### TT on Climate Watch System

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### Outline

- Introduction. What is a CWS? Components.
- Relevant documents, methods, ...
- Side event on implementation of CWS RA-VI (ECAM 2012)
- Study of implemented cases of CWS in RA VI
- Tasks (tbd)
- Activities/deliverables (tbd)
- Proposed team (tbc))

 "... to enable the delivery to end-users, through the NMHSs, increasingly accurate and reliable warnings and monitoring products of extreme events related to climate and the related environment throughout the world, and ensure that they would reach their target audience in a timely and useful manner."

[CCI, 13th Session, Geneva, Nov. 21-30, 2001, WMO TD-No. 938.]

### What is a CWS?

- A Climate Watch System (CWS) is an operational cooperative system for climate early warning based on existing meteorological facilities and infrastructure at regional and national level.
- It involves user in its design, operation and evaluation. A CWS builds on existing weather early warning systems by adding advisories on climate extreme events such as heat waves, cold waves, extended heavy precipitations leading to flooding, rainfall / soil moisture deficiency leading to drought conditions, severe wind storms extending beyond weather scales, extended snowfall, etc.
- A CWS purpose is to support sector Early Warning System particularly water resources, agriculture and health sectors by providing timely climate monitoring and long range forecasting information.

### CWS components

- Data and observations (RCC KNMI)
- Monitoring and analysis (RCC DWD)
- LRFs (RCC MF)
- Outputs

#### Relevant documents

- Guidelines on Climate Watches (WCDMP-No. 58; WMO/TD-No. 1269)
- Roadmap adopted by WMO RA VI Workshop on Climate Monitoring including the Implementation of CWSs (organized by WMO, held in Offenbach, Germany, 25–28 October 2010) -WCDMP-No. 75
- Report on side event on the implementation of CWS in WMO-RA-VI (ECAM, 10-14 Sept. 2012, Lodz, Poland).



### Seminal paper:

## Review Article The potential for skill across the range of the seamless weather-climate prediction problem:

Brian Hoskinsa,b\*

a stimulus for our science\*

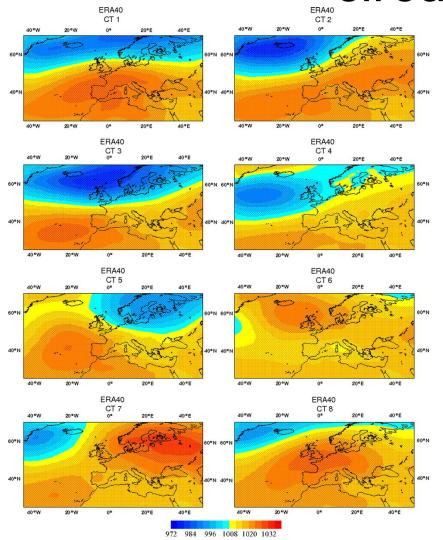
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\*This article is based on the 2011 IMO Lecture given under the title 'Predictability beyond the deterministic limit'.

- The weather-climate problem
- Prediction on a range of time-scales:
  - One week to one month
  - One month to seasons

# One week to one month: type of circulation



The analysis of intensity and frequency of extreme cold and warm waves are related with changes of frequency and persistence of circulation types.

Pastor & Casado (Clim. Dyn. 2012)

# Study of implemented cases of CWS in RA VI

 Implementation of CWS as a voluntary pilot phase to develop initial best practices (countries volunteering: Turkey, Serbia, Finland) (from Roadmap CWS in RA VI)

# Side event on implementation of CWS RA-VI (ECAM 2012)

#### **Recommendations:**

- Establishment of CWS national focal points at NMHSs.
   The focal points network will be useful in liaising between RCC-CM on one had and the NMHSs and its national users on the other hand for the provision of climate watches and collecting user requirements and feedbacks.
- The RA-VI WG on Climate and Hydrology with the help of RCC-CM should develop a brief guidance (two-three pages maximum) to assist NMHS in implementing national CWS. This can be built on the Experience of RCC-CM and the lessons learned from the national demonstration projects.

### Tasks (tbd)

- Compilation and discussion of relevant documents (6 m)
- Study of pilot cases of CWS in RA VI (6 m)
- Discussion on examples of format and content of climate watch advisory (6 m)
- Index for the CWS guidelines document (6 m)
- Drafting of guidelines document (1 y)

### Activity/deliverable (tbd)

 Develop guidance for Climate Watch implementation at national level, considering inclusion of hydrological and agrometeorological aspects

### Proposed team (tbc)

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- (\*) Their names appear in the list of nominated experts to serve to the RA VI WG CH
- (+) Pending approval by corresponding PR