

GROUP A

Session 3c.

Q1. What are the current procedures/challenges on early warning systems?

- Real time data exchange availability of the stations.
- Monitoring and forecasting preconditions.
- Knowing the current status of water resources and historical data.
- Availability of meteorological and hydrological data in real time.

Q1. What are the current procedures/challenges on early warning systems?

- We don't have perfect forecast. Seasonal and long term forecast are not always reliable.

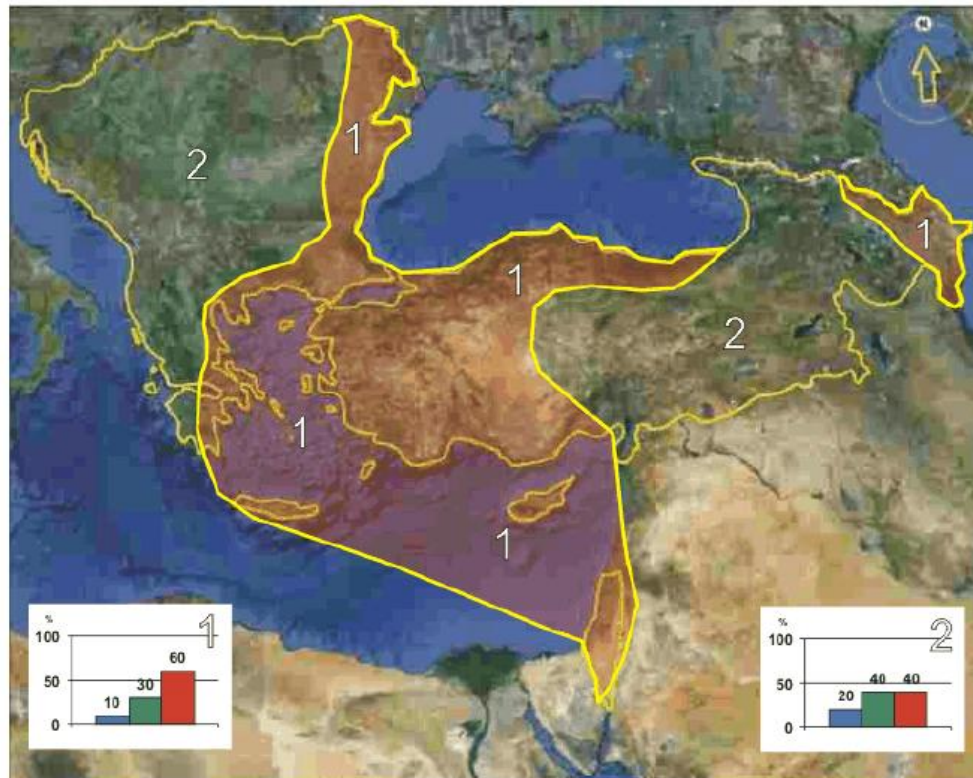


Figure 1. Graphical presentation 2013 summer temperature outlook

Q1. What are the current procedures/challenges on early warning systems?

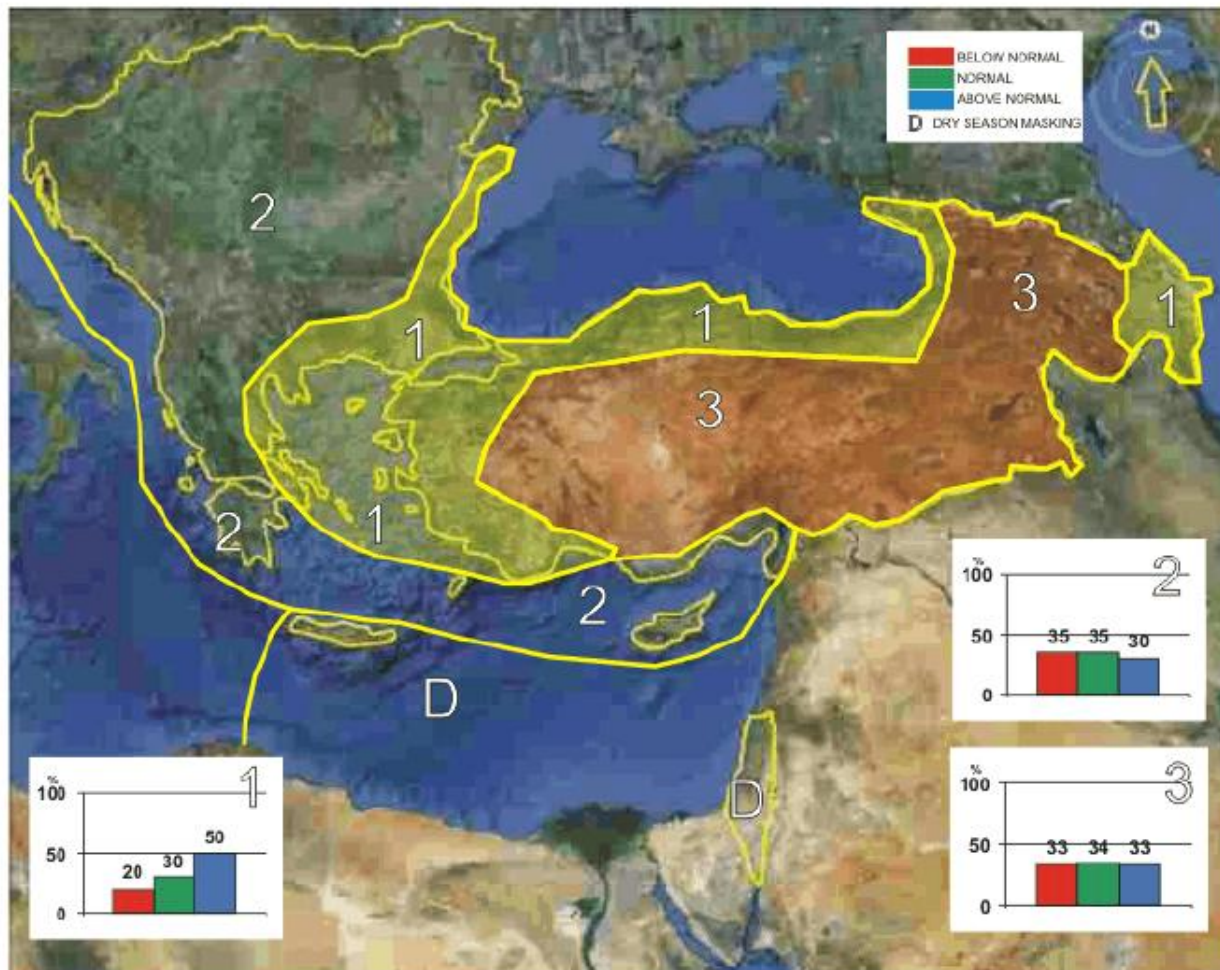


Figure 2. Graphical presentation 2013 summer precipitation outlook

Q1. What are the current procedures/challenges on early warning systems?

- Number of the stations. (Decreasing the number of meteorological stations is another problem)
- Density of the stations.
- Knowing the vulnerability of the water supply.
- Knowing the real time snow pack data. (Sometimes snow pack is more important than precipitation.)
- Knowing snow pack and precipitation amounts are also important for wider regions due to snow melting in the summer.

Q1. What are the current procedures/challenges on early warning systems?

- For some regions some parameters may be more important than the others.
- Knowing regions outside your country is also important for obtaining data.
- Delivering information to the public is a challenge.
- Automated (real time) stations are very important also for the early warning systems.

Q2. What are the meteorological and hydrological networks, data quality, sustainability needed?

- Calibration of automatic and non-automatic stations is very important for the data quality.
- Climate reports can be prepared to show extreme climate actions to the public.
- Homogenization of meteorological and hydrological historical data (meta-data).
- Locations of the stations are important, there may be homogenization problems between two stations at different places. (e.g. SPI and other indexes with the forest fire indexes.)
- Drought center in Ljubljana and climate center in Belgrad cover all the Balkan region.

Q3. What mechanisms are in place for communicating and liaising drought monitoring and early warning information between national institutions?

- Data exchange between the institutions which may benefit the whole country is sometimes challenging. The data should be free of charge for research purposes and for other governmental institutions. (or government should provide additional budget for these data)
- Making a cost on data which will be used in scientific researches prevents improvements and raising awareness.
- However if the data is free of charge, it shouldn't be sold from the second party.