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Dear reader,

we apology for sending this issue so late - due to the new European data protection laws, it is necessary to receive an explicit agreement to data use from every subscriber.

Thank you very much for your patience, and for your interest and trust if you have re-submitted your request for subscription. In case you are not yet a subscriber, we invite you to visit

https://www.gerics.de/network/secretariats/CSP_Newsletter/index.php.en

for subscription.

In this issue, you will as always find various information on partner activities, recent publications and upcoming events.

Enjoy reading!

As in last summer, extreme weather conditions have hit also this summer many regions around the globe. During the last few months, numerous extreme events such as heat waves, droughts or floods, bringing risks of shortfall in crop yield as well as of wild fires have occurred worldwide. There is a huge response in the media to the multitude of extremes, and public awareness of the topics of climate and climate change has risen dramatically during these recent summer weeks.

Weather, more than climate, is very tangible in everyday life. The frequency and intensity of weather extremes are features of climate where changes are directly noticeable: A temperature increase of 0.1 degrees C per decade is hardly felt, whereas an increase in the likelihood and/or severity of heat waves has direct, perceivable impacts.

This relates directly to questions posed to researchers if the recent extremes are what societies will face in the future – if this is “what climate change feels like”. Adding to this, scientists are asked whether such extremes will occur more often and/or be more severe in the future, and if so, to what degree.

To answer these questions, the branches of attribution science, climate research and climate modelling are growing and constantly improving, and climate services contribute to enable society in making use of their results.

Naturally, the next question for experts and researchers is how to best prepare for and protect against unavoidable climate change impacts. Obviously, it is crucial to have the necessary climate information: For instance, in order to adapt a community’s water utilities, one needs to know how water resources and their use will change in the future. However, to best prepare and thus adapt to the impacts of climate change requires more than meteorological projections alone: adaptation measures need to be designed as such that they protect against climatic

hazards, yet at the same time protect climate and environment, instead of further stressing them. Equally important is the inclusion of all local and regional stakeholders, with the overarching goal of sustainable development and increased resilience for all.

This is a challenging task, most appropriately tackled in an integrative, holistic way, as all aspects of a particular problem need to be considered. This is where climate services come into play with their characteristic strengths, through the diversity and interdisciplinarity of the community, and through the experience in creating specific, tailored concepts and products.

The groundhog will not cease to say hello. Yet the way we tackle the challenges of climate change is what we can influence. The CSP has so many actors from such a variety of disciplines; all these scientists, knowledge brokers, managers, farmers, and many more can contribute to enable societies to prepare and adapt.

Daniela Jacob

Director of Climate Service Center Germany (GERICS)

International Research Institute for Climate and Society - IRI

Adapting Agriculture to Climate Today, for Tomorrow (ACToday) is a multi-year project being led by the IRI at Columbia University. The goal of ACToday is to help countries and development partners find climate service solutions as they try to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, which is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

ACToday is working in six countries: Colombia, Guatemala, Senegal, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Vietnam. We are working with meteorological agencies, ministries of agriculture and other relevant national actors, as well as international development partners including the World Food Program, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank and CGIAR. ACToday is part of Columbia World Projects.

More information:

<https://iri.columbia.edu/actoday/>

Recent and Upcoming ACToday Activities:

Bangladesh

July 2018 – Training with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department on subseasonal forecasting

August 2018 – Launch of the Bangladesh Academy for Climate Services (BACS)

August 2018 – BACS Learning Hub Event with the Planning Commission

October 2018 – Introduction to Climate Services, BACS Short Course

Senegal

August 2018 – Scoping visit to develop a detailed work plan, engaging the country office of the World Food Program and the national meteorological agency

Vietnam

September/October 2018 – Scoping meetings and needs assessment with Vietnam ministry of agriculture, hydro-meteorological department, planning commission, and CGIAR partners

January 2019 – Stakeholder workshops on weather index insurance for agriculture sector

Ethiopia

March 2018 – Stakeholder workshop to understand current technical and policy approaches to climate information services for the agricultural sector, what the main challenges are, and how ACToday can help to overcome those challenges

April 2018 – Support for event launching National Framework for Climate Services, organized by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) and the World Meteorological Organization Global Framework for Climate Services Office

October 2018 – Two-week training of trainers for the staff of NMA from the regional offices and sectoral experts from the same regions. The training will focus on the interactive online climate information products (called maprooms) that are part of IRI's Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) initiative.

Guatemala and Colombia:

February 2018 – Scoping missions helped identify focus crops for value chain analyses, and role and opportunities for climate services in the food system of those countries.

March 2018 – December 2018 – Design of a financial instrument “infrastructure” to co-develop climate-smart risk transfer tools.

March 2018 – March 2019 – Co-developing (with national meteorological services) the Next Generation of Seasonal Climate Forecasts, which aim to increase predictive skill and provide tailored forecasts for key variables of interest for the food system chain.

(The activities in Guatemala and Colombia are led by the same person, so their activities are conducted in tandem.)

Acclimatise**Navigating a new climate**

In collaboration with sixteen leading banks and the UN Environment Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), Acclimatise has just released new methodologies that help banks understand how the physical risks and opportunities of a changing climate might affect their loan portfolios.

Authors: Richenda Connell, John Firth, Alastair Baglee, Anna Haworth, Jennifer Steeves Caroline Fouvet, Robin Hamaker-Taylor

<http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/2018/07/17/16-of-the-worlds-leading-banks-collaborate-to-tackle-physical-risks-of-climate-change/>

The Future We Don't Want – How climate change could impact the world's greatest cities

New research by Acclimatise, C40, the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), and Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy reveals number of cities and citizens threatened by direct and indirect climate hazards if global greenhouse gas emissions continue unchecked.

Authors: UCCRN, Acclimatise, C40, Global Covenant of Mayors

<http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/2018/06/19/new-study-shows-billions-of-urban-citizens-at-risk-of-climate-related-impacts-by-2050/>

Lessons from the Action on Climate Today (ACT) Programme in South Asia

Acclimatise has been in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management in the dissemination of the knowledge and best practice generated by the ACT (Action on Climate Today) programme. This initiative is working to reduce the effects of climate change in South Asia. As part of delivering the programme, ACT has summarised its lessons in series of learning papers with the objective to share the gained experiences and knowledge with the outside world.

<http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/collaborations/action-on-climate-today/>

Released: Lenders' Guide for considering Climate Risk in Infrastructure Investments

Acclimatise, Climate Finance Advisors (CFA), and Four Twenty Seven have released a new guidance document, commercial real estate, healthcare, and sports and entertainment are analysed as illustrative examples.

Link: http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Lenders_Guide_for_Considering_Climate_Risk_in_Infrastructure_Investments.pdf

More information:

<http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/2018/01/22/new-guidance-document-for-investors-illustrates-climate-change-impacts-on-infrastructure/>

Blue-Action**Second workshop in the Blue-Action Yamal 2040 Series**

Stakeholders and scientists co-developed possible scenarios for the future of the Yamal-Nenets region in Arctic Russia during a two-day workshop held in Potsdam, DE, 22-23 March 2018. The workshop was the second in a series of workshops led by the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), in cooperation with Foresight Intelligence and the Primakov National Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Science (IMEMO). The workshop team is leading one of the climate and information case studies within the Blue-Action project “Arctic Impacts on Weather and Climate”.



This case study focuses on the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug: a region with substantial ongoing and planned petroleum and shipping activities. At the workshop, stakeholders from business, NGOs, media, and academia co-developed three different scenarios as to what the region might look like by 2040. The Yamal scenarios were developed through structured group communications, incorporating diverse insights including climate predictions; environmental, social, and cultural concerns; economic opportunities; and political and legal developments. By using Foresight Methodology, stakeholders engaged in an interactive process, which enabled participants to learn from each other and constructively address cognitive biases, so that they could reflect on alternative developments in the future.



Photo: BlueAction

At the third workshop in September 2018, stakeholders will learn how to use the developed scenarios in their decision-making to better adapt to the uncertain changes in the future of the Yamal region. More information about the scenarios and the methodology can be found in the workshop report:

<https://www.zenodo.org/record/1284592#.W4QQh-QUmUI>

More information:

<https://www.iass-potsdam.de/en>

<http://www.foresightintelligence.de/index-en.html>

<https://www.imemo.ru/en/>

<http://blueaction.eu/index.php?id=4146>

<http://blueaction.eu/index.php?id=3498>

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCRCCC)

It has been an eventful period for forecast-based financing (FbF). Over the course of the 2017–18 winter, FbF was rolled out in a UK-supported programme for dzud conditions in Mongolia: the Red Cross distributed animal-care kits and cash to families at risk from a new dzud disaster, supplementing an ongoing International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) operation to assist others still recovering from the previous winter. Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary General of the Mongolian Red Cross, later wrote that: “In Asia and globally, we also now have scientific data to warn us in advance of natural disasters from the dzud to droughts and flooding. We must be better at using this information to act earlier. The development of FbF mechanisms working together with governments, communities and scientists to better use the data is one such area.”

In June the authorities in Peru declared a state of emergency for a cold snap that included two districts where – ten days earlier – the Red Cross had carried out a humanitarian distribution under FbF, again with technical assistance from the Climate Centre. Nearly 400 family packages containing heavy coats for adults and children, tarpaulins, and animal-care kits with vitamins and antibiotics for alpacas were distributed by the Peruvian Red Cross to ten communities that are almost completely dependent on their vulnerable alpaca herds.

The Ecuadorean Red Cross began scoping work for a new German-supported FbF programme to centre on the danger from volcanic ash clouds – the first National Society to deploy FbF for this hazard. (The movement of ash clouds depends largely on wind speed and direction that can be forecast.)

In March, Zambia became the latest country to embrace the FbF model as a component of its national strategy for managing flood risk. Sylvia Chalikosa, a minister in the Office of the Vice-President, said the government “has stepped up efforts to prepare for climate-related hazards which can be predicted

given sufficient (...) tools and human capacity”.

The Climate Centre took part in several major international events, including two weeks of talks in Bonn on operational guidelines for realizing the Paris Agreement to be presented at COP24. That meeting saw the first airing of the long-awaited Talanoa Dialogue, and some 250 people shared their stories, including – for the IFRC – Manila-based Climate Centre Technical Adviser Donna Lagdameo. Climate Centre Director Maarten van Aalst said of the Bonn sessions that developments like the IFRC’s new FbF window, rolled out in May, showed that ambitious system change was possible “and can enable better climate action at the front lines of rising risks”.

Also in May, the 2018 Understanding Risk (UR) forum in Mexico City included a two-day side-event – the first of its kind at a UR meeting – jointly organized by the International Hydropower Association and the Climate Centre that explored using risk information to improve decision-making in that sector. With support from Partners for Resilience, it was attended by representatives of the Haitian and Dominican Republic Red Cross as well as Haitian environmental officials and staff from the Péligré dam on the River Artibonite.

The Climate Centre has been working with Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and Australia’s Bureau of Meteorology to boost the capacity of the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services to monitor and communicate on drought through an “early-action rainfall watch” that will include seasonal outlooks.

Finally, in April the IPCC released the names of more than 700 experts who will work on its next report on the global climate, AR6, among them three Climate Centre scientists who will contribute to Working Group II: Maarten van Aalst, who will work on identifying key risks, its Manager, Climate Science, Erin Coughlan de Perez, who will focus on decision-making options for managing risk; and Pacific Climate Adviser Olivia Warrick, who will look at small island states.

Climate Service Center Germany - GERICS 'Climate Services and the Water-Energy-Land Nexus'



Photo: Marin Dracea

Roger Cremades, staff member of GERICS, gave a keynote lecture about 'Climate Services and the Water-Energy-Land Nexus' at the 85th Anniversary of the National Forestry Institute 'Marin Dracea' from 18th until 21st of September 2018 in Bucharest (Romania). Cremades explained that adaptation to climate change might present trade-offs across sectors and scales, and that a prominent example of these trade-offs appears very often between water and energy and mediated by land. The central point was that these trade-offs could produce maladaptive solutions that increase CO₂ emissions while trying to adapt to climate change, and to avoid maladaptation in climate services a water-energy-land nexus approach helps to understand cross-sector and -scale links.



In this context, the precautionary principle guiding environmental policies suggests to analyse potential trade-offs to rule out the possibility of maladaptation. Therefore, Cremades suggested that climate services require a nexus approach to provide coherent and robust solutions for climate change adaptation. Similarly, nexus studies without climate data are deemed to produce myopic advice, because climate and global change impacts are likely to alter the existing relations between the nexus elements. So the relation holds in the opposite direction, too: nexus studies need climate services! Hence Cremades argued that 'if we fail on one, we will fail on the other', suggesting to incorporate climate services in nexus studies, and to screen the nexus in climate services.

More information can be found under:

<https://incdsconference85.wixsite.com/conference>

AFTER project: Impacts of climate change and climate extremes on the Agriculture and Forestry in the Europe-Russia-Turkey Region

The main goal of the AFTER project is impact assessment of observed and future climate and subsequent changes in climate extremes on agriculture and forestry in the Europe-Russia-Turkey Region. The project has been selected for funding by “ERA. Net RUS Plus Call 2017”. The Joint Call for Transnational and Scientifically Excellent research projects aims at enhancing coordination of research programs carried out at national or regional level in the EU Member States and Associated Countries towards Russia. In this context AFTER will foster research cooperation between Russia, the European Union and Turkey.



While high-resolution simulations with regional climate models are available for Europe and Turkey; none of them covers the greater part of Eastern Russia, in particular Siberia. This region is, however, crucial in understanding the relationships between climate change in high- and mid-latitude temperature and precipitation extremes. Therefore, it is of high importance to create a consistent set of climate projections for the Europe-Russia-Turkey Region. Furthermore, the new scenarios will be used to investigate feedback loops that agriculture and forestry can provide to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



Photo: AFTER

The Consortium represents the following top class research institutes

- Scientific Foundation “Nansen International Environmental and Remote Sensing Centre” (contact: leonid.bobylev@niersc.spb.ru - project coordinator)
- Ghent University (steven.caluwaerts@ugent.be)
- Climate Service Center Germany (lola.kotova@hzg.de)
- Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (svetlana.aniskevica@lvgmc.lv)
- VITO (anne.gobin@vito.be)
- Iskenderun Technical University (as@abdullasakalli.com).

The AFTER project started with the kick-off meeting in Ghent in June 2018 and will last until 2021.

For more information please contact

lola.kotova@hzg.de

selection of the latest publications from the CSP community

Title: The stresses and dynamics of smallholder coffee systems in Jamaica's Blue Mountains: a case for the potential role of climate services

Authors: Guido Z., T. Finan, K. Rhiney, M. Madajewicz, V. Rountree, E. Johnson, G. McCook

Summary: Access to climate information has the potential to build adaptive capacity, improve agricultural profitability, and help manage risks. To achieve these benefits, knowledge of the local context is needed to encourage information development, delivery, and use. We examine coffee farming in the Jamaican Blue Mountains (BM) to understand farmer livelihoods, opportunities for climate knowledge to benefit coffee production, and the factors that impinge on farmers' ability to use climate information. Our analysis draws on interviews and 12 focus groups involving 143 participants who largely cultivate small plots. BM farmers currently experience stresses related to climate, coffee leaf rust, and production costs that interrelate concurrently and with time lags. Under conditions that reduce income, BM farmers compensate by adjusting their use of inputs, which can increase their susceptibility to future climate and disease stresses. However, farmers can also decrease impacts of future stressors by more efficiently and effectively allocating their limited resources. In this sense, managing climate, like the other stresses, is an ongoing process. While we identify climate products that can help farmers manage climate risk, the local context presents barriers that argue for interactive climate services that go beyond conventional approaches of information production and delivery. We discuss how dialogs between farmers, extension personnel, and climate scientists can create a foundation from which use can emerge.

Link/DOI: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-017-2125-7>

Title: Building a framework for process-oriented evaluation of Regional Climate Outlook Forums

Authors: Gerlak A. K., Z. Guido, C. Vaughan, V. Rountree, C. Greene, D. Liverman, A. R. Trotman, R. Mahon, S. Cox, S. J. Mason, K. L. Jacobs, J. L. Buizer, C. J. Van Meerbeeck, and W. E. Baethgen

Summary: In many regions around the world, Regional Climate Forums (RCOFs) provide seasonal climate information and forecasts to decision-makers at regional and national levels. Despite the two decades of experience, the forums have not been systematically monitored or evaluated. To address this gap, and to better inform nascent and widespread efforts in climate services, we propose a process-oriented evaluation framework derived from literature on decision-support and climate communication around the production and use of scientific information. We apply this framework to a case study of the Caribbean RCOF (CariCOF) where we have been engaged in a collaborative effort to integrate climate information and decision processes to enhance regional climate resilience. Our examination of the CariCOF shows an evolution toward the use of more advanced and more diverse climate products as well as greater awareness of user feedback. It also reveals shortfalls of the CariCOF, including a lack of diverse stakeholder participation, a need for better understanding of best practices to tailor information, undeveloped market research of climate products, insufficient experimentation and vetting of communication mechanisms, and the absence of a way to steward a diverse network of regional actors. Our analysis also provides insight that allowed us to improve our climate services framework to include mechanisms to respond to changing needs and conditions. Our process-oriented framework can serve as a starting point for evaluating RCOFs and other organizations charged with the provision of climate services.

Link/DOI: <http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/WCAS-D-17-0029.1>

selection of the latest publications from the CSP community

Title: Using the adaptive cycle in climate-risk insurance to design resilient futures**Authors:** Cremades, R. and M. Máñez Costa**Summary:** Assessing the dynamics of resilience could help insurers and governments reduce the costs of climate-risk insurance schemes and secure future insurability in the face of an increase in extreme hydro-meteorological events related to climate change.**Link/DOI:** <http://rdcu.be/DVaJ>**Title: Lenders' Guide for Considering Climate Risk in Infrastructure Investments****Author(s):** Connell, R., J. Firth, C. Fouvet, J. Steeves, Y. Fan, L. Kerr, S. Swann, B. Yeh, A. Calzada, Y. Kim, E. Mazzacurati, K. Starkman**Summary:** The Guide provides a framework for examining how revenues, costs, and assets can be linked to potential project vulnerability, along with opportunities, arising from climate change. Ten sub-sectors, encompassing airports, marine ports, gas and oil transport and storage, power transmission and distribution, wind-based power generation, data centres, telecommunications, commercial real estate, healthcare, and sports and entertainment are analysed as illustrative examples.**Link/DOI:** http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Lenders_Guide_for_Considering_Climate_Risk_in_Infrastructure_Investments.pdf**More information:** <http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/2018/01/22/new-guidance-document-for-investors-illustrates-climate-change-impacts-on-infrastructure/>**Title: Hydropower plans in eastern and southern Africa increase risk of concurrent climate-related electricity supply disruption****Author(s):** Conway, D., C. Dalin, W. A. Landman, T. J. Osborn**Summary:** Hydropower comprises a significant and rapidly expanding proportion of electricity production in eastern and southern Africa. In both regions, hydropower is exposed to high levels of climate variability and regional climate linkages are strong, yet an understanding of spatial interdependences is lacking. Here we consider river basin configuration and define regions of coherent rainfall variability using cluster analysis to illustrate exposure to the risk of hydropower supply disruption of current (2015) and planned (2030) hydropower sites. Assuming completion of the dams planned, hydropower will become increasingly concentrated in the Nile (from 62% to 82% of total regional capacity) and Zambezi (from 73% to 85%) basins. By 2030, 70% and 59% of total hydropower capacity will be located in one cluster of rainfall variability in eastern and southern Africa, respectively, increasing the risk of concurrent climate-related electricity supply disruption in each region. Linking of nascent regional electricity sharing mechanisms could mitigate intraregional risk, although these mechanisms face considerable political and infrastructural challenges.**Link/DOI:** <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-017-0037-4>**More information:** <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/news/africa-hydropower-new-dams-increase-risk-supply-disruption/>
<http://www.futureclimateafrica.org/>

selection of the latest publications from the CSP community

Title: Climate Impacts in Europe Under +1.5°C Global Warming

Author(s): Jacob, D., L. Kotova, C. Teichmann, S. P. Sobolowski, R. Vautard, C. Donnelly, A. G. Koutroulis, M. G. Grillakis, I. K. Tsanis, A. Damm, A. Sakalli, M. T. H. van Vliet

Summary: The Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change aims not only at avoiding +2°C warming (and even limit the temperature increase further to +1.5°C), but also sets long-term goals to guide mitigation. Therefore, the best available science is required to inform policymakers on the importance of and the adaptation needs in a +1.5°C warmer world. Seven research institutes from Europe and Turkey integrated their competencies to provide a cross-sectoral assessment of the potential impacts at a pan-European scale. The initial findings of this initiative are presented and key messages communicated. The approach is to select periods based on global warming thresholds rather than the more typical approach of selecting time periods (e.g., end of century). The results indicate that the world is likely to pass the +1.5°C threshold in the coming decades.

Cross-sectoral dimensions are taken into account to show the impacts of global warming that occur in parallel in more than one sector. Also, impacts differ across sectors and regions. Alongside the negative impacts for certain sectors and regions, some positive impacts are projected. Summer tourism in parts of Western Europe may be favored by climate change; electricity demand decreases outweigh increases over most of Europe and catchment yields in hydropower regions will increase. However, such positive findings should be interpreted carefully as we do not take into account exogenous factors that can and will influence Europe such as migration patterns, food production, and economic and political instability.

Link/DOI: <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/2017EF000710>

This publication has also been elected as a **research highlight** in *EOS Earth and Space Science News*: <https://eos.org/research-spotlights/the-benefits-and-vulnerabilities-of-a-warming-europe>

upcoming events in the climate and climate services community

Seminars within the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change: impacts and adaptation in relation to climate change within the insurance industry

27 - 28 November 2018

Valsain, Spain

The effects of climate change are already plain to see, and current models envisage major changes in the climate scenario which translate into new climate-related risks. These now affect not only companies and individuals with coastal infrastructures, in productive activities that depend on the weather or who have investments in fossil assets, which, under the Paris accords, should disappear. The impact also extends to companies that provide insurance coverage for such risks and obviously the banks and institutions that finance activities of this kind.

More details: <http://www.conorsegurosdigital.com/en/numero-08/front-page/seminars-within-the-national-plan-for-adaptation-to-climate-change-impacts-and-adaptation-in-relation-to-climate-change-within-the-insurance-industry>

COP24

24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2 - 4 December 2018

Katowice, Poland

The 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP24, will be held in Katowice in December 2018. The key objective of the meeting is to adopt the implementation guidelines of the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

This is crucial because it ensures the true potential of the Paris Agreement can be unleashed, including ramping up climate action so that the central goal of the agreement can be achieved, namely to hold the global average temperature to as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Specifically, the full implementation of the Paris Agreement means that practical actions will be unlocked with respect to all elements of the climate regime that countries are building:

- adaptation to climate change impacts
- ambitious emission reductions,
- with strong means of implementation to support developing countries, in the form of technology cooperation, capacity building, and, especially financial support.

In addition to the implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement, COP24 will also see the high-level political phase of the Fiji-led Talanoa Dialogue, which aims to assess progress towards the temperature goals enshrined in the Paris Agreement.

Also at the COP in Katowice, the climate action of non-Party actors will be showcased during a series of Global Climate Action events.

More details: <http://cop24.gov.pl/>
<https://unfccc.int/>

upcoming events in the climate and climate services community

American Geophysical Union

AGU Fall meeting

10 -14 December 2018

Washington, DC, USA

The American Geophysical Union (AGU) is an international scientific society dedicated to promoting discovery in Earth and space science for the benefit of humanity. Global changes, both scientific and societal, have resulted in a number of recent and emerging trends in the Earth and space sciences. The mission of this conference is to be purpose of the American Geophysical Union is to promote discovery in Earth and space science for the benefit of humanity. AGU 2018 Fall Meeting will mark another dynamic year of discovery in Earth and space science, serve as the advent of AGU's Centennial year, and provide a special opportunity to share our science with world leaders in Washington, D.C. As the largest Earth and space science gathering in the world, the Fall Meeting places you in the center of a global community of scientists drawn from myriad fields of study whose work protects the health and welfare of people worldwide, spurs innovation, and informs decisions that are critical to the sustainability of the Earth. You will connect with leading thinkers, learn about pioneering research and emerging trends, and use your voice to help drive science's positive impact on the world. AGU is a not-for-profit, professional, scientific organization representing nearly 60,000 members in 139 countries.

More details: <http://agu2018.org/>

EU Green Week 2019

13 - 17 May 2019

Across Europe

Environmental laws have a huge impact on our life. They improve water and air quality, they protect nature, and they encourage recycling and waste management. But to really make an appreciable difference, these EU laws have to be properly implemented.

The next edition of EU Green Week will put this process of environmental implementation into the spotlight. We'll be asking questions like – do these

laws really matter, and what the added benefits are for citizens? What does successful implementation look like? Why do „implementation gaps“ exist? How can we move from knowing that stakeholders need to take ownership of these laws to actually making it happen? And most importantly, how can the EU facilitate the process, making sure that citizens' voices are heard?

EU Green Week 2019 will include events across Europe, with the official opening event on 13 May in one of the EU Member States and a high-level summit in Brussels from 15 to 17 May. The opening event will have a particular prominence, setting the tone for the Week's debates. The closing of Green Week will take place at the end of the Brussels conference and will showcase the political conclusions from the Week.

More details: https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/eu-green-week-2019_en

European Climate Change Adaptation conference (ECCA) 2019

28 - 31 May 2019

Lisbon, Portugal

ECCA 2019 is an opportunity to share and learn from professionals in adaptation, while discovering new products and research as well as alternative approaches to engaging with stakeholders. The 4th ECCA conference: 'Working together to prepare for change' will focus on six themes, from co-production of knowledge to tackling the global challenges of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

More details: <https://www.ecca2019.eu/>



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 programmes and activities. Partners collaborate to develop and improve climate services; they also learn from each other by sharing resources and experiences. The CSP creates a venue to generate new knowledge, establish best practices, and promote a resilient, sustainable, and climate-smart future. More information is also available on our website: www.climate-services.org.

The CSP newsletter is a publication meant to keep all informed of the latest updates of the partnership community. We rely on you for news of your activities, upcoming events, and recent publications.

Editorial board: Tanja Blome, Daniela Jacob, María Máñez Costa, Irene Fischer-Bruns (all GERICS)



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