Assessing National Water and Climate Services: Utilization of the Global Framework for Climate Services in Canada

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Canada – vast, extremes, climate-sensitive sectors… growing vulnerability
Enable **better** management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale.
Domains of operation of GFCS

- Global
- Regional
- National
Assessment Tool

Nature of the Tool
• A process for gathering information on stakeholders contributing to the production and delivery of climate services in Canada

Description of the Tool
• Assessing the state of National Water and Climate Services is an essential step to understanding current capacity and help to identify steps to build a more efficient and coordinated service delivery model.
• In Canada, we tested the application of the GFCS framework pillars as a basis of this assessment “tool”.
Consultative Stakeholder Process Used

Global Framework for Climate Services Context

Mapping Exercise to Inventory Climate Services in Canada

- Stakeholder Identification
- Interviews
- Information Verification

Limited National Scoping Exercise

National Network of Networks Initiative

Federal Government

Provinces/Territories

Climate Consortia/Universities

Private Sector

Climate service providers
Climate Networks

Original – EC network

Preliminary mapping results
Conclusions

• The “tool” is proving helpful for:
  ➢ Identifying gaps in service and areas where services can be optimized by reducing duplication.
  ➢ Creating a common understanding of water and climate services that will form the basis of improved coordination, and may facilitate enhanced governance.
  ➢ Identifying opportunities for improved sharing of climate information and products, such as data from distinct observation networks currently not shared among providers.

• There were challenges to collect detailed climate station information from some provincial and territorial climate networks and third-party data providers (e.g. CoCoRaHs, a volunteer-based network) and private sector data providers (e.g. Weather Innovations).