



Potential uses of seasonal and decadal predictions for GFCS

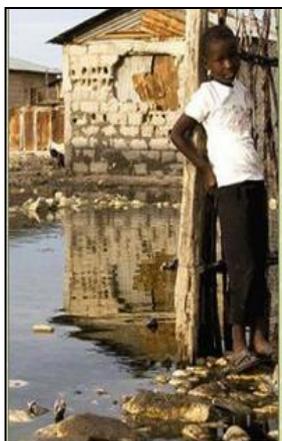
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Vision

Enable **better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change**, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale



**Agriculture and
food security**



**Disaster risk
reduction**



Water

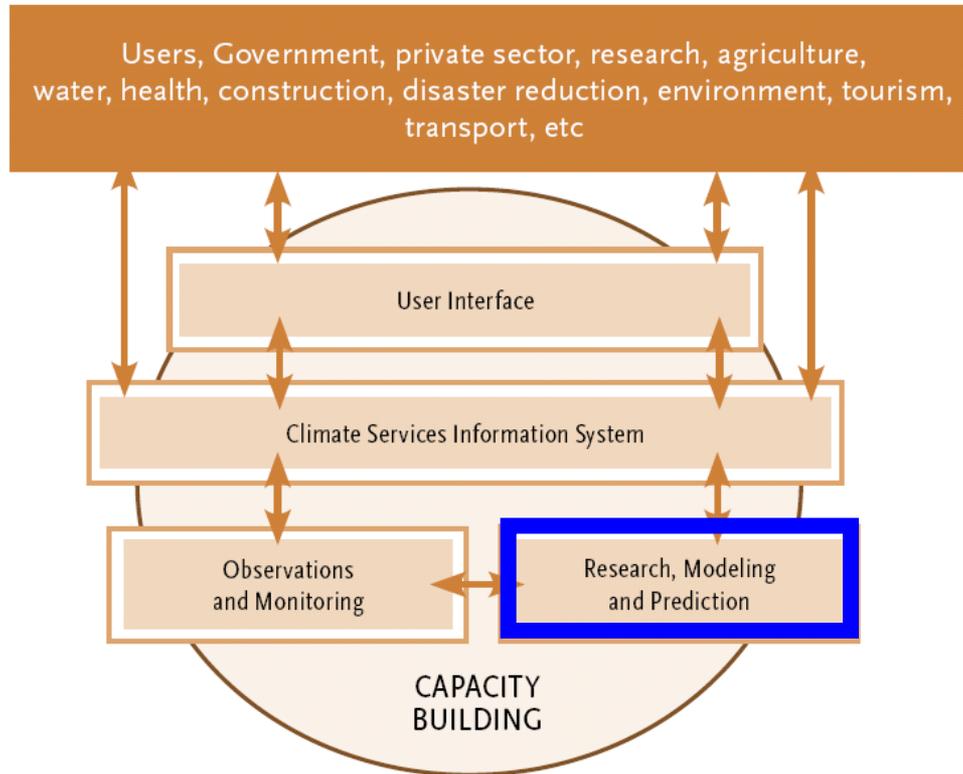


Health



Energy

Pillars of the GFCS



Climate information needs of users and related knowledge gaps

Decision-making process and user information gaps

1 **Strategic ahead-of-season planning**
(1- 12 month lead time)

2 **Risk monitoring and management: intra-season operations**
(1wk to 40 days range)
- timing/duration/intensity of dry/ wet spells

3 **Longer-term strategic planning/policy development (next 1-10 years)**
- Trends/frequencies of rainfall/temperature over next 5-10 years

4 **Climate change adaptation policy development/planning (next 50 years)**
- Robust climate change projections
- Information on the role of climate change in observed events

Climate Research Frontier

1 **Improving Seasonal prediction**
Remote drivers of variability (SSTs, teleconnections, MJO, etc)
- Local drivers of variability(land-atmosphere coupling)

2 **Sub-seasonal prediction**
Improved understanding of sources of sub-seasonal predictability

3 **Decadal prediction**
Drivers of decadal and multi-decadal variability (AMO, PDO)
Role of aerosols

4 **Climate change scenarios**
Earth System Modelling
Attribution methodology
Understanding Uncertainty

Climate information needs for end users and related knowledge gaps

Decision-making process and end-user information gaps

5 Assessing current vulnerability due to recent climate events

Lack of 'impacts' datasets (e.g. crop yields, river flows, health/hospital admission statistics) to aid development and targeting of applications models

6 Decision making at local scales

Detailed climate services (**geographically**)

7 Estimation of the impacts of climate variability and change

8 Mainstreaming climate services for all timescales

Climate Research Frontier

5 Observation / database development

-Enhancing the observations network for both biophysical and socio-economic climate variables;

6 Downscaling

- understanding and improvement of the downscaling process
- quantification of benefits and uncertainties to users

7 Applications modelling

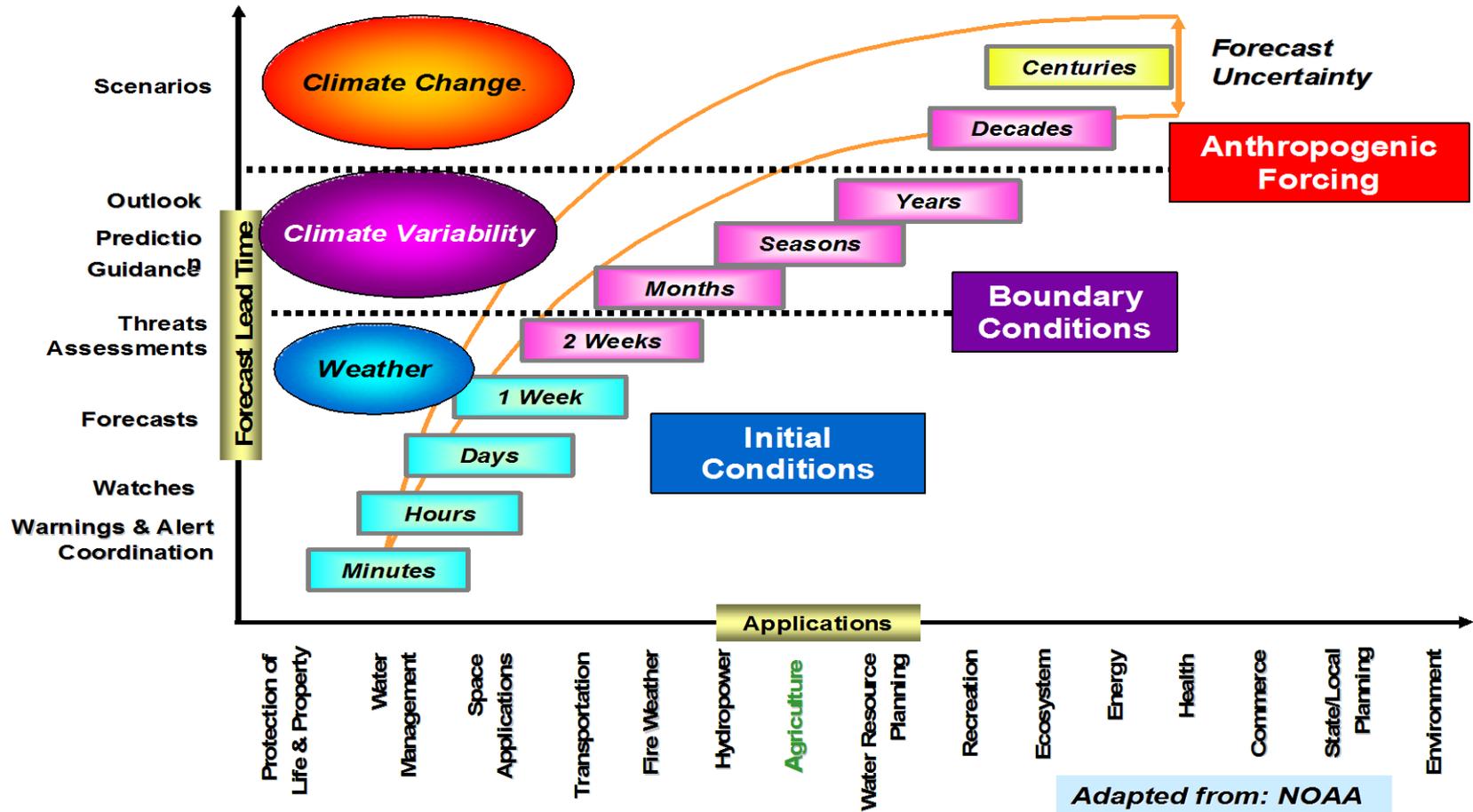
Improved understanding/ modeling of climate impacts on hydrology, food security and crop yields, health

8 Communication and climate service provider/user interactions

- Improving availability/usability of services
- strategies for bridging the gap between service providers and end users

Seamless hydrometeorological and climate services

Climate Prediction Framework



Research, Modelling and Prediction

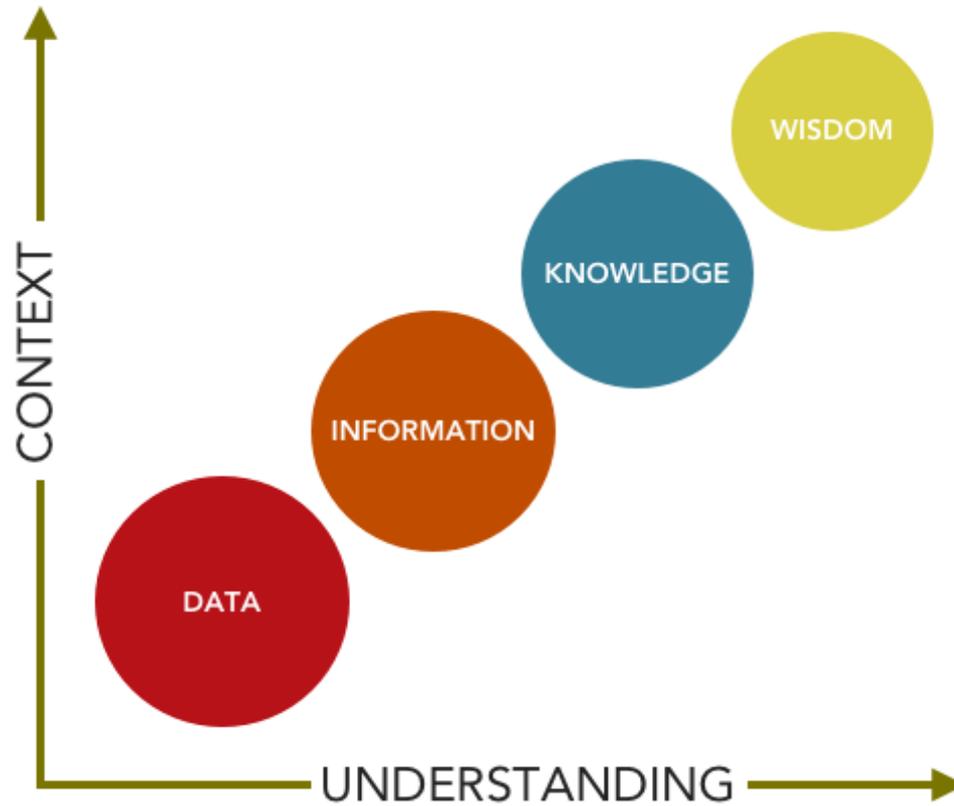
Gaps

- **Communication** between communities of scientists and practitioners
- **Last mile** between science products and service-oriented climate information
- **Lack of seamless suite of climate products** for contiguous time scales from weather to centennial climate projections
- **Limited or unknown predictability** for a range of key time-space scales
- Dealing with **uncertainty**

Key priorities

- Improving the availability of regularly updated standardized climate diagnostic and prognostic information;
- Focusing climate research on delivering sustained improvement of climate information identified as feasible and most needed in the five priority areas of GFCS implementation
- Supporting applied climate research for developing practical applications for the four near-term GFCS priorities through pilot and demonstration projects that bring together all five elements of the GFCS with a primary focus on integration and delivery of best climate information to users and decision makers.

Data or information?





Thank you for your attention