



WORLD CLIMATE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Name
WCRP
Date
Location



ICSU
International Council for Science



WCRP's mission....

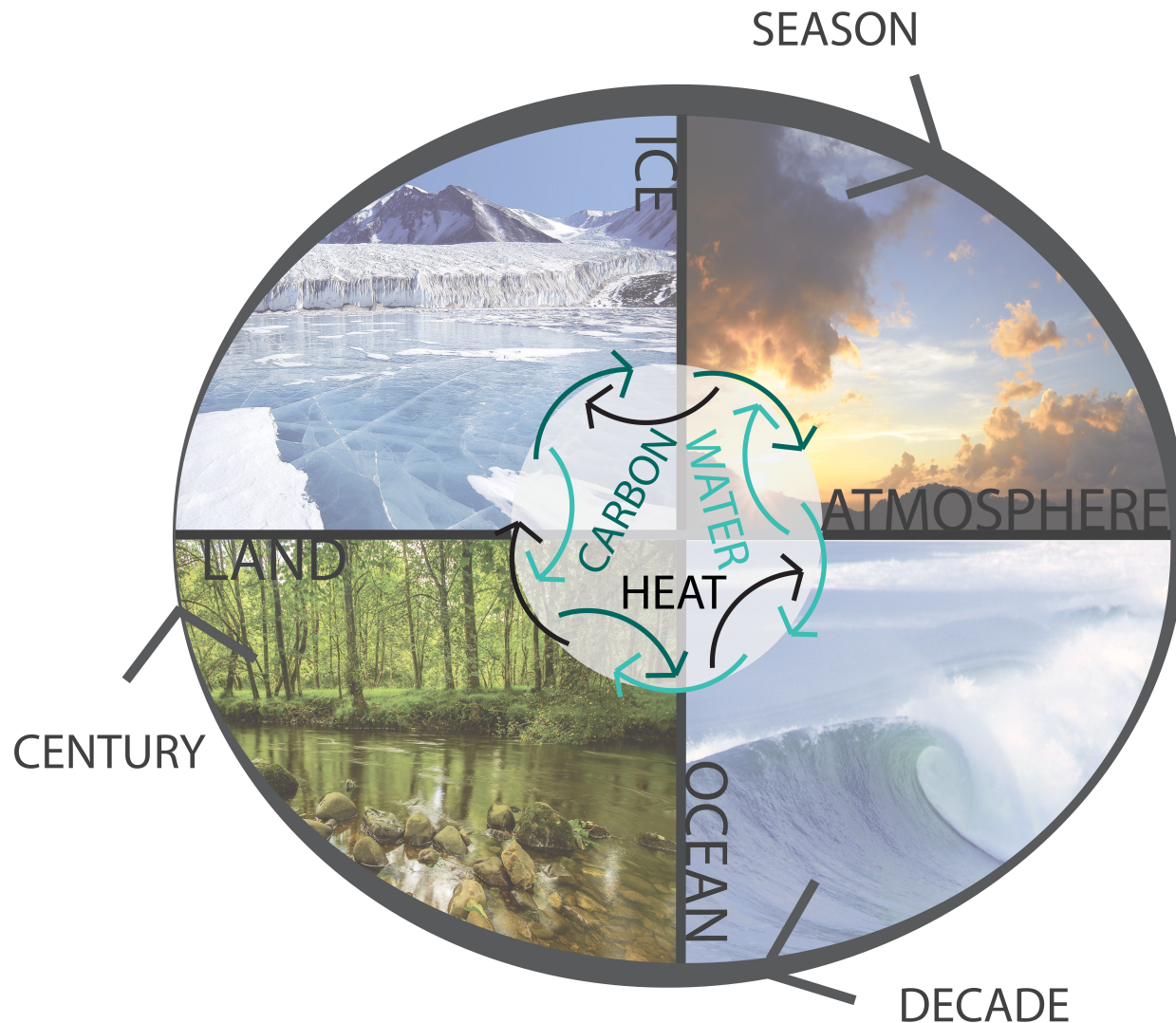
... is to facilitate analysis and prediction of Earth system variability and change for use in an increasing range of practical applications of direct relevance, benefit and value to society.

The two overarching objectives of WCRP are:

to determine the predictability of climate

to determine the effect of human activities on climate

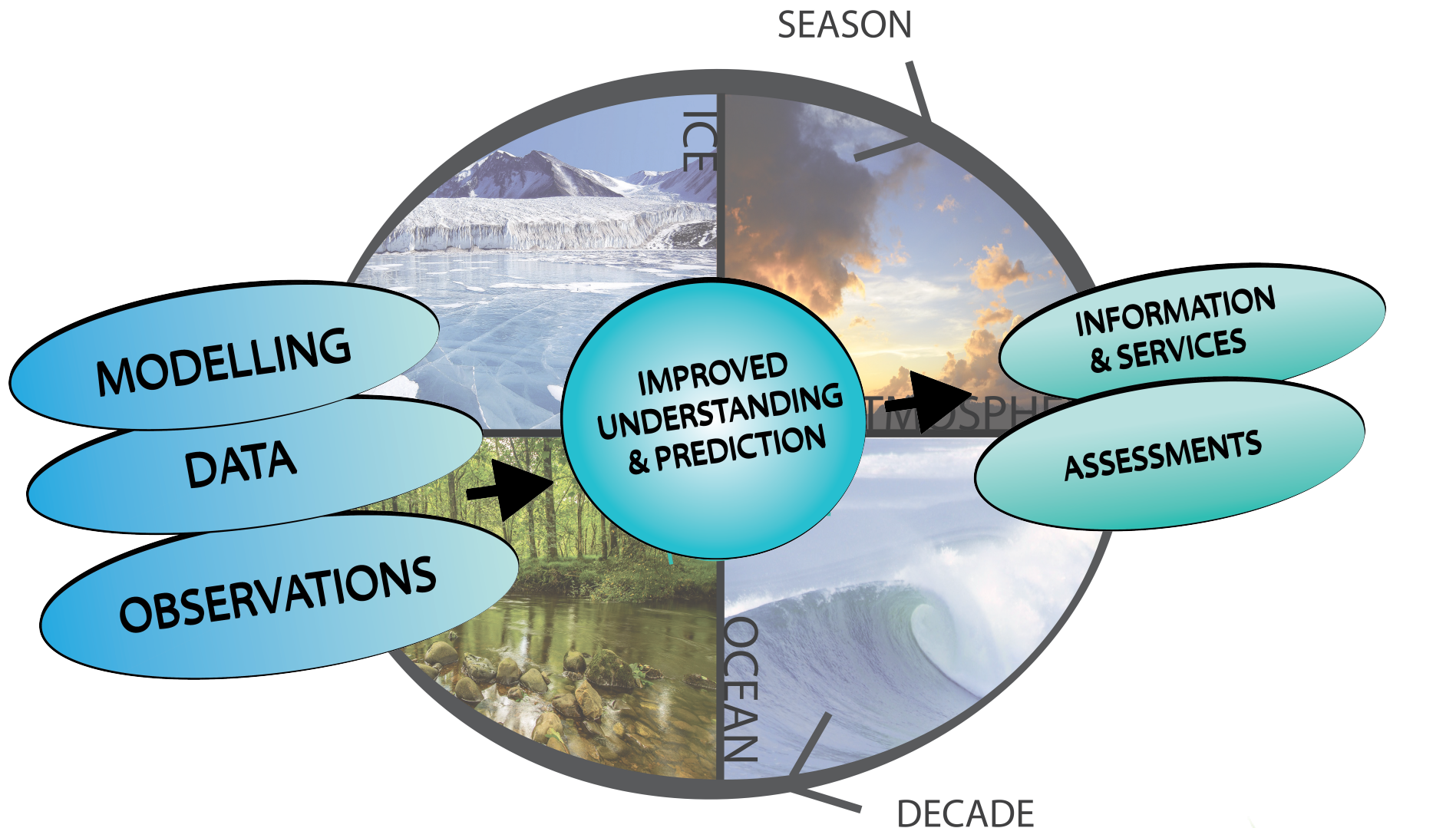
Role of WCRP



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World Climate Research Programme

Role of WCRP



WCRP Structure

JOINT SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE (JSC)

WCRP MODELLING ADVISORY COUNCIL (WMAC)

WCRP DATA ADVISORY COUNCIL (WDAC)

WORKING GROUPS ON:

COUPLED MODELLING (WGCM)

NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTATION (WGNE)

SUBSEASONAL TO INTERDECADAL PREDICTION (WGSIP)

REGIONAL CLIMATE (WGRC)



CRYOSPHERE-
CLIMATE



OCEAN-
ATMOSPHERE



LAND-
ATMOSPHERE



SPARC
Stratosphere-troposphere
Processes And their Role in Climate

TROPOSPHERE-
STRATOSPHERE



REGIONAL CLIMATE
DOWNSCALING

GRAND CHALLENGES

CLOUDS, CIRCULATION AND CLIMATE SENSITIVITY

REGIONAL SEA-LEVEL CHANGE AND COASTAL IMPACTS

CARBON FEEDBACKS IN THE CLIMATE SYSTEM

UNDERSTANDING AND PREDICTING WEATHER AND CLIMATE EXTREMES

NEAR-TERM CLIMATE PREDICTION

MELTING ICE AND GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

WATER FOR THE FOOD BASKETS OF THE WORLD

JOINT PLANNING STAFF (JPS)



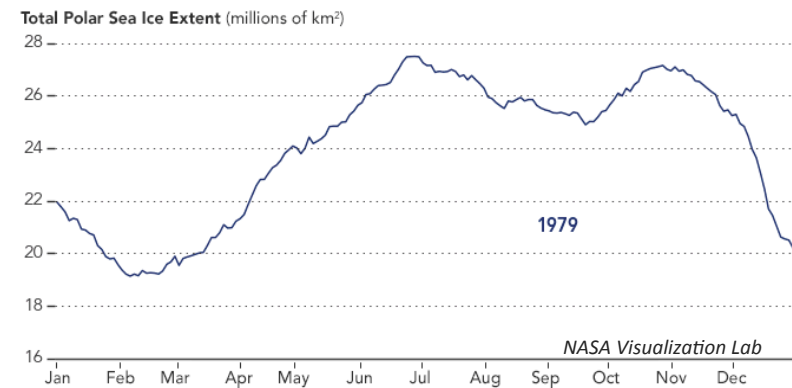
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Understanding the changing cryosphere and its climate connections

Overarching research needs guiding CliC activities:

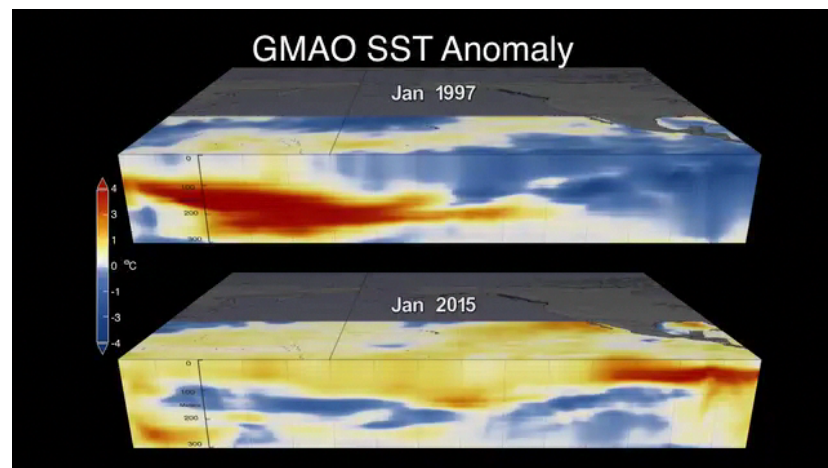
- Improved understanding and quantification of the **role of the cryosphere in the global climate system**, its variability and change
- Improved utilization of **cryospheric observations** as indicators of global and regional climate change
- Improved understanding of the physical, chemical and other **processes** that govern behavior of the cryosphere, and the **representation of these processes in Earth System Models**
- Improved ability to make **quantitative predictions and projections** of the cryosphere in a changing climate



Understanding the dynamics, the interaction and the predictability of the coupled ocean-atmosphere system

Long term objectives:

- Identify ocean and coupled **climate processes** that are critical for global and regional climate variability and change
- Identify temporal and spatial scales of **climate predictability**
- Quantify constraints on **climate sensitivity**, air-sea exchange and Earth's energy budget / ocean heat content
- Quantify **regional impacts** of climate change in **sea level, cryosphere and water cycle**
- Quantify past/present/future **ocean role in heat and CO₂ uptake** and links between **climate and ocean ecosystems**



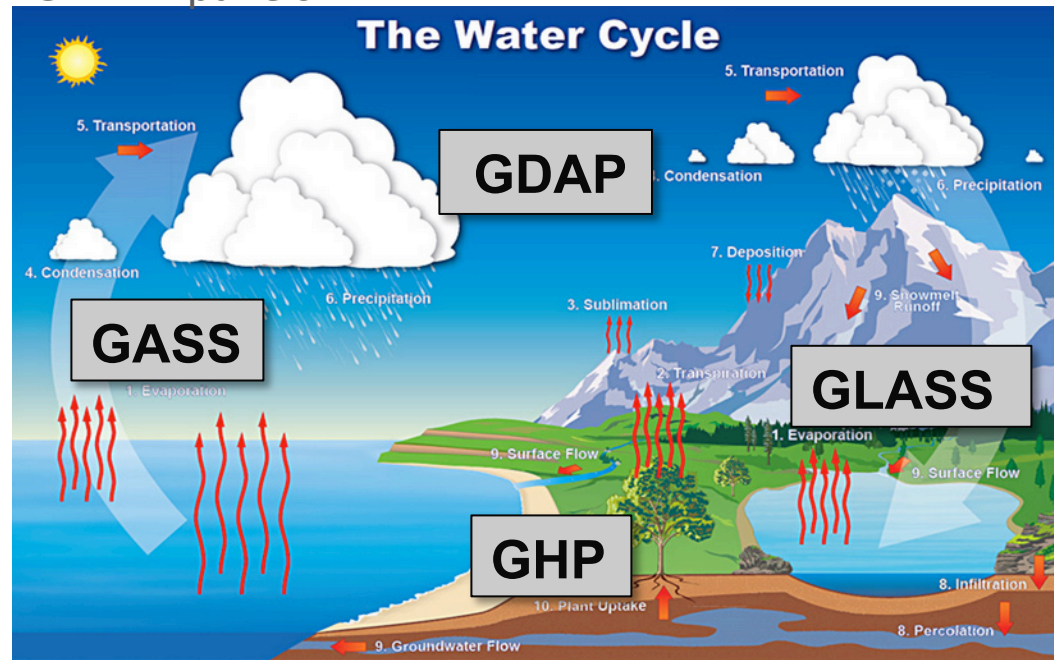
El Nino comparison 1997 vs. 2015, NASA Visualization Lab

Understanding Earth's water cycle and energy fluxes at the surface and in the atmosphere

GEWEX science questions:

- Observations and predictions of **precipitation**
- Global **water resources** systems (land use and hydrology)
- Changes in **extremes** (esp. droughts, flood, heat waves)
- **Water and energy** cycles and processes

GEWEX panels:

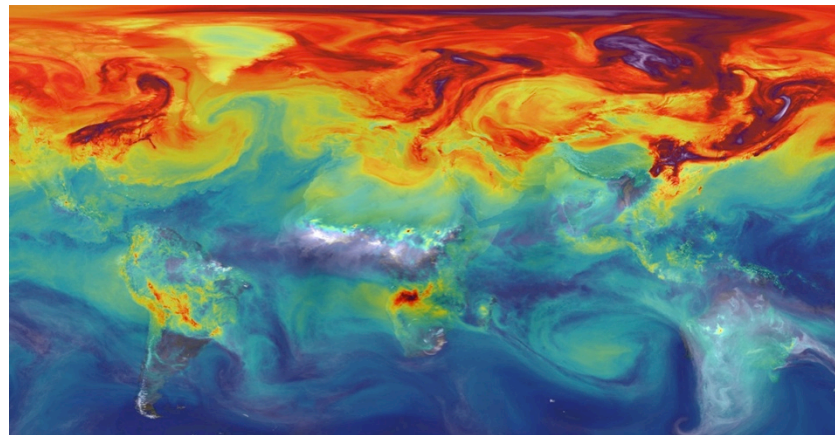


Global Land/Atmosphere System Study (GLASS), Global Atmospheric System Studies (GASS), GEWEX Hydroclimatology Panel (GHP), GEWEX Data And Assessments Panel (GDAP). Modified from NASA Earth Observatory.

→ Coordinating international efforts to bring knowledge of the atmosphere to bear on issues regarding climate variability and prediction

Themes:

- **Atmospheric Dynamics and Predictability**
climate variability, near-term climate predictions, stratosphere-troposphere interactions
- **Chemistry and Climate**
coupling of climate-dynamical-radiative processes, gas emissions
- **Long-term records for Climate Understanding**
construction, analysis, and interpretation of long-term climate records

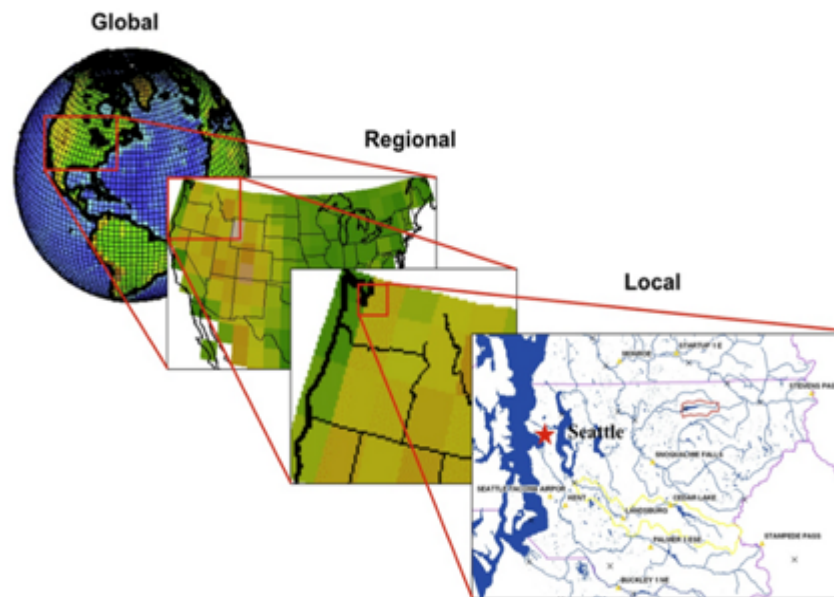


Global CO2 fluxes. Nasa Earth Observatory

Advancing the science and application of regional climate downscaling, for improved regional climate information

CORDEX scientific challenges:

- **Added value** of downscaling, scales, bias and uncertainties, user-oriented metrics
- Understanding and simulating **human elements**, e.g. land use, urban development, climate and coastal cities
- Coordination of regional **coupled modeling**
- Precipitation, e.g. convective systems, monsoon
- Local wind systems



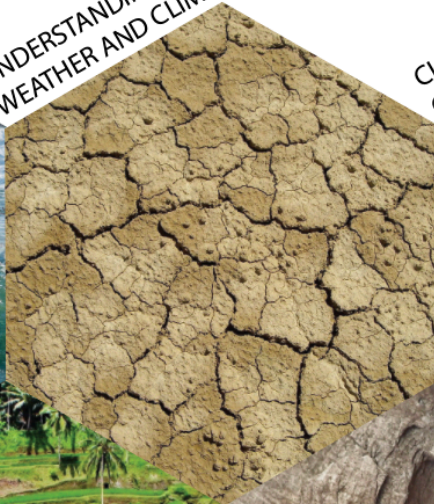
Model downscaling. NCAR dr. Andrew Wood

Grand challenges

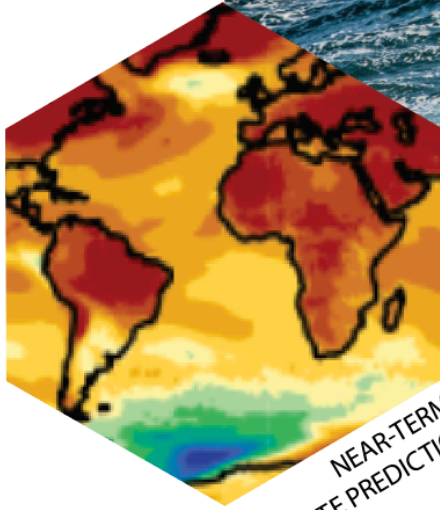
REGIONAL SEA LEVEL CHANGE
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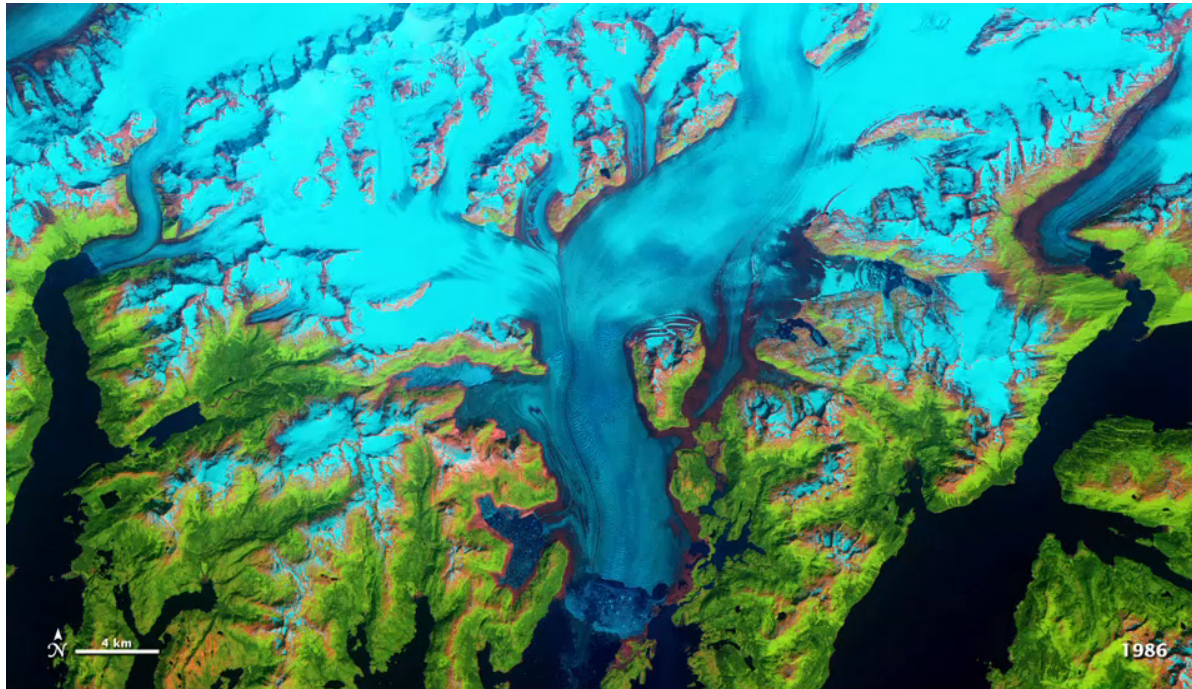


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Melting Ice



Columbia Glacier, Alaska

Snow and ice are seen as bright blue, while vegetation appears green and bedrock brown. Gray stripes on the glacier surface represent rocky debris. NASA visualization Lab

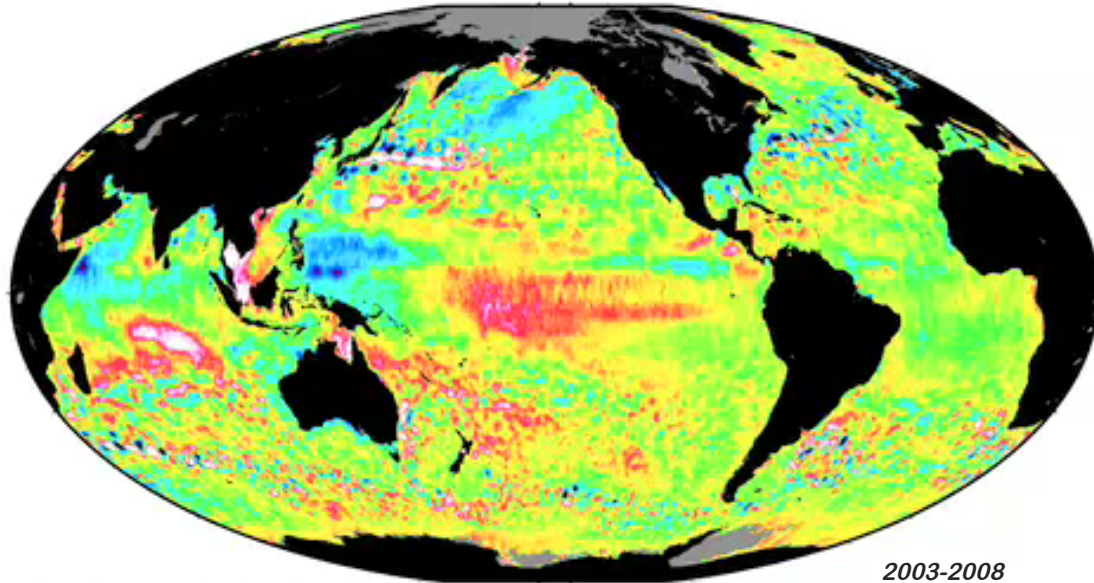
How will melting ice respond to, and feedback on, climate change and what will the impacts be on:

- *Permafrost and the global carbon cycle*
- *Ice sheets*
- *Glaciers*
- *Rising sea level*
- *Sea ice and snow interaction*

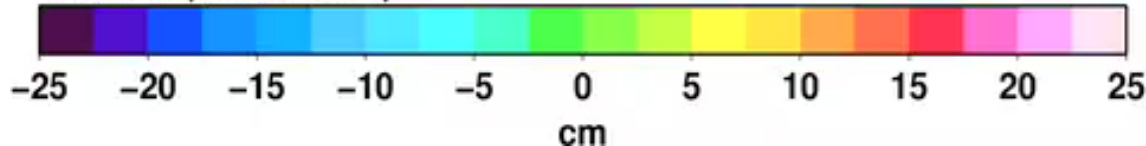
Regional Sea Level Change

Sea surface height anomalies

20030101 to 20030115



NOAA Laboratory for Satellite Altimetry

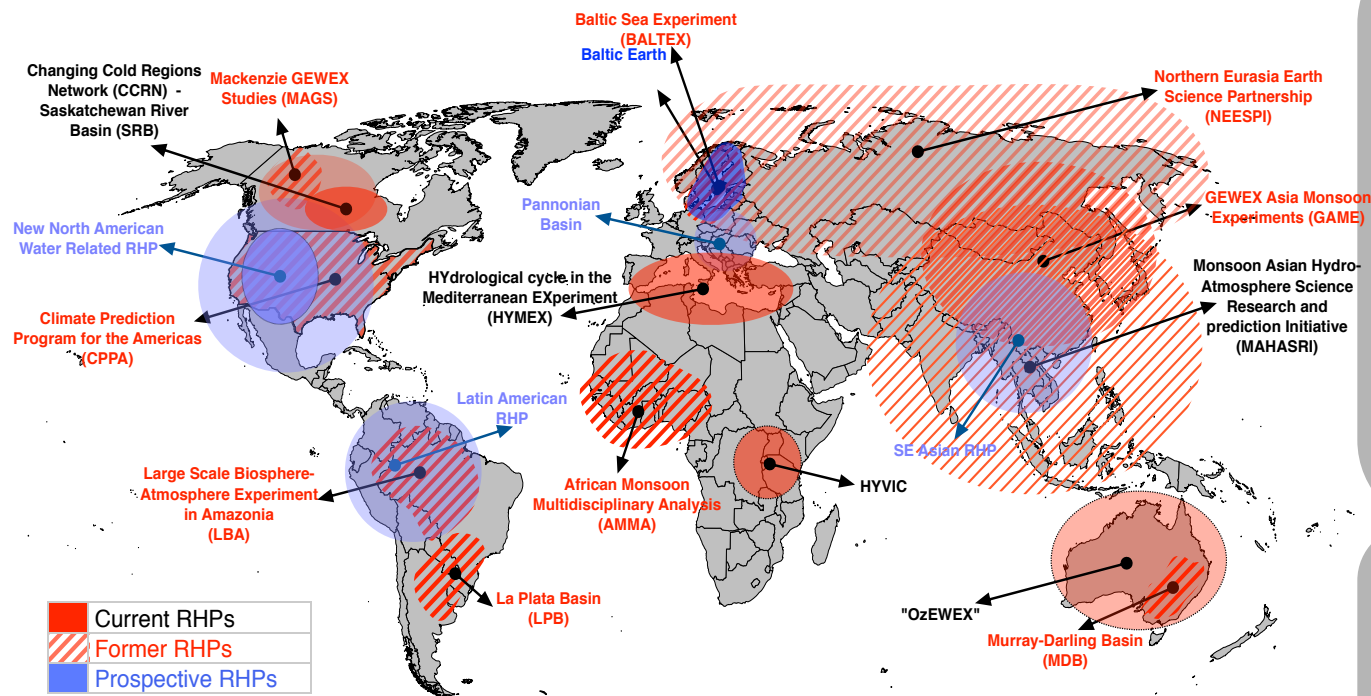


What are the main causes of contemporary regional sea level variability and change?

How predictable is sea level on a regional scale and how can we improve the predictability?

What is the contribution of land ice to near-future sea level rise?

Water for Food Baskets



How will a warming world affect the available fresh water resources globally? (Focus on the geophysical processes and the anthropogenic influences on these processes)

How does this translate specifically to the food basket regions of the world?

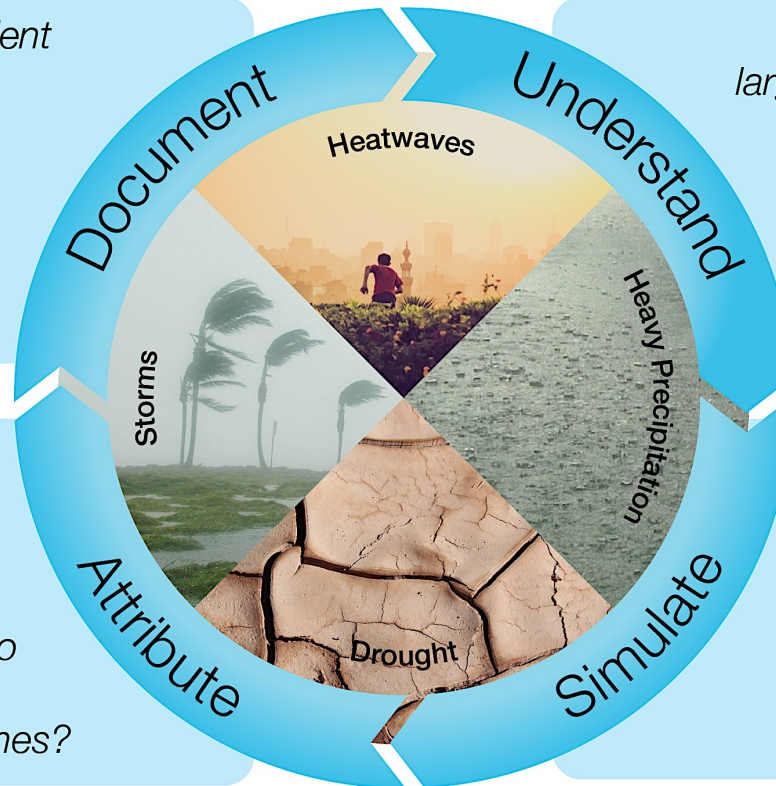
Climate & Weather Extremes

Are existing observations sufficient to underpin the assessment of extremes?

What are the relative roles of large-scale, regional and local scale processes, as well as their interactions, for the formation of extremes?

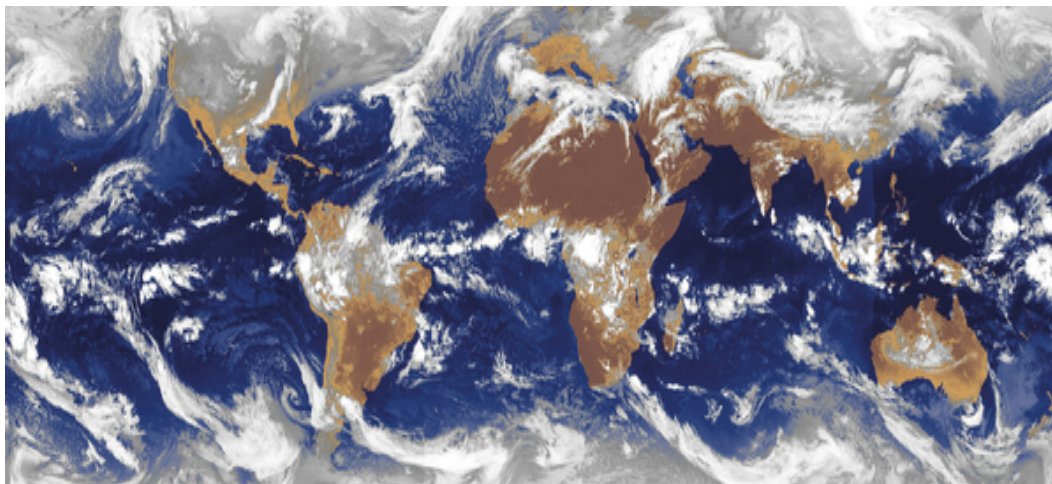
What are the contributors to observed extreme events and to changes in the frequency and intensity of the observed extremes?

Are models able to reliably simulate extremes and their changes, and how can this be evaluated and improved?





Clouds & Circulation



NASA Earth Observatory

How will clouds and circulation respond to global warming or other forcings?

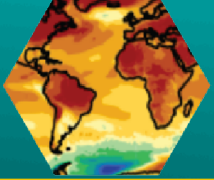
How do clouds couple to circulations in the present climate?



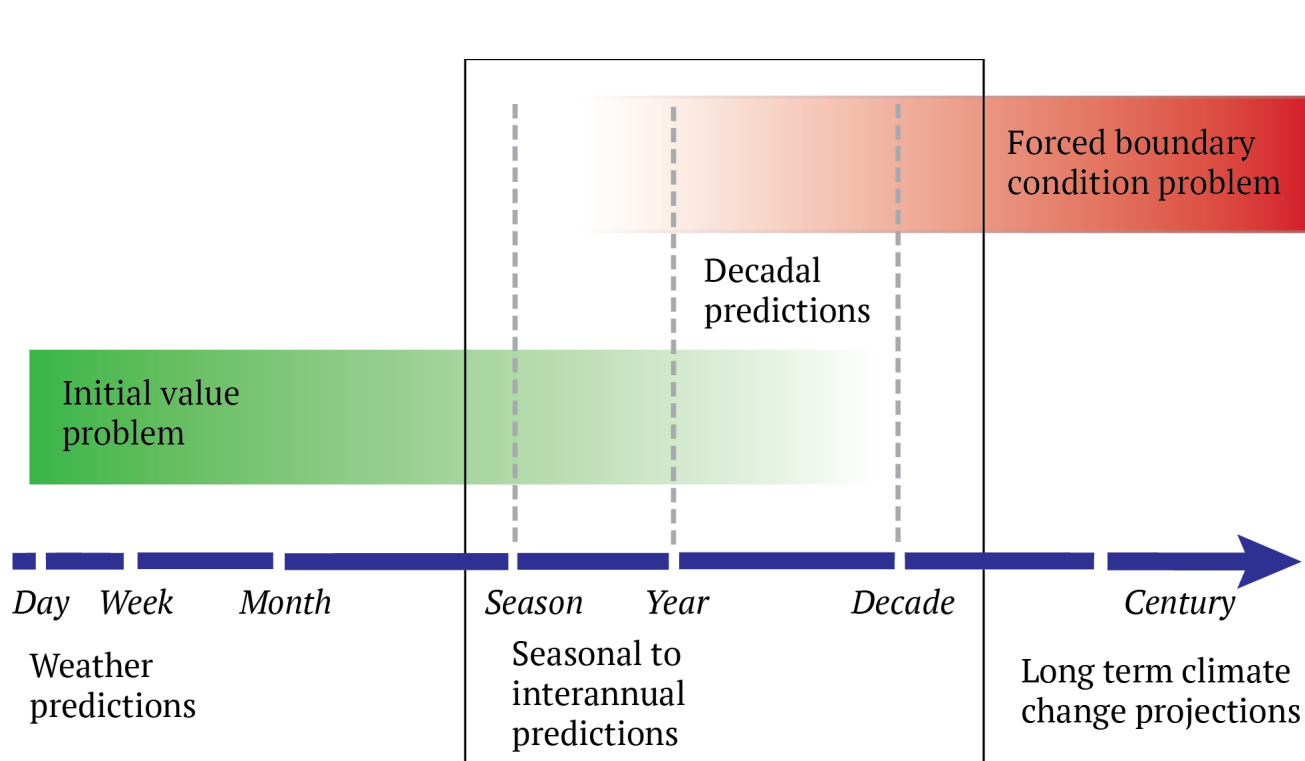
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Near Term Prediction

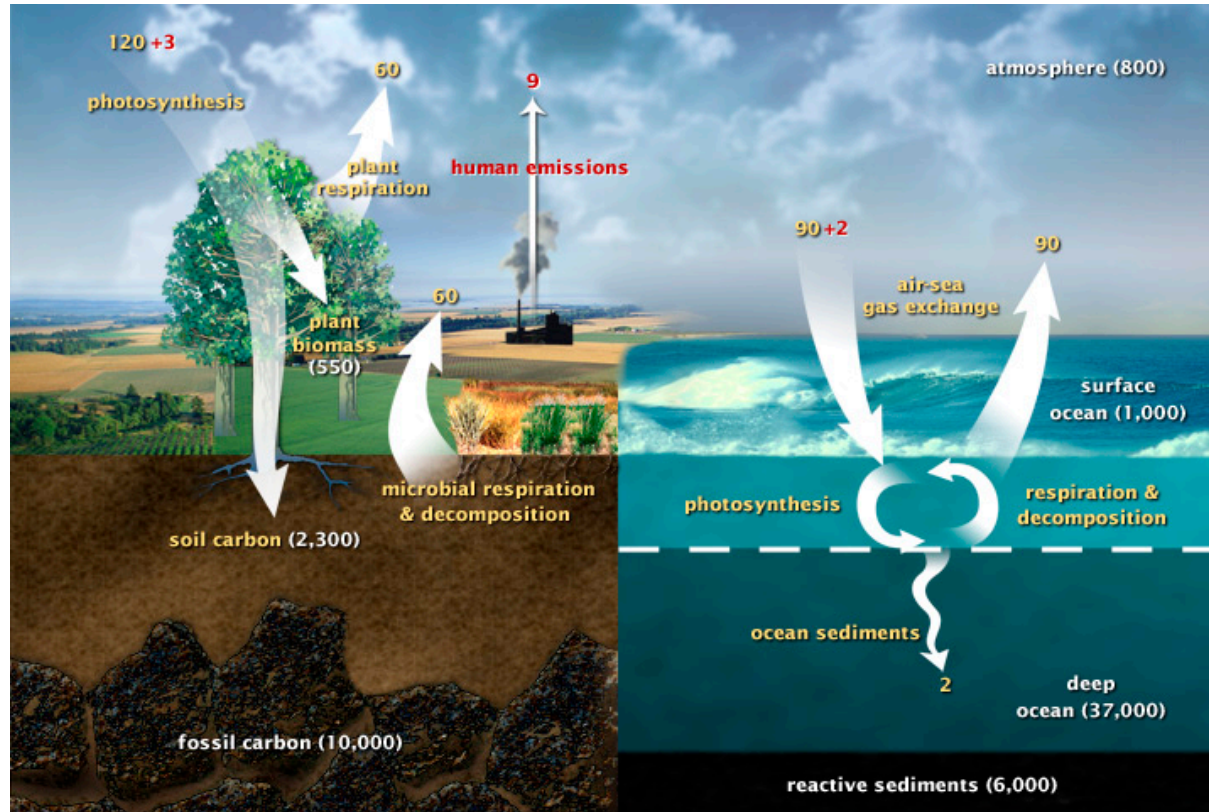


How can we enhance the understanding of sources of decadal predictability?

How can we serve decadal prediction information as is already done for seasonal prediction?



Climate & Carbon



A conceptual illustration of the carbon cycle. NASA Earth Observatory.

What are the drivers of land and ocean carbon sinks?

What is the potential for amplification of climate change over the 21st century via climate-biogeochemical feedbacks?

How do greenhouse gases fluxes from highly vulnerable carbon reservoirs respond to changing climate?



To serve as a focal point for all observational and data matters across the programme

- **Promote open data policies**, protocols and standards across the programme
- **Recommend best practices** for ECV data set development and assessments
- **Coordinate reanalysis intercomparison efforts**
- Promote and publish observational and reanalysis data sets to support climate modeling
- Coordinate flux research and promote development of associated data sets
- Review adequacy of observations and data assimilation techniques
- Sponsor **International Data Prize**

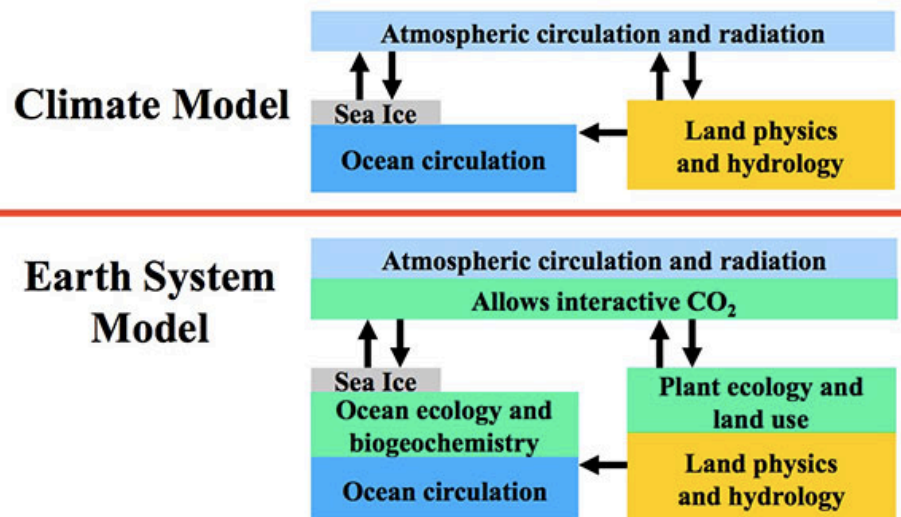




To coordinate high-level aspects of modelling across WCRP, and act as a single entry point for all WCRP modelling activities

- **Review modelling issues** and advise the JSC on strategic matters
- **Promote seamless approaches** across timescales and towards Earth System Models
- Organization of Model Development Schools
- Develop model development training material
- **WCRP-WWRP International Prize for Model Development**

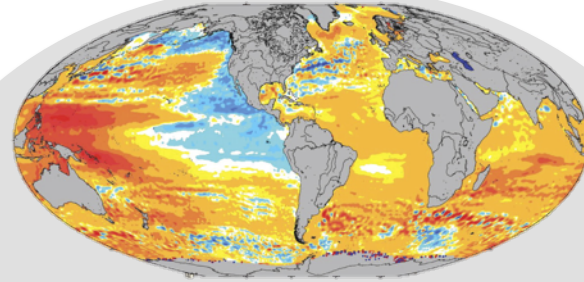
An Earth System Model (ESM) closes the carbon cycle



Working groups

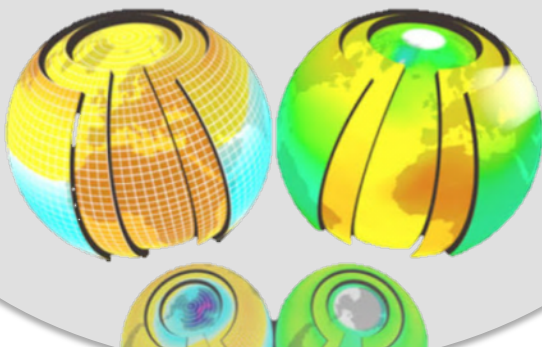


Numerical Experimentation
WGNE



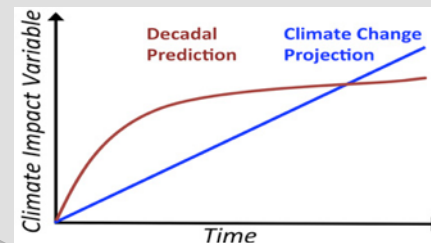
Regional sea level rise (mm/yr)

Regional Climate
WGRC



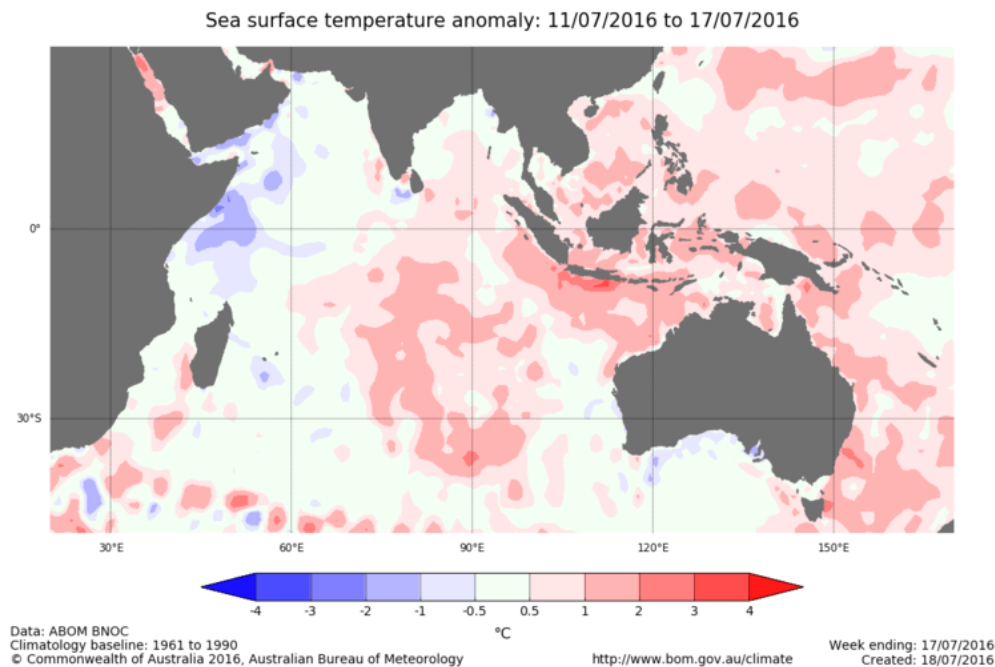
WGCM
Coupled modeling

WGSIP
Subseasonal to Interdecadal
Prediction



➔ Prioritize and coordinate regional climate research within WCRP

- Regular **assessment** of regional activities across WCRP
- **Guidance on the development**, implementation and progress of regional climate projects to emphasize the role of those activities as scientific **contributions to climate services**
- **Facilitating and promoting regional activities** that advance research and capacity development



Indian Ocean sea surface temperature anomalies, relative to 1961-90 average. Bureau of Meteorology, Author provided.

WGSIP

Working Group on Subseasonal to Interdecadal Prediction



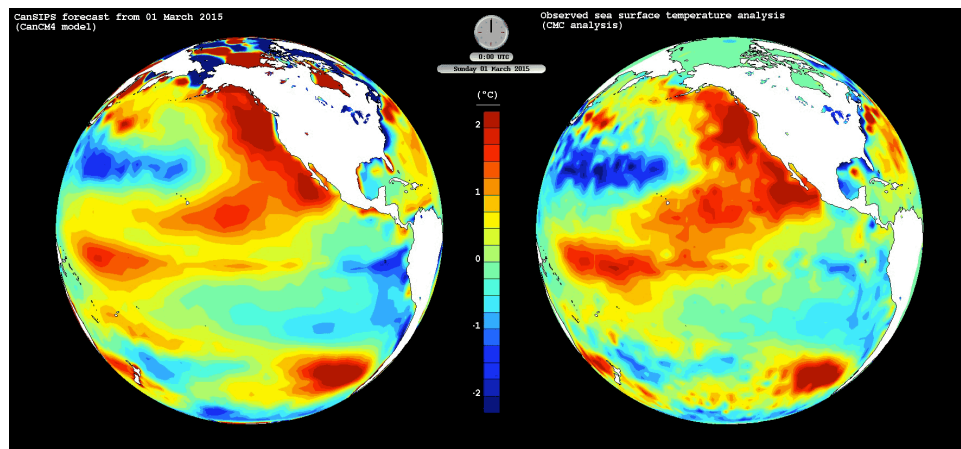
Advancing research in subseasonal to interdecadal prediction and its societal applications

Principal aims and activities:

- Developing a programme of **numerical experimentation** for climate variability and predictability over a range of time scales, with an emphasis on **assessing and improving predictions**
- Evaluating data assimilation, model initialization and forecasting procedures for **initialized climate predictions**

**Predicted daily
SST anomalies 1
Mar 2015 – 28
Feb 2016
(CanCM4 model)**

**Observed daily
SST anomalies 1
Mar 2015 – 6
Nov 2015
(CMC analysis)**



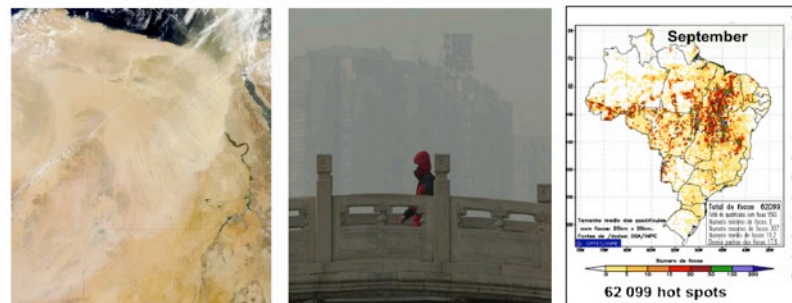


fostering the development of atmospheric circulation models for use in weather prediction and climate studies on all time scales

Objectives are achieved through:

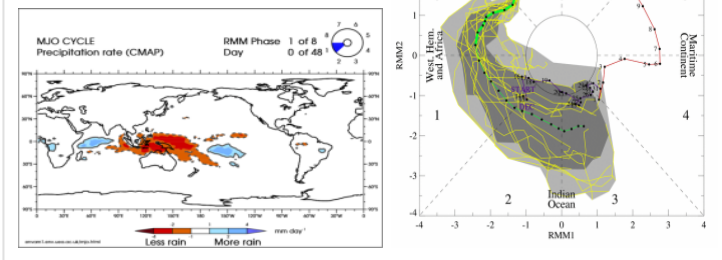
- Identification of **systematic errors** common to many models.
- Sharing **diagnostic tools and techniques** to get to the root of the error.
- Sharing knowledge around **sensitivity of errors to model formulation** (parametrizations, dynamical core, etc.).
- Work with other groups (e.g. GASS & GLASS) to **develop solutions**.

Cases of strong or persistent events of aerosol pollution studied by the WGNE Aerosols project



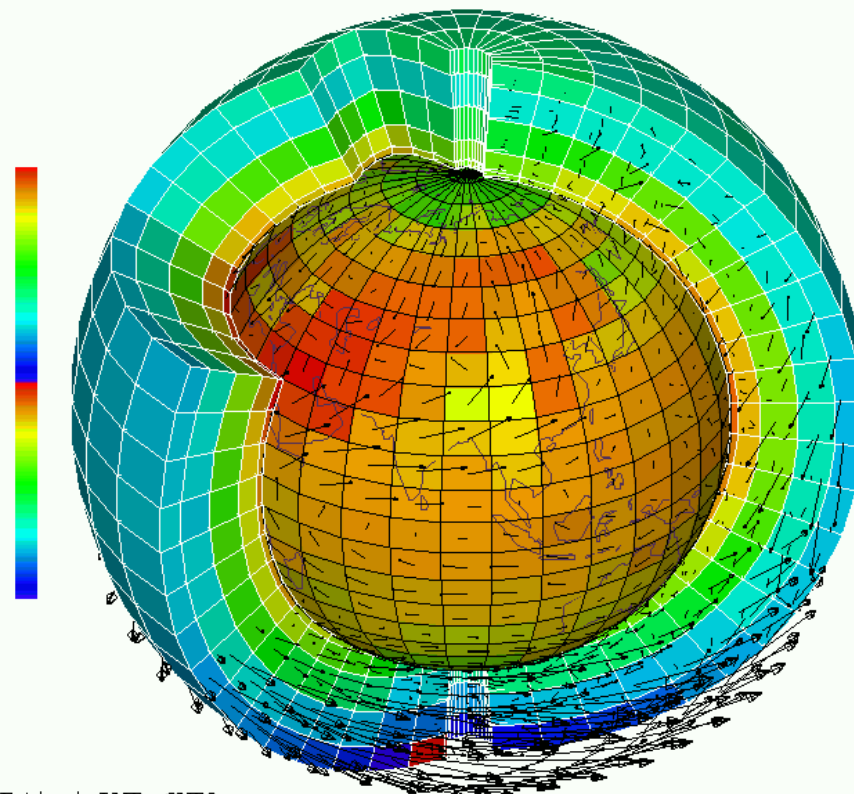
1) Dust over Egypt: 4/2012 2) Pollution in China: 1/2013 3) Smoke in Brazil: 9/2012

Real time index forecast activity using 20 forecast models



➔ To foster the development and review of coupled climate models

- Organisation of ***model intercomparison projects***
- ***Enhancing understanding*** natural climate variability and predictability on decadal to centennial time scales
- ***Enhancing predicting*** the response of the climate system to changes in natural and anthropogenic forcing



L.Fairhead - LMD - CNRS

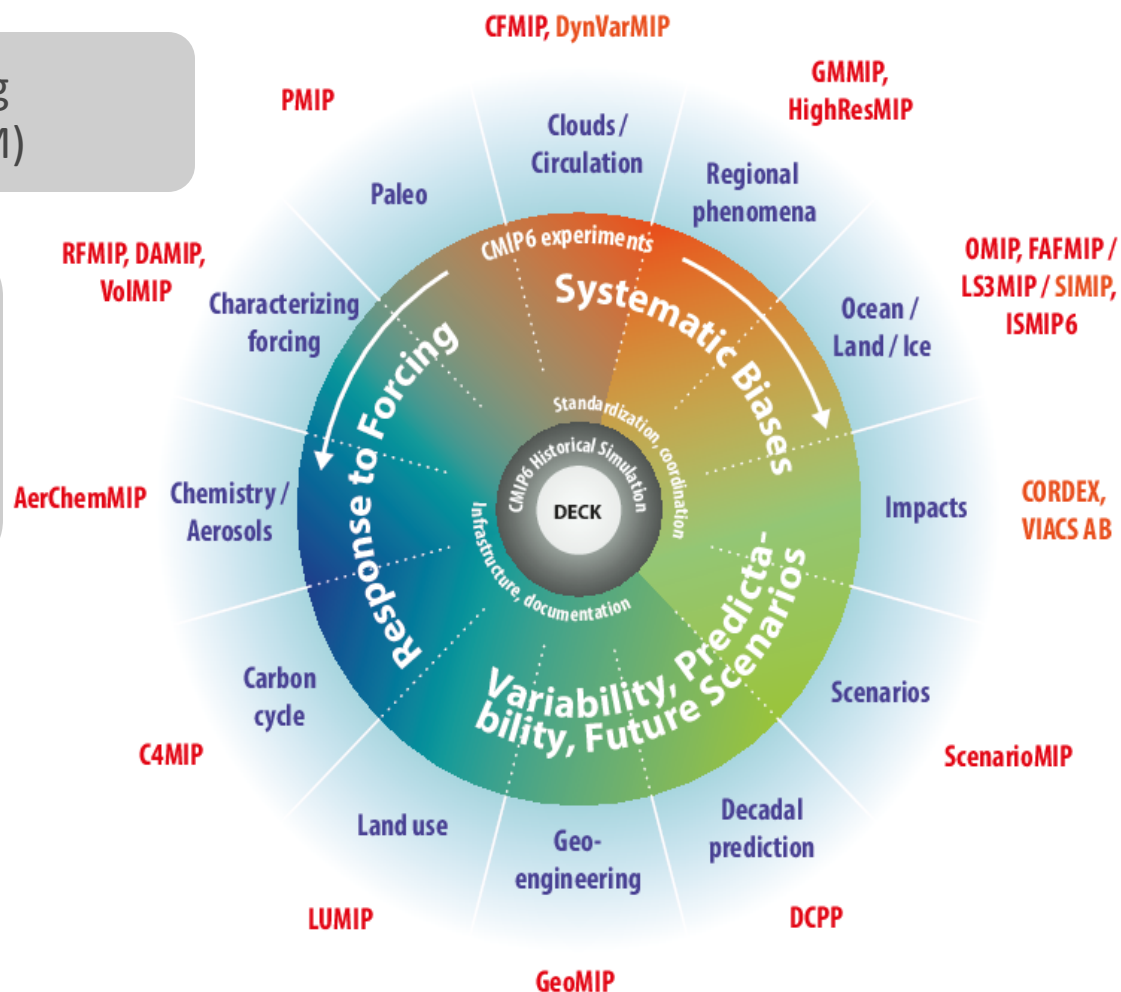
CMIP

Coupled Model Intercomparison Project

CMIP is a project of WCRP's Working Group on Coupled Modeling (WGCM)

CMIP has led to an improved understanding of past, present and future climate change and variability in a multi-model framework

CMIP defines common experiment protocols, forcings and output

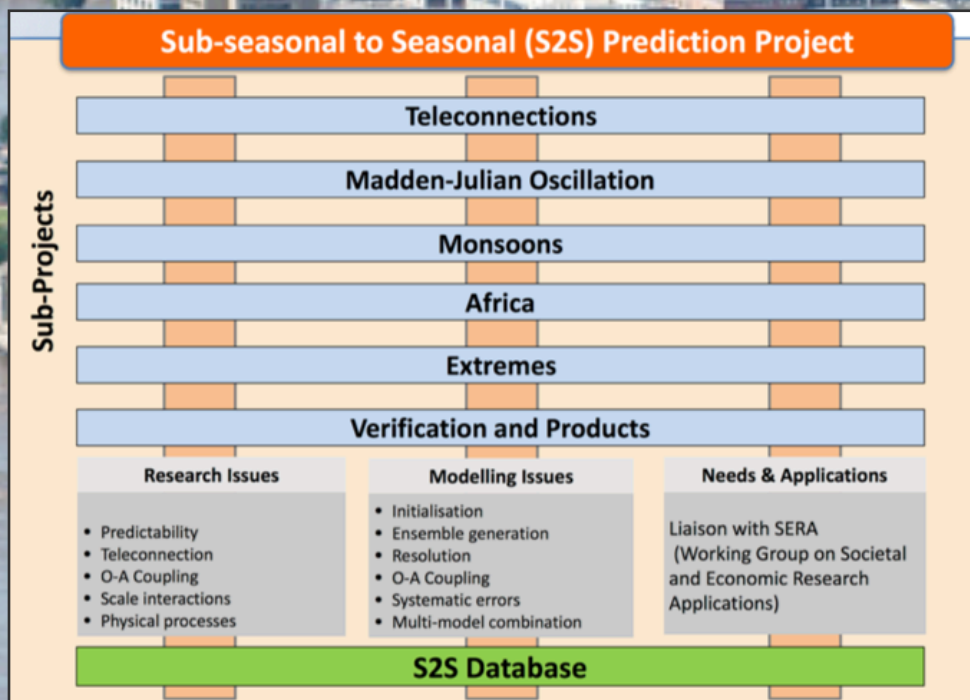


21 CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs



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- **Improve forecast skill and understanding on the sub-seasonal to seasonal timescale** (2 weeks to a season) with special emphasis on high-impact weather events
- **Promote the initiative's uptake** by operational centres and exploitation by the applications community
- **Expertise from weather and climate research communities** and link to Global Framework for Climate Services
- The S2S Database, hosted by ECMWF & CMA, contains 10 models
- International Coordination Office hosted by KMA: <http://s2sprediction.net>

POLAR CHALLENGE



CONTEXT

The cryosphere plays a fundamental role in the climate system. We need much better monitoring and prediction capabilities for the polar regions.



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Polar observations are expensive, risky and sparse. We can expand AUVs' endurance, navigation and communication capabilities to operate under the sea ice.



VISION

A cost-effective, sustainable and autonomous polar ocean monitoring system to drive a new era for climate research and services.

Be the first to complete a 2000 km continuous mission with an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) under the sea ice.



500K €

Compete for the Prize!

Become a co-sponsor!

www.wcrp-climate.org/polarchallenge

Co-sponsors:



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Canada

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Canada



GROUP ON
EARTH OBSERVATIONS



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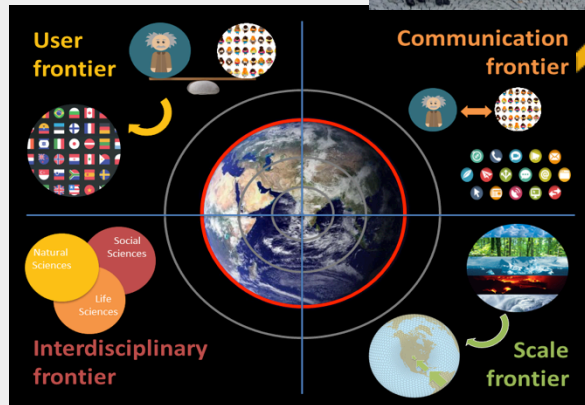


World Climate Research Programme

Capacity development

- Empower **long-term achievements** in climate research, promoting current and **future leadership** in climate research
- Stimulating **opportunities** corresponding to **specific regional requirements**

Early career researchers'
perspective on
future challenges:



WCRP-JNU Training school on
Monsoon Variability (Jan '17)



ICRC CORDEX
ECS side event (May '16)



CLIVAR ECS
Symposium (Sept '16)



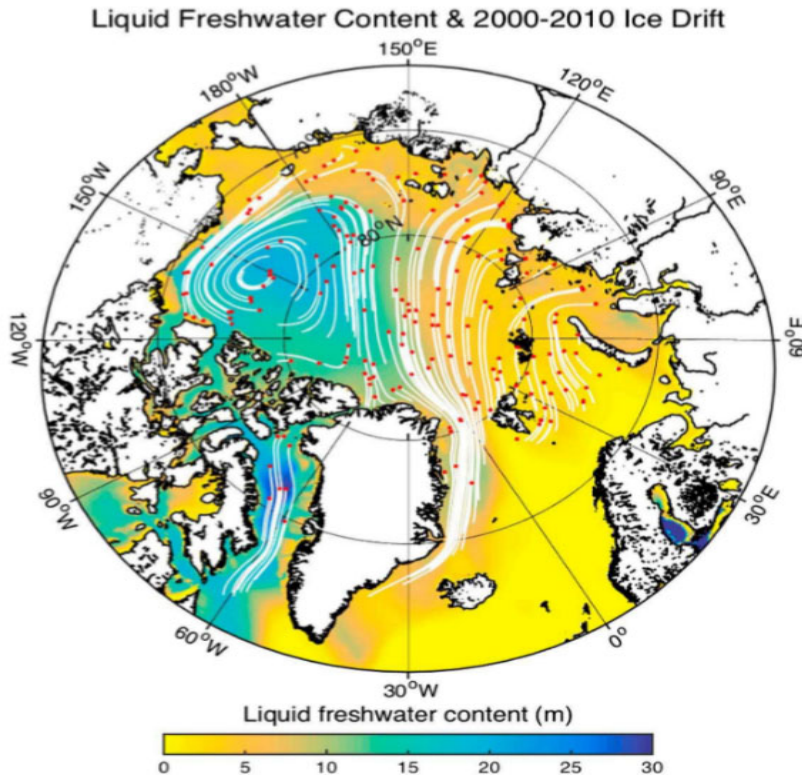
CLIVAR ECS Poster
Competition (Sept '16)



WCRP science findings

Arctic freshwater

Arctic freshwater is expanding and changing



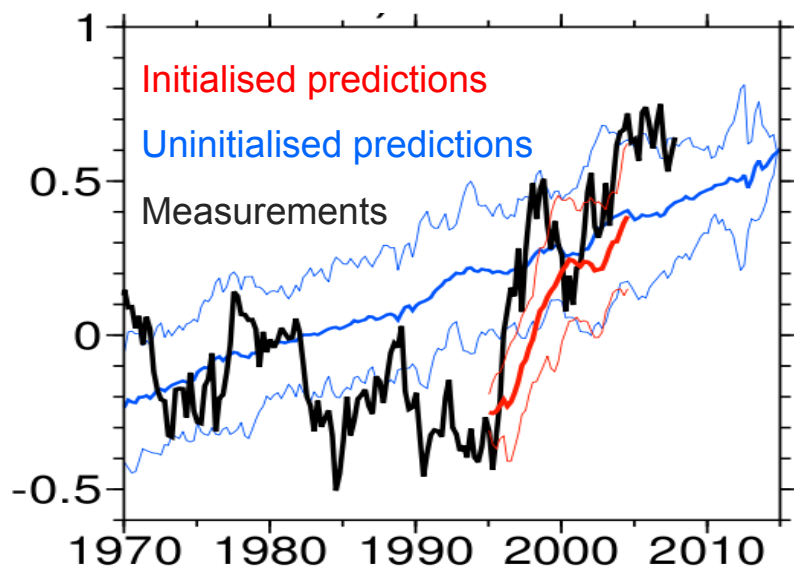
- Arctic freshwater domain expanded, both for the oceans and land
- New freshwater regimes developed
- An un-quantified moisture flux detected, due to the loss of Arctic freshwater ice cover
- Increase of the benefits of freshwater-based resource activities



WCRP science findings

Ocean warming & impacts on hurricanes and rainfall

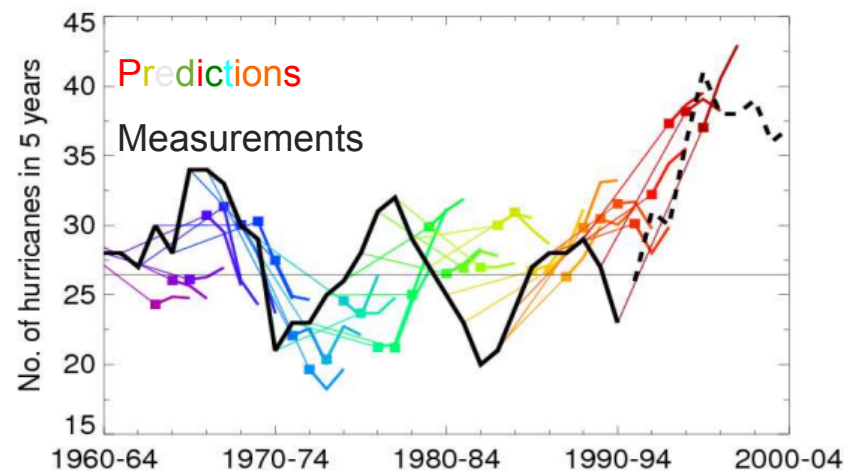
Change in Ocean Temperature in North Atlantic
Predicting the warming event in 1990s



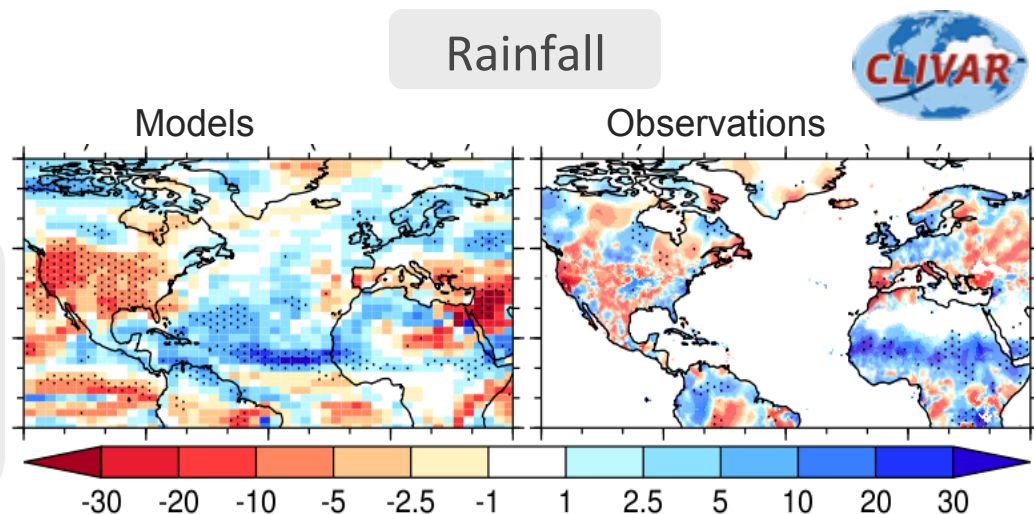
→ Initialised decadal predictions for ocean warming show good skill

→ Higher predictability for hurricanes than for rainfall

Hurricanes



Rainfall

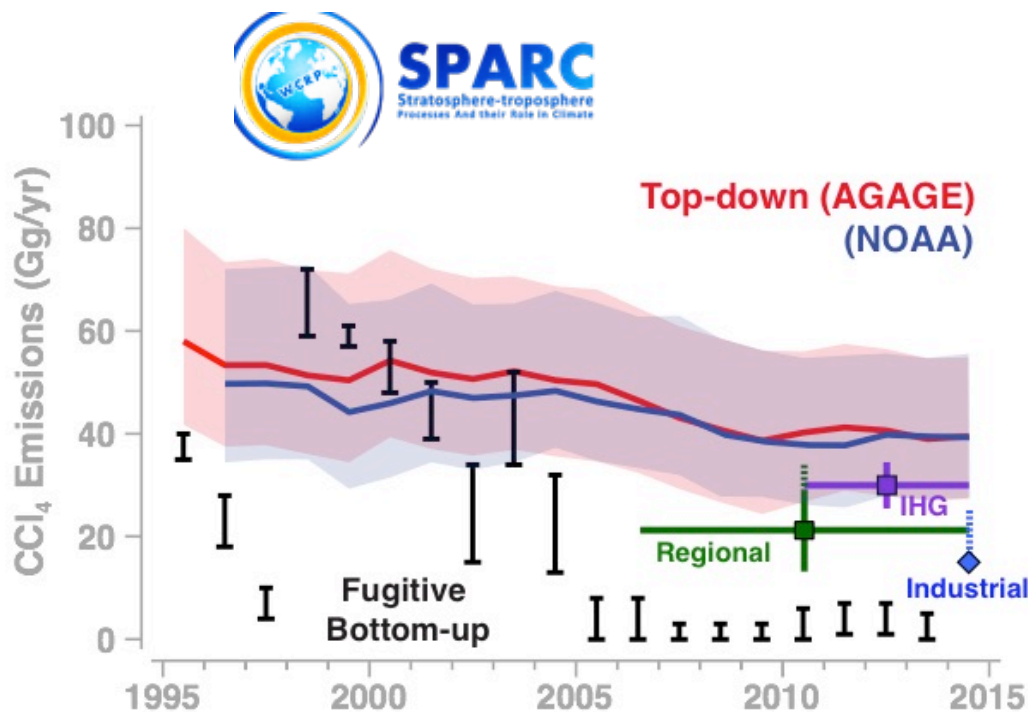


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WCRP science findings

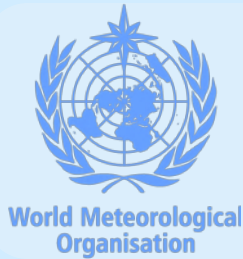
Solving the Mystery of Carbon Tetrachloride



Policy Relevant: Direct response to stakeholder needs (Parties to the Montreal Protocol)

- Disagreement between reported (bottom-up) and calculated (top-down) CCl₄ emissions since 1999
- Multi-disciplinary activity using innovative analysis techniques and new observations
- Total lifetime of CCl₄ updated
- New emissions estimates (reported + unreported inadvertent industrial emissions) agree within the uncertainty range

WCRP in the global community



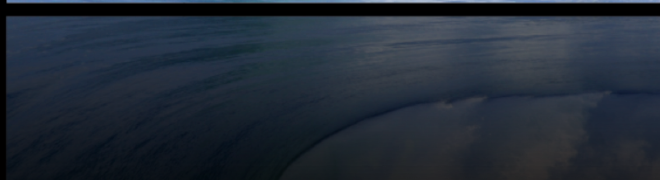
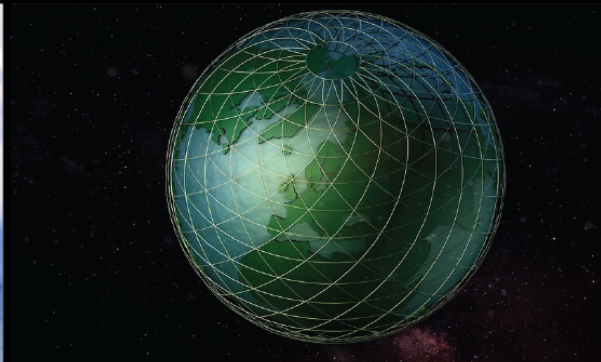
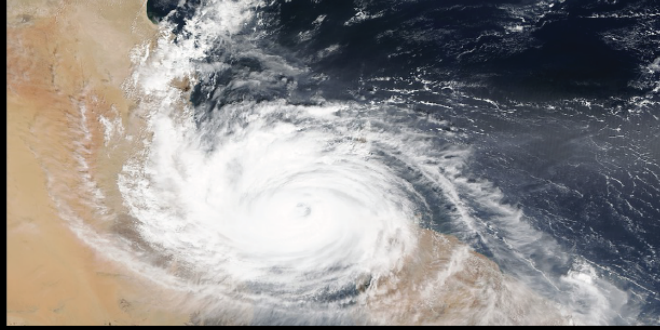
Thank You



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Date etc.



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