The Climate Services Partnership: Working Together to Improve Climate Services Worldwide

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Climate Services Partnership

Background

- Motivation for **climate services** steadily developing over many years
- Initiatives have emerged at different scales, especially
  - National climate services
  - Global Framework for Climate Services (World Climate Conference-3)
  - Sector-based initiatives (WHO, CGIAR/CCAFS, etc)
- First International Conference on Climate Services convened in October 2011. Shared vision, shared understanding of challenges
- Recognition: community is not benefiting from each other's experience and learning

Climate Services Partnership

ICCS Findings

- **By joining forces,** we can accelerate learning, develop new capacities, and establish good practices of benefit to all

- **These collaborative efforts** can contribute to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services

The Climate Services Partnership was established as a mechanism to foster this collaboration

Climate Services Partnership

The Climate Services Partnership

An informal, open, nongovernmental process

Action, and practitioner oriented

Start modestly, but strive for a valuable resource:

repository, clearinghouse

Organization:

Coordinating Group

International office

Climate Services Partnership

Participation in CSP/ICCS process

Climate Services Partnership

Climate Services Partnership

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International Conference on Climate Services (ICCS)

The Second International Conference on Climate Services (ICCS 2) will explore the provision of climate services and the ways in which they have shifted from an exclusively governmental source to a combination of providers in federal, state, and local government agencies, the private sector, and academia. The...

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The Climate Services Partnership (CSP) is a platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration to advance climate service capabilities worldwide. CSP members are climate information users, providers, donors, and researchers; though they represent diverse interests, all are actively engaged with climate services through their own programs and activities. Partners collaborate to develop and improve climate services; they also learn from each other by sharing resources and experiences. The CSP create a venue to generate new knowledge, establish best practices, and promote a resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart future.

September

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What's New

Aug 31st

ENACTS

3rd ICCS: Jamaica November 2013

http://www.climate-services.org

More info: **http://www.climate-services.org**

WCRP Climate Services

Research Needs beyond Climate Science

IRI's "Gap" Analysis Key Findings (2006)

- With few exceptions climate information is not effectively incorporated into development decisions.

- Problem due to negligible demand coupled with inadequate supply of climate services for development

(IRI's) Role in Climate Services:

- Assist/Inform/ (Create) Demand
- Help to Improve Supply
- Incorporate into Development

Advances in Science are not "proportional" to its actual use in decisions, policy

Science and Society: Information Chains

Multi / Interdisciplinary work vs. "Sum" of individual disciplines

Take Advantage of Existing Information Chains: Example in Agriculture

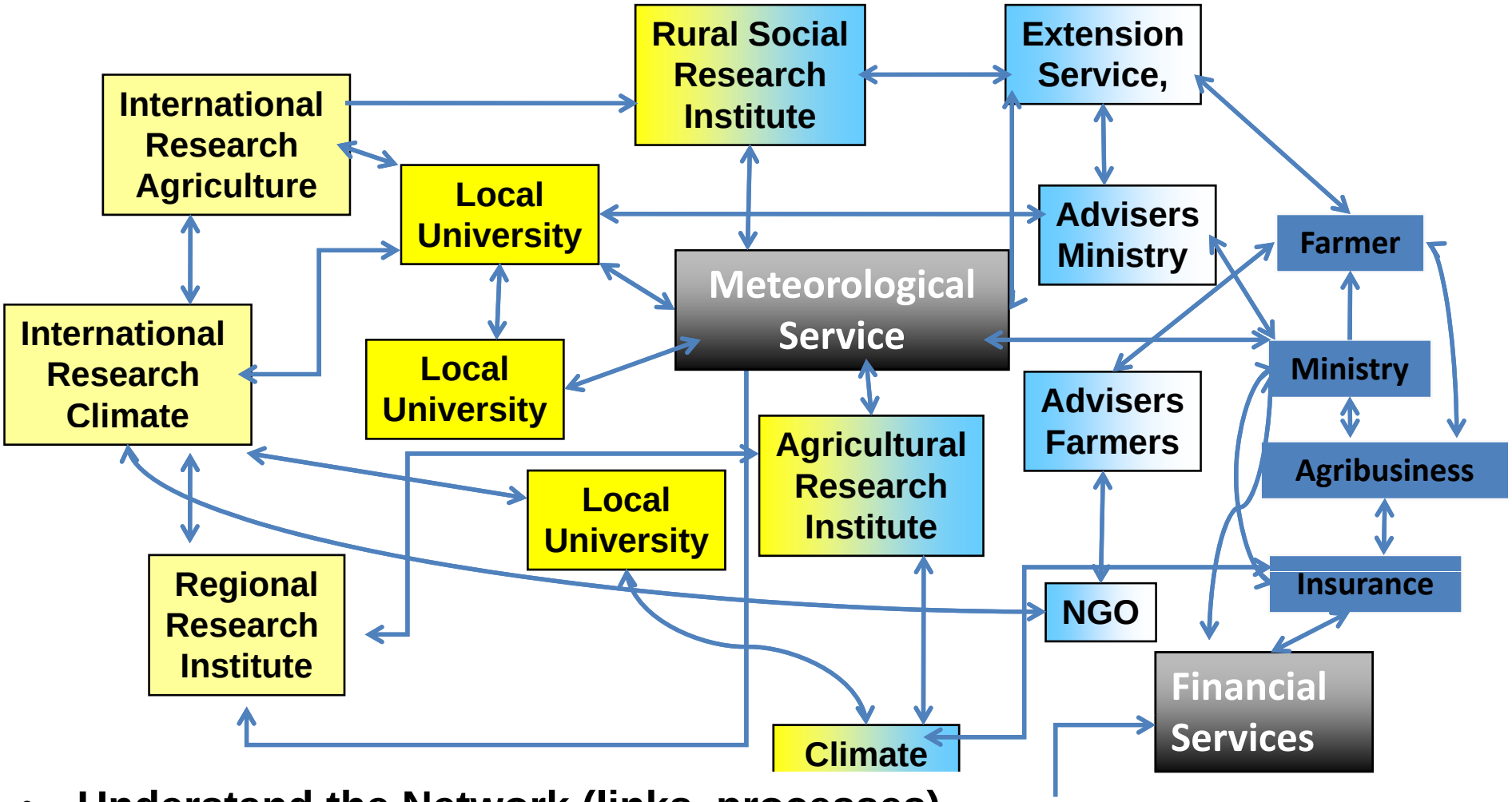
–What Climate Information? To Whom? Where in the Chain?

When the Links / Chains are not present: Create them

The solution is not to "skip links", but to create/strengthen the links

Science and Society: Information Networks

(Very) Simplified Example in Agriculture



- Understand the Network (links, processes)
- Define priorities
- Understand problems/demands of Target Users

Gap between Science and Applications, Society

1. Decision-makers approach problems holistically and often intuitively

2. Science traditional reductionist approach: Create ‘islands of knowledge in a sea of ignorance’

Common lack of Synthesis of Socially Relevant Outcomes

(Meinke et al., 2007; 2009)

Integrate Climate Information into Decision Support Systems (Holistic approach, Applied Systems - Sandro)

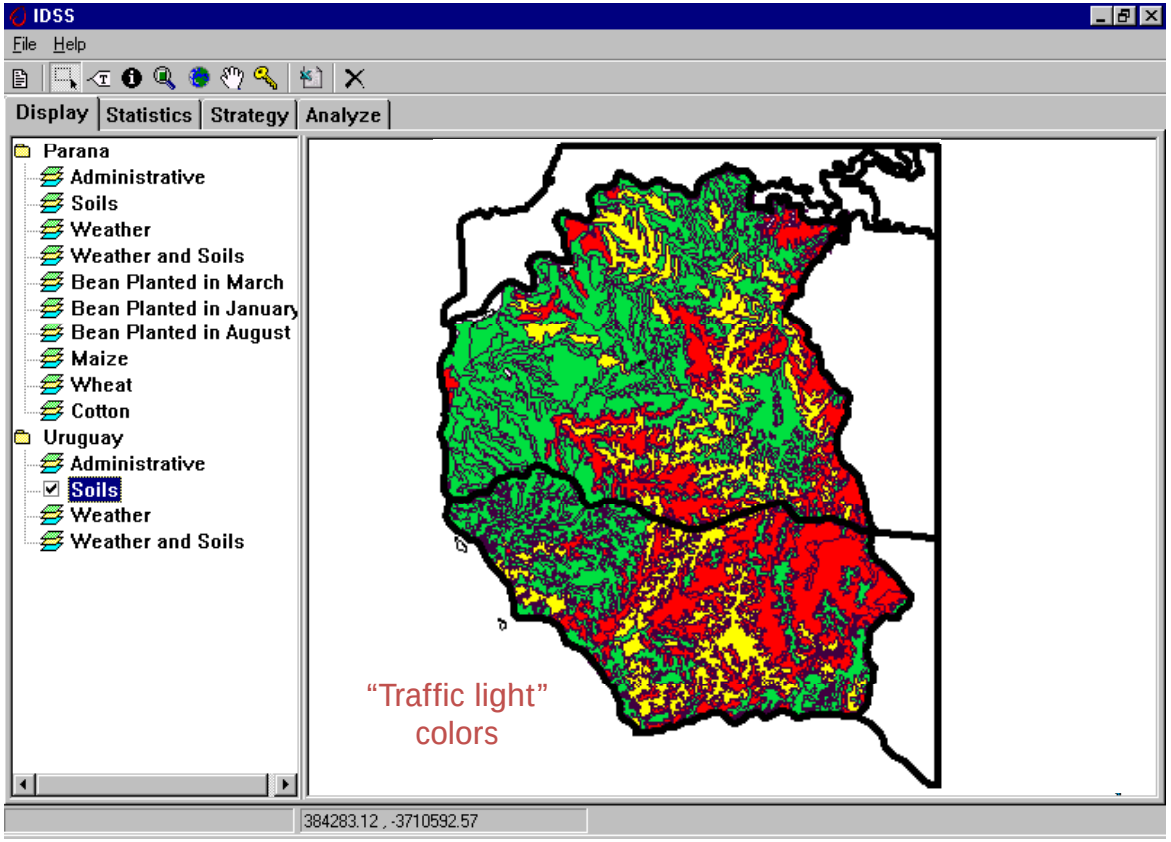
CLIMATE INFORMATION

REMOTE SENSING

EXISTING DATABASES

SIMULATION MODELS

GIS



Different Spatial Resolutions: Region → Country → Provinces, counties → Users

Different Temporal Resolutions: Days → Seasons → Decades → Climate Change

Easily Understandable, Actionable: Inform/Assist Decisions, Planning, Development

Include UNCERTAINTIES (communicate, educate)

Chains of Knowledge

Danger:
All can give you Answers

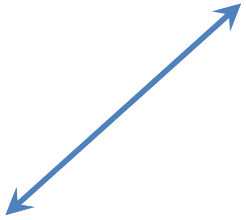
Research in Electronics (Basic)

CAT Scanner Developer (Applied)

CAT Scan Technician (Implementer 1)

Doctor: CAT-Scan

Interprets
Recommends Action



Headache

Patient: **Take action (or not)**

Challenges:

Who asks the question?
Who do they ask to?
Who is willing to answer?
What do I do with the answer?

Not all answers are possible in the shape that users need

Users may need to develop capacities to use information

Chains / Networks of Knowledge

-Understand links / connections
-Identify missing links and strengthen weak links

Socioeconomic Relevance:
Are we connecting with the right links in the chain/network? (Who are we asking questions to?

Socioeconomic Relevance:
Are we asking the right questions?

-Typically: What do you need?
-Alternatively: What is your climate-related problem?