The Partnership Advisory Committee Final Report

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Outline

- Needs identification
- Response
  - Physical science adoption of databases
  - Translation of information to decision making environments
- Outcomes
- Lessons learned

Needs Identification

- Formal meeting with PAC committee in 2007 and 2008
  - List of activities
- Feedback from other sources
- 2007 recognition that information could help refine decision makers' capacity to prepare for drought via integration of physical information with institutional systems

Outcomes

- Groups like the National Agroclimate Information Service have incorporated elements of the research into their drought monitoring tools.
- Provincial agencies have also identified elements relevant to their processes.
- The Drought Early Warning System provided some experimental mechanisms for improving drought information to the decision makers
- It has influenced the development of the Drought Preparedness Partnership of AAFC and now its new phase to be referred to as the Climate Extremes Preparedness Partnership.
- One serendipity has been the pothole topography work that has become very useful in an adaptation project referred to as the Landscape and Infrastructure Resiliency Assessment (LIRA).

Lessons Learned

- Improved network has lead to a tremendous number of research synergies but also improved knowledge transfer to the applied community.
- Should there be a theme 5 like activity in the future it is recommended that some resources be allocated to facilitate the transfer of the research into applied environments similar to the TRACS program of NOAA.