal zone)	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Recreation, sport	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Aviation	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Maritime transport	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌

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USER	INDICATE IF YOU PROVIDE CLIMATE SERVICES	RANK THE STATUS OF CLIMATE SERVICES FOR EACH SECTOR*	INDICATE THE TYPE OF PRODUCTS PROVIDED TO THE SECTORS					
			DATA SERVICES	CLIMATE MONITORING	CLIMATE ANALYSIS AND DIAGNOSTICS	CLIMATE PREDICTIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS	TAILORED PRODUCTS
Environmental protection	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Building	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Finance and insurance	YES 🗌 NO 🗌		YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Emergency planning and response	YES □ NO □		YES □ NO □	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES □ NO □	YES □ NO □	YES 🗌 NO 🗌	YES 🗌 NO 🗌

^{* 1=}initial engagement with sector, 2=definition of needs, 3=co-design of products, 4=tailored products accessible for use, 5=climate services guide policy decisions and investment plans in sectors, 6=documentation of socio-economic benefits

Annexes

1. Table 1. Categorization of NMHSs

(Source: Commission for Climatology Guidelines for NMHSs on capacity development for climate services)

Level of service	Weather servicers Climate services		Hydrology services	Description of capacity needed to achieve service level	
Category 1- Basic	 Weather observations Weather Data Management Interaction with users of weather data and products 	 Climate observations Climate Data Management Interaction with users of climate data and products 	 Hydrological observations Hydrological data management Interaction with users of hydrology data and products 	 Small network of quality controlled observations Basic data-processing, archiving and communication systems Little or no backup / offsite storage, or contingency options Staff: observers and some meteorologists trained to Basic Instruction Package (BIP) No 24 /7 operation Rudimentary Quality Management System No research and development 	
Category 2- Essential	 Medium-range (synoptic scale) forecasts and warnings Established links with media and disaster risk reduction (DRR) communities 	 Seasonal Climate outlooks Climate monitoring 	 Hydrological data products for design and operation of water supply structures Water level and flow monitoring Short-term flow forecasts (low flows) Flood forecasting 	 Able to take and integrate observations from other parties Well-established protocols for emergencies, backup of data and minimum offsite facilities Staff: observers and meteorologists trained to BIP standards 24/7 operation. Well established quality management system Able to access most numerical weather prediction data/products from other centres Small research and development unit Some partnerships as junior members 	

Level of service	Weather servicers	Climate services	Hydrology services	Description of capacity needed to achieve service level
Category 3- Full	 Specialized weather products for a wide range of sectors Well integrated into DRR communities and mature links with media 	 Specialized climate products Decadal climate prediction Long-term climate projections 	 Seasonal stream flow outlooks Specialized hydrology products 	 Advanced observation equipment Ability to run its own numerical prediction suite Research and development unit Well educated/trained staff Own training group Developed library and information services Active partnerships with NMHSs taking a leading role
Category 4- Advanced	Customized weather productsWeather application tools	Customized climate productsClimate application tools	Customized hydrology productsHydrology application tools	 Advanced observations Leading Research and development team Well-developed Education and training Unit

2. List of acronyms

DRM	Disaster Risk Management			
ECV	Essential Climate Variables			
EGOS-IP	WMO Implementation Plan for the Evolution of Global Observing Systems			
ETCCDI	Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices			
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization			
GCF	Green Climate Fun			
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System			
GEF	Global Environment Facility			
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services			
GPC	Global Producing Centre of WMO			
I-DARE	International Data Rescue			
IFI	International Financial Institutions			
iTACS	Interactive Tool for Analysis of the Climate System			
NAP	National Adaptation Plan			
NCMP	National Climate Monitoring Products			
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement			
NCOF	National Climate Outlook Forum			
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Service			
OSCAR	Observing Systems Capability Analysis and Review Tool			
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience			
QMS	Quality Management System			
RCC	Regional Climate Center of WMO			
RCOF	Regional Climate Outlook Forum			
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions			
RTC	Regional Training Center			
UIP	User Interface Platform			
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme			
WFP	World Food Programme			
WHO	World Health Organization			
WIGOS	WMO Integrated Global Observing System			
WIS	WMO Information System			
WMO	World Meteorological Organization			
WRM	Water Resource Management			

3. Global Climate Observing System climate monitoring principles

(Revised Reporting Guidelines as agreed by the UNFCCC (Bali, December 2007) Decision 11/CP.13)

Effective monitoring systems for climate should adhere to the following principles:

- (a) The impact of new systems or changes to existing systems should be assessed prior to implementation;
- (b) A suitable period of overlap for new and old observing systems is required;
- (c) The details and history of local conditions, instruments, operating procedures, data processing algorithms and other factors pertinent to interpreting data (i.e. metadata) should be documented and treated with the same care as the data themselves;
- (d) The quality and homogeneity of data should be regularly assessed as a part of routine operations;
- (e) Consideration of the needs for environmental and climate-monitoring products and assessments, such as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments, should be integrated into national, regional and global observing priorities;
- (f) Operation of historically-uninterrupted stations and observing systems should be maintained;
- (g) High priority for additional observations should be focused on data-poor regions, poorly-observed parameters, regions sensitive to change, and key measurements with inadequate temporal resolution;
- (h) Long-term requirements, including appropriate sampling frequencies, should be specified to network designers, operators and instrument engineers at the outset of system design and implementation;
- (i) The conversion of research observing systems to long-term operations in a carefully-planned manner should be promoted;
- (j) Data management systems that facilitate access, use and interpretation of data and products should be included as essential elements of climate monitoring systems.

Furthermore, operators of satellite systems for monitoring climate need to:

- (a) Take steps to make radiance calibration, calibration-monitoring and satellite-to-satellite cross-calibration of the full operational constellation a part of the operational satellite system;
- (b) Take steps to sample the Earth system in such a way that climate-relevant (diurnal, seasonal, and long-term interannual) changes can be resolved.

Thus, satellite systems for climate monitoring should adhere to the following specific principles:

- (a) Constant sampling within the diurnal cycle (minimizing the effects of orbital decay and orbit drift) should be maintained;
- (b) A suitable period of overlap for new and old satellite systems should be ensured for a period adequate to determine intersatellite biases and maintain the homogeneity and consistency of time-series observations;
- (c) Continuity of satellite measurements (i.e. elimination of gaps in the long-term record) through appropriate launch and orbital strategies should be ensured;
- (d) Rigorous pre-launch instrument characterization and calibration, including radiance confirmation against an international radiance scale provided by a national metrology institute, should be ensured;
- (e) On-board calibration adequate for climate system observations should be ensured and associated instrument characteristics monitored;
- (f) Operational production of priority climate products should be sustained and peer-reviewed new products should be introduced as appropriate;
- (g) Data systems needed to facilitate user access to climate products, metadata and raw data, including key data for delayed-mode analysis, should be established and maintained;
- (h) Use of functioning baseline instruments that meet the calibration and stability requirements stated above should be maintained for as long as possible, even when these exist on decommissioned satellites;
- (i) Complementary in situ baseline observations for satellite measurements should be maintained through appropriate activities and cooperation;
- (j) Random errors and time-dependent biases in satellite observations and derived products should be identified.

4. References

- 1. High Level Task Force Report Climate Knowledge for Action: A Global Framework for Climate Services, (WMO-No. 1065)
- 2. WMO Capacity Development Strategy And Implementation Plan
- 3. Table 1. Categorization of NMHSs capabilities.
