Accomplishments and Achievements of the World Climate Research Programme: 2000-2019

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JSC Chairs 2000 - 2019

Larry Gates 1995 - 2000



Antonio Busalacchi 2008 - 2014



Peter Lemke 2000 - 2006



Guy Brasseur 2014 - 2019



John Church 2006 - 2008



Detlef Stammer 2019 -









Mission & Objectives

- World Climate Research Programme supports climaterelated decision making and planning adaptation to climate change by coordinating research required to improve
- (1) climate predictions and
- (2) our understanding of human influence on climate

"for use in an increasing range of practical applications of direct relevance, benefit and value to society" (WCRP Strategic Framework 2005-2015).









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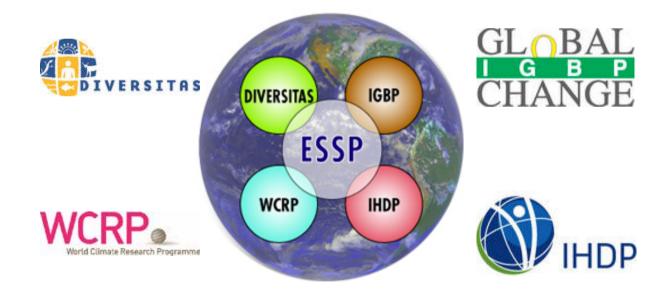
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ESSP Partners



The Earth System Science Partnership is a partnership of four international global environmental change (GEC) research programme for the integrated study of the Earth System, the changes that are occurring to the system and the implications of these changes for global and regional sustainability.

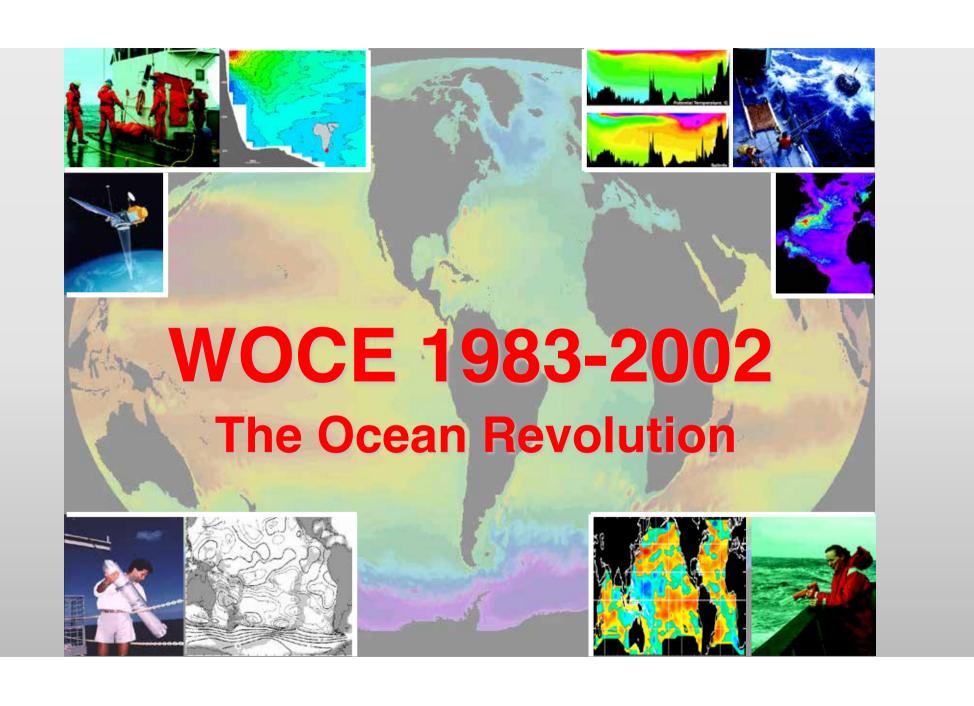






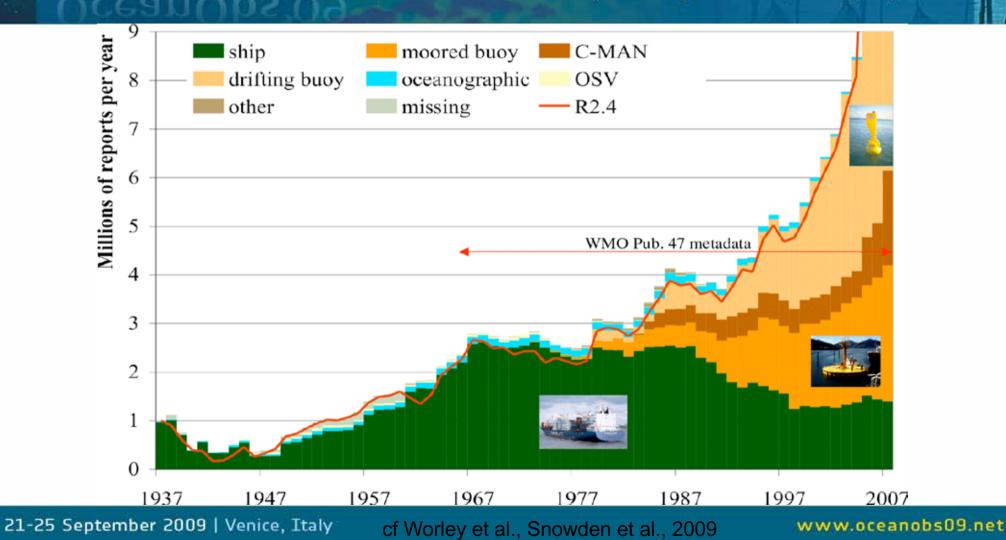






OceanObs'09

Ocean information for society: sustaining the benefits, realizing the potential





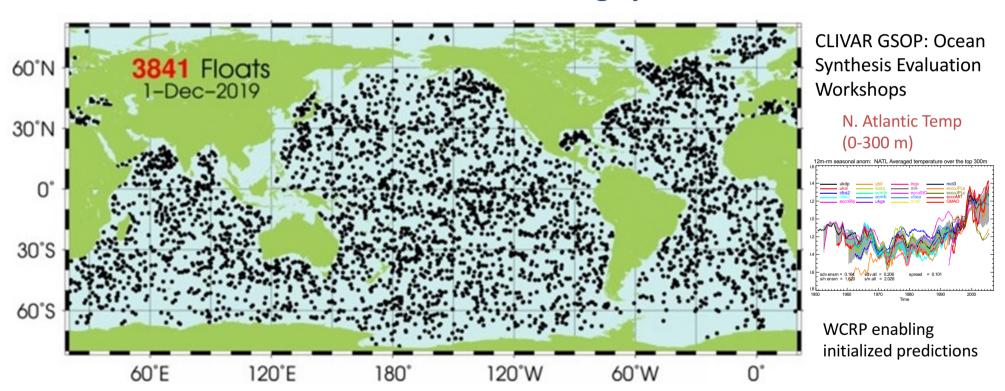








The ocean observing system







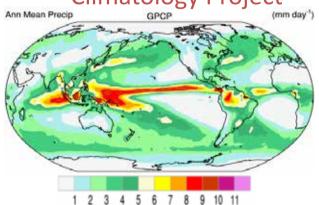


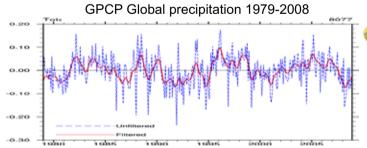




Atmospheric data sets

GEWEX Global Precipitation Climatology Project





Regional Hydrology Data Sets











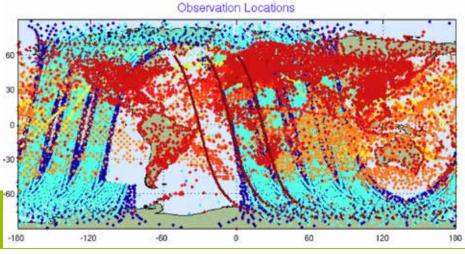


WCRP 4th International Reanalysis Conference

7-11 May 2012 Silver Spring, Maryland USA



Agency Priorities: An Open Panel Discussion with Conference Participants



As many as four million observations are analyzed during 6-hours windows in the 2000s. More than 50 billion observations can be analyzed over 30 years (Courtesy of M. Bosilovich)









WGSIP

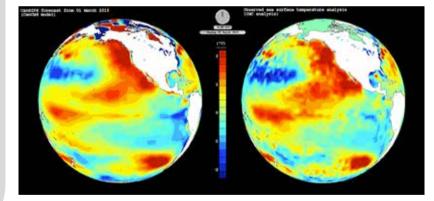
Working Group on Subseasonal to Interdecadal Prediction



Advancing research in subseasonal to interdecadal prediction and its societal applications

- 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)















World Climate Conference-3

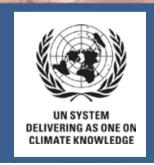
Better Climate Information for a Better Future

A Global Framework for Climate Services





Geneva, Switzerland
31 August–4 September 2009





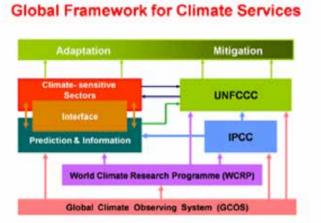




WCC-3 Conference Statement

- Great recognition of scientific progress made through WCRP and its associated activities
- Call for major strengthening of observations and research

Support the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services











Major Publications



WCRP Implementation Plan and Accomplishment Report were Published in 2009.

WCRP
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN 2010-2015

THE WORLD
CLIMATE RESEARCH
PROGRAMME
ACHIEVEMENTS

Scientific Knowledge for Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and Risk Management









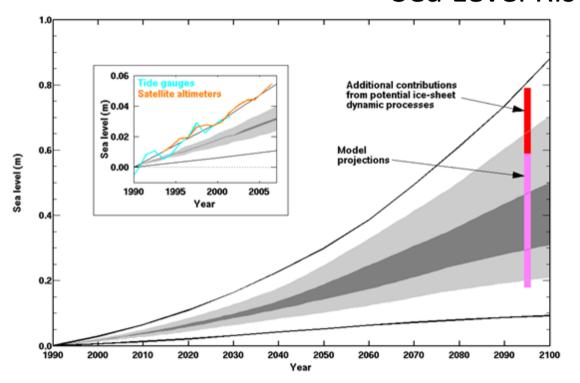


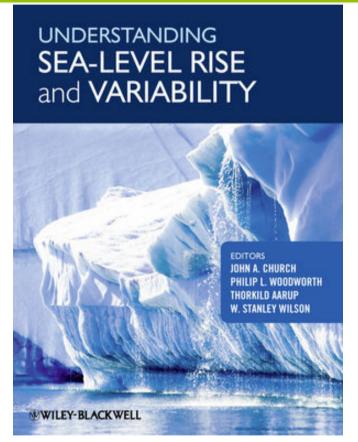






Sea Level Rise



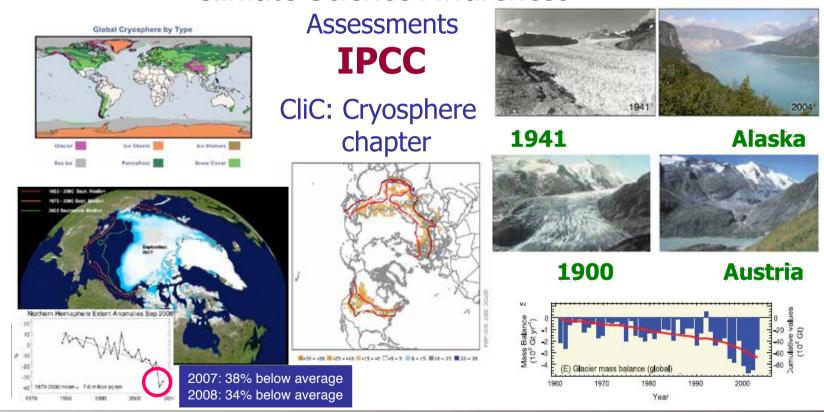


Church et al., 2010



Accomplishments

Climate Science Awareness









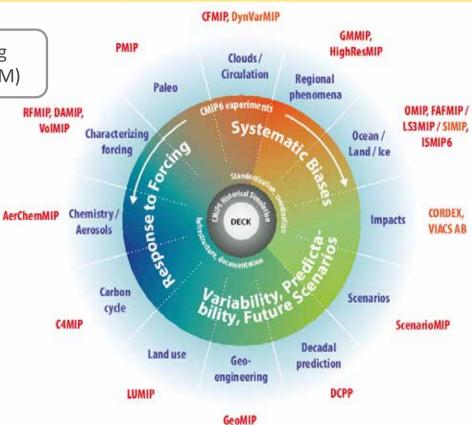


Coupled Model Intercomparison Project

CMIP is a project of WCRP's Working Group on Coupled Modelling (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











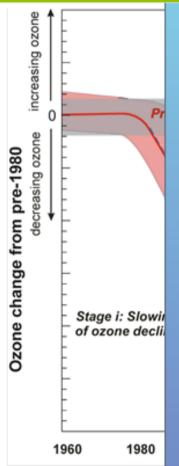












SPARC Report on the Evaluation Chemistry-Climate Models

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STRATOSPHERIC PROCESSES AND THEIR ROLE IN CLIMATE **SPARC** A PROJECT OF THE WMO/ICSU/IOC World Climate Research Programme





SPARC Report on the Evaluation of Chemistry-Climate Models

June 2010

Prepared by the SPARC Chemistry-Climate Model Validation Activity Group under the auspices of the SPARC Scientific Steering Group

Edited by V. Eyring, T. G. Shepherd and D. W. Waugh

WCRP - 132 WMO/TD No. 1526 SPARC Report No. 5







Range of projections From Chapter 6 of Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2006 (WMO, 2007).

End of 21st century

VAMOS: MONSOON EXPERIMENT SOUTH AMERICA (MESA)



HYPOTHESIS:

The SAMS provides a physical basis for determining the degree of predictability on short- and long timescales over the region.

MESA PRIORITY RESEARCH AREAS (PRA):

Better understanding and simulation of:

- diurnal and mesoscale processes (PRA-I);
- intraseasonal variability (PRA-II)
- response to oceanic and continental boundary conditions (PRA-III);
- monsoon evolution and variability (PRAs-I, II, III).





WCRP Open Science Conference

24-28 October 2011 Denver, Colorado, USA

http://conference2011.wcrp-climate.org

Climate Research in Service to Society

Registered Participants:

- 1907 from 86 countries
- 541 Early Career Scientists & Students
- 332 from Developing Countries

Stakeholders and User Perspective

- Urgent need for actionable climate information based on sound science
- The need for "symbiotic" relationship between providers and users of climate information to ensure climate information is timely, accessible, easy to understand
- Urgent need for training and development of next generation of scientists and decision makers who pursue and promote the use of actionable climate/environmental information





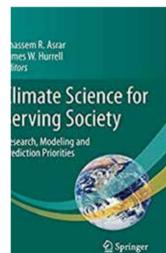




Future Directions: Actionable Science

Defined as: data, analysis, and forecasts that are sufficiently predictive, accepted and understandable to support decision-making, including capital investment decision-making.

- World Climate Conference-3, OceanObs '09, ICSU Review and Visioning, acknowledge WCRP past contributions and identify future challenges and opportunities.
- Need for more flexibility/agility to respond to expanding users needs, that includes climate information, products & services:
 - At regional scale
 - For key sectors of global economy
 - For adaptation, mitigation and risk management
 - Research on frontiers of climate/Earth system



WCRP Grand Challenges World Climate Research Programme World Climate Research Programme

- A Grand Challenge is both highly specific and highly focused identifying a specific barrier preventing progress in a critical area of climate science.
- This focus enables the development of targeted research efforts with the likelihood of significant progress over 5-10 years, even if its ultimate success is uncertain.
- It should thus enable the implementation of effective and measurable performance metrics.
- By being transformative, a Grand Challenge should bring the best minds to the table (voluntarily), building and strengthening communities of innovators that are collaborative, perhaps also extending beyond "in-house expertise".
- It can capture the public's imagination: teams of world-leading scientists working to solve pressing challenges can offer compelling storylines to capture the interest of media and the public.

- Regional Climate Information
- Regional Sea-Level Rise
- Cryosphere in a Changing Climate
- Clouds, Circulation, and Climate Sensitivity
- Changes in Water Availability
- Prediction and Attribution of Extreme Events

WCRP Grand Challenges @ 🕮 🀠







- **Near Term Climate Prediction**
- **Regional Sea Level Change and Coastal Impacts**
- **Melting Ice and Global Consequences**
- **Clouds, Circulation, and Climate Sensitivity**
- Water for the Food Baskets of the World
- **Understanding and Predicting Weather and Climate Extremes**
- **Carbon Feedbacks in the Climate System**



WCRP/WWRP International Prize for model development

- Make Model Development More Attractive to New Researchers
- Provide Recognition and Prestige for model improvements
- Awarded Annually for outstanding contribution to weather and climate model development by an early- to mid-career research
- Consist of a certificate signed by the chairs of WCRP JSC and WWRP SSC + funding to attend a major conference or meeting









WCRP CORDEX

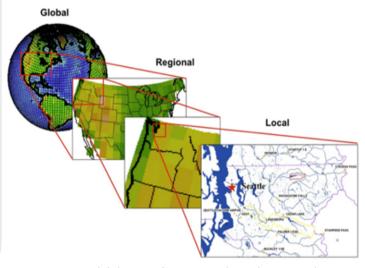
COordinated Regional climate Downscaling Experiment



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





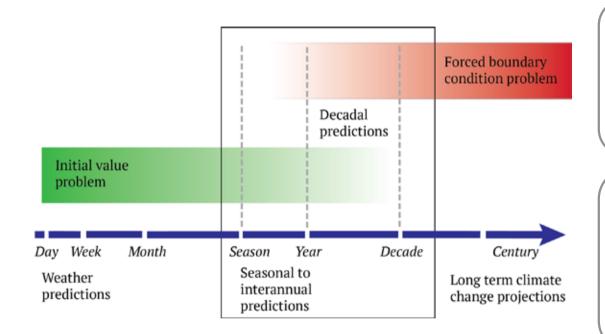








Near Term Prediction



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?

















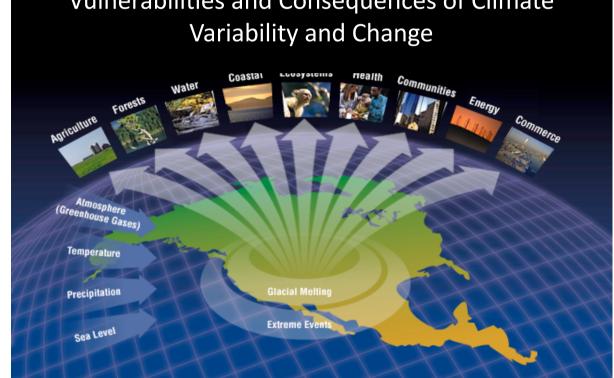




GOALS:

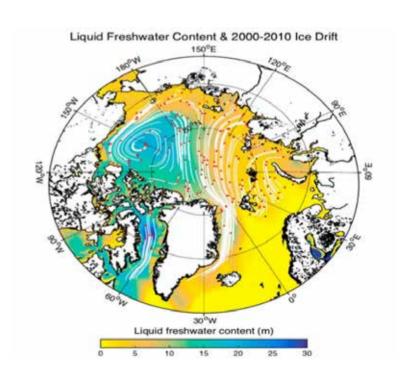
- Deliver knowledge to respond to global change
- Engage a new generation of researchers across physical climate and biogeochemistry
- Transition to the full range of sciences and humanities

Vulnerabilities and Consequences of Climate
Variability and Change



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





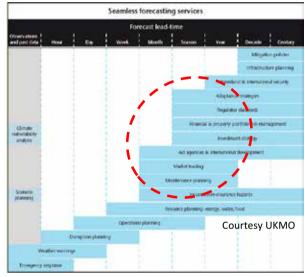








Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) Project





□Objectives:

- To improve forecast skill and understanding on the S2S timescale with emphasis on HIW
- To promote uptake by operational centres and exploitation by the applications community
- To capitalize on the expertise of the weather and climate research communities to address GFCS priorities

□Implementation underway: TIGGE-like multi-model data base being established

Demonstration projects on extreme events (e.g. 2010 Russian heatwave, floods in Pakistan in 2010 and Australia in 2011, and 2012 European cold spell)

□ Project Office: NIMR, KMA, Jeju, Korea (official ceremony at EC-65)

□Trust fund: we expect and welcome support and contributions by Members.







