Climate Services in Europe

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Europe: The need to adapt to climate change

- In 2005, it was considered necessary by the EU to adapt to unavoidable climate change.
- In 2013, an EU Adaptation Strategy Package was presented, aiming at the development of national adaptation policies in all EU member states.
- Currently, a national adaptation policy is available for **18 countries**.

⇒ **Climate-ADAPT** (European Climate Adaptation Platform)
climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu
Europe: The need to adapt to climate change

2009 – 2014: Response of scientific community and governments

- Establishment of different models of Climate Service Institutions in Europe (and worldwide …)
- Support by several European Funding Programmes

The European landscape regarding the existing funding programmes, main initiatives, actors and networks is complex …
Europe: Climate Service Landscape

1. Transnational, national and regional Climate Service Centres
2. Horizon 2020 – Specialised high added-value services delivered by the business sector
3. COPERNICUS – Climate Change Service research component
4. JPI-Climate

Information Providers:
- Copernicus climate service delegated entity
- ERANET
- Specialised high added-value services delivered by the business sector

Users:
- GEO GEOSS
- ESA
- EUMETSAT
- JRC
- EEA
- EIT Climate-KIC
- WMO GFCS
- GCOS
- Citizens
- Business sectors
- Institutional users

Source: A. Kentarchos, European Commission
European Landscape: Climate Service Centres (1)

In the last years, the Climate Service Community in Europe grew rapidly.

- **Spatial approach:** Local / National / Regional / Global
- **Institutional organization:** Research organizations (non-university) / National Meteorological Services / Universities / Companies
- **Dissemination:** Providing information through specific publications, lectures and conferences / Information upon request / Educational programmes, capacity building and consultancy / Internet-based dissemination

- Research Organizations: 22
- National Hydrometeorological Services: 18
- Universities: 15
- Collaborative (Research) Networks: 12
- Governmental Agencies: 2
- Enterprise: 1
- Others: 3

(from: ECLISE Report)
Development of new end-to-end climate services

⇒ one of the core priorities of EU 7th Framework Programme, e.g.
  - **ECLISE** (develop regional / local CS and demonstrate their utility in support of adaptation)
  - **CLIM-RUN** (develop new methodologies for climate services with prototype activities)
  - **EUPORIAS** (develop reliable climate impact prediction systems, focusing on high-risk event)

More programmes are, e.g.

  - **Climate Adapt**, supported by European Environmental Agency
  - **Climate-KIC**, the EU’s main climate innovation initiative
  - The strategic cooperation initiatives with Member States (e.g. JPI-Climate)
European Landscape: EU Framework Programme (2)


- The EU has identified the field of Climate Services as one of its new flagship initiatives.

⇒ Also Horizon 2020 opens several prospects for European climate services
Copernicus - The European Earth Observation Programme

- Major initiative delivering climate data to governmental and scientific users in Europe
- Large emphasis on observations

JPI Climate - A collaboration between 14 European countries

- Joint coordination of climate research
- Focus on interconnected research themes: Among others: climate service development
European Climate Service Partnership (ECSP)

- **Informal network** of active climate services across Europe (incl. users, researchers, developers, providers, funders)
- **provides a forum** for discussions, sharing, learning, promotion of good practices
- **facilitates initiatives** to share knowledge and resources, and develop joint products, methodologies and standards
- Closely aligned to the **CSP**

Launched in May 2014 in Hamburg, Climate Service Center 2.0 🌍. About 60 representatives of Climate Services and the EU Commission attended the meeting.

ESCP is co-chaired by Guy Brasseur and Chris Hewitt.
Summary & Conclusions

• Currently, a national adaptation policy is available for 18 EEA (European Economic Area) countries.
• A large number of very different types of Climate Services in Europe exist.
• This diversity will remain in the future, the landscape is complex.
• Some coherence in the European system is therefore necessary.
• There is a need for stronger partnership.
• ECSP represents a forum for discussions, sharing, learning, promotion of good practices (similar to CSP).
• Major challenge: Develop a European system of climate services that recognizes the role of (sub)national climate service activities.

THANK YOU.