

## Collaborative Project



# CLIM-RUN

Climate Local Information in the Mediterranean  
region Responding to User Needs



## WP 9

Task 9.3 organisation of scientific session and final dissemination workshop

Deliverable 9.5 Final Workshop

Project No. 265192– CLIM-RUN

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## 1. Introduction

The two FP7 climate service projects CLIMRUN and ECLISE have organized a joint workshop on February 10-11, 2014 in Brussels to bring together the experiences in both projects on the development and delivery of climate services

The workshop was held in ENEA EU Liaison Office in Brussels with the aim to give visibility to the project and disseminate the projects results and present recommendations on the formation of a Climate Service Network for the Mediterranean Region.

The workshop was attended by the coordinators and work package leaders from both projects, a selected number of project scientists presenting their work in the projects, users of climate services, representatives from the EC (Tilche, Brüning), from the EEA (Füssel) and representatives from similar FP7 projects, NACLIM, EUPORIAS and IMPACT2C.

After a half –day of introductions to the projects and an exchange of experiences gained in the two projects, a round-table discussion (Panelists: Daniela Jacob, CSC-IMPACT2C; Fulco L., WUG-ECLISE; Clare G, CRU-CLIMRUN; Marta Bruno Soares, Un of Leeds EUPORIAS; Catherine Steven, GIM-NACLIM) was held in which the lesson-learned from the projects were discussed

## 2. Summary of Synthesis workshop CLIMRUN-ECLISE, 10-11 February 2014, Brussels

This summary reflects the outcome of these discussions.

A better application of climatic information throughout several productive sectors need to be facilitated. The simplified scheme, where the data-providers (Met-services, climatic centers, etc) develop tailored products and dialogue directly with a large number of different type of users, does not fit with a large diffusion of climate information into several societal niches. A more complex framework is needed, considering an intermediate layer between data-providers and users, able to interact with both, to translate information and languages, to identify requirements and to trigger new perspectives.

This meeting has been able to identify some key elements strongly necessary for the development of a European framework for climate services.

**Expertise needed for climate services.** Scientific expertise at the forefront of science needs to be maintained and fostered, but also social science and communication experts are needed to connect to the users and to understand the non-climatic constraints in the decision making process.

**Credibility.** There is a need now for procedures for quality assurance of CS. This can be started with the climate models that are used as input, e.g. the EuroCORDEX, MedCORDEX data. Trust of users is important. There is a self-regulation in the market separating services which are less reliable and those they have a more solid base.

**Quality.** We need to define indicators to objectively measure the quality of CS. Usefulness for the user is paramount. Has it positively influenced and important decision? Products as part of services much be accurate, or better: fit-for-purpose. Accreditation was considered too far ahead yet for CS. To correctly convey the reliability of data is very important, e.g. concerning spatial and temporal resolution and scale.

**Continuity of service is needed for most users.** This is an issue concerning the users of the (finite-period) CLIMRUN and ECLISE projects. JPI climate and the European Climate Services Association could alleviate this.

**Uncertainty of predictions/forecasts.** The uncertainty does not stop the decision and is usually well managed by e.g. policy makers. For instance economic models and public opinion are also uncertain.

**Flexibility.** Users often have their own systems/models to ingest climate data. Climate services should be flexible enough to allow coupling.

**Language.** We need to be very clear on language used in communication. E.g. clearly distinguish seasonal/decadal predictions from and climate projections. Find out what words in climate science mean to users.

**Organization of services in Europe.** There is a need of a translation layer, or downstream services, between climate scientists and (non-science) users. This layer translates terabytes of scientific data to fit-for-purpose information for the users. Processes in this layer need to be further developed.

**User engagement.** Inviting users to workshops of scientists is not optimal. Better to approach users in their world, for instance at conferences. Knowledge of the user sector is essential to agree on the best services. Training of users to increase understanding of products/services is needed.

Research agenda. Climate science should take requirements from climate services into account in planning research. This is being organized through the WCRP regional group and GFCS.

**Upscaling local services to European-level services.** SME's can perform marketing and produce operational services. Note that user requirements often differ substantially, also within a sector.

### 3. ECLISE/CLIM-RUN round tables

Questions for the ECLISE/CLIMRUN round tables

Daniela Jacob (CSC-IMPACT2C), Fulco L. (WUG-ECLISE), Clare Goodess (CRU-CLIMRUN), Marta Bruno Soares (Un of Leeds EUPORIAS), Catherine Steven (GIM-NACLIM).

- **Catherine Steven (GIM-NACLIM)**
  - a) GIM-SME is focusing on urban sector using ERCLIM model at 250 m of resolution and working on dissemination as well.
- **Marta Bruno Soares (Un of Leeds EUPORIAS)**
  - a) We tend to segregate users and providers, in reality a much fluent concept
  - b) What is the role of private companies
  - c) From data to knowledge to information
  - d) Regulation or policies of climate services
- **Clare Goodess (CRU-CLIMRUN),**
  - a) putting the stakeholders first
  - b) Communication to the users, communication internally, communication back to future direction of research
  - c) There is science in this translation layer
- **Daniela Jacob (CSC-IMPACT2C),**
  - a) IMPACT2C is a prototype for climate services, global climate change options to local scales
    - a. Quality standards or control
    - b. Changing of view: scientists go out asking to society what they want ...
- **Fulco L. (WUG-ECLISE),**
  - a) To do better which decision we need to influence more
  - b) Better link between bottom-up and top-down
  - c) What at European scale

## 1. Which are the expertises needed to develop a climate service, regarding scientific capabilities, but especially considering the interface with users?

- Claus B. EC. Interface between users and science is quite crucial, this workshop should provide some guidelines for the 18 March workshop
- Clare Goodess, CLIMRUN perspective, CET and SET example. The majority of the case studies were locally coordinated. This local base is much important, different languages. But also the expertise, SET and CET. The sectorial knowledge is quite relevant. Ex of tourism industry. We had important expertise there, we are lacking in social expertise, we discussed an institutional analysis of the categorizing stakeholders. Attitudes to the risks of the decision makers. The traditional methods (presentation + discussion) seem to have limitation, we have to tailor communication aspects (focus group etc).
- i. How a social scientist could support? Methods for communication within workshops ... understanding sort of governance .... Understanding the non climatic constraints in the decision making process
- Daniela Jacob ... we are to be careful not losing our field expertise in this multidisciplinary what ... the client would like to speak with the experts ... communication experts can support but they not can be the interface !!!! Climate services has to be at the forefront of the research ... the clients demand for this expertise ... the clients decide on their own ... for observations they went to metoffice ... for guidelines to climate research centers ...
- i. Large demand on credibility .... A special relation between the users and information providers ...
- ii. What is the risk for climate community in CS perspective ... procedures for credibility ... need of strong quality control ... enter the area of certification ... to set the frame for certification ... and to communicate this ... started with EuroCORDEX data ... this was tested whatever procedures and structure by etc ... you will not be able to influence any consultancy .. there is also a self-regulation in the market separating those which are more risky and those they have a more solid base.
- iii. Accept that the clients have some knowledge ...
- d. F Ludwig. Weather services for the airport as an exemple is just one, but if another company is going to several SMEs asking for different answers to be ingested and elaborated internally. Maybe this does it mean that the products are not well developed and delivered.
- e. Melanie Davies, a SME able to provide information on probability forecast is quite relevant
- f. Ghislain ... about accreditation ... what are the criteria and procedures ? ... (D Jacob, it' s not the case of accreditation ... but we need to certificate products .... ). Issue for certification at European level ...
- g. Claus B. what methods about bias correction etc ....

- h. C Goodess, one is the international scientific community is setting up the WCRP regional group, where the working group can develop some guidance useful for CS .... We would be able to identify some scientific good practice, for instance multi-model ensemble approach.

**2. Interacting with users requires a common language and a way to transfer information in both directions. This task should consider both communication and perception issues. Do you think the perception of users has changed during the evolution of the project? How have you tackled the communication of uncertainty?**

- a. Long term capacity building and users training
- b. C Steven, providing the client with GIS tools in order they will produce by themselves the maps ....!!!!!!
- c. Land user planner, streaming adaptation in any possible areas. Translation scientific data in usable and actionable manner. Land use planning for the coastal zone, integrating the climate evolution. Knowing coastal physics, sea level rise, erosion etc in order to plan the evolution of the coastal area. 80% of the discussion is about uncertainty. But for decision makers uncertainty is well managed (economic models are uncertainty, the policy makers they know ...). If you are told that slr will be between 20-40, you will be conservative putting 50. The uncertainty does not stop the decision.
- d. C Bruning ... really question is specifically to a location or place .... More flexibility ...
- e. Marta, where we draw the line between public and private sectors ...
- f. Flexibility is very important. Users should run themselves the scenarios ... in NACLIM, ...
- g. We have a group between users and scientific group, planners and companies in Berlin, the client is not interested to the maps but the map's planning recommendation is very important .... Transform language
- h. Expert on agriculture center (Romania). ... relevant meta-data about caveat how not to be used ... and how the data are obtained ... Uncertainty

**2. Climate services requires developing knowledge that is needed to optimally serve the users and this involves co-designing research activities with them. How successful have we been in translating user needs to research agenda's? Are we ready to propose new research developments responding to these needs?**

- a. Land use changes at regional scale
- b. Towards regional earth system models ...
- c. WCRP ... influence ...
- d. RCC and NCC they should guarantee that this network should be sustained for long time ... to not lose the momentum created by CLIMRUN and ECLISE
- e. For instance CSC will have a department named network ...

4. The Global Framework of Climate Services is based on 5 pillars, one of the most important part is the User Interface Platform. The regional initiatives, such as Regional Climate Centers or Regional Climate Outlook Forum are considered as the main tools to interact with users. How can we promote the user needs at regional level? What are the main tools and methods from your experience?
5. In terms of capacity development we need to define what should be transformed in procedures to develop a real scouting activity for climate services. Do you have any best-practices or suggestion from your project to be proposed?
6. How can success of a climate service be measured? Is this, for example, dependent on whether the information is used to make an important decision by the user, or is it only based on a positive evaluation of the user, or something else? Can we define indicators?
- Define indicators to measure the success ...
  - WFP value in terms of emergency situation how fast will you able to react?
  - Are you delivering in the real time ... it was really useful for clients ...
  - How do you measure that you successful in bridging users and climate science ? ... satisfaction ... numbers of
  - Difference between useful and usable ...
  - Users prefer something that agrees better with the reality ...
7. Based on the experience of this project, what recommendations can be made for provider-user interaction, the development of local climate services and similar future European projects?
8. Do we see opportunities to transfer results and experiences gained from single use cases in the projects to other domains and regions or a broader, e.g. European scale?
- How the knowledge from EU projects can be transferred to SME and productive landscape ...
9. What would be our message for the (high-level) EC climate service meeting in March?
- Training ....
  - MD, We need to create a demand ... any successful service needs to know the decision making chain
  - DJ, we need to distinguish between seasonal and climate services ...
  - CLIMRUN ... stakeholder's sectors need to be fostered and other need to wait because not prepared or not information available ...
  - Very clear communication on the reliability depending on the time scale and on spatial scale
  - Uncertainty is different if you consider a climate scientist or a policy maker.



## Messages to the EC for 18th of March

What would be our message for the (high-level) EC climate service meeting in March?

- b) **Expertise needed** for climate services, social science, communication experts, but the clients want interact with the experts. A strong need of scientific expertise to be maintained and fostered of the forefront of science. Climate services has to be at the forefront of the research ... the clients demand for this expertise ... the clients decide on their own ... for observations they went to metoffice ... for guidelines to climate research centers ... How a social scientist could support? Methods for communication within workshops ... understanding sort of governance .... Understanding the non climatic constraints in the decision making process
- c) **Credibility.** What is the risk for climate community in CS perspective ... procedures for credibility ... need of strong quality control ... enter the area of certification ... to set the frame for certification ... and to communicate this ... started with EuroCORDEX data ... this was tested whatever procedures and structure by etc ... you will not be able to influence any consultancy .. there is also a self-regulation in the market separating those which are more risky and those they have a more solid base.
- d) **Quality.** Define indicators to measure the success ...WFP value in terms of emergency situation how fast will you able to react? Are you delivering in the real time ... it was really useful for clients ...How do you measure that you successful in bridging users and climate science ? ... satisfaction ... numbers of Difference between useful and usable ... Users prefer something that agrees better with the reality ...
- e) **Communication.** Very clear communication on the reliability depending on the time scale and on spatial scale
- f) **Continuity** of the network of stakeholders and service providers based on the ECLISE-CLIMRUN experience, possibly through the JPI climate and European Climate Services Association ... training ...
- g) **User's feedbacks on research agenda.** one is the international scientific community is setting up the WCRP regional group, where the working group can develop some guidance useful for CS .... We would be able to identify some scientific good practice, for instance multi-model ensemble approach. Land use changes at regional scale ... Towards regional earth system models ... WCRP ... influence ... RCC and NCC they should guarantee that this network should be sustained for long time ... to not lose the momentum created by CLIMRUN and ECLISE For instance CSC will have a department named network ...

- h) **Uncertainty** is ... The uncertainty does not stop the decision. But for decision makers uncertainty is well managed (economic models are uncertainty, the policy makers they know ...). Uncertainty is different if you consider a climate scientist or a policy maker.
- i) **Borders.** where we draw the line between public and private sectors ... it is possible? ...is it the market self defining the borders? ... Difference pilot services and marketing, customized services ...
- j) **Errors-gaps.** We need to distinguish between seasonal and climate services ... Mismatch between product's spatial scale and observational scale

## Programme



## Preliminary Program

**Dates:** 10 February to 11 February, 2014

**Venue:** ENEA EU Liaison Office  
Rue de Namur, 72  
1000 Bruxelles

**Acknowledgements:** We would like to thank the [ECLISE/CLIMRUN](#) consortia for funding this workshop and the German [Climate Service Center](#) for the organization.

**Scope:** Climate Services: Translation and Transferability of scientific results into understandable language and into other thematically specifications.

### February 10, Monday

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**12:00** *Registry***13:00** **Welcome to the ECLISE/CLIMRUN Synthesis Workshop**

Daniela Jacob (CSC, Germany)

**13:15** **EU Research Perspective on Climate Services**

Andrea Tilche (EC, Belgium)

**13:30** **Experiences from CLIMRUN**

Paolo Ruti (ENEA, Italy)

**14:00** **Experiences of ECLISE**

Roeland van Oss (KNMI, Netherlands)

**14.30** **Future perspective for climate services**

Guy Brasseur (CSC, Germany)

**14:45** **Coastal Areas (ECLISE)**

Ralf Weisse (HZG, Germany)

**14:55** **Coastal Areas (ClimRun)**

Silvia Torresan (CMCC, Italy)

**15:05** **Cities & Water**

Roeland van Oss &amp; Fulco Ludwig (WUR, Netherlands)

**15:15** **Energy (ECLISE)**

Kean Foster (SMHI, Sweden)

**15:25** **Energy (ClimRun)**

Matteo DeFelice (ENEA)

**15:35** *Break***16:10** **Adaptation policy and climate service activities in the EU**

Hans-Martin Füssel (EEA, Denmark)

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16:25	<b>Example of climate service: Crete Case Study</b> Ioannis K. Tsanis (Technical University Crete, Greece) [via Skype]
16:40	<b>Experience with users in Romania. Agriculture and city</b> Mihaela Sima (Romanian Academy of Science)
16:55	<b>Renewable Energy</b> Melanie Davis (IC3, Spain)
17:10	<b>Stakeholders Experience Tourism</b> Ghislain Dubois (TEC, France)
17:25	<b>Engineering consultancies in the light of climate changes in Germany</b> Björn Weber (Grontmij, Germany)
<b>17:40</b>	<b>Break</b>
18:00	<b>Summary Discussion</b> Chair: Daniela Jacob (CSC, Germany)
<b>19:00</b>	<b>End</b>
<b>20:00</b>	<b>Social Dinner</b>

## February 11, Tuesday

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Translating scientific results on climate into usable information or advice to non-scientific users is a challenge. The two in depth discussion sessions are aiming for consolidation of the results of the projects on the organisation, best practices and user involvement of climate services within Europe.

9:00	<b>Translation Layer Discussion</b> Chair: Paolo Ruti
<b>10:30</b>	<b>Break</b>
11:00	<b>Transferability Discussion</b> Chair Roeland van Oss
<b>12:30</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
13:30	<b>Final Discussion</b>

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Chair: Daniela Jacob

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## Participant list

### 3. Chi ce l'ha?

