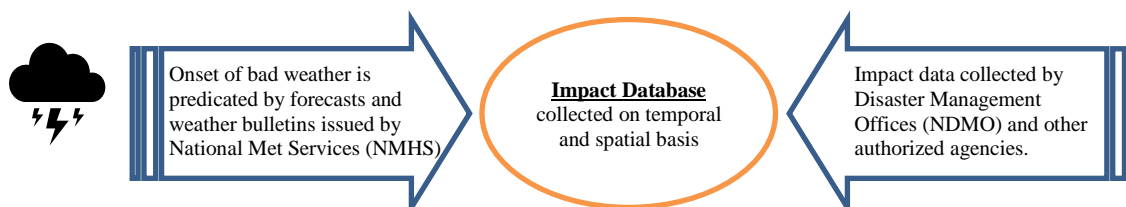
 <p>United Nations Development Programme Pacific Office</p>	<p>BACK TO OFFICE REPORT (BTOR)</p> <p>Submitted by: Navin Bhan Title: Associate Project Manager Date Submitted: September 30, 2019 TA Serial Number:</p>
<p>1. Practice Area: RESPAC Project, Pacific Office 2. Service Line(s): Climate Early Warning, Disaster Preparedness and Recovery and Innovative Financial Instruments for Disaster Financing</p>	
<p>3. Mission Period (incl. of travel days): From: 14 September 2019 To: 23 September 2019</p>	
<p>4. Type of Service/Mission</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Policy Advice <input type="checkbox"/> Programme / Technical Backstopping <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Technical Consultations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training / Capacity Development <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify):</p>	<p>5. Client(s) WMO - CREWS Solomon Islands Meteorological Services 15 NMHS and NDMO in the Pacific Area IV region</p>
<p>6. Purpose of Mission: Participation in the joint UNDP RESPAC- WMO CREWS Impact Based Forecasting Workshop</p>	<p>7. Documents, Materials, Resources from Mission - IBFWS Agenda</p>
<p>8. Mission Member(s) (include consultants if any) Navin Bhan – Associate Project Manager - RESPAC Mr. Filimoni Tagicakobau – NDMO Fiji Mr. Luka Selu – NDMO Tuvalu Mr. Ken Mana – NDMO Vanuatu Mr. Kien Teteki – Kiribati Meteorological Services</p>	<p>9. Cost (for RCC staff only) Air ticket = USD1,100 DSA and Terminals = USD2,300</p>
<p>10. Brief Summary of the Mission: 10A. Findings Impact Based Forecasting Workshop (IBFWS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 50 participants from the 15 Pacific Islands States, that make up approximately half of the country members of the WMO Regional Area IV (RA IV), participated in this workshop which was facilitated by WMO. The main facilitator was Mr. Samuel Munchemi and he was joined by colleagues from the South African Meteorological Services and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology. - The primary focus of the workshop was on the implementation of a new technique used by Meteorologists from over the world, but most likely those in developing countries, to convey impact-based forecasting or advanced weather warning and information. - In the simplest terms, impact-based forecasting is a contemporary approach designed to alert the viewers and the general audience on the physical damages that a trough of bad weather can bring to a specific part or location within a country or the country may be affected entirely. - The extent of damage or economic losses varies significantly from place to place depending on exposure, system strength as measured by Wind Speed, Rainfall and other climate (previous weather conditions) and geographical factors (coastal exposure, locality, proximity to flood prone or close to rivers, etc. are some of the key determining factors relating to "impact". - There seemed to be a general consensus in the meeting that the Pacific Islands as a whole will need to compile meaningful "impact" data and cross reference this to previous weather patterns 	

at the same time take into account, economic developments and other man-made triggers such as pollution that can exacerbate an already challenging weather system.

- The experiences of Australia and South Africa was appreciated however not deemed relevant to the Pacific context. A threat level issued in a developing country context may not compare well to those developed in a continental context of African or Australasia.
- More cohesive efforts will be required at the national level to link the weather forecast data generated by the NMHSs and the impact data which is currently collected in a rudimentary manner or sometimes not at all. The diagram below is a simple illustration that indicates that impact-based forecasting requires inputs from both the Met Office and the NDMOs so that data can be analyzed, and simplified information is passed on to the public in a timely manner:



- Further training in this area must be led by the Pacific NMHSs and with strong emphasis on improving the collection of data at the national level. While much has been done to improve weather and climate forecasts, the collection of impact data has been hindered by lack of resources and expertise. This could be one area targeted for improvement.

ICLEWS support of Water Resource Division under MoMERE

- The India Climate Early Warning Project for the Pacific (ICLEWS) has been supporting the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) since June 2019. Refer BTOR from SOI Visit in June – July 2019.
- At the request of the RSD Team Leader, a meeting was arranged with the newly appointed Country Manager. Mr. Berdi Berdiyev, Country Manager, Solomon Islands Joint Presence Office to discuss the transition arrangements for the SIWSAP Project.
- A second meeting was held with the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to give advance briefing on a meeting which was going to be held in New York by the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly.
- Parallel meetings intended with the SIWSAP Transition team could not take place as the team were busy transporting goods for the SIWSAP handover to the communities.

10B. Results Achieved (concrete outputs)

- The IBFWS was successful in a sense that it was the first time that the NMHS and the NDMO could develop a platform where both parties are required to make equal contributions. As illustrated by the graphic above, NDMO and NMHS will have work side by side to achieve common goals and ensure that impact-based forecasting can become a reality at the country level.
- The success of the workshop was also indicated by the suggestions from the country participants on the potential of linking activities under the Climate Component of the RESPAC with the Disaster Preparedness and Early Recovery Component.

10C. Expected Outcome(s) and Impact

The RESPAC project design and rationale was based on the notion that all 3 components (Climate Early Warning, Disaster Preparedness and Recovery and Disaster Risk Financing) will be interconnected and data developed under one component will significantly impact the other. As a guiding tool, impact based forecasting involves all 3 components of RESPAC and as impact-based forecasting is implemented at the national level, it will forge a clear pathway for information and data exchange between the NMHS and the NDMO. Both will need to work together and improve forecasting so that the public can relate better to the onset of bad weather and disasters and take proactive action. RESPAC will need to help national agencies in making these connections as ultimately long-term sustainability will rely of how these agencies and

stakeholders implement changes and try different approaches to improving resilience and initiating recovery.

11. Key counterpart (s) and persons you met in each location and their contact details:

Name:

WMO CREWS

Mr. Henry Taiki – World Meteorological Services

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology

Mr. Chanel Iroi, Under-Secretary

Solomon Islands Meteorological Services

Mr. David Hiba – Director

Contact Information:

12. Follow-up Action Matrix

12.1 Disaster Resilience for Pacific SIDs (RESPAC)

Actions to be taken	By Whom	Expected Completion Date
Consolidate country reports and plans for meeting the Met Offices and the NDOMO	Navin Bhan	6 October
Discuss schedule of meeting with country preps.	Navin Bhan	30 October
Discuss IBFWS action plan for the 4 countries supported.	Navin Bhan	30 November
Follow up with Under Secretary, Chanel Iroi on India discussions	Navin Bhan	11 October

13. Distribution List (BTOR sent to): Internal Clients: - RESD Group Email, MET Directors