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REPORTS

Expert Meeting on the Future of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA), 26-27 January 2016, Geneva, Switzerland

(Submitted by the Acting Secretary of the IPCC)

REPORTS

Expert Meeting on the Future of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA), 26-27 January 2016, Geneva, Switzerland

Introduction

In Decision IPCC/XLI-4, paragraph 15, the Panel decided to revisit the mandate of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA) at the 43rd Session of the IPCC. The Secretariat was requested, in consultation with the TGICA Co-chairs, to update the TGICA vision paper for the 43rd Session, taking into account views from scientists, IPCC Bureau, submissions from governments and IPCC observer organizations, and recommendations from an IPCC meeting of experts on this issue, organized by the Secretariat.

The Expert Meeting on the future of the TGICA was held in Geneva from 26 – 27 January 2016.

Background documents which were made available to meeting participants include:

- Results from an institutional analysis of TGICA¹;
- Results from the Data Distribution Centre (DDC) User Survey 2015;
- The revised TGICA vision document; and
- Collated comments from Governments and IPCC Observer Organizations on the revised TGICA vision document.

Meeting Summary

The Scoping Note of the Expert Meeting is attached as Annex 1 and the Annotated Programme in Annex 2.

The Expert Meeting was attended by 57 invited experts from a wide range of organizations and countries (Annex 3). Participants recognized many important contributions TGICA and the DDC have made to the work of the IPCC. But the landscape within which TGICA operates has evolved considerably since its establishment in 1996, and taking into consideration the fact that TGICA still operates under the mandate which was approved in 2003, participants recognized the wisdom of the IPCC in deciding to revisit the TGICA mandate at its 43rd Session.

Building on the background documents, the meeting developed a set of key points and recommendations that emerged from discussions in the plenary and in breakout group sessions on the future role of TGICA in relation to the expressed needs of the IPCC. The set of key points from each of the six breakout groups is listed below in the section on key points and recommendations for break out groups. Topics addressed in the Breakout Groups were: a) archiving and provision of data, including the role of the DDC; b) provision of technical guidelines as IPCC supporting material; c) support for capacity building; d) partnerships with external organizations; e) collaboration within IPCC including facilitating interaction between IPCC Working Groups (WGs); and f) TGICA membership and resourcing.

The TGICA vision document, which was revised following comments from the 41st Session of the IPCC in Nairobi, in February 2015, was presented to participants and discussed during the expert meeting. The vision paper highlighted three potential options for TGICA's future: 1) discontinue or severely curtail TGICA and discontinue the DDC; 2) maintain the status quo; 3) strengthen TGICA and upgrade the DDC. Of these options none of the meeting participants recommended Option 1 (discontinuation), but the participants identified a variety of possible variants of options 2 and 3.

¹ Funded by the Finnish Government

Participants considered that, rather than selecting one of the three options in the vision document, a better approach would be to have TGICA undertake a prioritization of activities based on a mapping of the needs of various functions and tasks in relation to available TGICA resources as will be determined by the Panel. This resourcing should consider the consequences to IPCC activities of not supporting some activities, and take cognizance of TGICA's position in relation to other organizations providing related or complementary services.

Key Points and Recommendations from the Meeting:

1) Continue TGICA and the DDC

Most meeting participants recommended the continuation of the TGICA and the DDC (although not necessarily in exactly their current form), to address the needs identified through a mapping of needs which are then prioritized to match resources.

2) Prioritize the internal needs of the IPCC

The primary emphasis for TGICA and the DDC should be on meeting the internal needs of the IPCC and its Working Groups, recognizing that doing so will require some engagement with external organizations. These needs include curation and delivery of data and scenarios used in the assessment rounds, supporting Working Group Co-chairs and authors for needs not addressed by the Working Group (WG) Technical Support Units (TSUs), providing timely general guidance for researchers on assessing and using the diversity of climate change data and information, facilitating collaboration across Working Groups, and delivering or aiding access to data, scenarios and guidance for the scientists who undertake the research which is eventually the foundation for IPCC assessment reports.

3) Acknowledge growing external needs, recognizing that meeting such needs is contingent on resourcing and possible partnerships

From the vision document and with the knowledge brought by meeting participants, it was recognized that there is an expanding demand from a broader range of users for information and guidance on how to assess, interpret, or apply climate change products emanating from the IPCC and elsewhere. This demand is a consequence of the changing landscape of providers and user needs. These include the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), and decisions of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including the Paris Agreement. The proposed mapping of needs should guide priorities, with particular attention required in identifying information and guidance for assisting researchers and other users from Developing Countries (DCs) and Economies in Transition (EITs). The meeting also identified opportunities for developing partnerships with external agencies.

4) Consider enhanced resourcing for TGICA and the DDC

To adequately meet the key identified internal needs of the IPCC will require some increase in resources and support for TGICA and the DDC or an equivalent new structure. Meeting the expanded external demand would also require further resources, depending on how much support the IPCC chooses to provide for the TGICA prioritized activities. In considering which activities to support, consideration should also be given to co-dependencies between activities to understand what the implications of reducing or expanding resources on one priority may be on other priorities. Some of the activities undertaken to meet internal IPCC needs will also inherently assist external users (and vice-versa).

5) Examine with urgency current financing and support

There are currently no assigned technical support resources for the overall TGICA operations moving into the IPCC's sixth assessment (AR6) cycle. The meeting discussed that it would be appropriate if the IPCC could provide an equivalent of 1 FTE² of technical support (approximately 100k USD) going into the AR6 cycle, while priorities and budgets for the future work of TGICA are developed for consideration in later IPCC Panel Sessions. The countries which provide in-kind support for the DDC operations will also wish to revisit their commitments during this period. In recognition of the consequences of a possible reduction in DDC support, the IPCC should seek support for DDC operations from a wider base of countries and other funders to sustain DDC operations at an appropriate level.

Detailed Considerations underpinning the Key Points and Recommendations

6) Priority TGICA and DDC activities to meet internal IPCC needs:

More detail on this is provided below in the section on Key Points and Recommendations from Breakout Groups, covering key points from Breakout Groups A, B, C and E. These include:

- Curating, delivering and archiving (or linking to) climate and related emissions, socio-economic and environmental data, projections and scenarios from past and present IPCC assessment rounds;
- Support for Working Groups and their authors through hosting and delivery of appropriate projection data from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP 6);
- Easing access for IPCC Developing Country users (e.g. assessment report authors and the scientific community undertaking research which will be later assessed by the IPCC) through developing capabilities to run analyses remotely on DDC servers and/or to deliver large datasets on DVDs or other media;
- Developing good practice guidance material (especially on topics that cross domains of expertise) for lead authors and researchers on the development and use of data and scenario information, including the integration of multiple scales of global and regional information. Some guidance might usefully be developed in conjunction with IPCC Expert Meetings or Workshops; and
- Facilitating collaboration and integrated activities across Working Groups, in close consultation with Working Group Co-chairs.

7) Desirable extended TGICA and DDC activities for internal IPCC needs:

In the context of the proposed mapping and prioritization process, these include:

- Producing a transparent catalogue of the data used to produce figures in at least the IPCC Working Group and Synthesis Report Summaries for Policy Makers, and perhaps also for further figures in the Working Group reports; and
- Some meeting participants suggested that the DDC could also host high resolution data from regional models such as those participating the CORDEX³ project. It is suggested that the DDC gives consideration to this suggestion in the context of assessed needs, priorities and available resources.

² Full-time equivalent

³ Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment

8) Desirable activities for TGICA partnerships with “external” users identified by the Expert Meeting:

Depending on their position in the mapping and prioritization process and on availability of funding, these include:

- Facilitating access to IPCC data and scenarios to “external” users such as National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, other government agencies and consultants from the global to the regional/national levels. This would be a co-benefit of work done to ease access for IPCC “internal” users from developing countries;
- Serving as an authoritative and trusted go-to place for assessed scientific data, serving as a curator for IPCC data and ensuring quality assurance for external users to access the best available climate science (ethics overseer);
- Supporting capacity building⁴: This is a narrow focus on support for capacity building, and does not establish conventional programs of training, but may engage in such opportunities if they arise. Primarily the support would focus on the first-level users who access and use IPCC data and outputs in a multi-disciplinary context. Already identified clients for such support internally, are authors of assessments on topics that are cross-disciplinary or cross-working group, and externally, are representatives of government departments and university researchers. Support is also desirable in the frontier area of climate and socio-economic data integration to define regional impact assessments for the development of tailored climate services in the regions;
- Facilitating delivery of the best available science and research outputs needed to support climate services without having to advise policy-makers or deliver operational climate services, which is not TGICA’s mandate but is rather the role of organizations such as the GFCS.

9) Mapping IPCC internal needs, external demands and the landscape of associated providers:

Some of the country comments on the vision document suggested that the TGICA should undertake various mapping exercises, to better identify the needs for TGICA and DDC activities and products, and other significant providers of related material. The Expert Meeting participants recommended the undertaking of these mapping processes to assist with identifying needs and gaps which the TGICA and DDC are ideally suited to meet, and assist with the recommended prioritizations. Three mapping exercises are desirable: 1) a mapping of internal IPCC requirements; 2) a mapping of significant non-IPCC user requirements; and 3) a mapping of other significant providers.

10) Capacity building activities and development of guidance material:

More detail is provided under the key points from Breakout Groups B and C. Several target audiences were identified, both within the IPCC, and externally. Within the IPCC, authors of assessments and researchers feeding into assessments are primary targets. For external users, the meeting considered that priority targets should distinguish between “next level users”, who make immediate use of IPCC products and DDC data in support of their further activities, and the extensive diversity of what may typically be termed “end-users”. This will be reliant on resource-appropriate, opportunistic engagement or partnerships with other organizations already active in the sphere of climate services, and climate change outreach.

³ Capacity building is a term with a very broad set of interpretations. In this context the term refers primarily to the development of materials and resources that can be used by IPCC authors and by other organizations in their activities. The capacity building is about raising awareness on critical topics, providing access to relevant skills, and is not prescriptive of practices. In the context of this document capacity building does NOT refer to extensive and labour intensive workshop programs, but does include the mandated option of TGICA expert meetings and providing expert assistance in IPCC events.

11) Partnerships:

Partnerships have been vital to the TGICA's activities to date, and further expansion of partnerships is highly desirable to bridge between the internal foci of TGICA's IPCC activities and the activities of external agencies which IPCC both serves and depends on. There are two types of important partnerships: 1) partnerships with organizations which provide or stimulate products used in IPCC assessments, such as climate projections, socioeconomic scenarios or impact model inter-comparisons. Example organizations include WCRP⁵ (overseeing CMIP and CORDEX), PROVIA⁶, IAMC⁷, IPBES⁸, Future Earth, GFCS, and UNFCCC bodies; 2) partnerships with organizations delivering climate change data and information including UN Agencies, regional governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations. In particular, the Expert Meeting suggested that the IPCC should develop a Memorandum of Understanding with the GFCS. Further consultation is desirable between TGICA Co-chairs and IPCC Working Group Co-chairs over which partnerships are best led from within Working Groups, and which are best facilitated by TGICA. Participants identified Expert Meetings and Workshops as useful mechanisms.

12) Nomination and selection of TGICA Co-chairs and members:

Further information on this is provided below in the section on Key Points and Recommendations from Breakout Groups under Breakout Group F. Expert meeting participants noted the desirability of continuing to align the nomination and selection process for TGICA with the IPCC assessment cycle, of canvassing wide input for nominations (including considering names from IPCC Lead Author country nominations), and of transparency in the selection process of TGICA Co-chairs. It is recommended that a flexible process be established for replacing members who withdraw or are unable to participate in TGICA part-way through a cycle.

Key Points and Recommendations from Breakout Groups

This annex contains the exact report-back text provided by the Breakout Group Chairs and Rapporteurs during the two-day meeting.

Breakout Group A: Data (Internal IPCC data requirements for support of WGs & Lead Authors; Data for external users)

- 1) The DDC is recognized as an authoritative source for data of high quality by internal as well as external users.
- 2) The primary focus in future should be on the internal users, recognizing the co-benefits for the larger external communities.
 - We recommend to improve the integration of TGICA/DDC with the IPCC Bureau, WGs, TSUs on the organizational and on the working level:
 - service point and resource for LAs (using common language across WGs);
 - co-ordination on data (dataset index and critical review of data);
 - transparency and traceability of figures data at least for the SPM figures (IAC); and
 - CMIP6 repository by DDC at DKRZ.

⁵ World Climate Research Programme

⁶ The Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation

⁷ Integrated Assessment Modeling Consortium

⁸ Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem

- Special support for developing countries is needed in particular for WG authors.
 - More services around data are desirable, e.g. server side processing (bring the calculation to the data). We recommend that IPCC/TGICA encourages the DDC to explore provision of such services.
- 3) The level of ambition for supporting external users depends in part on resources and partnerships:
- We recognize the emerging needs for more regional and sectoral (derived) data, services and tools, but the TGICA involvement needs to be investigated with partners, e.g. the regional climate centres in the GFCS (including joint funding possibilities).

Breakout Group B: Guidance Materials

- 1) It is difficult to make recommendations about changes in TGICA's role in the production of guidance material without an understanding of future resourcing dynamics.
- 2) There was agreement that TGICA/IPCC has a unique level of authority and objectivity and these values make it ideally suited to offering high quality guidance material.
- 3) There was broad agreement that existing general guidance material produced by TGICA is useful (and will increasingly be so). However, there were mixed responses to TGICA's expansion towards sector- or region-specific material.
- 4) There was general agreement that a mapping exercise to better understand audience needs and demand for products would be useful. We may assume that the audience has primarily been the IPCC and research community, but has this priority changed or evolved, e.g. post Paris COP?
- 5) Some TGICA guidance documents would benefit from being regularly updated, and better integration with AR cycle may provide the opportunity for AR author involvement (i.e. more resources). The IPCC Special Report mechanism could also be an avenue for generating new or updated guidance material.
- 6) There is agreement that we need to raise awareness and the profile of TGICA's efforts and products, which require revisiting the question of who are the audience.

Breakout Group C: Capacity Building

The group formulated the following questions which informed the recommendations:

- 1) Should TGICA be involved in supporting capacity building in the use of data and scenarios for climate-related research?
 - Very large majority recommended that TGICA should be involved in supporting capacity building for the benefit of others, and for the benefit of the IPCC's understanding of external realities, although the context and scope of capacity building should be clearly defined: what kind, for whom, how, and through what mechanisms?
- 2) Is the current level of TGICA activity appropriate?
 - Not ideal in relation to the needs – but the current limited and opportunistic approach is appropriate based on mandate and technical capacity.
 - Weaknesses in current government nomination of membership – and role within “IPCC universe” needs to be clarified.

- 3) Are there new or enhanced capacity building activities that TGICA should be engaged in?
 - Cross-WG regional-based work (projections and impacts).
 - Problem-oriented approach (highly vulnerable areas).
 - Work through ongoing national processes (e.g. under UNFCCC).
 - Supporting data accessibility issues.
- 4) What resources are required by TGICA for maintaining or enhancing support for capacity building?
 - Considering that a serious approach to data management and capacity building requires serious resources, a TGICA TSU or support within IPCC Secretariat are recommended.

Breakout Group D: Partnerships with External Organizations

- 1) There is a need to map partnerships – distinguishing between providers and users of data/information, guidance and capacity building and identification of the overlaps and intersection of all three TGICA areas.
- 2) TGICA should be the IPCC interface within a fast moving landscape, regarding climate change related data and information and also to facilitate the flow of relevant data and scenario information from external interactions to help IPCC authors, particularly those from developing countries.
- 3) One clear external need is for facilitating developing countries access and use of IPCC data and guidance. In particular, TGICA can provide relevant guidance on generating climate change related information leading to decisions (e.g. for national assessments or adaptation plans)
- 4) Recommended relevant partners include PROVIA, WCRP (CMIP6+CORDEX), IAMC, IPBES, Future Earth, GFCS, UN bodies and other regional and international organizations.
- 5) Other potential partners need further consideration:
 - DDC: Partner with other portals and data sources to produce decision support information.
 - Sectoral organizations (e.g. AGMIP)
 - Organizations with resources (e.g. World Bank, European Commission)

Breakout Group E: Collaboration within IPCC - including facilitating interaction between Working Groups

- 1) Differentiation of TGICA objectives is necessary (technical guidance; integration across WGs; data management; and capacity building).
- 2) TGICA priorities need to be aligned accordingly with the WG and broader IPCC needs (e.g. WG1's expressed need for guidance materials for authors on the attribution of extremes, and on downscaling).
- 3) There is a broad agreement that the IPCC-internal role is central for TGICA.
- 4) The differing views on the possible role for TGICA beyond IPCC internal activities should be clarified.
- 5) TGICA role in cross-WG activities should be driven by needs emerging from the assessment, informed and coordinated with WG leadership.
- 6) The structure of supporting collaboration could follow two models; be embedded within working groups, but at a cost of additional load on the TSU's and weaker cross-working-group perspectives, or in a separate entity (such as TGICA) which brings different resource requirements but affords a more holistic view across working group perspectives..
- 7) TGICA role in facilitating exchanges between IPCC WGs and core community research activities (e.g., WCRP CMIP, ICONICS and IAMC) should be improved.

Breakout Group F: Membership, Resourcing and Technical Support

The group formulated some questions to stimulate the discussion which led to the recommendations:

- 1) Should the selection procedures, turnover or other aspects of TGICA membership be re-considered?
 - Term of Office – should begin at end of cycle so that authors would have both time and expertise to produce guidance.
 - Nomination process – same problems as for authors – there is a need identify experts “under the radar” - could publicise opportunities on website. Work more closely with observer organisations.
 - There is a need clarify how TGICA Co-chairs are chosen.
 - Draw on pool of previous author nominees including those not selected.
 - When partnerships are established, they could be ex-officio members.

- 2) Is there interest in expanding or otherwise re-configuring the IPCC Data Distribution Centre (DDC)?
 - There is a need to raise awareness about what DDC can and can't do. (there are some requests for real-time data, data which doesn't exist, data products not permitted by owners, IPR limitations).
 - Continue expansion of DDC to link datasets held elsewhere (according to existing protocol), noting services will be limited to own data holdings.
 - There is poor access where internet connections are limited.
 - Best practice guidance needed – is under development.

- 3) What are the resource implications of future challenges and opportunities identified for the DDC?
 - Changing cycle would aid author participation.
 - During the AR scoping, begin good practice guidance on data that will be released at end of cycle.
 - Move away from funding model relying on just 3 countries.
 - Consider hosting at institutes with multiple, stable funding.

- 4) Should there be further consideration of resourcing and continuity in the technical support of TGICA?
 - Option 2 requires 1FTE.
 - Needs continuity – TSUs have helped in the past. No provision for this in AR6 cycle.
 - Could the IPCC Secretariat help?
 - Could partnerships help?

Scoping Note for IPCC Expert Meeting

"Supporting IPCC needs in data and scenarios for climate change research and assessment"

Date and duration: 2-day meeting from 26-27 January, 2016

Location: WMO Building, Geneva

Host: IPCC Secretariat

Motivation

At the 41st Session of the IPCC governments requested that the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impacts and Climate Analysis (TGICA) mandate be revisited at the 43rd Session of the IPCC. To this end it requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the TGICA Co-chairs, to update the TGICA vision paper for the 43rd Session, taking into account views from scientists, IPCC Bureau, submissions from governments and IPCC observer organizations. In addition, the governments requested the development of recommendations from an IPCC meeting of experts on this issue, to be organized by the Secretariat.

Purpose

The Expert Meeting is intended to obtain input from relevant experts on the future role of TGICA in relation to the needs of the IPCC and in the context of an evolving landscape of climate change related data and scenario provision. The report from this meeting, in conjunction with the revised vision paper and related complementary materials (e.g. relevant messages from three 2015 expert meetings on scenarios, on use of climate information and on regional projections) will form the basis for decisions on the TGICA future at the 43rd session of the IPCC.

Participants

The participants will be identified by the Steering Committee of the Expert Meeting and should include representatives from the IPCC Working Groups, national governments, TGICA membership, leading science and research organizations (e.g. WCRP⁹, Future Earth, PROVIA¹⁰, etc), organizations engaged in climate services (e.g. GFCS¹¹, CSP¹², CKB¹³), climate science research (e.g. CMIP6¹⁴), impacts and adaptation research (e.g., AGMIP¹⁵, ISI-MIP¹⁶), integrated assessment modelling (e.g. IAMC¹⁷) and scenario development (e.g. UNEP-GEO¹⁸, ICONICS¹⁹, CCAFS²⁰), major funding and aid agencies (e.g. development banks, national foreign aid agencies), and civil society.

The participants should reflect balanced representation of geography, gender, and sectors, with strong inclusion of developing countries (DCs) and economies in transition (EITs).

⁹WMO's World Climate Research Programme

¹⁰UNEP's Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation

¹¹WMO's Global Framework for Climate Services

¹²Climate Services Partnership

¹³Climate Knowledge Brokers

¹⁴WCRP's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6

¹⁵Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project

¹⁶Inter-Sectoral Impact Model Intercomparison Project

¹⁷Integrated Assessment Modeling Consortium

¹⁸UNEP's Global Environment Outlook

¹⁹International Committee On New Integrated Climate change assessment Scenarios

²⁰Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Request for inputs to the Expert Meeting

Ahead of the Expert Meeting, governments and IPCC observer organizations, IPCC Bureau and participants will be kindly invited to provide comments and feedback on two items:

- 1) The Co-chairs of TGICA have updated the **TGICA vision paper**, revised from an earlier document presented at IPCC XLI in Nairobi (IPCC-XLI/Doc. 10, Annex 2). This will be sent to governments and IPCC observer organizations, and the IPCC Bureau. As soon as the list of participants has been compiled, the document will also be sent to the potential participants. The expectation is that comments should be received by the Secretariat no later than **30 November 2015**.
- 2) TGICA oversees the operations of the IPCC Data Distribution Centre (DDC) and has developed an online **DDC User Survey** for obtaining feedback on the utility of the DDC. IPCC Focal Points have been contacted with a request to notify relevant persons and organizations in their countries who make use of data and scenario information for climate change research and assessment. This is available to be completed at the DDC home page:

<http://www.ipcc-data.org/> (under "Highlights")

The survey will be kept open until **16 November 2015**, after which results will be compiled and analyzed ahead of the Expert Meeting.

Potential content and format

The meeting should be expressly designed to maximize discussion and opportunity for input from participants to obtain a full spectrum of perspectives. To this end, the Expert Meeting will cover three core sections:

Section A: Context

2-3 Keynote presentations setting the context with the history of TGICA, its activities, and the current foci that seeks to address emergent issues. This will include reviewing the current mandate, the discussions from the 41st Session of the IPCC that called for the meeting, the current profile of TGICA initiatives, and the role and usage patterns of the DDC. Supporting this will be a summary of the key relevant messages emerging from the 2015 Expert meetings on scenarios, use of climate information, and regional projections.

Section B: Review and assessment of the landscape in which TGICA operates

3-4 Keynote presentations that review and assess the current landscape within which the IPCC and related organizations operate, and how they approach data and scenarios in support of impacts, adaptation, mitigation and integrated assessment research. This is best served with a presentation to map the overall institutional landscape as well as presentations from key organizations such as GFCS, Future Earth, WCRP, PROVIA, UNFCCC. This session will include three breakout sessions to allow participants to provide input on:

- a) Institutional relationships globally and regionally, and an identification of institutional roles in relation to IPCC activities, and their sustainability and resourcing.
- b) Sectoral needs for scenarios and data support: scientific and research institutions / IAV communities / mitigation sectors / decision makers / GFCS & related climate service institutions / governments and development agencies / industry & business.
- c) Needs of IPCC, including identification of gaps in relation to IPCC Working Group needs, cross-Working Group liaison and co-ordination on data and scenario issues during assessments, collaboration with external research programs on data processing, dissemination and quality assurance

Section C: Developing the recommendations for TGICA's future

This section of the meeting would begin with a closer review of the existing vision document in light of the emergent messages from the prior two sections of the meeting. Following 1-2 presentations reviewing the current discussions, the meeting would continue in breakout groups to address key questions including: identified roles that the TGICA uniquely fills; existing roles that need to be evolved; evaluating the fit of the existing mandate to the landscape of needs; opportunities for building fruitful relationships with other organizations; the needs of curating IPCC data and making these available to relevant communities; facilitating cross Working Group integration; needs for authoritative technical guidance; TGICA's role in addressing the growing regional information needs; opportunities to support capacity building (especially among DCs/EITs).

The meeting would conclude with a plenary to consolidate the key messages of the meeting for refinement by the organizing committee into a proposal to the 43rd session of the IPCC.

Organization

As per the request by the governments, the Secretariat carries the primary responsibility for the organization and logistics of the meeting. An Expert Meeting website will be created by the Secretariat for posting the agenda and supporting materials as they become available. As appropriate, the TGICA Co-chairs will provide necessary guidance and input.

**EXPERT MEETING ON THE FUTURE OF THE TASK GROUP ON DATA AND SCENARIO
SUPPORT FOR IMPACTS AND CLIMATE ANALYSIS (TGICA)
Geneva, Switzerland, 26-27 January 2016**

EXMOT/Doc. 1
(21.I.2016)

**WMO BUILDING – SALLE C1
Annotated Programme**

Tuesday 26 January 2016

08:00-09:00	Registration	Speaker / panelists
Session 1 (Chair: Steering Committee Co-Chair David Wratt)		
09:00-09:10	Welcome and objectives	Mannava Sivakumar
09:10-09:30	Introduction to the Meeting	David Wratt/Arame Tall
09:30-10:00	Background to TGICA and DDC (2 x 10 min, 10 min discussion) - History and Mandate - Current Activities and Vision Document	Timothy Carter/ Bruce Hewitson
10:00-10:30	Panel: Strengthening capacity for research and analysis in underserved communities: TGICA's role in capacity building (15 min, 15 min discussion) The presenter should explore past activities and present perspectives of how TGICA activities could further support capacity building. Consideration of the TGICA Expert meetings should be included.	Xianfu Lu
10:30-11:15	Refreshment Break	
Session 2 (Chair : IPCC Vice-Chair Thelma Krug)		
11:15-12:15	Panel: Perspectives on needs and opportunities in supporting IPCC Assessments Perspectives on TGICA's role in supporting the IPCC assessment process both within and across Working Groups. Speakers should consider WG needs, as well as facilitation of communication across WG groups, an issue of increasing importance as more and more urgent topics requiring assessment integrate cross-WG perspectives. Include key messages from expert meeting and workshop outcomes. Supported by meeting reports.	Bruce Hewitson (TGICA) Volker Krey (WG III) Valérie Masson-Delmotte/ Panmao Zhai (WG I) Hans-Otto Pörtner/ Debra Roberts (or WG II representative)
12:15-12:45	Needs for technical guidelines (2 x 10 min) a) Background to TGICA technical guidelines b) Experiences of guidance documentation in a small island context Speakers should discuss the need for technical guidelines in different user communities and TGICA's role in meeting this need. Explicitly tied to TGICA mandate to provide technical guidelines and fact sheets on the use of data and scenarios as "supporting material" under the Principles Governing IPCC work.	Timothy Carter Arthur Webb
12:45-14:00	Lunch	

Session 3 (Chair: Chris Hewitt)		
14:00-14:50	<p>Panel: Serving data to user communities and curating IPCC data and data sources: the DDC's function 5 x 7 min + 8 min, 15 min discussion</p> <p>a) Perspectives on IPCC data and curatorship – past and future by DDC center representatives</p> <p>b) Report of DDC User Survey</p> <p>c) Data curation</p> <p>Panel discussion on IPCC data and curatorship, with representatives from each of the three nodes to report on current activities as well as outlining prospects and opportunities for the future. This to be followed by headline messages from the DDC User Survey and examples of data curation from the US National Assessment</p>	<p>Martin Juckes Martina Stockhause Alex de Sherbinin Charlotte Pascoe Richard Moss</p>
14:50-15:20	<p>TGICA in the broader context: institutional analysis (15 min, 15 min discussion, with supporting report)</p> <p><i>Main conclusions from an institutional analysis of TGICA.</i></p>	Catherine Vaughan
15:20-15:30	<p>Introduction to Break-out groups A, B, C</p> <p>Describe objectives, and process of dividing participants. Initially, the choice of Break-out group participation should be free; if groups are unbalanced, some adjustment may be required</p>	David Wratt/Arame Tall
15:30-16:00	Refreshment Break	
Session 4		
16:00-17:30	<p>Break-out groups A, B, C</p> <p>A. Data (Internal IPCC data requirements for support of WGs & Lead Authors; Data for external users) – Salle C1</p> <p>B. Guidance – Salle C2</p> <p>C. Support for capacity building – Room Jura 8</p>	<p>Chairs (Rapporteurs):</p> <p>A: Albert Klein Tank (Martina Stockhause)</p> <p>B: Chris Hewitt (Arthur Webb)</p> <p>C: Judy Omumbo (Katharine Vincent)</p>
17:30	Adjournment	
18:00-21:00	Reception	

Wednesday 27 January 2016

08:00-09:00	Registration	
Session 5 (Steering Committee Co-Chair Arame Tall)		
09:00-09:20	<p>Summary of government responses to TGICA Vision document. (10 min, 10 min discussion)</p> <p><i>Presentation of government submissions based on compilation prepared by Secretariat, supported by availability to relevant documents. Highlight key messages, common views of agreement and contention.</i></p>	Mxolisi Shongwe
09:20-10:00	Report back Breakout groups A, B, C and discussion (3 x 10min, 10 min discussion)	Break-out groups Chairs or Rapporteurs
10:00-10:40	<p>Panel: Towards a synthesis regarding data, technical guidelines, and capacity building needs in the context of emerging climate services 5 x 5 minutes + 15min discussion</p> <p>Discussion of how evolving global and regional aspects of climate services affect TGICA's mission. This panel will discuss the wider landscape of data and scenario provision worldwide. Representatives from the global and regional climate services communities will discuss sectoral issues of data and scenario provision, focusing on areas of progress and continuing need.</p>	Felipe Lucio Katharine Vincent Maarten van Aalst Goeffrey Gooley Ousmane Ndiaye
10:40-11:00	<p>Introduction to Break-out groups D, E, F</p> <p>Describe objectives, and process of dividing participants. Initially, the choice of Break-out group participation should be free; if groups are unbalanced, some adjustment may be required</p>	David Wratt/Arame Tall
11:00-11:15	Refreshment Break	
Session 6		
11:15-12:45	<p>Breakout groups D, E, F</p> <p>D. Partnerships with external organisations – Salle C1</p> <p>E. Collaboration within IPCC - including facilitating interaction between Working Groups – Salle C2</p> <p>F. Membership, resourcing and technical support - Room Jura 8</p>	<p>Chairs (Rapporteurs):</p> <p>D: Carolina Vera (Mark Tadross)</p> <p>E: Keywan Riahi (Gian-Kasper Plattner)</p> <p>F: Cathy Johnson (Kristie Ebi)</p>
12:45-14:00	Lunch	

Session 7 (Chair: Roberto Schaeffer)		
14:00-14:45	Breakout groups D, E, F Report Back and discussion	Break-out group Chairs or Rapporteurs
14:45-15:30	<p>Panel: TGICA Mandate and Vision Document 6 perspectives: 6 x 5min + 15 minutes discussion.</p> <p>Based on consideration of the evolving foci of IPCC and the upcoming AR6, as well as the changing landscape of players, perspectives on need and suggestions for TGICA's role in serving the IPCC and broader research community. Speakers will consider implications for revision of the TGICA vision</p> <p>Detailed briefs contained in mails to proposed speakers</p>	Richard Moss FredolinTangang John Charlery Colin Jones Judy Omumbo
15:30-16:00	Refreshment Break	
Session 8 (Chairs: Felipe Lucio and Colin Jones)		
16:00-16:20	<p>Messages emerging and suggestions for future directions for TGICA</p> <p><i>The SC co-chairs consult over the break with the 6 speakers of the previous session and bring a collective perspective of the key messages to inform the development and rewrite of the vision document and proposal for taking to IPCC-43</i></p>	David Wratt / ArameTall
16:20-17:00	Discussion of key messages and recommendations	
17:00	Meeting Closure	

**Expert Meeting on the Future of the
Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis
(TGICA)**

Geneva, Switzerland, 26-27 January 2016

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