GFCS and Relevant COSPPac activities

Global Framework for Climate Services Activity	COSPPac Activities: Capacity Development & Communication Climate & Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Pacific Sea Level Monitoring
1) Developing guidance on climate services at the national level	**CD&C 1.2.1** Capacity mapping and delivery of institutional strengthening for NMSs in the following areas: - Benchmarking of current climate service capabilities, - Updating the current skills database for NMS personnel and adding to information on individual capacity within NMSs to deliver climate and ocean services. - Responding to current national priorities within country to enable NMSs to produce climate and ocean outputs relevant and useful to their respective governments, and which will inform the development of national policies and plans.
2) Strengthening capacity for disaster risk reduction and early warning	**CD&C 1.2.2** In-country training of NMS and relevant stakeholder department and agency personnel on how to analyse, interpret, and use sea level data. - The training will focus on real-time and climate timescales, and on the application of sea level data to specific activities, for example interpreting data when significant ocean phenomena are affecting or likely to affect coastal environments, such as tsunamis, storm surges and king tides. **COMP 1.2.2** Improvement of drought monitoring and outlook products.

3) Improving communications between the climate and agriculture and food security communities.	**COMP 2.2.2** Application of climate forecasting in agriculture
	- Training of NMS staff in:
	  o The use of drought monitoring tools (SCOPIC drought module)
	  o The effective dissemination of relevant climate information in the form of bulletins and outlooks, thus keeping farmers and other stakeholders in the agricultural industry well informed of the current and expected climatic conditions that are likely to impact agricultural management and output
	- Workshops for NMSs and stakeholders in the effective use of climate data, bulletins, forecasts and projections.
	- Where COMP does projects in the application of climate forecasting to agriculture there will be written documentation detailing the effective dissemination and use of climatic information.
	
	COMP 2.2.5 Successful implementation of Climate

	Application Projects publicised by NMSs.
4) Partnering climate services and water resources management	**COMP 2.2.1** Application of climate forecasting in water management. - Training of NMS staff in the use of COMP drought monitoring tools (i.e. SCOPIC drought module). - Dissemination of drought forecasts and likely impacts of forecast conditions on water resources to water agencies and other key stakeholders. - A workshop for NMS, water agency and other key stakeholder personnel on using the information effectively. - Model water management plan that can be used to inform water management decisions during times of drought and incipient drought or, where relevant, detailing measures to be taken to mitigate the effects of flooding.
5) Developing National Climate and Health Working Groups	**COMP 2.2.4** Application of climate forecasting in the health sector. - Training of NMS staff in the use of drought monitoring tools, i.e. SCOPIC drought module. - Dissemination of information on aspects of climate, e.g. ENSO events, rainfall, humidity and drought, that are likely to have an effect on the spread or outbreak of certain diseases. - A workshop for stakeholders detailing healthcare decisions that can be made to improve patient outcomes, to assist in patient care, and to reduce the incidence of infection and illness during climatic conditions conducive to an increased prevalence of disease. - Contribution towards the preparation of early-warning systems whereby local NMS services inform local health services of relevant climatic conditions with sufficient lead time for health services to make appropriate planning decisions to improve healthcare outcomes for affected communities.
6) Improving decision-making processes in climate related risks	**CD&C 1.2.2** In-country training of NMSs, Lands and Survey Departments (LSDs) and relevant stakeholders. - Workshops to inform and educate user communities in the value of climate information services and underpinning climate science, and in how best to use this information including seasonal predictions and information on longer-term trends that might be indicative of climate change. Application and the value of seasonal climate information are demonstrated through Climate Application Project (CAP) implementation. **COMP 2.2** Fostering NMS support to climate-sensitive industries to better understand and use climate information in their decision-making.
7) Strengthening regional infrastructure for providing climate information	**PSLM 1.1.1** Routine, scheduled calibration and maintenance of tide gauges and earth monitoring stations.

	- Ongoing fundamental requirement to continue a routine program of calibration and maintenance (C&M) of the Pacific tide gauges used to measure sea level and operated by the Bureau of Meteorology, and the geodetic earth monitoring (CGPS) installations used to determine absolute references for datums for station heights, operated by Geosciences Australia. **PSLM 1.1.2** Upgrade infrastructure over entire sea level network. - Bring into operation newly upgraded infrastructure of all sea level stations in the network, as the Observing Network Upgrade (ONUP) is implemented across the region over 2012–2014. **COMP 1.2.1** Improvement of SCOPIC products. - In response to ongoing Pacific feedback, SCOPIC will be continuously developed to include a range of customised products for various climate-sensitive user sectors, including production of generic reports in local language where appropriate.
8) Recovering and digitizing data	**COMP 1.1.4** Disaster Recovery Back-up for PICs scientific climate data and information. In order to support better partner country access to their climate science data, it is proposed to establish an offline science data archive. This archive would be for the purposes of disaster recovery and would hold any climate data or related application data, that any of the partner countries would like archived. **COMP 2.2** NMSs support climate-sensitive industries to understand and use climate information in their decision-making To increase the relevance of seasonal predictions across climate-sensitive sectors, special efforts will be made to identify and compile inventories of contemporary and past data from agencies that have historically collected such data. Some examples are agricultural experiment stations, hydrological and river catchment services, groundwater monitoring authorities and public health agencies. Datasets of these types will be essential for customised predictions of relevant climate variables and can be stored as part of the COSPPac disaster recovery back-up for PICs' science data.