Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme

ClimSA COP29 - Side Event: 18 November 2024
Pavillon Francophonie

COP29 Baku Azerbaijan

Building Science – Politics Interface for Climate Services development

ClimSA
INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

An initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States funded by the European Union

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OUTLINE OF **CONTENT**

Objectives of the side event:

- **Presenting the ClimSA interface model of Science – Policy Framework**
- **Share a case study of flood management decision model**
- **Make recommendations to promote the establishment of the SPI platform**

02

ClimSA SCIENCE – POLICY INTERFACE FRAMEWORK

I. Defining the Science-Policy Interface in Climate Services

1 **Scientific Research**

Rigorous studies and data collection on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation strategies.

2 **Knowledge Translation**

Distilling complex scientific information into actionable, policy-relevant insights.

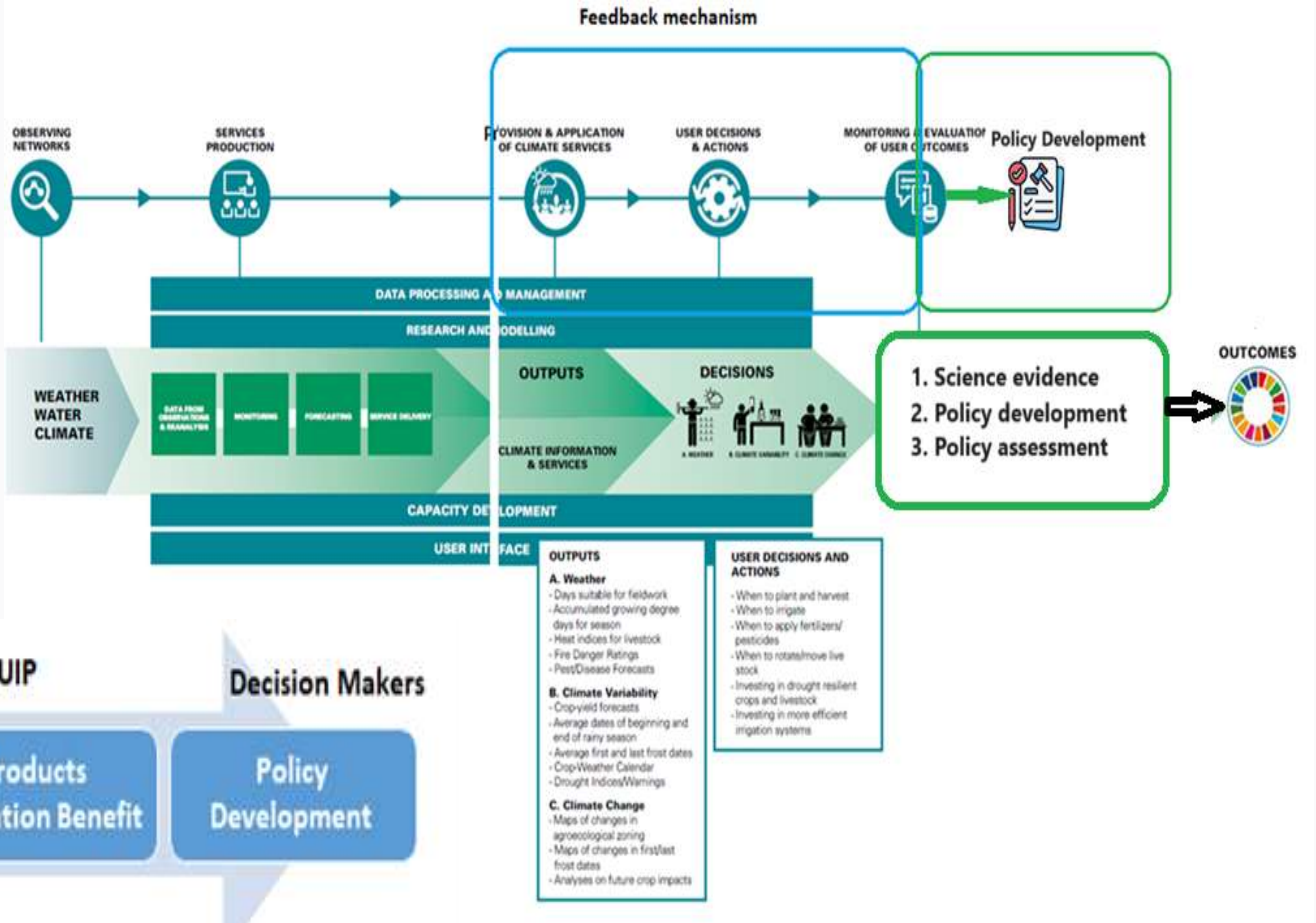
3 **Policymaking**

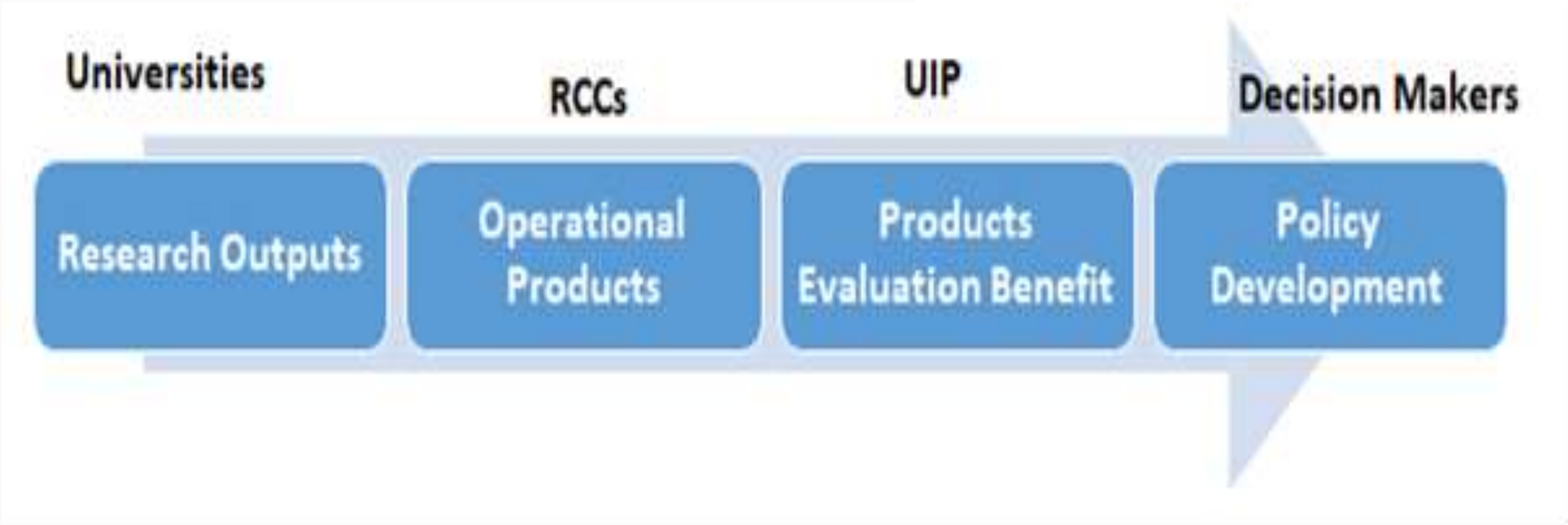
Incorporating climate science into policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

The science-policy interface in climate services is a dynamic, bidirectional process where scientific evidence informs policymaking, and policy priorities shape research agendas.

II. ClimSA Model of Science – Policy Interface

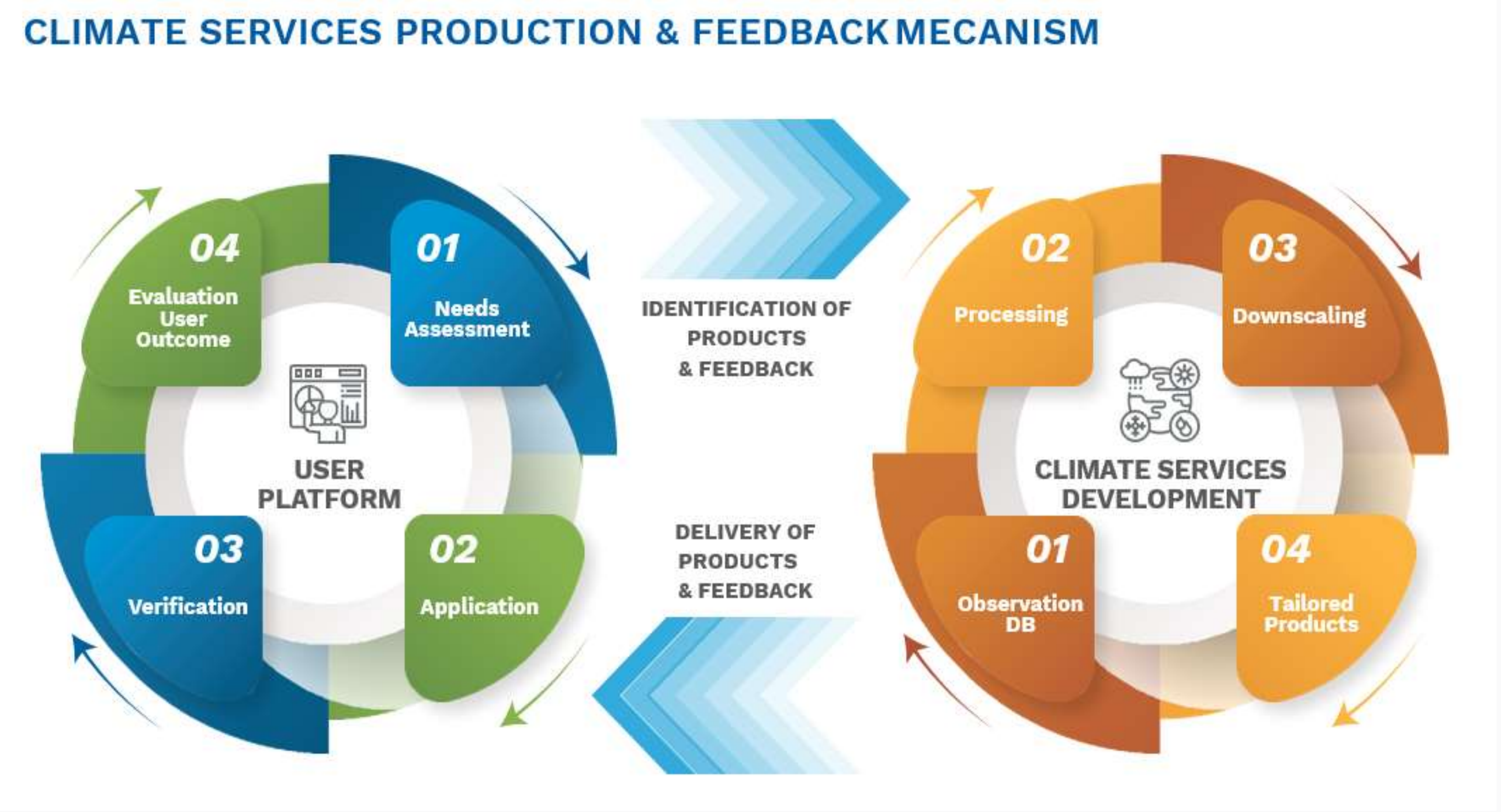
ClimSA adopts the value chain of climate services by integrating the policy development in the chain, modifying the value chain proposed by the WMO





III. Feedback Mechanism of co-design and co-production

Adding policy assessment in UIP tasks for **Policymakers**, Private sectors, and **Communities** to appraise the impact



IV. The framework for the creation of a Science - Politics platform

Here are the main components:

1. Stakeholder engagement.
2. Sharing knowledge
3. Interdisciplinary research
4. Evidence-based decision-making
5. Capacity building of decision makers and users
6. Monitoring and evaluation
7. Institutional framework
8. Communication strategy

02

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM INTERFACE TOOL

The challenges of climate decision-making

Complex data

Climate data is often technical, detailed and difficult for policy-makers to interpret

Uncertainties

Climate projections involve numerous uncertainties that need to be taken into account.

Long-term decisions

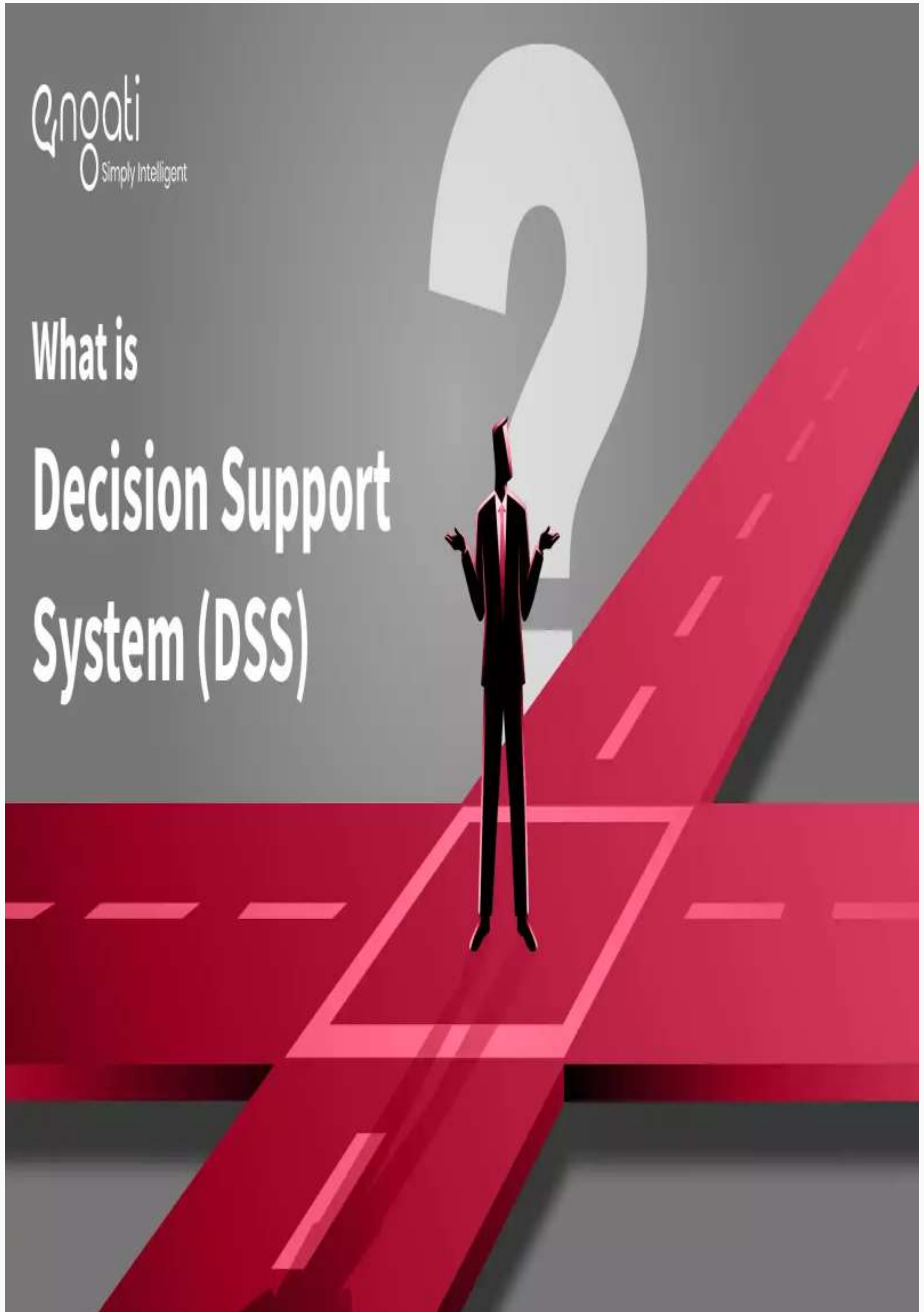
Climate policies have long-term implications that often go beyond political mandates

Role of the Decision Support System

1. Integration
A DSS brings together the relevant data, models and analyses in a single interface.

2. Exploration
It allows different scenarios and policy options to be explored interactively.

3. Transparency
A DSS makes the decision-making process more transparent and accountable.



Designing a DSS for climate policies

1. Defining needs

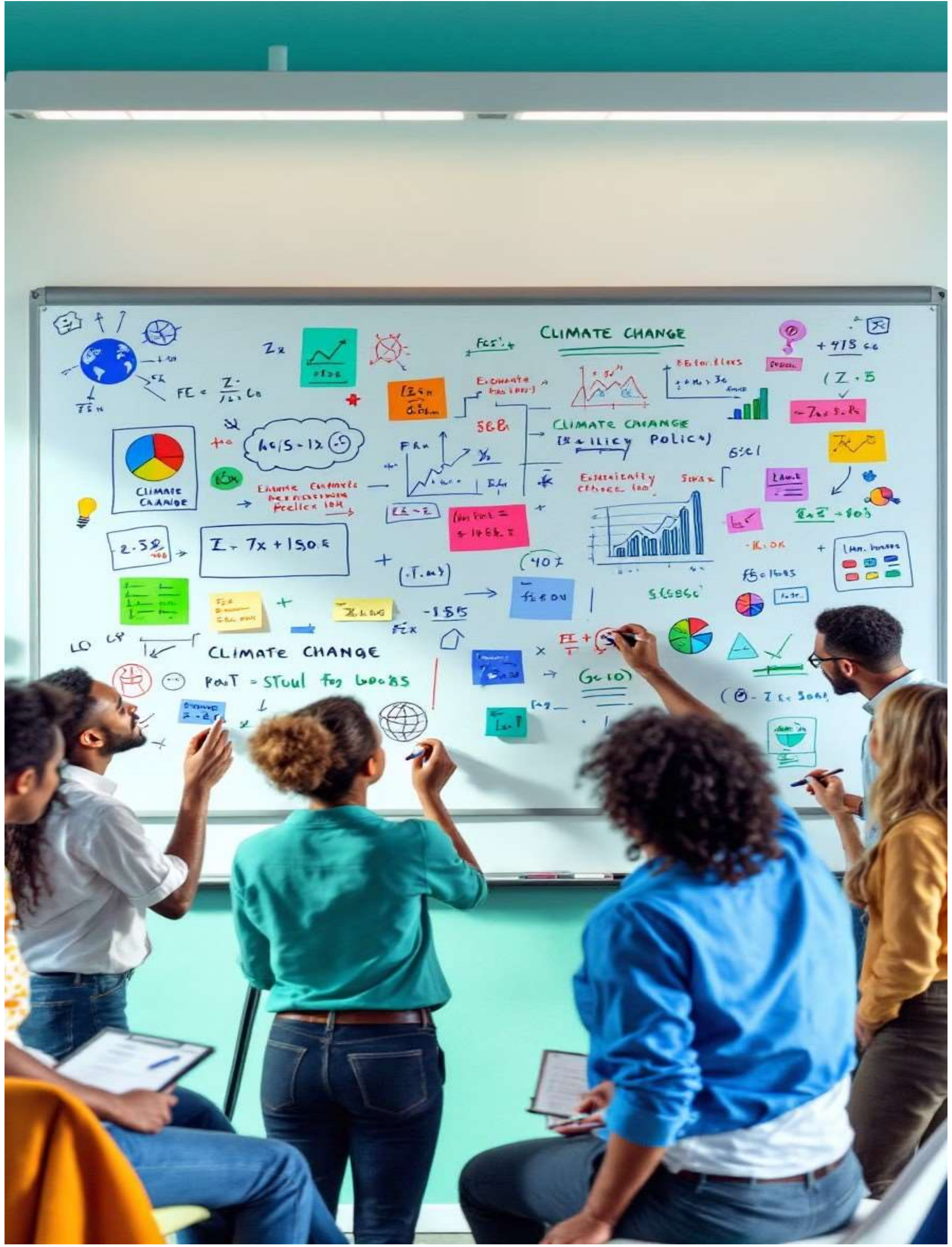
Identify the objectives, target users and decision-making processes to be taken into account.

2. Integrate the data

Gather climate, socio-economic and other relevant data.

3. Develop the models

Design simulation and impact assessment models.



Decision Support System and socio-economic benefit for climate services

Effective Decision Support Systems (DSS) enables climate services to be incorporated in decision making process. A case study on Guyana is presented.

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Identifying the Key Benefits of Integrating Climate Services

1. **Increased Agricultural Productivity**

   Climate services can help farmers optimize their crop management decisions, leading to higher yields, reduced losses, and improved food security.

2. **Enhanced Disaster Resilience**

   Early warning systems and climate information can enable businesses, communities, and governments to better prepare for and respond to extreme weather events, minimizing economic and social impacts.

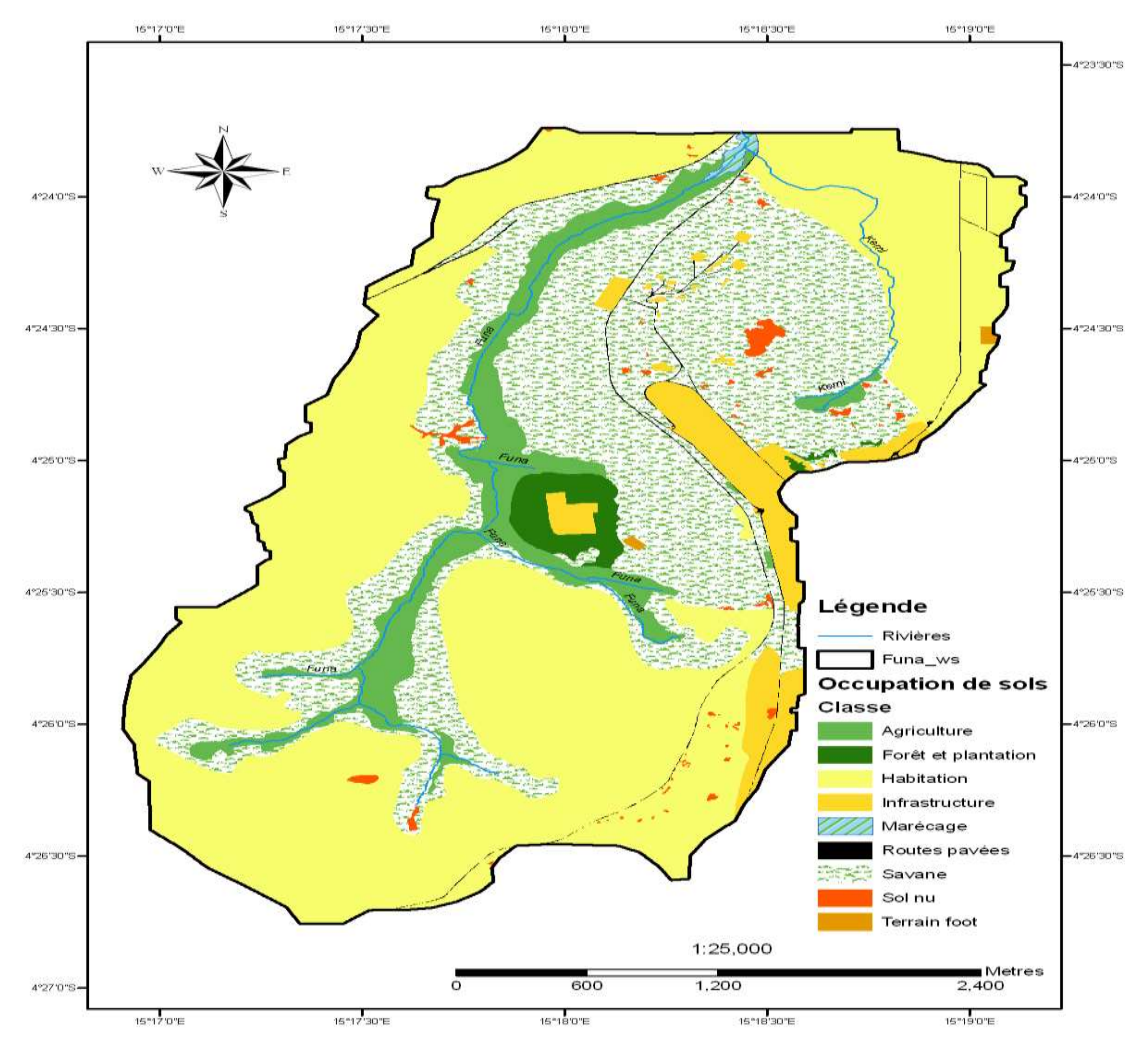
3. **Improved Infrastructure Planning**

   Incorporating long-term climate projections into infrastructure design and placement can ensure that critical assets are resilient to future climate risks, reducing the need for costly repairs or replacements.

4. **Informed Policy and Decision-Making**

   Policymakers can use climate data and insights to develop more effective policies, regulations, and investment strategies that support sustainable economic development and climate adaptation.

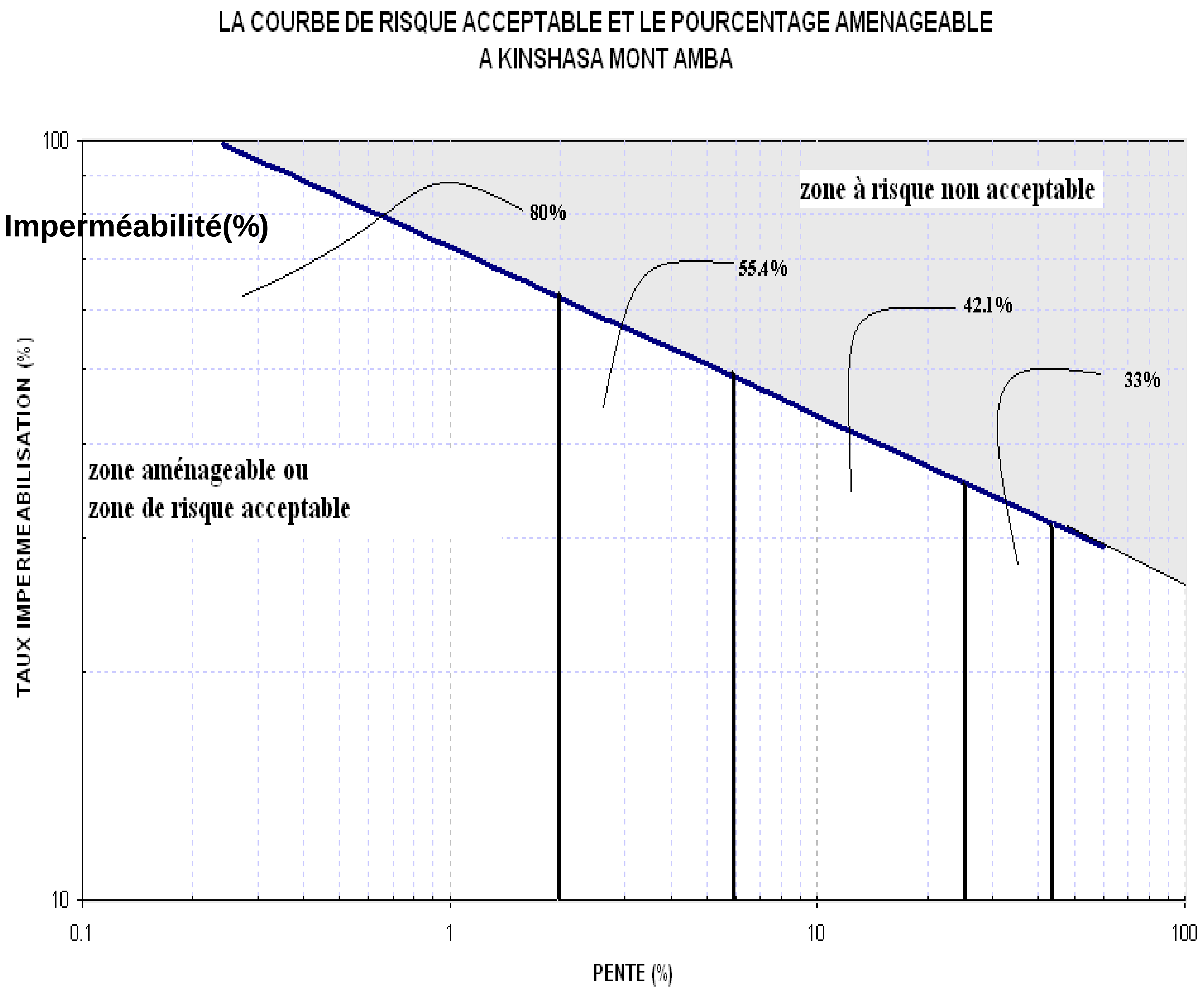
Example of a DSS for flood management integrating extreme rainfall and land use



Tentative de lutte anti érosive, maisons détruites

Decision Model

$$\lambda = 72.3S^{-0.221}$$



For a slope of 10%, RISAC allows only 40% of developed land to be used;

At a slope of less than 1%, this can be increased to 70%, or even 100%;

But at a slope of more than 20%, only 30% of the total surface area can be developed, and the rest must be green space to reduce the impact of flooding.

Plus la pente est grande, plus l'espace vert doit être conservé en cas de manque infrastructure de drainage.

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Thank you for your attention

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CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE