WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Meeting report:

Expert Team on Climate Data Development and Stewardship (**ET-DDS**)
Standing Committee on Climate Services (SC-CLI)
SERCOM
21 January 2026, 13:00 – 15:00 Geneva time

References

Github: https://github.com/ET-DRC
Wiki general: https://github.com/ET-DRC/Home/wiki
Wiki DAYCLI: https://github.com/ET-DRC/DAYCLI-message/wiki
Shared drive, see at:
https://community.wmo.int/en/governance/commission-membership/sercom-management-group/standing-committee-climate-services/expert-team-climate-data-development-and-stewardship

Agenda

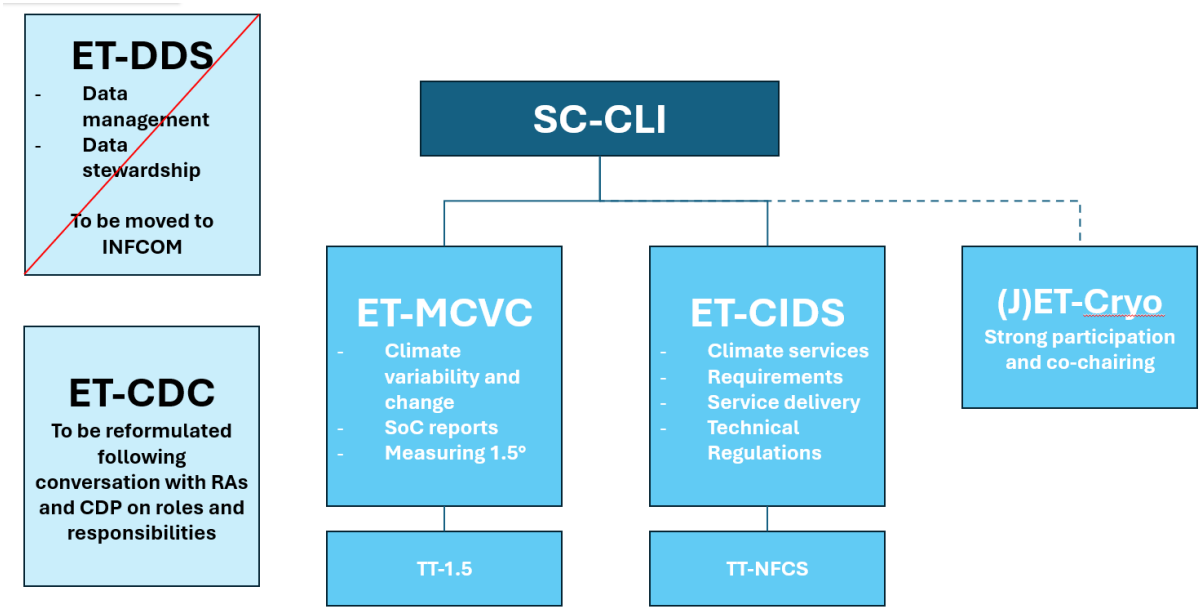
Participants:

Name	**P***	**Name**	**P***	**Name**	**P***
Mr Alessandro Spinuso	P	Mr Jose Guijarro	P	Ms Sandhya Dindyal	P
Mr Ali Eddenjal	P	Mr Markus ZIESE	P	Mr Tursyn Tillakarim,	
Mr Axel Andersson	P	Mr Peer Hechler	P	Mr Urip Haryoko	P
Ms Cathy Smith		Mr Rachid Sebbari		Mr William Wright	P
Mr Denis Stuber	P	Mr Reinaldo Silveira	P	Mr Byungjun Kim	P
Ms Ge Peng		Mr Robert Dunn	P		

*P: Present
Notes: actions and agreements highlighted in **bold**.

1 SERCOM Management Group – 3rd Meeting 1-5 December

Friday 23 January 2026: SC-CLI Meeting to report on the outcomes of SERCOM MG-3



ET-CDC: Expert Team on Capacity Development for Climate Services and Communication. Co-chairs: Wassila Thiaw (USA) and Charlotte McBride (South Africa).
ET-MCCVC: Expert Team on Monitoring and Communication Climate Variability and Change
ET-CIDS: Expert Team on Climate Services Information Systems for Decision Support

Denis explained the potential changes to expert teams currently being discussed at the Standing Committee level and stated that he has been and will continue working **with Reinaldo** to convey the stance of ET-DDS. **Peer** emphasized that it is important to ensure that ET-DDS can continue in its current configuration as a highly specialized expert team. **William** noted the possible merge with ET-CIDS, and mentioned the option of a Cross Technical Commission to address infrastructure and data-related issues. **Reinaldo** stressed the importance of adequately highlighting the activities and contributions of ET-DDS in the Management Group report.

2 Manual on the High-quality Global Data Management Framework on Climate - WMO-No. 1238

The definition work for climate-related terms in WMO-No. 1238 is being carried out in collaboration with the expert team on information management. **William** indicated that a high-quality draft will be prepared by the end of March, followed by a broad review, with finalization expected by June.

Key Definitions:

Climate Observation. A meteorological observation, or other environmental observation such as from the hydrological or oceanographic domains, that has undergone rigorous processing to ensure it is representative of long-term climatological conditions, is of known quality, and possesses sufficient metadata (such as platform history and sensor exposure) to be utilized in long-term monitoring and climate applications. It is defined by its contribution to a stable, homogenized record, whether derived from a fixed station or a mobile platform.

Climate Applications. The use of climate observations to support decision-making in socio-economic sectors (such as health, agriculture, shipping and energy). It focuses on the translation of long-term data into

specialized products—such as return periods, climate normals, and risk indices—that provide specific economic or safety value to regional and sectoral stakeholders.

Climate Services

Alessandro defined **Climate Services** as follows: The provision of climate information usually in combination with non-climate information and knowledge in such a way as to assist decision makers. The service component involves a demand driven approach, appropriate engagement with the decision makers, an effective access mechanism and responsiveness to user needs

https://gfcs.wmo.int/site/global-framework-climate-services-gfcs/what-are-climate-services

William emphasized that all three definitions are necessary. He noted that, based on long experience and lessons learned, any climate project or infrastructure project is likely to fail without close collaboration and consultation with service providers, namely the climate service providers, and representatives of the users. He stressed the importance of emphasizing the significance of **Climate Services** through a clear definition.

3 DAYCLI

In summary, the DAYCLI template will be finalised at the end of January 2026, and the focal points on codes will have two months to provide comments. For more information, refer to: https://github.com/wmo-im/BUFR4/issues/238#issuecomment-3749747105.

Samples from Brazil and France have been coded into the DAYCLI BUFR. DWD and BMKG has also sent samples. Waiting from the results for coding these samples (by Sergio Ferreira from ET-DATA STANDARD).

Other Members are welcome to participate

Guidelines ready for SERCOM-4 / INFCOM-4? **Time frame May 2026**

1. CLIMAT message / DAYCLI: RBCN and RBSN ??? GBON & RBON? prevent deterioration of CLIMAT messages

2. Warning on DAYCLI: 600 stations? National / General data control for DAILY data at Climat Department of each NMHS. Warning from **Denis STUBER and William** : not cut the NMHS out the data flow chain, especially on data quality process by their Climate Department).

Other future points to consider:
- ➔ Communication plan
- ➔ DAYCLI Monitoring (Quality Quantity)
- ➔ Data Base / Archive

Peer emphasized the importance of preventing further reduction in the number of CLIMAT messages and the proper integration of RBCN and RBSN. **Axel** highlighted the need for infrastructure to monitor and archive DAYCLI E messages, as well as the necessity of a Data/Monitoring Centre where services can have a focal point.

4 Consultation on homogenization

Survey Participation Overview (for November 2025 Consultation), 70 (-18= 52) answers

WMO Region	% of respondents
Region 4: North America	32
Region 6: Europe	32
Region 3: South America	23
Region 2: Asia	19
Region 1: Africa	13
Region 5: Pacific	11

Double:
Burkina Faso II, El Salvador II, Fidji II, DWD GPCC II, Guatemala II, Indonesia IIII, Ivory Coast II, Kazakhstan II, Mexico II, Mongolia III, Panama II, Peru IIII, Romania II.

To do:

- Analyse of the answers
- Communication of the analyse of the answers (e.g. in May 2026 12th Seminar for Homogenization and Quality Control in Climatological Databases and the 7th Interpolation Conference in Budapest)

➔ **Jose and Reinaldo**: Analyse of the results of the consultation to be presented to the next ET-DDS meeting.

5 Standardisation of Climate Services (European Project)

ClimatEurope 2 (CE2): to develop future equitable and quality-assured climate services of greater value to society, which will provide trustworthy, user-relevant and usable information. https://climateurope2.eu/

and **CEN/CENELEC,** the European standardisation body, has started the process to develop a family of climate services standards:

- https://www.cencenelec.eu/areas-of-work/cen-cenelec-topics/environment-and-sustainability/climate-change/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/tc/cen/b9ec14ef-b195-416e-8e20-f4778fb3a39f/cen-tc-467?srsltid=AfmBOoov4DkJ4VJs9jqsTO07uVouOUjRXiYq4OgYHUJ3SQ8GG4ezegz0&utm_source=chatgpt.com

15 January 2026: Standardising Climate Services in Europe: A dialogue with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. Standardising Climate Services in Europe: A Dialogue with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services — Climateurope2

CE2 Some level of agreement defined Climate Services as:

Climate Services: *The provision of climate information usually in combination with non-climate information and knowledge in such a way as to assist decision makers. The service component involves a demand driven approach, appropriate engagement with the decision makers, an effective access mechanism and responsiveness to user needs.*

UN TERM
Climate Services (CS)
The provision of climate information relevant for adaptation to climate change and climatic swings, long-term planning and facilitating early warning systems.
CS includes both data describing past and future climate, and usually involves downscaling to provide information on regional and local scales.

➔ Include process/ET/? Between ClimatEurope2 and CEN/CENELEC and WMO?

Alessandro presented the 2 deliverables of **ClimatEurope 2: Provenance/ Traceability** and **Data Verification, certification, and quality management**

6 Data Rescue and AI

Discussion with **Lisa-Anne Jepsen**(WMO consultant) who may undertake a project to advance **the application of AI to data rescue**.

Based on past experiences (limitations in data rescue, and constraints in project budget and manpower), the participants emphasized the importance of **setting realistic scope and objectives** for AI applications, as well as ensuring sufficient information sharing and coordination among teams.

7 Next Consultation

➔ Discuss this item in our next meeting

1) Return Period;
2) Return Period in a changing climate;
3) Disaggregation of climate variables (e.g: rainfall);
4) Quality control;
5) SMM-CD (WMO-No. 1328);
6) DAYCLI

8 Any other Business

None

9 Date of next meeting

4 March 2026 13:00-15:00 Geneva Time

10 Coming events

- ✓ **9-13 March 2026**: INFCOM MG
- ✓ **May 2026**: 12th Seminar for Homogenization and Quality Control in Climatological Databases and the 7th Interpolation Conference in Budapest
- ✓ **May 2026**: EGU, European Geosciences Union, Historical Weather Data Rescue and Methodologies Focusing on Data-sparse Regions (Vienna)
- ✓ **September 2026: ACRE, Atmospheric Circulation Reconstructions over the Earth (Rome)**
- ✓ **October 2026**: SERCOM-4
- ✓ **November 2026**: INFCOM-4