

Global climate indicators – from the global observing system to knowledge transfer at the science-policy nexus – what can we further do?

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Scenario

This is a World Café station on a topic that allows for a dialogue at the science-policy nexus and serves as a starting point for boarder discussion. In the context of monitoring climate change from a global perspective, challenges of transferring knowledge from science to policy are often raised, and hence we aim to orient the discussion on the current perception, information transfer and future opportunities to further evolve the dialogue at the science policy nexus. Hence, this World Café will initiative discussions particularly on addressing on the value of indicators and relevant regular reporting such as the WMO State of the Climate, further pathways of improvements, and expectations from policy for improving the knowledge transfer. The specificity in the question does not mean that broader issues cannot be raised by participants. Some background information is provided in Appendix 1.

Question for Scene-setting:

- a. What is the current use of indicator-based knowledge transfer from science to policy?
- b. Where do you see major gaps and challenges?
- c. What further action is required to strengthen these efforts?

Question for exploring future pathways at the science-policy nexus:

- 1) How are international policies influenced by the knowledge-transfer through the climate indicator concept?
- 2) What is needed to establish a link between the indicator-based knowledge transfer and national policies?
- 3) Which are the major opportunities to strengthen the indicator-based knowledge transfer from science to policy? For example, what is the piece of climate information you would love to find in our reports that we are not yet providing?
- 4) How can indicator-based knowledge transfer support international cooperation in support of progress, capacity development, climate resilient pathways and sustainable development?

Appendix 1

The GCOS Global Climate Indicators are a set of parameters that describe the changing climate within its different facets across the Earth system: They comprise key information for the most relevant domains of climate change: temperature and energy, atmospheric composition, ocean and water as well as the cryosphere (Fig. 1). These Global Climate Indicators have been identified by scientists and communication specialists in a discursive process led by GCOS during workshops

and scientific panel meetings and have been finally endorsed by WMO. They form the basis of the annual WMO Statement of the State of the Global Climate, which is submitted to the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC. In addition, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) and the Copernicus Marine Service of the European Commission uses the for their annual "European State of the Climate", and the Ocean State Report.

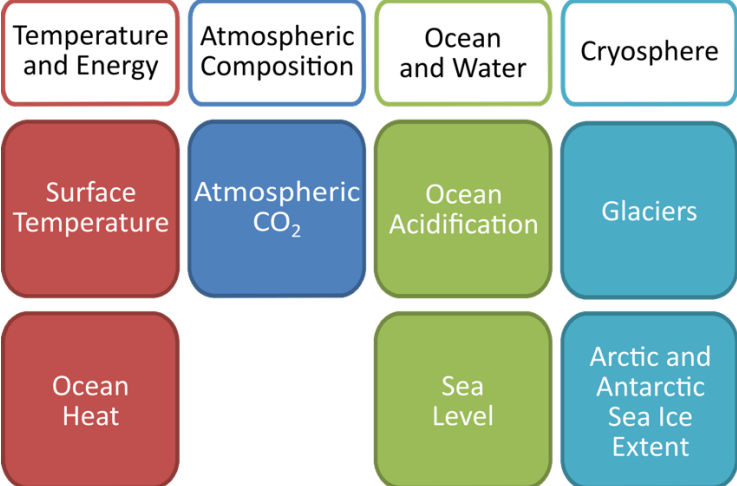


Fig. 1: Overview on the GCOS global climate indicators. Source: <https://gcos.wmo.int>.