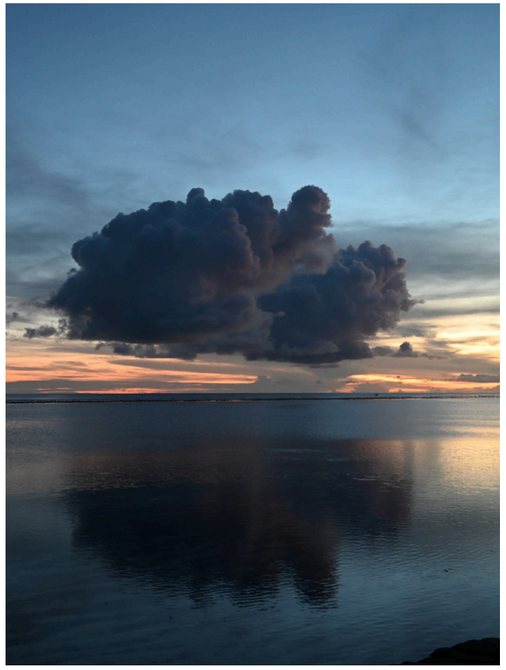
UNPACKING THE PACIFIC ROADMAP FOR STRENGTHENED CLIMATE SERVICES 2024 - 2033

The review and update of the Roadmap was conducted under the Intra-ACP ClimSA Programme, funded by the European Union

19 October, 2026 | Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Patricia Mallam | Knowledge Broker, Intra-ACP ClimSA, SPREP





WHY CLIMATE SERVICES MATTER

- Our islands face tropical cyclones, drought, flooding, storm surge and sea level rise
- Climate services turn climate data into information people can use to make decisions
- They are built on quality data, shaped with users, and strengthened by traditional knowledge
- Decisions in agriculture, water, health, energy, fisheries, tourism and disaster management all depend on them

THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

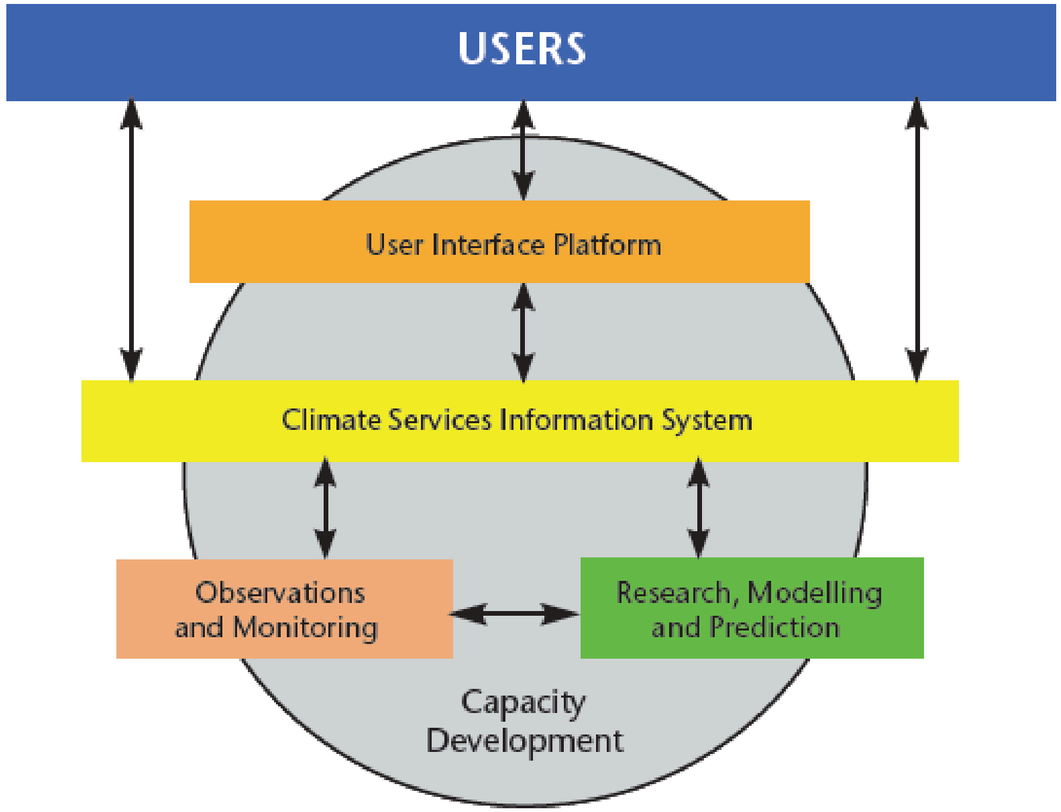
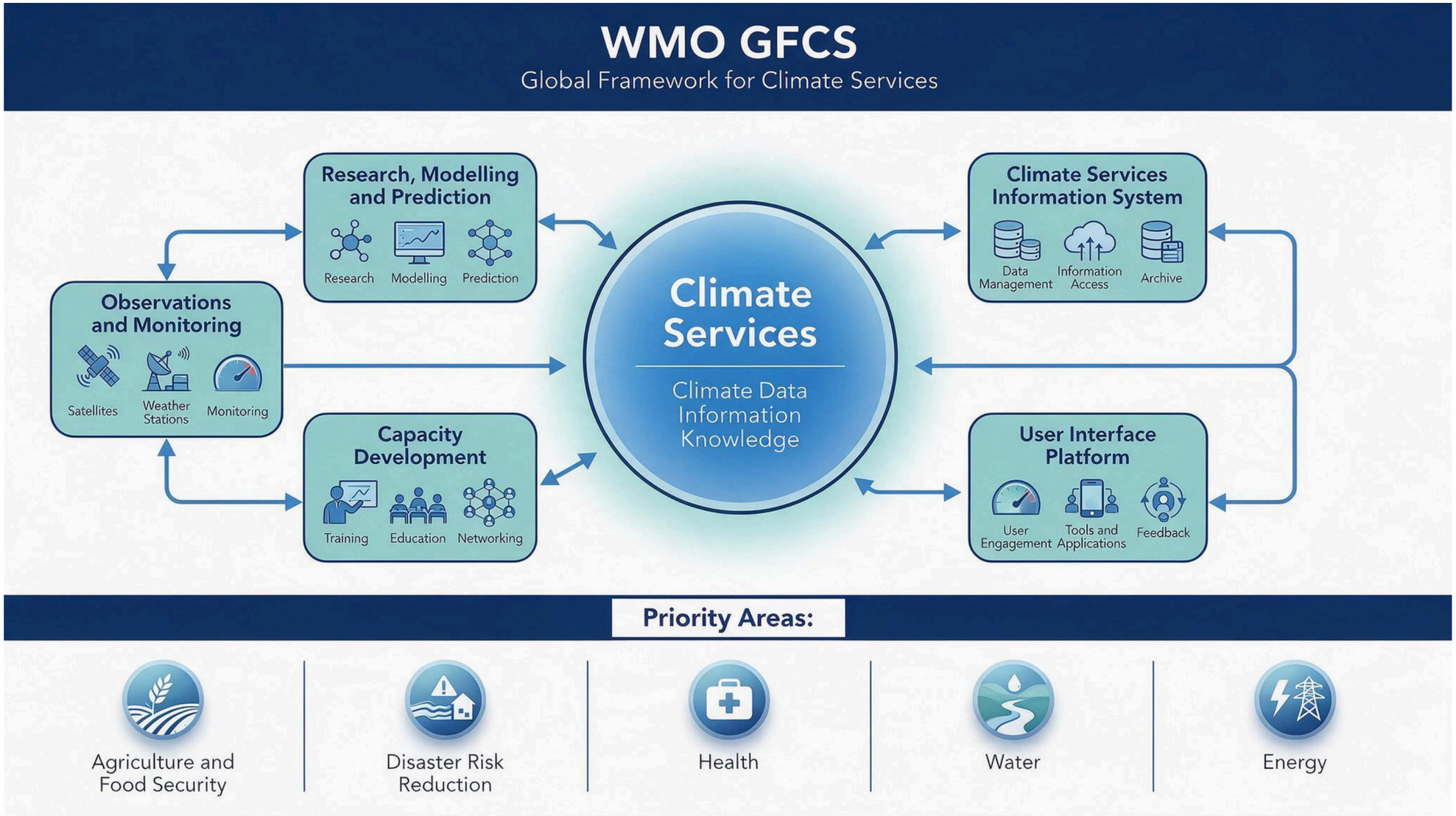


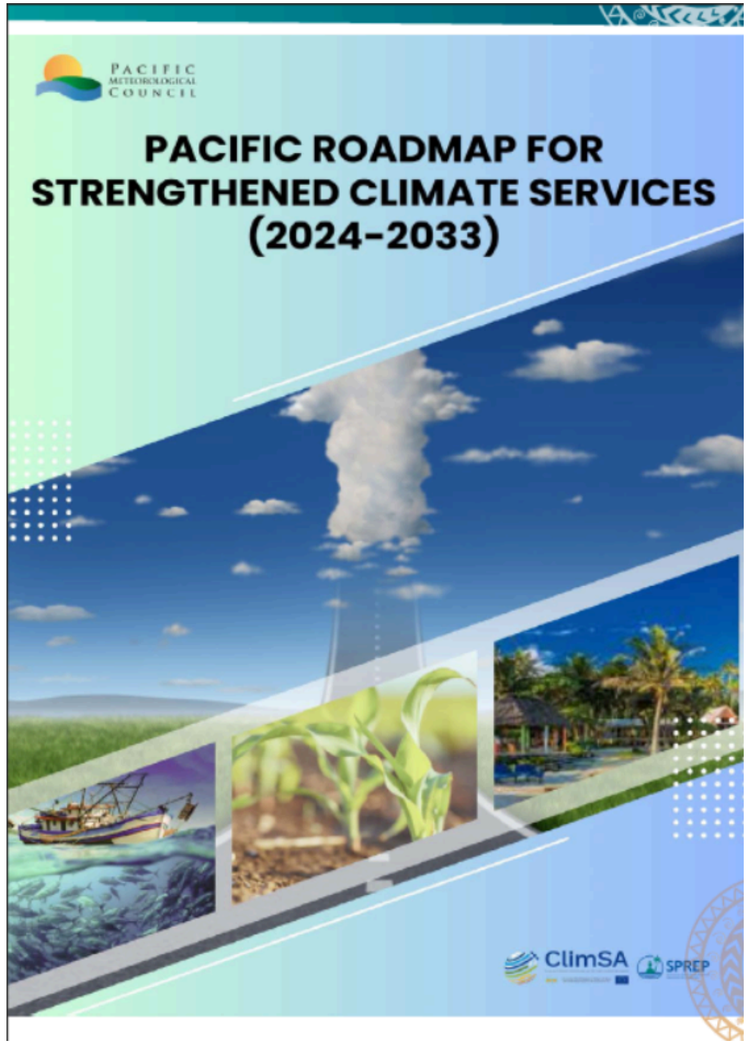
Figure 1: GFCS Climate services value chain

- Established at the World Climate Conference-3 in 2009
- A United Nations initiative led by the World Meteorological Organization
- Coordinates global action to improve the quality, quantity and use of climate services
- Five pillars: User Interface Platform; Climate Services Information System; Observations and Monitoring; Research, Modelling and Prediction; Capacity Development
- Priority areas: agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, health, water, and energy

THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

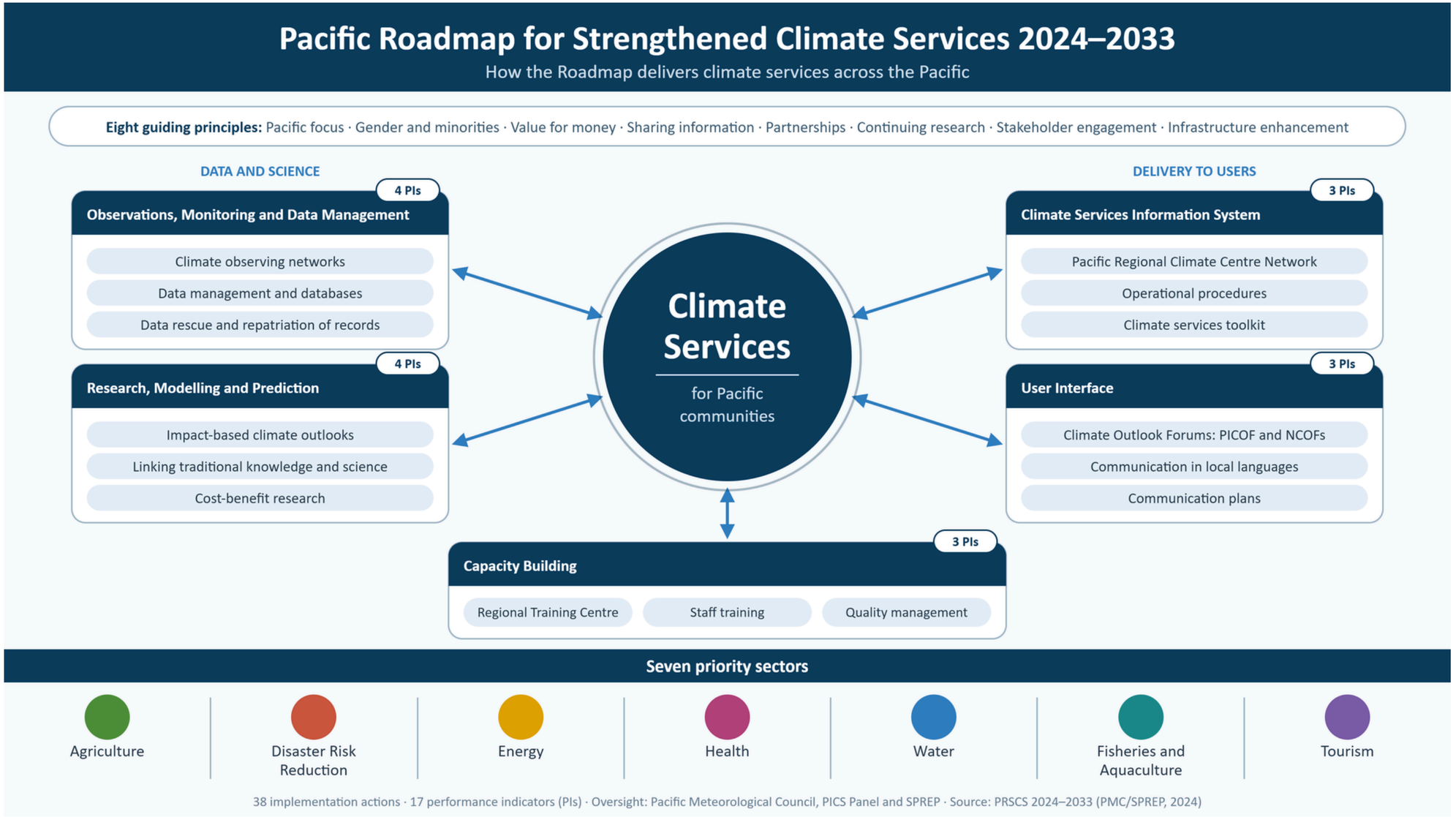


WHAT THE PRSCS IS



- The Pacific's regional framework for implementing the GFCS
- Requested in 2015 by the 3rd Pacific Meteorological Council and the First Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Meteorology
- Delivers Pacific Key Outcome 6 of the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy
- A road map rather than a route map: each country chooses its own route
- Implemented by 14 Pacific Island countries, overseen by the PMC, with SPREP as secretariat and technical advice from the PICS Panel

HOW THE PRSCS LINKS TO THE GFCS



HOW THE PRSCS LINKS TO THE GFCS

Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2024–2033

Seven priority sectors for targeted climate services



Delivered through the five GFCS components: User Interface · Climate Services Information System · Observations, Monitoring and Data Management · Research, Modelling and Prediction · Capacity Building

Source: Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2024–2033 (PMC/SPREP, 2024)





HOW THE PRSCS LINKS TO THE GFCS

- Same architecture: organised around the five GFCS pillars
- Same sectors, plus two Pacific priorities: fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism
- GFCS mechanisms at regional level: PICOF, National Climate and Ocean Forums and the Pacific Regional Climate Centre Network
- National climate services frameworks guided by WMO, such as Vanuatu's
- Pacific values built in: traditional knowledge, gender and inclusion, local languages, value for money

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE 2017–2026 ROADMAP



- Climate services have improved substantially since 2017, despite COVID-19
- 12 of 14 countries took part in the 2023 WMO climate services survey
- All respondents target products to priority sectors, coordinate outlook forums and share global and regional products
- Fiji has held five National Climate Outlook Forums since 2018
- Niue engages schools, communities and political leaders
- Climate extreme indices are available for all 14 countries through the Pacific Climate Change Data Portal

GAPS IDENTIFIED IN THE 2024 REVIEW

- No systematic monitoring and evaluation of the Roadmap as a whole
- 157 actions, with no clear link to the guiding principles
- Only two countries reported a help desk function (Solomon Islands and Tuvalu)
- Only 17% have registered climate products with the WMO Information System
- Fewer than half have a national strategy to identify gaps in climate observing
- Research, modelling and prediction is the weakest pillar
- Little work on the costs and benefits of climate services
- The Regional Training Centre had not been established

WHAT CHANGED IN THE 2024 – 2033 ROADMAP

- Actions consolidated from **157 to 38**
- **Clear logic:** guiding principles, outputs, outcomes, performance indicators
- **Principle vi: research** now includes **socio-economic cost-benefit** studies with academics and business
- **Principle viii: infrastructure** enhancement, balancing **investment in equipment and people**
- **Observations and Monitoring** becomes Observations, Monitoring and **Data Management**
- **Seven priority sectors** carried forward; National Climate Services is now the purpose of the whole Roadmap
- **New emphases: impact-based outlooks, exploring AI for decision support, data rescue and repatriation of colonial-era records**

HOW PROGRESS WILL BE MONITORED

- Actions consolidated from **157 to 38**
- **Clear logic:** guiding principles, outputs, outcomes, performance indicators
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HOW PROGRESS WILL BE MONITORED

Measuring Progress: 17 Performance Indicators

Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2024–2033

3 indicators — User Interface

1. Meetings held: RCOFs, NCOFs, workshops and donor meetings
2. User satisfaction surveys, incl. women and minorities
3. Web access statistics for climate data and products

3 indicators — Climate Services Information System

4. Progress towards a climate services toolkit
5. Climate data exchanged through WIS, GTS and internet
6. User satisfaction with access to climate services

4 indicators — Observations, Monitoring and Data Management

7. Essential Climate Variables reported
8. Countries with modern, relational climate databases
9. User satisfaction with national database access
10. Station years of paper records digitised

4 indicators — Research, Modelling and Prediction

11. Climate impact forecast models under development
12. Model products online and their monthly hit rates
13. Cost-benefit studies prepared and published
14. Survey of scientists collaborating with NMHSs

3 indicators — Capacity Building

15. Progress in establishing a Regional Training Centre
16. International support and balance of people and hardware
17. Community participation in climate workshops

NMHSs collect indicator data → **Annual National Roadmap Report** to the PICS Panel by 31 July each year, from 2026 → **PICS Panel** collates and shares findings → **Pacific Meteorological Council** oversight and review

Countries choose how many indicators to track; indicators are expected to evolve with experience · Source: PRSCS 2024–2033 (PMC/SPREP, 2024)





INTRODUCING SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR MET SERVICES

- The WMO Checklist for Climate Services Implementation is a self-assessment tool for NMHSs
- It turns the GFCS principles into practical criteria a service can assess itself against
- Covers six domains and four maturity levels: Basic, Essential, Full and Advanced
- Shows how developed, integrated and user-oriented services are, as well as whether they exist
- Identifies where support or investment is most needed
- WMO uses Member responses for its State of Climate Services reporting and Climate Services Dashboard

THE SIX ASSESSMENT DOMAINS: PART ONE

Governance

Are climate services recognised, mandated and resourced within national systems?

Basic systems

Can the NMHS produce reliable, quality-controlled climate information from observations and models?

User interface

Do users participate in shaping the services, and is there two-way communication?

THE SIX ASSESSMENT DOMAINS: PART TWO

Capacity development

Do staff and partners have the skills needed to develop and deliver climate services?

Provision and application

Are climate products reaching users and influencing decisions?

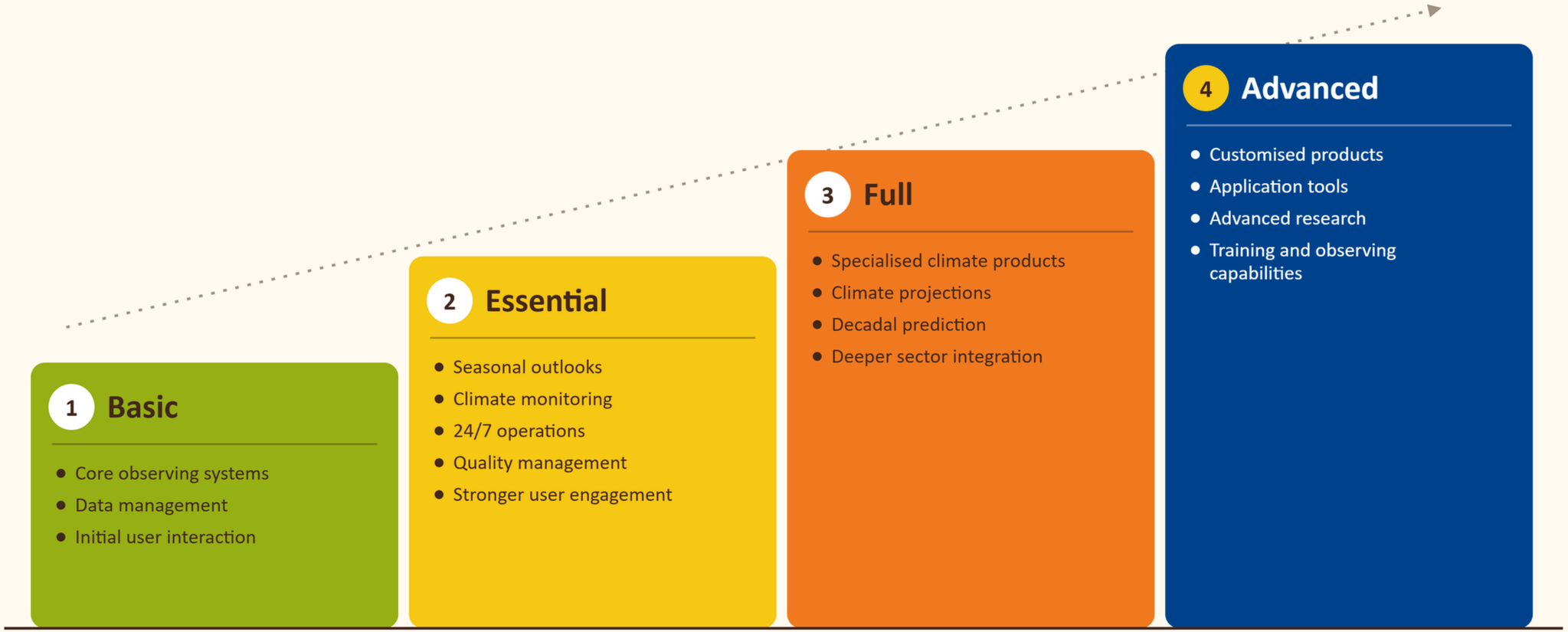
Monitoring & evaluation

Can the NMHS demonstrate that its climate services are delivering benefits?

MATURITY LEVELS

Four Maturity Levels: Basic to Advanced

WMO Checklist for Climate Services Implementation



Reaching Advanced in every domain is not the goal.

The aim is to identify your current level and the most important next step.

Source: WMO Checklist for Climate Services Implementation

APPLYING SELF-ASSESSMENT IN THE PACIFIC

- Five GFCS good-practice steps: understand user demand; bridge climate science and sector expertise; co-produce with users; communicate to the last mile; monitor and evaluate use and impact
- Pacific priorities: observing networks, metadata, data rescue and quality control
- Moving from general seasonal outlooks to tailored sector products
- Strengthening User Interface Platforms and last-mile communication
- Building staff skills in data analysis, forecasting, product development and user engagement
- Demonstrating value through user feedback, outcome monitoring and cost-benefit analysis

NEXT STEPS AND SHARED ROLES

- **NMHSs:** complete a self-assessment, choose actions that fit national priorities and collect indicator data
- **PICS Panel and sub-committee:** coordinate monitoring and share findings
- **Pacific Meteorological Council:** oversight and regular review of the guiding principles
- **Partners and donors:** balance infrastructure with people, support cost-benefit studies and the Regional Training Centre
- **Everyone:** keep users and communities at the centre

NEXT STEPS AND SHARED ROLES

Next Steps: Who Does What

Shared roles in delivering the Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2024–2033

- Complete a self-assessment
- Choose actions that fit national priorities
- Collect indicator data



- Coordinate monitoring
- Share findings

- Balance infrastructure with people
- Support cost-benefit studies
- Support the Regional Training Centre

- Oversight
- Regular review of the guiding principles

Everyone: keep users and communities at the centre

Source: Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2024–2033 (PMC/SPREP, 2024)

DISCUSSION



Thank You!