

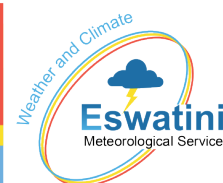
Online Sessions: Guidelines for co-moderators



MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS



KINGDOM OF ESWATINI
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS



#17UFA #EOAfrica

Deployment

Is the ClimSA Station installed and operational? How is the station currently used?
What blocks use?

Interoperability

Is there a need to connect the Climate station with other tools? (example: Climweb)

Is there a need to connect the ClimSA Station with other tools?

- Clear interest in connecting the ClimSA Station with existing national tools and workflows.
- Countries want the Station to avoid becoming an isolated platform.
- **General** interest in linking the ClimSA Station with **ClimWeb**.
- Main objective: have data, maps, products, bulletin inputs and dissemination tools in one place.
- Interest also in linking with **ClimSoft** or other station-data systems.
- Interoperability would reduce duplication and support faster bulletin production.

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- The ClimSA Station is installed in several countries, but operational use remains uneven.
- In some cases, the system is available but not yet fully used in regular workflows.
- Main blocking issues reported:
 - Inconsistency in time-series data availability.
 - Difficulties with some existing Station functionalities.
 - Limited number of trained staff.
 - Lack of confidence in using the system independently.
- **Malawi:** three people have been trained, but broader institutional capacity may still be needed.
- **Botswana:** current problems are blocking regular use of the Station.
- **DRC:** Station is already installed, but the operational level still needs clarification.

In-situ data

Are you interested in adding local station data?

- Strong interest in adding national in-situ station data to the ClimSA Station.
- Countries see local data as essential to improve trust and national relevance.
- Many services already collect station observations through systems such as **ClimSoft**.
- The preferred approach is not manual duplication, but connection or ingestion from existing databases.
- **Mauritius**: urgent need for support to ingest a large historical archive, around 50 years of data.
- Manual ingestion would be too time-consuming and not sustainable.
- Main needs:
 - Bulk ingestion procedures.
 - Automation.
 - Support for historical and near-real-time data.
- In-situ data would also support validation of satellite and reanalysis products.

Countries strongly interested in this functionality:

- Mauritius
- Eswatini
- South Africa
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Malawi

Sustainability

How can the RCC support sustainability? Helpdesk, focal points, regional clinics, training-of-trainers, product validation?

- Sustainability requires more than installation and initial training.
- Several countries need additional training because not all relevant personnel are trained.
- Risk: knowledge remains concentrated in only a few trained people.
- **Need for documentation, guidance and training support in French for francophone users.**
- RCC support could include:
 - National focal points.
 - Regional helpdesk.
 - Regular online clinics.
 - Training-of-trainers. It can be done
 - Product validation support.
 - Troubleshooting sessions.
- Regional clinics could focus on practical issues: data ingestion, maps, graphs, bulletins and interpretation.
- Proposed model:
 - National focal points for day-to-day use.
 - RCC support for regional follow-up and validation.
 - JRC support for upgrades and complex technical issues.

AI support

Are there other similar experiences in your institution? Is the use of AI permitted?

What are the possible use cases?

- Interest in AI exists, but institutional readiness may differ across countries.
- AI tools are already permitted within several institutions.
- Important to understand restrictions on:
 - Cloud tools.
 - Data sharing.
 - Internal approval procedures.
 - Use of AI in operational climate services.
- Need to have a session on the use of AI
- AI should be presented as a support layer, not as a replacement for expert judgement.
- Final validation and communication should remain under the responsibility of national experts.

Countries strongly interested :

- Mauritius
- Botswana
- Guinea
- Malawi
- Sudan