

Outreach and Dissemination

Participants:

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Outreach and Dissemination

1. **Ambiguity remains about who the target users of the CCCS are, their user needs and how they should be served. Early in this process the user needs will need to be addressed. The delegated body should be tasked to assess the user requirements for the core CCCS in consultation with the downstream service providers.**
2. **The delegated body should take responsibility for innovation in *infrastructure*, making key information accessible and to promote innovation in the community bringing best practices together and disseminate these more broadly.**
3. **For this to be sustainable and for success to be realised the CCCS needs to support the feedback loop from downstream users to the core services and upstream data providers. The aim being to stimulate innovation downstream that drives upstream response to downstream user requirements.**

Outreach and Dissemination

4. The CORE-CLIMAX project has surveyed 1600 users of climate information and identified that the future CCCS has to address as a priority some gaps in upstream data infrastructure. The top three items were:
 - Interpolation and production of gridded data sets based on observations
 - Provision of statistics based on observations
 - Homogenization of weather station data.

5. A valuable function of the CCCS could be to organise Communities of practice that would bring a focus to the applications and standards in the specific sectors and to develop information services for these sectors. A possible way to do this within the project would be to design sector-specific work packages and invite the specific communities of practice (for example energy, health, disaster risk reduction, ...) to respond. Initially these work packages should focus on those sectors with most potential to be early adopters.

Outreach and Dissemination

6. It is important that any quality system that is developed (for example a maturity matrix) is user oriented. Communities of practice could be used to identify what they consider appropriate quality for their purposes. If this works well this will have a positive feedback and benefit to the core service, the upstream research and data providers.
7. The working group identified that there should be a capacity building element to the CCCS. There is likely to be differential uptake of CCCS across Europe. The CCCS should ensure that the countries that currently have less advanced capabilities will also benefit. Raising capacity across Europe should lead to homogenisation of capabilities of benefit to all.

Outreach and Dissemination

8. Targets for outreach and dissemination fall into two groups the first of which is where climate services are not well developed, in particular services at the EU level to support the needs of the Commission and other EU institutions and this category also includes national products to support countries where climate services are yet to develop. The second equally important category applies to many of the EU member states where climate services are already in place, and which have different user needs. These two categories may need different outreach and dissemination approaches.
- For the EU level, the Community of practice for policy makers that exist at national level may be appropriate. This Community of practise would identify needs and best practice in services to support policy makers in mitigation and adaptation. This would enable pan-European services to be developed on an operational basis building upon expertise at the national level.
 - The same approach could be developed for global assessments to support policy makers in the European Commission and EU institutions.

Outreach and Dissemination

9. Mechanisms for dissemination aimed at the global community are an important function for the CCCS and should be included in the form of policy statements (e.g. to the UN), derived data, and a conduit for homogenised data and global assessments.

10. A capacity building programme is a significant element of the CCCS, which should include training
 - to provide guidance and expertise
 - to train people on the use of climate information and its associated uncertainty
 - to provide generic tools to build a bridge between the climate information and the users' need

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11. An important component of the CCCS dissemination mechanism will be a CCCS portal. The CCCS data portal will not replace existing data and information portals. We envisage that these existing portals will provide an important additional dissemination mechanism and as a result the information flow in each direction between the central system and the local portals needs to be assessed in order to inform the information and technology architectures design.
12. From a users' perspective, data policy needs to be as transparent as possible, recognizing that some data and information will have reuse restrictions applied. Any restrictions need to be transparent and handled flexibly by the CCCS portal and has to be taken into account at every stage of the design of the system.

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13. CCCS dissemination and outreach to media and the general public is envisaged. The primary mechanism would be CCCS monthly European and global climate assessment reports.
14. Successful dissemination will depend on clear communication of the quality associated with the information products, in particular the uncertainty expressed in user-relevant language. Communities of practice could develop a communication lexicon.