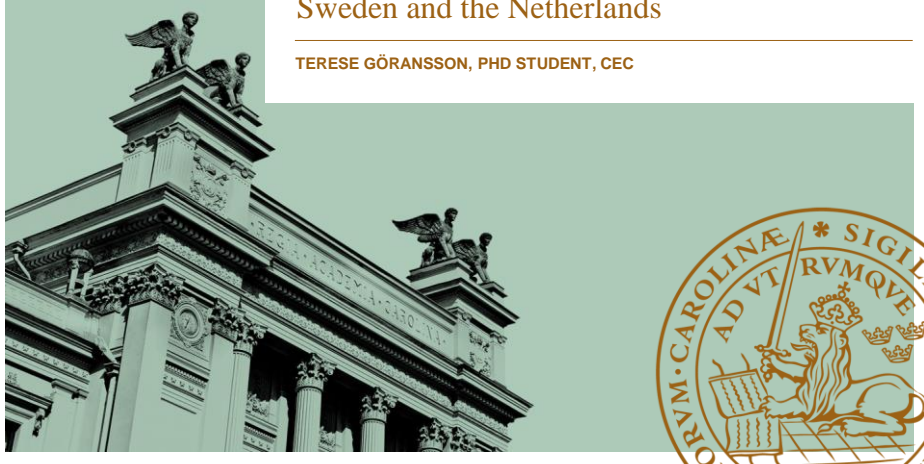




Mapping of CS Providers and Purveyors in Sweden and the Netherlands

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Background and Approach

- A cooperation project between **Lund University** and the **Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut, KNMI**
- Contributing to the JPI Climate mapping of CS actors (<http://www.climate-knowledge-hub.org/>)
- An initial mapping of climate services providers/purveyors
Actors who either produce their own climate data or other climate information, or mediate available climate data or other climate information, and add value for users



The Most Common Type of CS Provider/Purveyor in This Study

- **The Netherlands**

- Private enterprise company
- 201 and 500 employees
- Own initiative
- Impacts of climate change

- **Sweden**

- Public authority
- More than 500 employees
- Request by another actor
- Adaptation to climate change



The Most Common Type of CS Provider/Purveyor in This Study (cont.)

- Financing: Public funds
- Time horizon: Present time
- Spatial scale: Regional scale
- Cooperation with other actors regarding CS



The Most Common User-group

- Researchers
- Consultancies
- Media
- Decision-makers/politicians (Sweden & the Netherlands)
- Practitioners (Sweden)
- NGOs (the Netherlands)
- General public



Most Common Types of CS

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Basic climate data | • Consultancy |
| • Processed data (NL) | • Guidance (Swe) |
| • Graphics, maps (NL) | • Workshop (Swe) |
| • Meta data | • Mitigation strategy |
| • Compilation of digital resource | • Adaptation strategy (NL) |
| • Analytical tool | • Financial tool, socio-economic indicators |
| • Analytical method | • Other decision support tool |
| • Synthesis report, or other knowledge reviews (Swe) | • Early warning system |
| • Vulnerability assessment | • Other |
| • Guideline, manual | |



The Term Climate Services: What is new? (WMO, JPI Climate and CSP)

- JPI Climate: CS are “user-driven” and include “guidance in its use”.
- WMO webpage: CS involve “strong partnerships” among providers and stakeholders.
- The CSP: “effective climate services require established technical capacities and active communication and exchange between information producers, translators, and user communities”



Reflections and Lessons Learned

- The importance of organisational structure and legislation
- Different actors have different roles to play
- Different users have different needs and capacities
- Need for generic information as well as tailored products
- Is it possible to separate users, providers & purveyors?



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