

# Mapping Climate Services Science

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## Information and Support Gaps

Structure, coordination and clarity of purpose of climate services and delivery of those services

Awareness of users/decision-makers needs and what climate services can provide

Need of users relative to the available climate services

Big gap between climate information that is provided and weather information users need

Where to go for, and how to access, credible and reliable climate information

Climate science capacity gap – users need to be better coordinated to bring needs forward to climate science.

Users using what they know/think is available rather than what is needed – using what is available in the time they have to act. How to assess which is the correct source of information to use?

Need for demonstration projects/programmes/activities which bridge gaps between providers and users. How to put users at the heart of climate services science research (and to what extent)?

Best practice guidance.

Dissemination of best practice – how do we do it? Learn from EU projects where a research question is posed and team can be multi-disciplinary.

Language barriers – knowledge providers and end users live in different worlds.

Relatively low priority of climate considerations in decision making – limited pull from users for climate information.

Lack of awareness among potential end users of the climate issue – not see as an urgent/important question.

A lack of policy (or even regulatory?) drivers for users to consider climate in decisions

Who are purveyors of climate information? No (limited or relatively limited) purveyor coordination – is this needed?

Market understanding:

- Emerging market
- What does the market want/need?

Review of the services that are available / on offer (e.g., UKCP09)

Understanding the value of investments in climate services

Demonstrating the value of climate services and climate services science

Ability to show how existing and new information can improve decision-making

Availability of free climate services

Marketing of climate knowledge into non-climate decisions

Evidence-based communication strategies

Too many cooks (not connecting?) – do we need ‘person’ (Chef) between the cooks (providers) and users? Driven by availability of funding and link to the culture of research and funding

Ability of climate science community to deal with/address user needs.

Incorporation of the best practice in communication and decision-making science into climate service provision/activities.

Information gap between forecasting, and climate scenarios and projections

Model developers don’t focus on improving user-relevant weather variables.

Uncertainty in decision-making – perception that uncertainty is a barrier

Standards, quality control, quality assurance of climate services - quality stamp for good advice (for consultants, universities .etc.).

Standards for data, metadata and technical interfaces

Approved sources of information in one place – signpost to smaller number of places

Legal liability and climate service provision

Funding for climate services science – does climate service science need a funding pot dedicated to cross-research council science? Funding research that is interdisciplinary (e.g. economics / natural / social science)

Connections between the research areas needed to support climate services

BIS to define potential for multi-disciplinary research (and get research channels working together).

Mechanism to allow/enable research councils to work together – on interdisciplinary research.

Some research is so ‘blue sky’ that it falls between the remit of the research councils – is this a challenge for LWEC?

Registries of activities, results, portfolios and quality.

Mechanism to inform research areas (not in climate service science).

Mechanisms for bringing different specialisms together

Use ARCC model for other research calls, including having individuals with overview who can integrate across sectors of research community.

Importance of maximising impacts yet funding goes toward research but not to support coproduction, capacity builders and stakeholder engagement. Separate KEO funding – granted after ‘science-based’ project has started, so science-based project is designed without user input. Focus of KEO activities more on communications and dissemination than on coproduction.