

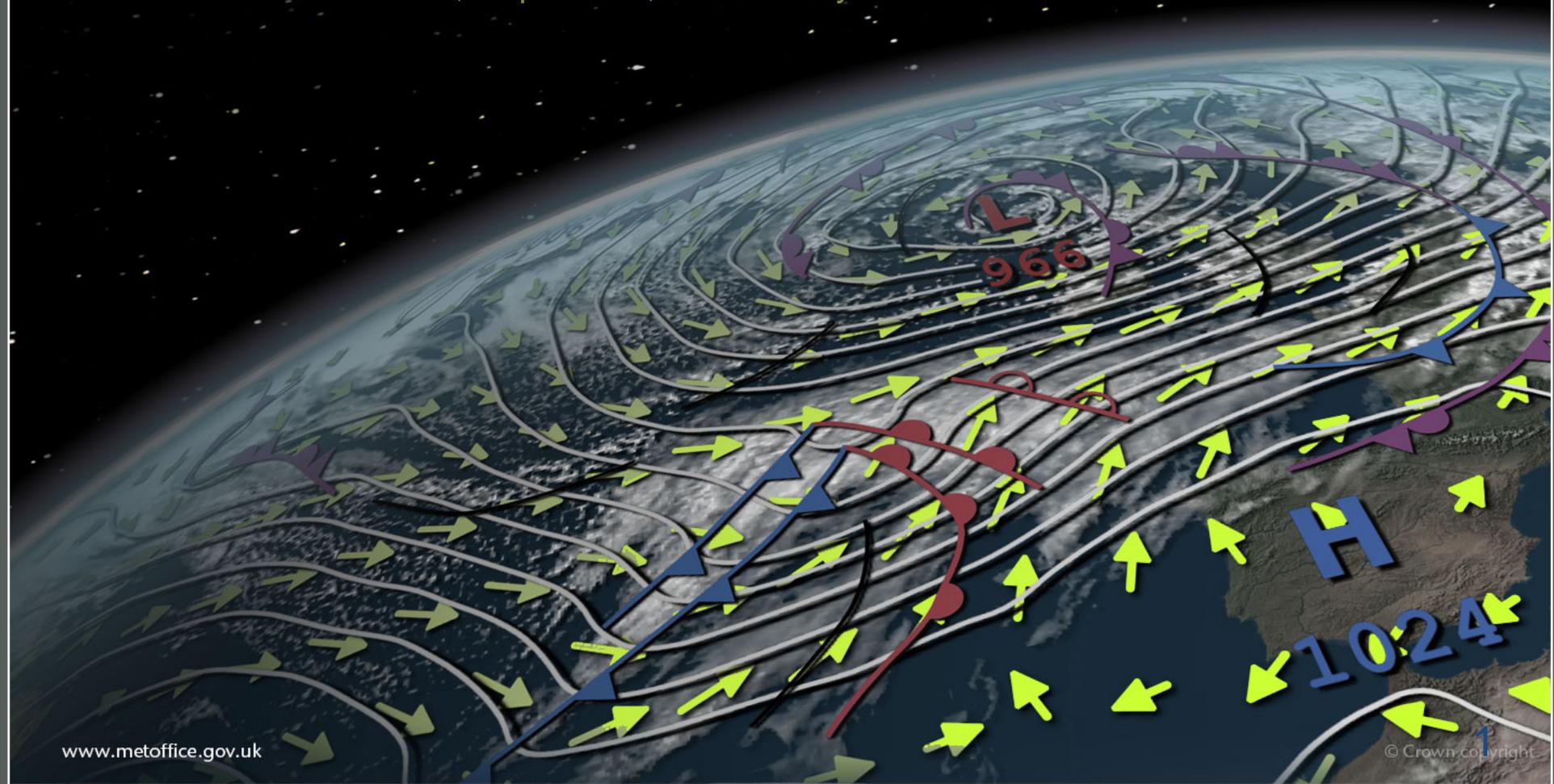


Met Office  
Hadley Centre

# Global perspective on climate services

Chris Hewitt, Head of International Climate Services, Met Office, UK

ICCS5, Cape Town, 28 February 2017





**Met Office**  
Hadley Centre

- My perspective to stimulate thoughts and discussion
- What are the pressing issues in the global climate service landscape?

# Global climate service activities

Major international activities with global reach:

- Global Framework for Climate Services
- ICCS / CSP

National or regional activities with global reach, including:

- Copernicus Climate Change Service
- Programmes (e.g. Met Office WCSSP)
- Funding bodies (Development Agencies and Banks)

# The ICCS journey

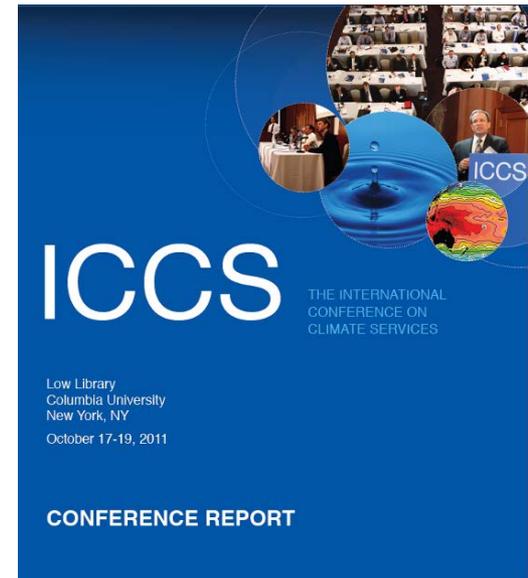
## from NYC to CT and beyond

- ICCS1 in 2011 led to the creation of the informal CSP
- GFCS formally got underway in 2012
- Regional European 'CSP' underway – Climateurope
  - Are there others? (Africa – session P2?)
- Growing engagement between climate service providers and end users (several sessions, e.g. S1-S4)
- Growing demand for climate services

## My ICCS talk in 2011:

### Why have a Climate Service? Drivers

- Supporting decision making – adaptation, building resilience, mitigation options
  - Reflected in customer requirements, GFCS, climate service feedback, consultancy demand, etc.
- Increasing focus:
  - near-term (seasons-years) climate predictions
  - regional and local scales
- Characteristics of hazardous weather
- Impacts on society
- Rapidly growing demand for climate information, data and advice





# 2015: A Landmark Year



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11

- Over 190 countries signed up to reduce emissions, with the target to stay within a 2°C world.



UN World Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 Sendai Japan

- 15-year agreement for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- 2030 agenda with 17 goals to end poverty and hunger, improve health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

**Understanding and Quantifying Climate Risk is  
at the Core of these Actions**

# Post COP-21 Science

- COP-21: A major political achievement, based in large part on the knowledge provided by the scientific community.
- A major success for *our* scientific community

After decades of active investigations (e.g., WCRP) and the efforts to communicate the findings (e.g., IPCC):

1. The science is now *widely accepted*: All key nations accept the concept of human-induced climate change, even if some large uncertainties remain.
2. The focus of the research must *evolve* from “making the case” for “greenhouse warming” to the development and dissemination of regional information needed to minimize risks and to build resilience.

# So what next? We need:

- sustained investment in
  - the underpinning scientific capability
  - co-development of climate services
- to strengthen engagement between a range of actors
  - scientists, providers, decision- and policy-makers, funders
  - WMO Expert Team will provide some guidance later in 2017
- climate services at a range of levels
  - global, regional, national, local
- development of national frameworks for climate services as an achievable aim