Imagine scientists, with her and his, butterfly net. Yet these are not butterflies she and he are after. They are (gracefully) hunting down climate-centred narratives – as elusive and beautiful as the rarest of butterflies. And no, he and she will NOT pin them down. They will look at them as they deploy, live, change, and exist. By observing these, with the help of an international interdisciplinary team, they will identify the fabric of local communities' weatherworlds. And from these weatherworlds they will infer the needs for climate services – current and future. This is what CoCliServ is about.

- Duration: 36 months (09/2017 to 08/2020)
- 5 case studies across North-West Europe
- All the results will be open access: scientific results, training materials, suites of protocols for co-construction based on the lessons learned throughout the project

ERA4CS European Research Area for Climate Services

The CoCliServ project benefits from funding obtained through the ERA4CS Joint Call on Researching and Advancing Climate Services Development

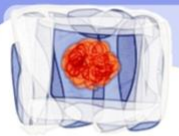
with the participation of

BIRA-IASB aeronomie.be · CEARC Cultures • Environments Arctic • Representations • Climate · Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines · LSCE · Universität Bremen · Universitas Bergensis · Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Centre for Materials and Coastal Research · Utrecht University · ULB IGEAT

Volume three

> Information booklet <

Jade Bay Germany



Co-development of place-based Climate Services for action

#cocliserv

www.cocliserv.cearc.fr

The Jade Bay (Jadebusen) area is situated in Lower Saxony, Northern Germany, between the river Ems and the river Weser. Disastrous storms between the 13th and 16th century flooded the coastal landscape far into the hinterland. Today the Jade Bay is contained by a line of dikes of 52km length and surrounded by a coastal landscape consisting of marshlands, moors and the mostly sandy coastal plain (Geest). The Jade Bay is Germany's only deep-sea port, and it is part of the Wadden Sea National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Tourism, farming (dairy) and industry are the main economic factors in this region. Furthermore, it is one of the hot spots of German renewable energy (wind turbines, biogas, photovoltaic).

Climate issues and beyond

- Coastal protection, rising intensity of storm floods
- Water drainage from the hinterland
- Changing seasonal weather patterns
- Energy transition
- Climate governance

Local partners

A sample of coastal administrations, dike organizations, NGO members, National Park, farmers and interested citizens.

Team

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