

Sectoral Information System

- Chair: Robert Vautard
- Secretary: Jean-Noël Thépaut

- Who are the main users of the SIS?
 - European Commission DGs (requiring tailored information for acting on specific policies), EEA,..
 - There is a range of other possible SIS users:
 - high level institutional or sectoral.
 - intermediaries and national climate services
 - SIS will have difficulties to serve all end users but should facilitate service through intermediaries
 - Private sector will be provided with high quality datasets and tools to generate tailored information and develop the market
 - The delineation between the level of users is sector specific

- What can SIS bring at the European level that could not be brought by current climate services?
 - SIS should provide common best practices, building upon success stories with current services
 - SIS should have a capacity building dimension for less advanced countries
 - SIS should address transnational sectoral issues
 - SIS should provide harmonization: common definitions, formats, standards, metrics, etc.
 - Strong requirement for transnational issues
 - SIS will provide larger ensemble-based datasets, providing enhanced information and associated uncertainties
 - e.g. multi-model approach to generate indicators

- Beyond sector-specific data and impact indicators, what should SIS offer?
 - Ambitions can be high, but in practice additional products should be derived from discussions and co-developed with users. The PoC period is key in that regard.
 - SIS should not go too far in socio-economic activities and indicators
 - at the minimum, maintain a catalogue
 - Depending on the sector, boundary should be between climate data, climate indicators, climate impact and socio-economic
 - Best practices should also be promoted at sector level (through demos), and interaction with the users on specific examples.
 - Attribution: SIS could either propose attribution within each sectors or have an attribution cross-cutting service (possibly in the disaster risk reduction sector)
 - SIS should cover at least the basic level – weather attribution.

- Can we identify a few mature use cases where products could be developed in a "fast-track mode"?
 - Build upon experience accumulated in existing projects (CLIPC, EUPORIAS)
 - Beyond energy and water management sectors where several use cases can be clearly identified, other ideas include:
 - **In agriculture:** (covers the whole value chain, eg, one crop yield)
 - **In human health** (eg vector borne disease, advanced products exist)
 - **City planning** (e.g. heat wave impact, air pollution, energy consumption)
 - forest fires and forest management, flood risks, severity of droughts (e.g. CLIMSEC), biodiversity, cultural heritage, coastal management, snow and tourism, landslides.
 - Need to articulate with other Services