Pacific Climate Change Science Program

Overview of the Pacific Climate Change Science Program

SBSTA Workshop 2-3 June 2011

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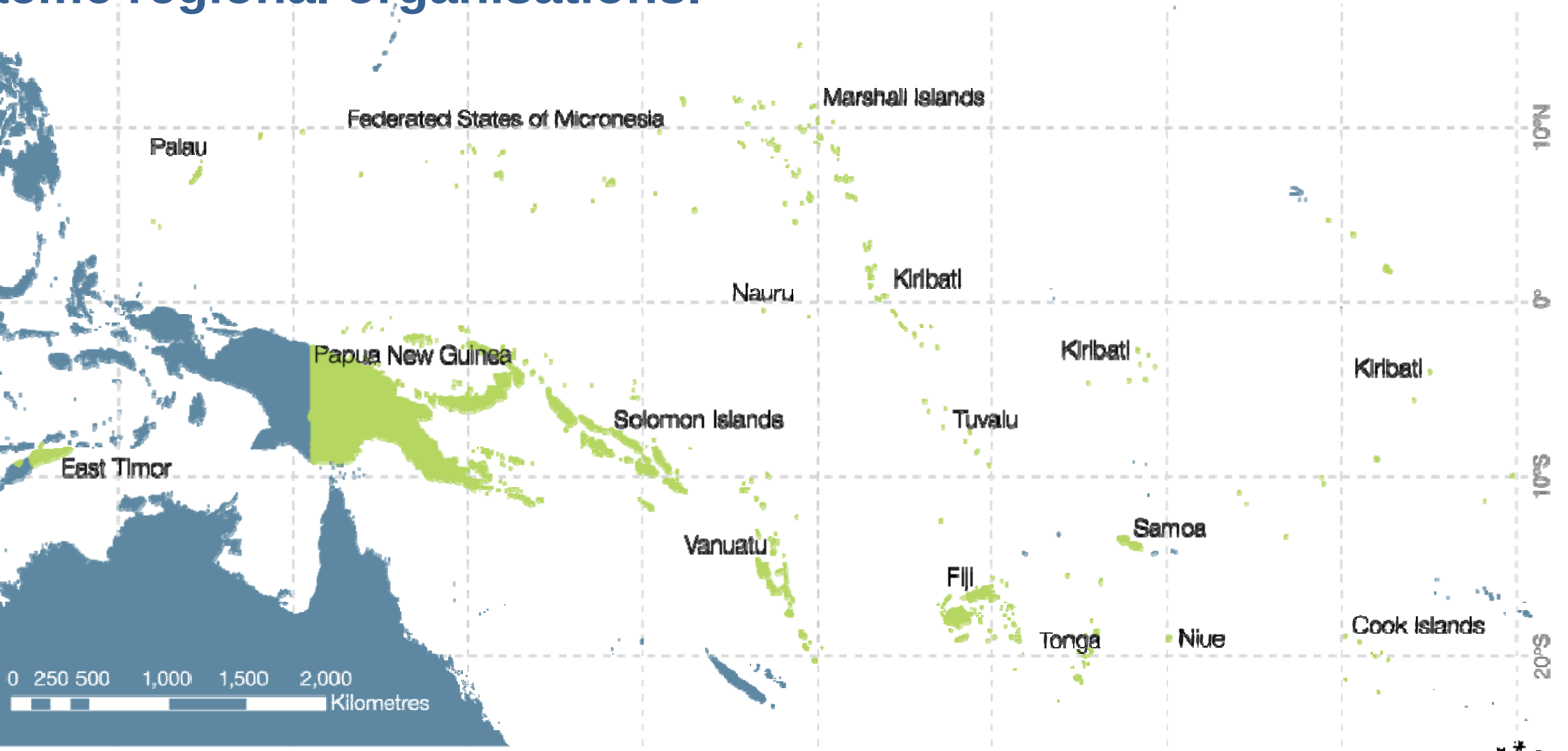
What is the PCCSP?

he Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP) is a artnership between Australian science agencies and 14 Pacific and countries and East Timor, carried out in collaboration with acific regional organisations.



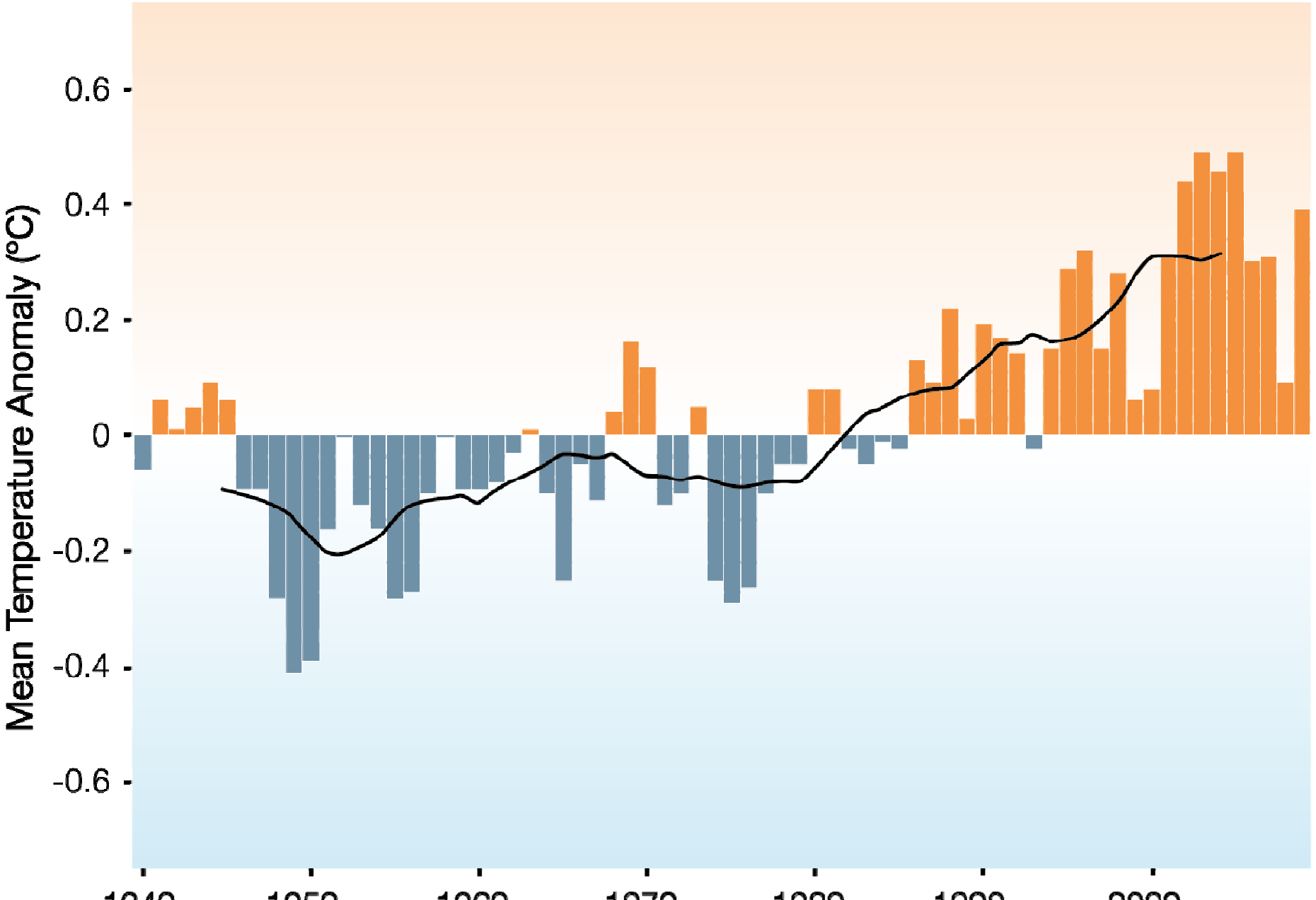
he Pacific Climate Change Science Program PCCSP) will assist decision makers and lanners in the 15 partner countries better nderstand how their climate has changed and ow it may change in the future.

artner country engagement, formation sharing and apacity building are being ndertaken across all areas of esearch

ational Meteorological ervices are a key focus of apacity building efforts

he first year focused on egional workshops. Second ear of PCCSP is focusing on -country training

The climate of the Pacific is changing

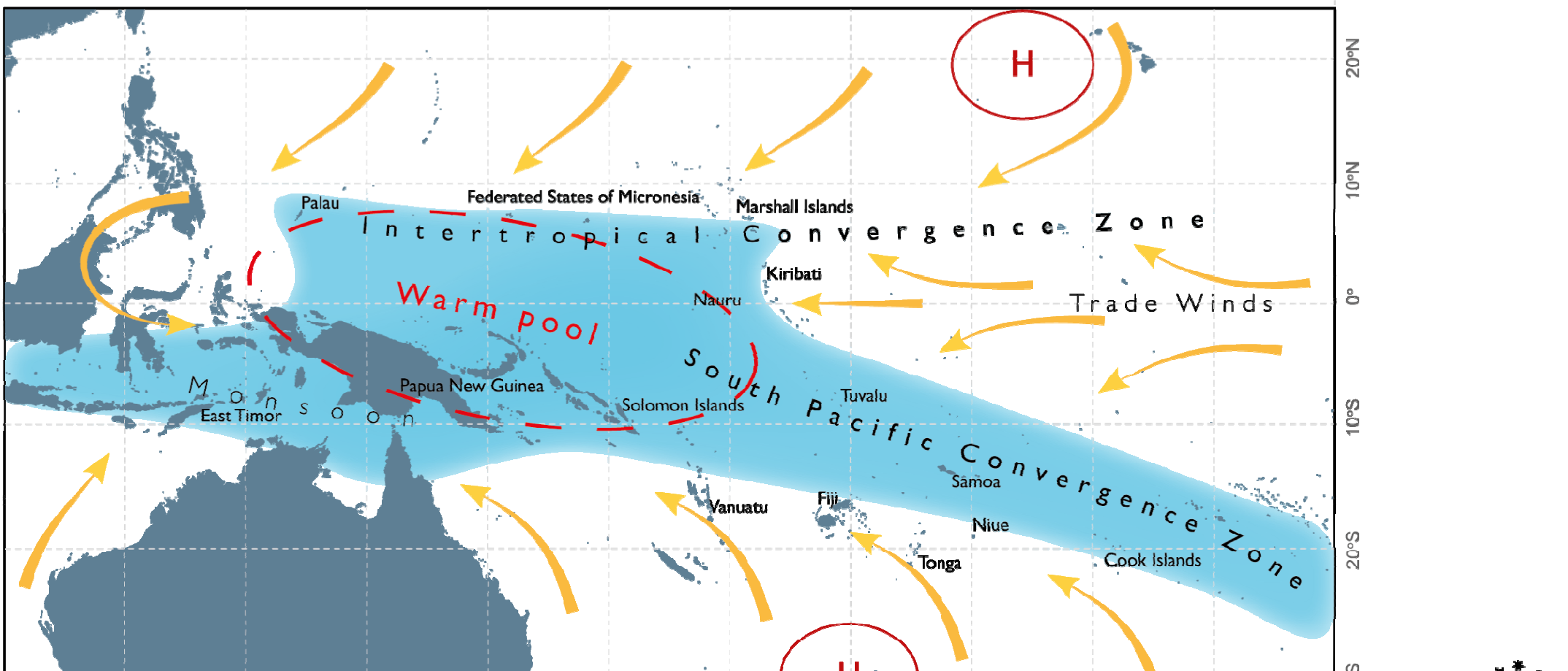


Monsoon

Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone

South Pacific Convergence Zone

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)



ssess and select which of 24 global climate models
e most reliable for the region

ojections will show how the climate may look around
30, 2055 and 2090 under three IPCC greenhouse
nission scenarios

ojections:

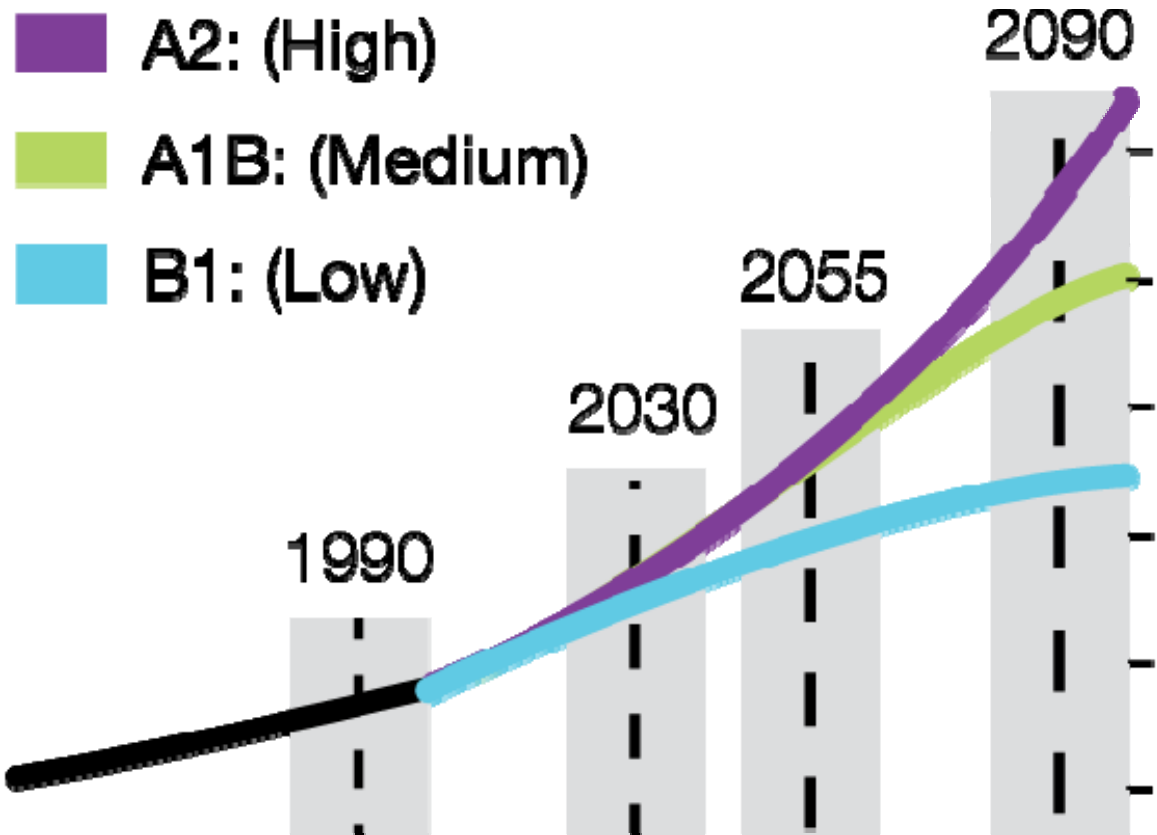
Temperature

Rainfall

Wind

Extreme events

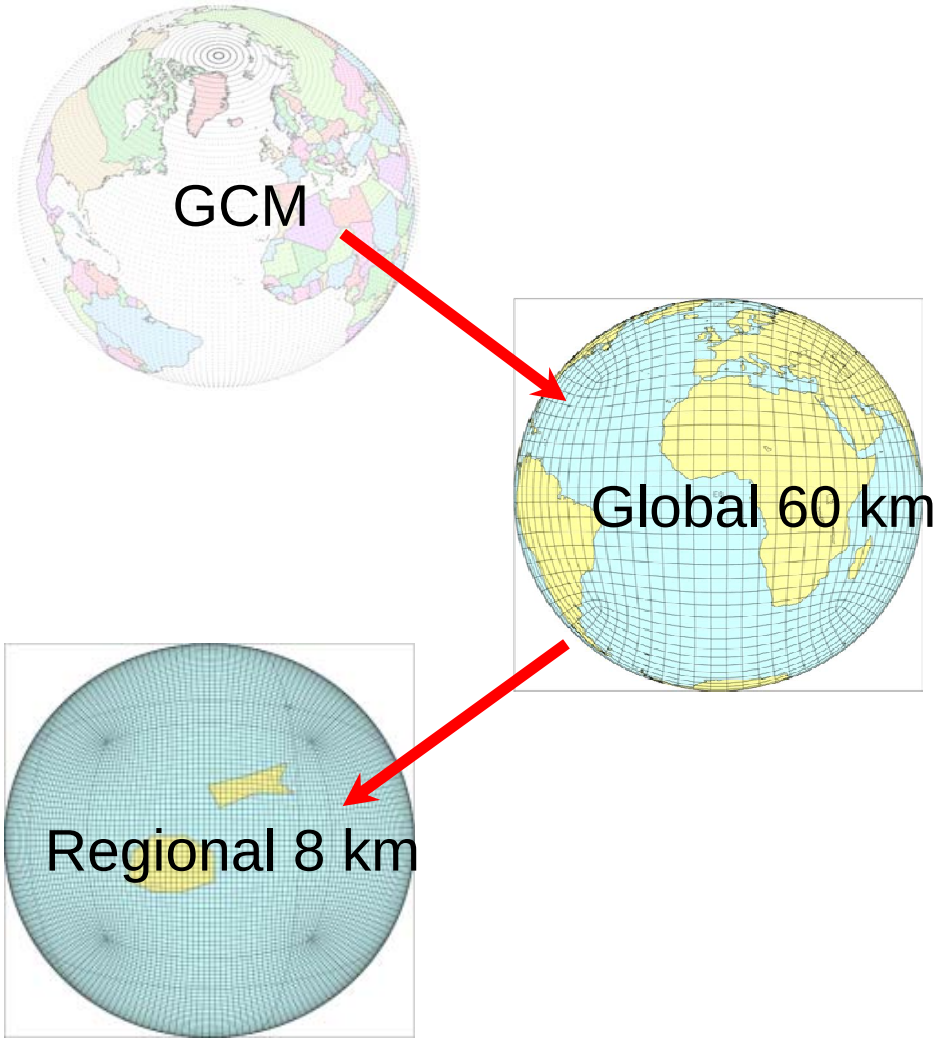
e.g. tropical cyclones

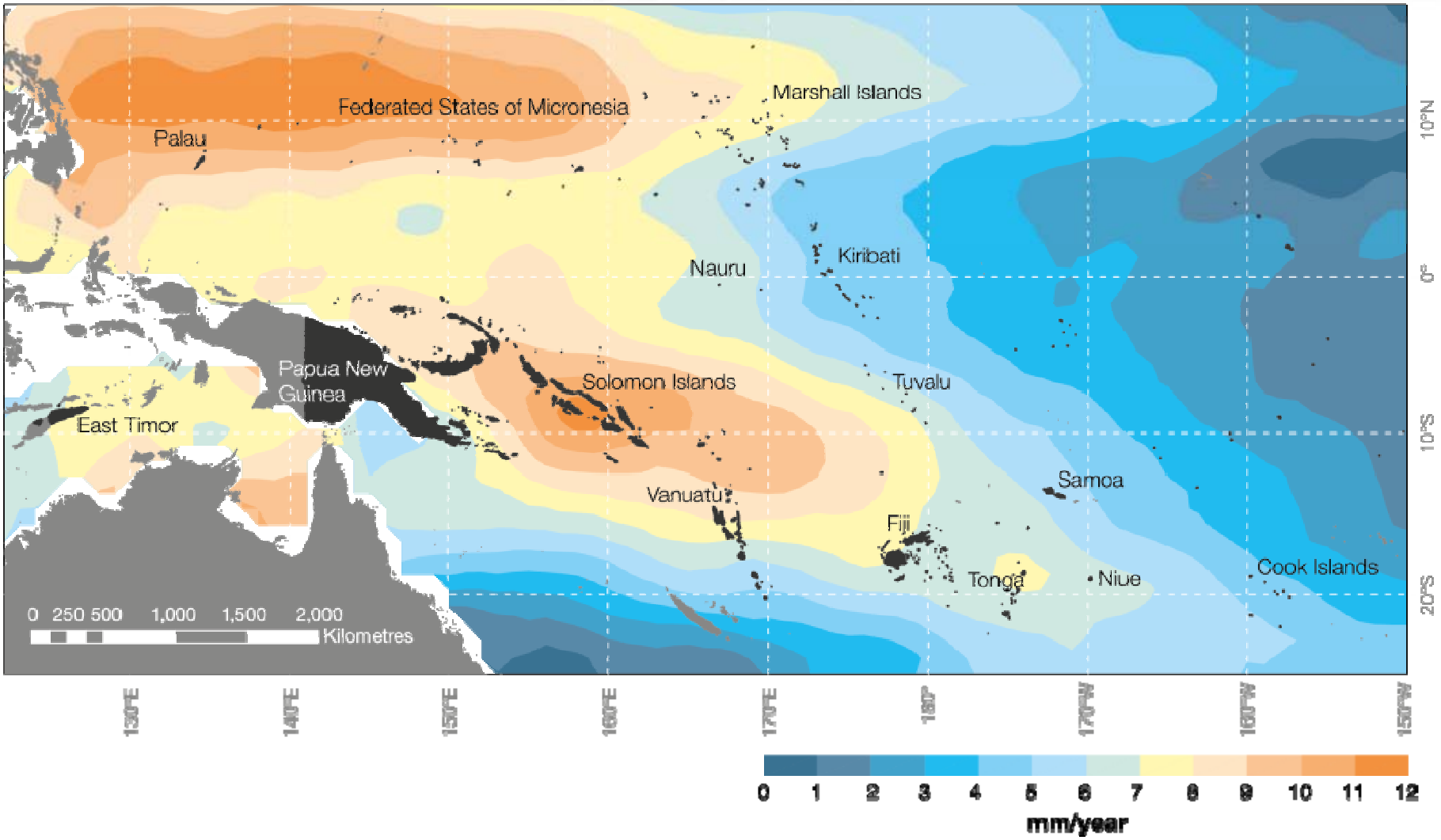


Downscaling provides more det

Downscaling six of the global climate models at 60 km resolution for one emission scenario (A2) for the whole PCCSP region

Further downscaling of three global climate models to 8km resolution over seven selected areas for one emission scenario (A2).





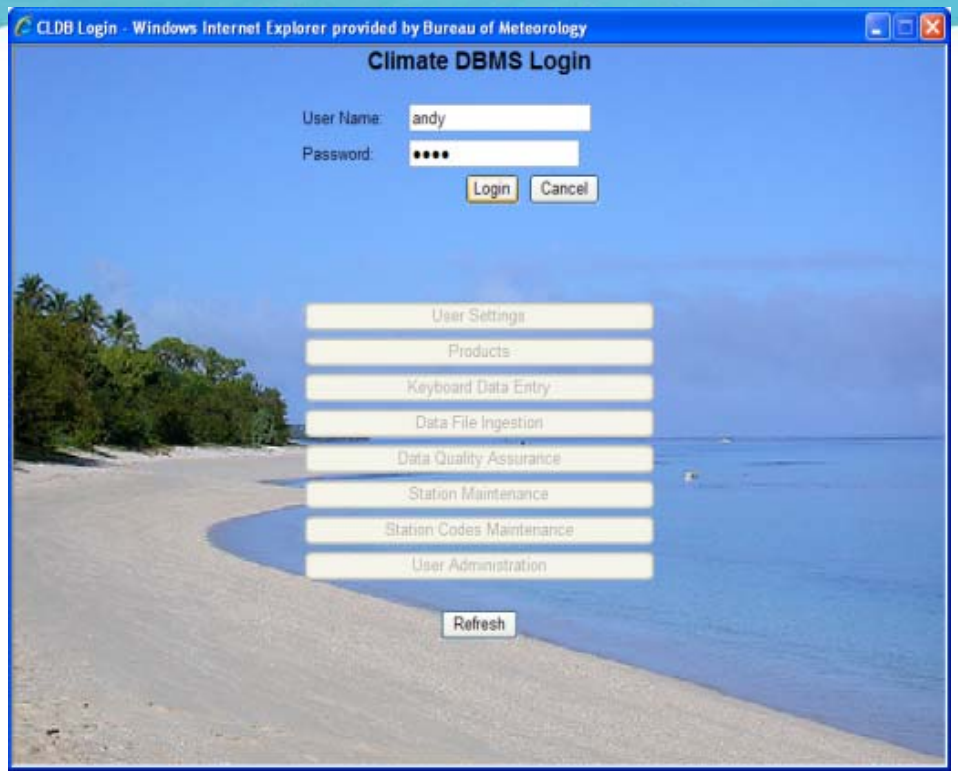
Current changes and future projections in ocean acidification, sea surface temperature, salinity, circulation, sea

hese research findings will be

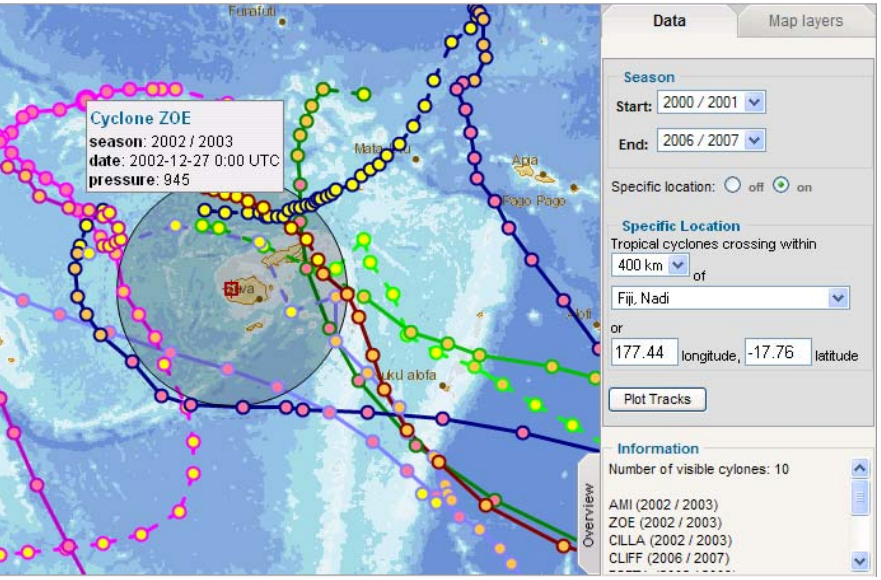
sseminated via:

- **Peer reviewed journal papers;**
- **A technical, peer reviewed report *Climate Change in the Pacific.* This will include national climate projections for 2030, 2055 and 2090 for 3 emission scenarios (November 2011);**
- **ndividual country brochures summarising key indings for each country (September 2011).**

nate database nagement tem



Interacti climate da port



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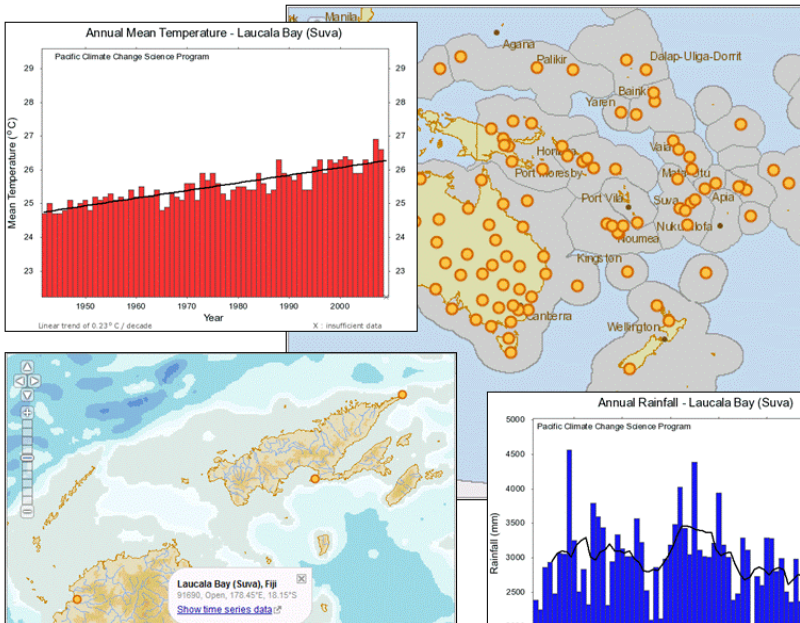

SPECT

mportance of recognizing existing strengths;

raditional knowledge must be understood,
alued and incorporated;

alance required between working with comm
egional issues and working with individual
ountry plans and priorities;

lignment to national policies and processes i
ssential;

CAL OWNERSHIP

apacity development needs to be planned and
nplemented to support local priorities in each
ountry with respect to both technical and
roader institutional strengthening;

ocal involvement in project leadership is
quired to foster ownership and adoption -
herwise sustainable insitutional changes
annot be achieved and technical "solutions" w
ot be applied or adopted.

TTER COORDINATION

o maximise synergies and minimise overlaps
nd also to reduce the administrative burden o
artner countries;

reater links are needed between climate
hange and disaster risk reduction. Local effor
nd external support have both often been
nplemented in isolation.

Thank you

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