

From climate services to climate adaptation services

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Climate Services

Different definitions – wide variety of stakeholders and needs, as well as of the differing functions of the organisations delivering

Global Framework of Climate Services:

- Providing climate information in a way that assists decision making by individuals and organizations. A service requires appropriate engagement along with an effective access mechanism and must respond to user needs.

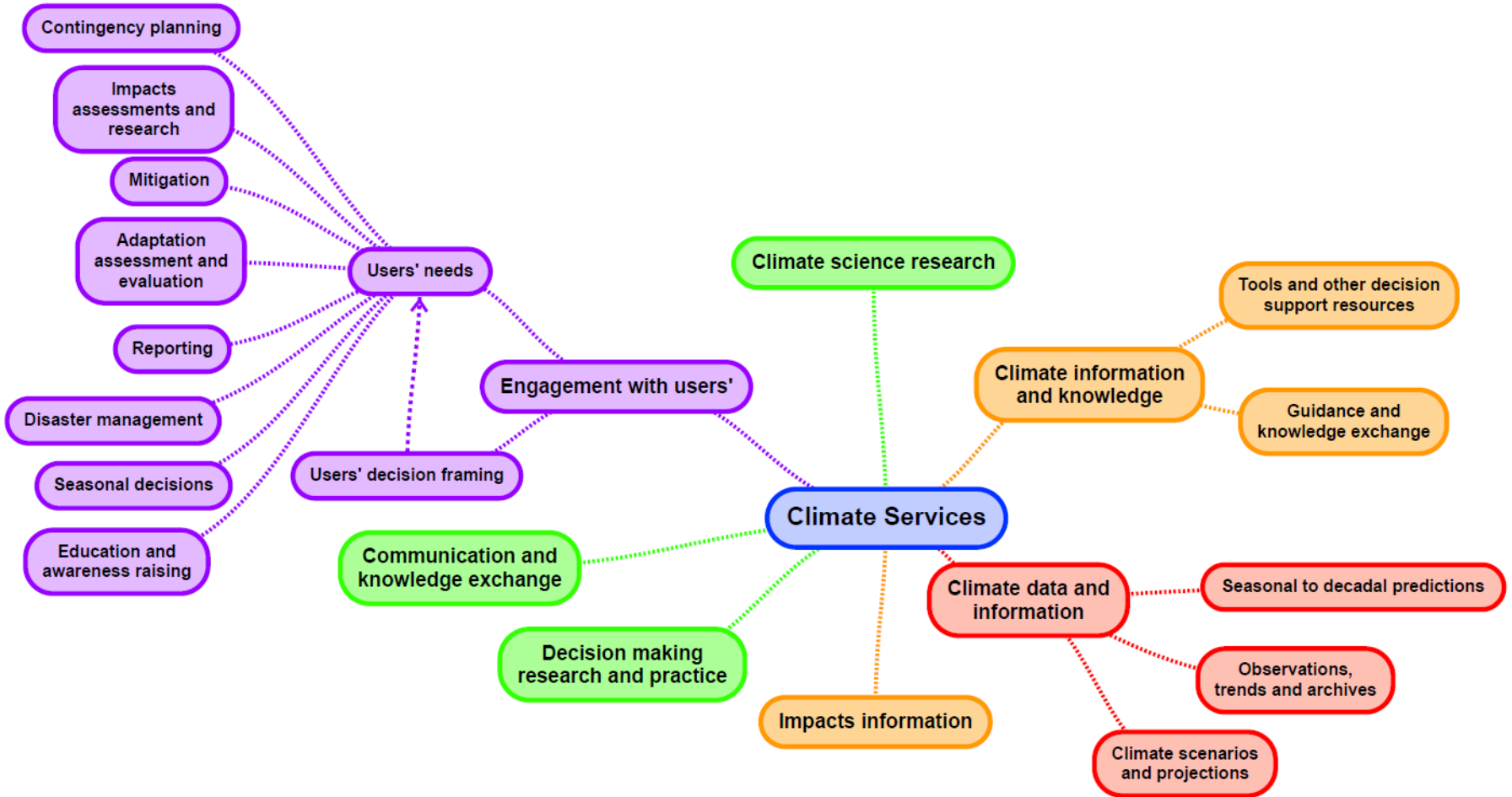
JPI Climate

- User driven development and provision of knowledge for understanding the climate, climate change and its impacts, as well as guidance in its use to researchers and decision-makers in policy and business.

Climate Services Partnership

- Production, translation, transfer, and use of climate knowledge and information in climate-informed decision making and climate-smart policy and planning.

Climate Services



Climate Adaptation Services

An evolving understanding:

- Adaptation services focus on provision of policy and action-oriented information and knowledge as opposed to the provision of climate data, information and related products and services
- Increasing the capacity of society, cities and infrastructure to be able to adapt to climate change (Climate-KIC) – taking knowledge from climate services and translating it to concrete services and solutions further downstream to make a real impact.
- An information service supporting the assessment of vulnerability in a wider perspective and includes design and appraisal of adaptation strategies (Climate Adaptation Services) – going the last mile by translating climate impact information to policy relevant and usable science.

Climate Adaptation Services



Challenges for Climate Adaptation Services

- Providing a neutral and supportive forum for discussions on vulnerability, risks and adaptation
 - Climate information – descriptions of climate necessary, but insufficient as the need is for information that can inform
 - Balancing the provision of generic support with the need for user-specific support – generic tools or more
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- Need for trans-disciplinary research to support adaptation decision making
 - Recognising and support the evolving user community and adaptation process



Understanding and Supporting Adaptation

Begins with understanding those and processes used in making decisions

- Stakeholder engagement (policy, science and practitioner communities)
 - Working within and across sectors, including businesses, local authorities, third sector, etc.
 - Knowledge mobilisation and exchange
- Understanding the adaptation process – based on practice and theory
- Information to support decision making – climate and socio-economic, along with knowledge (guidance, case/learning studies, learning fora)
- Decision support tools and resources
 - Developed through working with the intended users
 - Reflecting understanding of the adaptation process
 - Case / learning studies – providing a learning resource
 - Decision making that includes consideration of uncertainties
- Recognising the evolving nature and scope of users and their needs, along with advances in knowledge – different stages and capacities

Identifying and assessing adaptation options

- Need to look at social and biophysical vulnerabilities
- Need to understand and address dependencies and interdependencies
 - More systems thinking and engagement to identify synergies and potential conflicts – how to address these as part of the portfolio of options
- Looking at social, environmental and economic costs and benefits
- Understanding thresholds and sensitivities – establishing priorities
- Engagement and communications as part of the process – recognition that this is a learning process and will need to build capacity

Monitoring and evaluation

- Focus on learning rather than only scrutinising and reporting
- More than just quantitative indicators related to impacts and risks – learning studies
- Reflecting learning in the monitoring and evaluation process
- Engagement and communications as part of the process – excepting that adaptation is a learning process

Web-based Platforms

- Increasing number and scope of adaptation platforms within Europe – national, transnational and European
- Enable and empower adaptation actions through sharing of information and knowledge

Austria	www.klimawandelanpassung.at
The Netherlands	www.climateadaptationservices.com
Denmark	www.klimatilpasning.dk
Ireland	www.climateireland.ie
OPCC Pyrenees	www.opcc-ctp.org
Spain	www.adaptecca.es
Norway	www.klimatilpasning.no
Sweden	www.klimatanpassning.se
C3-Alps	www.c3alps.eu
Germany	www.klimanavigator.com/ www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate-change-adaptation/kompass
Switzerland	www.bafu.admin.ch/klimaanpassung/
Poland	Klimada.mos.gov.pl/en/
United Kingdom	www.ukcip.org.uk www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/137557.aspx http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/1/1/0/Home.aspx
Climate-ADAPT	www.climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu

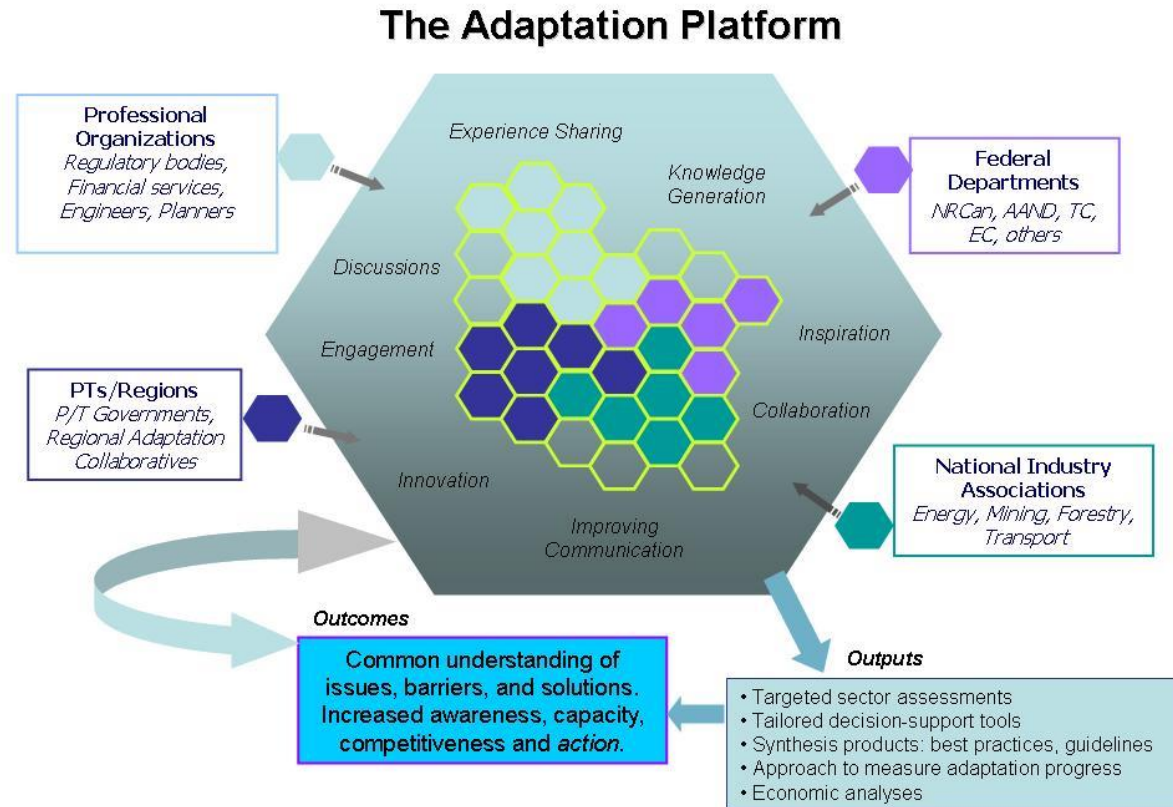
The relationships among the Platforms

- Different needs of the respective user communities, but also some similarity (expectation of such)
- Collaboration in understanding users' needs and capabilities could be beneficial
- Complementarity between adaptation and climate service is important, as is defining respective territories (e.g., provision of aggregated information to support adaptation and pointing to climate services/Met Service for climate services)
- Collaboration exists (different among the services) and is generally positive
- Differences in business models, skills, funding models and sources of funding
- Emerging experiences in Europe of merging adaptation and climate services – recognised mutual benefits

Learning and collaboration platforms

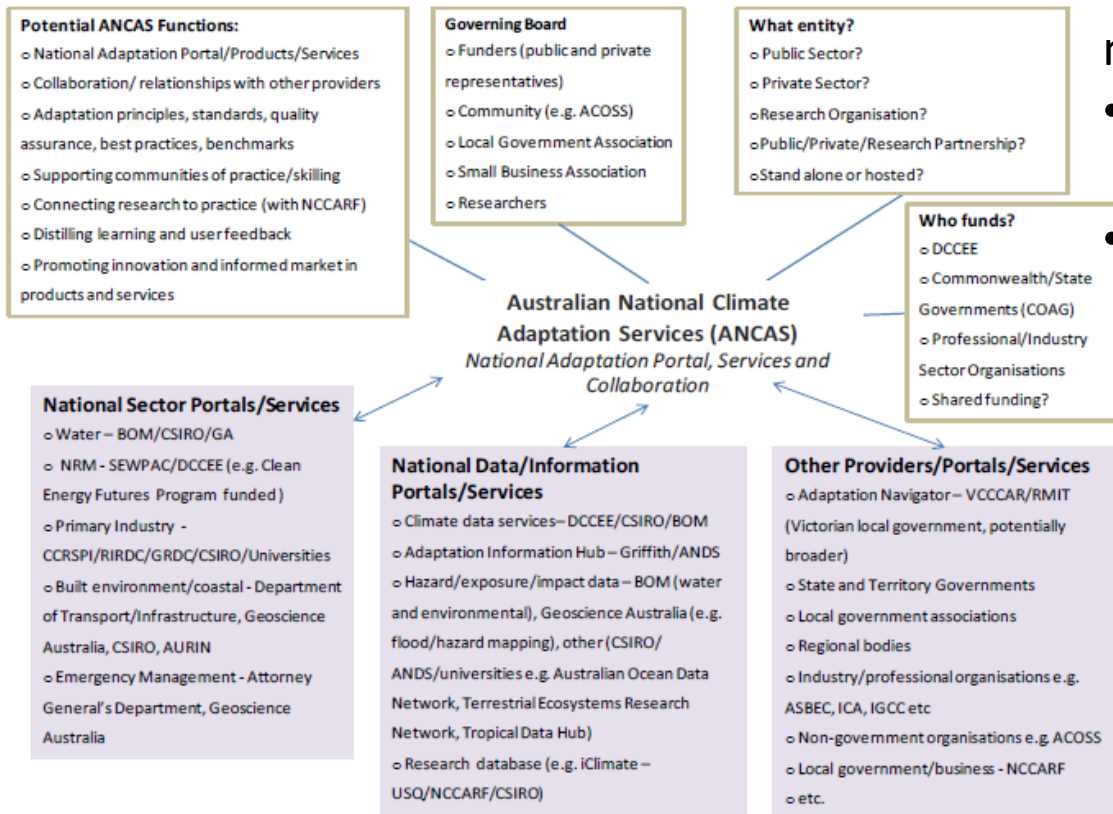
- Key groups from government, industry and professions to collaborate on adaptation priorities
- Pooling knowledge, capacity and financial resources to get work on adaptation done and “ ”

Canada



Learning and collaboration platforms

- Clearly positioned as national and cross-sectoral
- Reflect the intrinsically shared nature of the adaptation challenges, fostering collaborative approach between the public, private and community sectors
- Responsive to ongoing adaptation learning and evolving stakeholder



needs and feedback over time

- Link practice to both policy and research
- Have a degree of independence from the political cycle to ensure sustained strategy over time

Proposal in Australia
(Web and Beh, 2013)

Adaptation Services \neq Climate Services
Collaboration and engagement are essential

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