

QUESTIONS

- What observations help to make the right decisions on adaptation and mitigation measures?
- Uncertainties: IPCC puts a lot of emphasis on the quantification and communication of uncertainties in its assessment in order to best serve policymakers & the public. What are areas within the GCOS science domain where progress is most needed in order to be able to reduce key uncertainties in future IPCC assessments?
- Where are sensitive regions on Earth where climate change will have an impact first or most significant. Should we implement adaptation in sensitive regions first – or what are the priorities?
- Is the attribution of observed impacts to anthropogenic forcing of the climate system a central requirement for effective adaptation approaches?

CHALLENGES

- Support climate services with the information (data) currently available.
- Regional information: Bridging the gap between global scale & regional scale climate information resulting from international programmes such as, e.g., GCOS or WCRP.
- Regional changes are most important but least known: Global sea level rise prediction has little meaning for the Pacific Ocean when the regional footprint is unknown or not well understood.
- To assess the impacts of climate variability & increase resilience, both climate variables & societal factors determining vulnerability need to be monitored and integrated in a trans-disciplinary effort.