



Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa

## WHAT IS A CO-PRODUCED CLIMATE SERVICE

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# Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa

**Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa aims to deliver transformational change in the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate information services at all levels of decision making for sustainable development in Africa**

A pan-African programme focussing on improved governance and enabling environment for weather and climate services – through support to the Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), WMO and AMCOMET.

A regional programme focussing on East Africa region aimed at improving the quality and relevance of weather and climate information and supporting its uptake and use



# WISER Phase 1

- Expanding and Strengthening ENACTS (Enhancing National Climate Services) availability, access and use across Eastern Africa
- Strengthening Climate Information Partnerships – East Africa (SCIPEA)
- Kenya Training Modernisation and East Africa Forecaster Training Course
- Decentralised Climate Information Services for Decision Making in Western Kenya
- Multi Hazard Early Warning Services for Tanzania (MHEWS)



# WISER Phase 2 – Possible Approach

Scale	Short Term	Seasonal	Longer Term	Cross Programme			
Pan African	ACPC Programme	ACPC Programme	ACPC Programme	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Communications	Knowledge Management	Programme Development
Regional (East Africa)	HIGHWAY	ICPAC Support	ICPAC Support				
	Climate Information for Decision Making Challenge Fund						
	Research in Co-Production, Uptake and Use of Weather and Climate Information, Gender & Equality						
	Capital Equipment						
	Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR)						
National	National projects - demand led from local priorities but with regional interest						



# Knowledge Products



Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa

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The WISER programme's mission is to deliver transformational change in the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate information services at all levels of decision making for sustainable development in Africa.




- WISER focuses on service delivery, directed by user needs, which support poverty reduction and development
- WISER works holistically to inform climate risk decision making bringing together research, policy and practice
- WISER works with regional, national or sub-national plans, which have involved users
- WISER works through existing and mandated organisations and channels where possible and appropriate

WISER is funded with UK aid from the British people and will deliver maximum value for money by working in partnership and collaboration, capacity building and leveraging funds to ensure long term sustainable delivery and improvement of weather and climate services in Africa.

This will predominantly be achieved through support from the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

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Case Study

## Designing the scope of DFID's WISER programme

Department for International Development (DFID)

**Challenge**  
 Availability and uptake of weather and climate information and services is still relatively low in Africa, representing a threat to social and economic development. DFID recognised the lack of any large-scale Africa-focused initiatives to comprehensively address the barriers preventing an increasing uptake of weather and climate services. Growing consensus that the lack of a holistic approach lay behind the lack of progress led to DFID considering a new, innovative intervention: Weather and Climate Information and Services for Africa (WISER).

**Solution**  
 WISER aims to improve the quality, analysis, packaging, availability, dissemination and evaluation of climate information and services across Africa and to support the uptake and use of this information in decision-making. In November 2014, DFID asked a Met Office-led team to scope, analyse options and support the design of the WISER programme. The team included weather and climate experts from the UK and Africa, as well as representatives from the World Meteorological Organization and experts in climate communications and development. After identifying thematic areas, a joint analysis of options for intervention was carried out by DFID and the scoping team. This led to the recommendation of a two-part initial programme to be carried out over a four-year period – a regional programme and a pan-African programme.

**Benefits**  
 The implementation of the Phase 1 programme started in early 2016. The hypothesis for change is that an improved enabling environment of governance, combined with the co-production of climate information, will lead to the development of more reliable, tailored and accessible services. These will be based on better data, information and knowledge which will in turn lead to greater uptake and use to inform decision-making at community, regional and national levels. An increase in the use of weather and climate information in policy-making and planning will support sustainable development and increased resilience in Africa.

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**Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER)**

The WISER programme's mission is to deliver transformational change in the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate information services at all levels of decision making for sustainable development in Africa.

WISER

- Focuses on service delivery, directed by user needs
- Works holistically to inform climate risk decision making
- Brings together research, policy and practice
- Works with regional, national or sub-national plans
- Works through existing and mandated organisations and channels

WISER is funded with UK aid from the British people and will deliver maximum value for money by working in partnership and collaboration, capacity building and leveraging funds to ensure long term sustainable delivery and improvement of weather and climate services in Africa.

**Fund management**  
 The UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) has appointed the Met Office and the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) to act as WISER fund managers.

**Met Office**  
 The Met Office, the UK's national weather service, is the fund manager for the East Africa component of WISER, focussing on the Lake Victoria Basin and surrounding region (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda). This component aims to improve the quality and relevance of weather and climate information and support its uptake and use. It is envisaged that this regional initiative will provide a 'proof of concept' to inform the development of other regional initiatives in potential subsequent phases.

**African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)**  
 ACPC is acting as fund manager for the pan-African component of the WISER programme. This focuses on improvement of the governance and enabling environment for weather and climate services. This will predominantly be achieved through support to the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and through them to the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Contact WISER:  
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**Department of the Institute of Meteorological Training and Research (IMTR) Kenya**

is working in collaboration with IMTR and Nairobi to deliver a modernised training program that meets World Meteorological Organization (WMO) learning objectives for meteorologists



It is a partnership between the regional training college, to design, training for the benefit of the meteorological community. The project will include an adaptation to climate change and weather events due to highly trained meteorologists in the East



office, UK

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# Co-production - Baseline



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# Tasks

- To collate and present existing approaches & methodologies for co-production of climate services
- At different timescales and institutional levels
- To produce practical guidance for potential WISER projects to incorporate co-production into their proposals
- To produce practical guidance to properly consider gender issues and the needs of the poorest and the disabled in the development of weather and climate services



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# Approach

- Inclusion of co-production in its broadest definition
- Review of published literature for emerging lessons on good practice
- Compilation of co-production examples, focusing on climate services but including different sectors at different scales and in different geographical locations (using a template to enable systematic comparison)



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<b>Name of case study (e.g. FRACTAL)</b>	
<b>Sector (e.g. climate, health)</b>	
<b>Geographical region/unit (e.g. districts in Uganda)</b>	
<b>Target group (e.g. farmers, planners, scientists)</b>	
<b>Purpose (e.g. climate service to be produced)</b>	
<b>Identified user need (e.g. soil moisture by month)</b>	
<b>Type of service/product (e.g. district seasonal forecast)</b>	
<b>Process (how the co-production worked in practice)</b>	
<b>Resources involved (e.g. staff time, workshops)</b>	
<b>Funder</b>	
<b>Use in practice/sustainability</b>	
<b>Consideration of gender and social inclusion</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Weaknesses/challenges</b>	
<b>Replicability</b>	



Sector	Time Frame		
	Short (forecast)	Medium (seasonal)	Long-term (over a year)
<b>Agriculture</b>	Enhancing Community Resilience Programme (Malawi)	PICSA (Malawi, also Honduras, Colombia) CARE ALP (especially Kenya); CCAFS Senegal	CARE ALP (Kenya)
<b>Urban</b>			FRACTAL (including Maputo and Accra)
<b>Water</b>	WISER Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (Tanzania); WCSSP flood forecasting (South Africa)	CSSP water management(China)	UMFULA (Rufiji basin, Tanzania and Lower Shire basin, Malawi); MaRIUS (Managing the Risks, Impacts and Uncertainties of drought and water Scarcity)(UK)
<b>Health</b>	WISER ENACTS (East Africa)	WISER ENACTS (East Africa)	
<b>Planning</b>		WISER – Decentralised Climate Information Services for Decision Making in Kenya; ADA consortium for county planning (Kenya)	Resilience project following typhoon Haiyan (Philippines)



# What does co-production mean to you?



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For climate services that  
you know – what  
elements are good  
practice?



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For climate services that  
you know – what  
challenges have impeded  
success?



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# PART 1



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Consider the weather- and climate-related issues that are described in the handout, which are currently being faced in your country. Based on this information, identify one climate service that you would like to develop in direct response to these issues. Please answer the following questions:

- Describe the climate service that you would like to develop in 2 sentences or less.
- How did your group decide what kind of climate service you wanted to develop? Please describe how you reached this decision.
- How would you develop this climate service? Please describe the specific steps that you would need to take.
- Who would be involved in the development of this climate service and how? Please describe what actors would be involved and what their roles would be.
- What are some of the challenges?



## DEBRIEF QUESTIONS:

- Why did your group choose to develop the particular climate service that you did? **Prompt:** What problem is your climate service intended to address? What other considerations were relevant to deciding what climate service to develop?
- What challenges would you face in trying to develop your proposed climate service? **Prompt:** What other kinds of information, knowledge, or resources are already available to develop this climate service? What other kinds of additional information, knowledge, or resources would you need, and from whom would they come?
- How did you decide who should be involved in the development of this climate service? Are there other potential users who you may not have considered? How could/should they be engaged?
- Are there any common elements or themes among all of the groups in terms of what kind of climate service they decided to develop? Why or why not?





# PART 2



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**Develop a proposal to the  
new climate change  
adaptation fund to support  
the development of a new,  
targeted climate service**



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- The climate service must respond to specific weather and climate related challenge
- The climate service should be targeted to help minimise weather climate risks & their impacts on marginalised and vulnerable groups
- The climate service should attempt to integrate considerations of both short term and long term climate risks
- The climate service must be institutionalised and sustainable beyond the lifetime of the project



## DEBRIEF QUESTIONS:

- When developing your proposal for a new climate service, did you change what weather- or climate-related issue that your climate service is targeting compared to Part 1 of the exercise? Why or why not?
- Did you change your approach to developing your climate service in Part 2? Why or why not?



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