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| WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONCOMMISSION FOR BASIC SYSTEMS OPAG on DPFSEXPERT TEAM ON OPERATIONAL PREDICTIONS FROM SUB-SEASONAL TO LONGER-TIME SCALES Beijing, China, 11-15 April 2016 |  | CBS-DPFS/ET-ELRF /Doc.3.3  (6.IV.2016)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Agenda item : 3.3  ENGLISH ONLY |

**STATUS OF WMO REGIONAL CLIMATE CENTRES IMPLEMENTATION**

*(Submitted by WCAS)*

##### Summary and purpose of document

This document presents the overview of implementation of Regional Climate Centres worldwide

##### Action Proposed

The meeting is invited to review the current status on RCC implementation, and propose ways to improve technical coordination between GPCLRFs and RCCs including liaison between ET-OPSLS and CCl/CBS ET-RCCs.

**Reference(s):** - …….

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**Status of RCC implementation across WMO Regional Associations**

**1. Regional Association I (Africa)**

RA I-16 (February 2015), through Resolution 7, decided that RCC implementation in Region I will comprise RCC Africa hosted by the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), RCC Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) hosted by the IGAD Climate Predication and Applications Centre (ICPAC), RCC Southern African Development Community (SADC) hosted by the SADC Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC), RCC-Network-Northern Africa, RCC-Network Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and RCC Economic Community of the Central African States (ECCAS).

The RCC Africa, hosted by ACMAD, successfully completed its demonstration phase and was recommended by the Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) at its Extraordinary Session in September 2014 for formal designation as a WMO RCC, which was endorsed at the 17th session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-17) and RCC-Africa-ACMAD was formally designated in 2015.

The RCC IGAD, hosted by ICPAC, has also been engaged in a demonstration phase since March 2011 and intends to seek formal designation during the upcoming Session of CBS.

The RCC-Network for the North Africa (RCC-Network-NA), coordinated by the National Meteorological Services of Morocco (DMN) started the demonstration phase in July, 2014 and considerably progressed with providing all mandatory functions. At the Second meeting of NA RCC-Network Focal points, October 2016, Geneva it was agreed to initiate the designation process in the course of 2016.

Consultations are underway for the remaining RCCs proposed by RA I-16.

**2. Regional Association II (Asia)**

RA II is served by a collection of RCCs having pan-Asian as well as sub-regional interests, which have established a joint portal (http://www.rccra2.org/) that provides links to the various RCC products and services in RA II.

The Beijing Climate Center (BCC) of the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) and the Tokyo Climate Center (TCC) of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) were formally designated as multifunctional WMO RCCs in 2009. In June 2013, the North EurAsian Climate Center (NEACC) joined the designated WMO RCCs of the RA II.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in Pune began the demonstration phase as a candidate WMO RCC in May 2013.

**3. Regional Association III (South America)**

After successful completion of demonstration phase as RCC-Western South America (RCC-WSA), the Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño (CIIFEN) was officially designated as RCC-WSA-CIIFEN by Cg-17 in May 2015.

Since May 2014 Argentina in collaboration with Brazil are implementing RCC-Network in demonstration phase for the sub-region of Southern South America, the RCC-Network-SSA and has initiated the process to seek formal designation as a WMO RCC-Network.

**4. Regional Association IV (North America, Central America and the Caribbean)**

The Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), Barbados, is currently in demonstration phase, with the domain of interest being the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. CIMH has already initiated the process to seek designation as a WMO RCC.

Consultations are underway to determine the RCC implementation strategy for North America and Central America.

**5. Regional Association V (South-West Pacific)**

RA V-16 in May 2014 recommended adopting the RCC-Network concept in RA V, and developing implementation plans for RCC-Networks for two sub-regions, namely South-East Asia and the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).

Efforts are underway to develop implementation plans for demonstration phases of these two RCC-Networks.

**6. Regional Association VI (Europe)**

The RA VI RCC-Network was formally designated as a WMO RCC-Network in 2013.

The RAVI RCC-Network is currently being coordinated by Germany and consists of the following three Nodes:

* De Bilt Node on Climate Data Services: RCC Node-CD (lead: the Netherland)
* Offenbach Node on Climate Monitoring: RCC Node-CM (lead: Germany)
* Toulouse and Moscow Node on Long-Range Forecasting: RCC Node-LRF (lead: France and Russian Federation)

Each of these nodes is supported by a consortium of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) of RA VI Member countries.

**7. Designation Process**

As many as five RCCs (RCC-IGAD, RCC-Network-North Africa, RCC-IMD, RCC-Network-Southern South America and RCC-CIMH), are expected to seek designation at the forthcoming CBS session in 2016, subject to review by CCl. If all the designation requests are approved, there will be a total of 8 RCCs and 3 RCC-Networks by 2017.

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