

Scan for more details



Climate information use in organisations in Europe

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Research aim

To understand how climate-sensitive organisations in Europe use climate information.





- Nearly half followed climate-related



Most selected answers for each type of weather and climate information			Types of weather and climate Use for specific events				
No.1 Sources	No.1 Communication	No.1 Frequency of use	No.1 Use of information	information used	(and trends, Top 10	
NMHS (National Meteorological and Hydrological Services or government sources)	Raw data, Visually	Daily	Inform risk management	Weather forecast	63%	Extreme heat events 🗿	
NMHS	Written text	Weekly	Inform longer term strategic planning	Observations	38% Warm	er climate over time 🗿	
NMHS	Written text	Monthly	Inform longer term strategic planning	Subseasonal forecast	33%	Cold spells/snaps	
NMHS	Visually	Monthly	Inform longer term strategic planning	Seasonal forecast 29%	Surface water (to	River floods	
C3S (Copernicus Climate Change Service)	Written text	Monthly	Inform longer term strategic planning	Reanalysis 25%		Fog	
NMHS	Visually	Monthly	Inform longer term strategic planning	Climate projection 20%	Air pollut	ion-inducing weather	
IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)	Orally	Monthly, Every 6 months	Analysed within our organisation	Interannual/ Decadal prediction 18%		Wildfires	
5* Drivers o	5* Drivers of climate information use VS 5* Drivers of climate risk management Perception of information quality 🙂 (Strongly agree/agree)						
 Risk to human safety Risk to public services Organisational risk assessment/management Organisational risk assessment/management Experience of weather /climate-related events/impacts/trends Risk to public services Infrastructural durability 					seful for decision making sable slevant to geographical scale of interest nderstandable sy to access slevant to timescale of interest ustworthy allored to meet the needs of your organi	72% Sufficient accuracy/reliability 72% Timely 70% Affordable 71% Confidence	

Areas of improvement from current users Interests from current non-users

- **Easier to understand**
- More accurate/reliable information
- **Easier to access**
- Available when required
- Better tailored to organisation's geographical scale of interest Better tailored to organisation's timescale of interest Better tailored to organisation's needs
- Better relationships with providers/scientists/forecasters More details about the reliability/uncertainty of the information

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55% Not required to use weather/clin	mate information in their role	
Interest in types of weathe climate information	r and Interest in specific events and trends, Top 10	;
Subseasonal forecast	46% Extreme heat events	
Observations 40	Heavy rainfall events Cold spells/snaps	
Seasonal forecast 37%	Severe windstorms	
Climate projection 24%	Air pollution-inducing weather Frost	
Interannual/17%Decadal prediction11%	Warmer climate over time Surface water (torrential, flash) floods	
	Lightning	

Barriers to climate
information use

Lack of resources/expertise to use the information	
Too expensive	
Not accurate or reliable enough	
Lack of familiarity with the topic of climate	
Difficult to understand	
Difficult to communicate to colleagues/stakeholders	
Not sure how it could be used in our decision making	
Lack of trust in information source/provider	
Difficult to access	

Not available when required

Not relevant to our timescale of

interest

Not relevant to our geographical scale of interest

Guidance on using the information within our organization



Heavy snowfall and ice storms

Preferred methods of communication

Guidance on communicating information to colleagues/stakeholders	Top 3: Visually (53%), Written text (45%) and Raw data (32%)
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Key findings

Cheaper

- Many of these organisations use weather/climate information, and weather forecasts were the most frequently used.
- Risk to human safety was the most frequently indicated driver of climate information usage.
- Most organisations used information about high temperatures and rainfall/flooding events predominating.
- There is a clear need for improvements in the understandability, reliability, accessibility, and timeliness of this information.

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