From Science to Applications: Some Guiding Principles?

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- Identification of information needs
- Product design and evaluation
- Future needs and opportunities

Continuous Interaction and Information Flow

- Product development and distribution
- Information interpretation/translation
- Communication/outreach/education

Users of Climate Information

Providers of Climate Information

Continuing Process of Shared Learning and Joint Problem Solving
Lessons Learned

- Evidence of enhanced resilience in some sectors: water resource management, disaster management (incl. drought, flood & fire management as well as tropical cyclones), agriculture, health, fisheries, tourism
- Significant improvements in forecasting capabilities but still limitations/constraints on applications in specific places/sectors
- Decision makers interested in continuum of information from extreme events through seasonal outlooks to long-term projections; exploring linkages important;
- Extreme events have been/can be a “galvanizing” focus
Lessons Learned

- **Building trust and credibility** – “eyeball-to-eyeball” contact sustained over time:
  - Role of trusted information brokers
  - Build on existing institutions; role of NMHSs

- **Continuous interaction & dialogue; shared learning & shared responsibilities**:
  - Among partners in climate information system
  - Across local, national, regional and international
  - Between/among providers and users
  - Among user communities
  - Dynamic nature of climate and policy
  - Continuous evaluation and revision—FEEDBACK

- **Consistent, understandable messages critical**
Some Guiding Principles

- Focus on integrated climate-society system

- Collaborative, participatory process with stakeholders:
  - Science-applications partnerships
  - Continuous, interactive dialogue
  - Co-production of knowledge
  - Public education campaign essential
  - Document and share experiences

- Problem-focused approach:
  - Understand place, context, history and decision making process;
  - Responsive to user needs
Some Guiding Principles

- Useful and usable information
  - Appropriate scale, timing, format, language
  - Near-term decisions and long-term planning

- Appropriate tools, technologies
  - Communication, product development, analysis, “discussion” and “decision” support tools

- Address both process and products

- Importance of integrated program of observations, monitoring, forecasting, assessment, education and applications – with continuous evaluation and adjustment
Some Guiding Principles

- Build on existing systems, institutions, programs, relationships & networks
- Facilitate proactive decision making and iterative, reflective, flexible and adaptive approaches
- Climate risk management in a sustainable development context:
  - Responding to today’s variability
  - Adaptation to long-term change
  - Economic planning & community development
  - Mainstreaming climate information & adaptation