Climateurope2

Enhancing climate services: key recommendations, best practices, and future trends

Timely delivery and effective use of climate information is fundamental for a green recovery and a resilient, climate neutral Europe, in response to climate change and variability. Climate services (CS) address this through the provision of climate information for use in decision-making to manage risks and realise opportunities.

Assessing CS impact

Both quantitative and qualitative metrics are necessary to illustrate a complete picture of the impact of climate services in terms of human and institutional behavioural changes, capacity building, and long-term resilience. However, assessing impact is challenging due to limitations in both approaches.

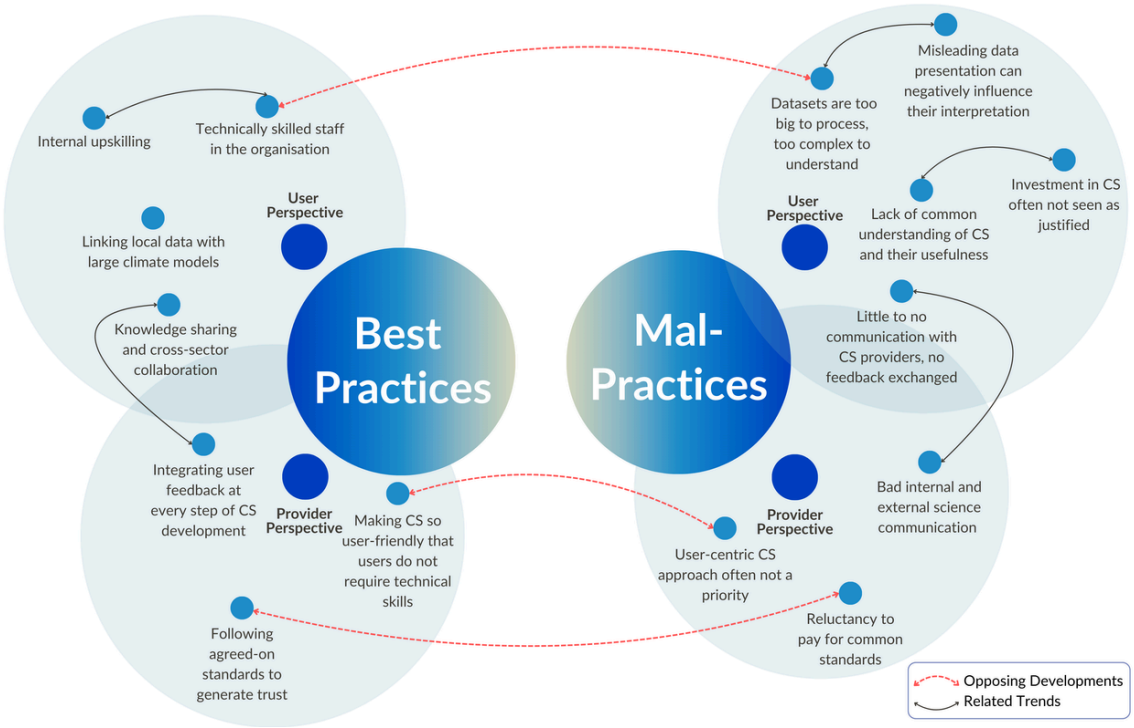
Quantitative methods face low adoption, restricted access to data, and difficulty proving economic benefits in some cases.

Qualitative assessments are hindered by restricted access to proprietary data, complex user-provider interactions and feedback collection, and the lack of specific indicators.

Increasing CS impact

To increase the impact of Climate Services (CS), a user-centered design, effective collaboration, and continuous improvement are essential. Actively engaging stakeholders in co-production ensures relevance, while collecting user feedback provides valuable insights for refinement. Additionally, integrating both qualitative and quantitative metrics strengthens the ability to measure and demonstrate the benefits of CS.

The following figure summarizes key best practices and malpractices from CS users and providers, illustrating how trends interconnect, reinforce, or conflict with one another, offering a structured overview of stakeholder perspectives:



About the future

The demand for climate services is expected to grow significantly in the future, driven by the increasing need for tools and information to address climate challenges and improve decision-making processes. These include artificial inteligence, policy changes and extreme weather events.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is expected to drive demand with tools that simplify data processing and decision making

Policy changes

New regulations will increase the demand for CS reporting and compliance

Extreme weather events

Their increasing frequency and intensity will spur the demand for predictive CS

This infosheet is based on the content of the Climateurope2 public deliverable *4.3 Preliminary recommendations for assessments and increase of CS impact, catalogue of best practices and malpractices; foresight of demand evolutions and market developments*, which can be found on https://climateurope2.eu/resources/public-deliverables. This initial set of recommendations will be updated in July 2025 and the final set of recommendations will be published in June 2026.

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