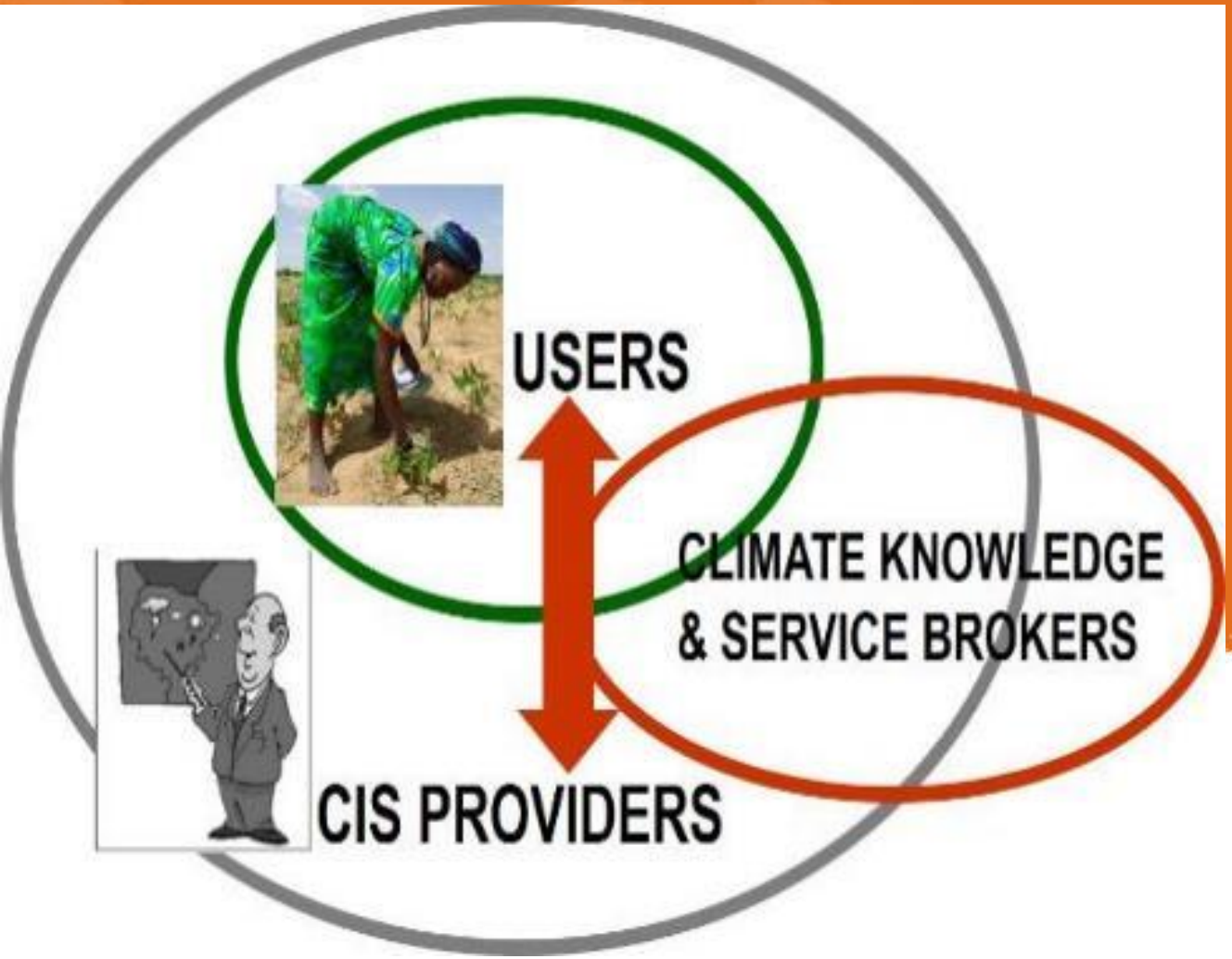
Co-development of climate services: user engagement and knowledge brokering



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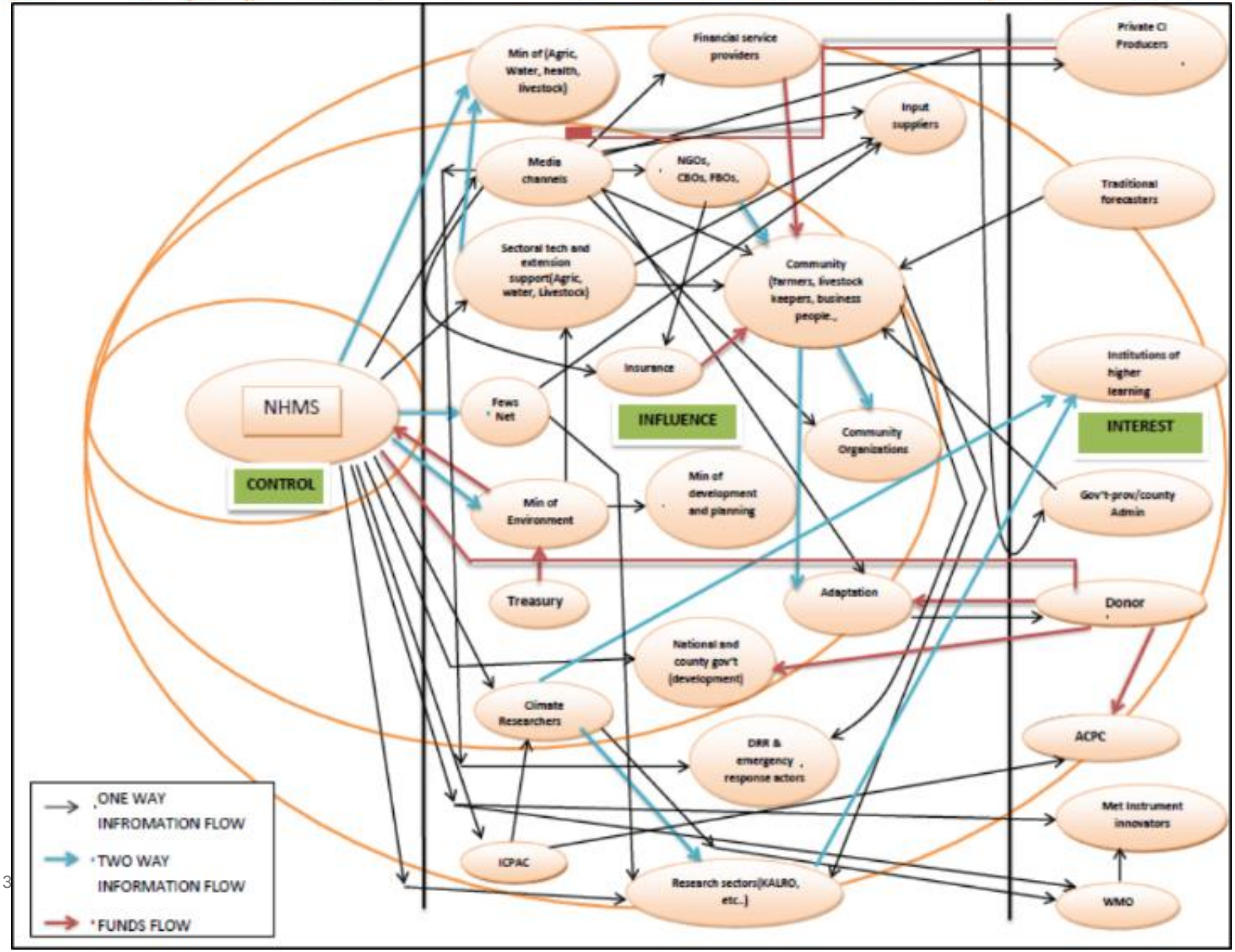
Users need information which:

- **Is fit for purpose** – eg. Informs **decision-making for climate resilient livelihoods and risk management** in response to dynamic changes
- **Is useful and usable**
- Helps understanding of **past and future climate**
- Recognises the certainty of **uncertainty in the future climate**
- Respects and blends with **local and indigenous knowledge**
- Is high **quality, reliable** and adds value, explains probability and levels of certainty in information
- Increases **trust and confidence**
- Is **relevant and localised**
- Enables more informed, **anticipatory, precautionary, timely and flexible decisions - scenarios**
- Enables relevant decisions **at different timescales and spatial scales**
- Is relevant to **range of sectors and levels and gender**

Climate service actors



Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) a seasonal user based climate service

- **Sub-national Multi-stakeholder forum** – meteorological services, communities, government sectors, NGOs, research, private sector etc.
- **Review past season** – relating to local realities and context
- **Share & combine seasonal climate forecasts – local** & **scientific** sources.

- **Collectively interpret seasonal forecast & probabilities** into context specific local livelihood & sector seasonal **advisories**.
- Advisories **communicated** to users through agreed local channels.
- **Enable decision making** and planning which responds to seasonal climatic risk, uncertainty & opportunities.

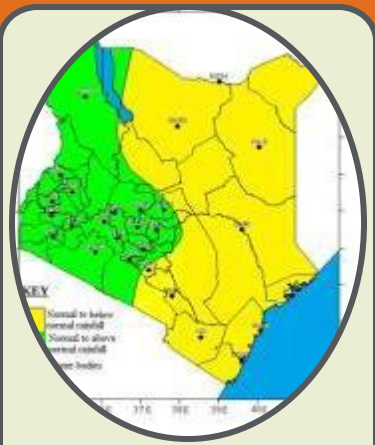
Overview of PSP process and steps

Step 1. Designing the PSP process

Developing a well thought out, locally relevant and appropriate PSP process, including deciding the level (national, county/province, district etc.) at which to conduct PSP and forming partnerships for sustainability of the process

Step 2. Preparing for a PSP workshop

Engaging stakeholders, bringing out their information needs for the coming season and using this to plan for targeted workshop outcomes.



Step 3. Facilitating a PSP workshop

Multi-stakeholder forum – access, understanding & combining meteorological & local seasonal forecasts; interpretation into locally relevant and actionable information for seasonal decision making & planning.

Step 4. Communicating advisories from a PSP workshop

Reaching all actors who need to use the information, in good time to inform decisions and plans.

Step 5. Feedback, monitoring and evaluation

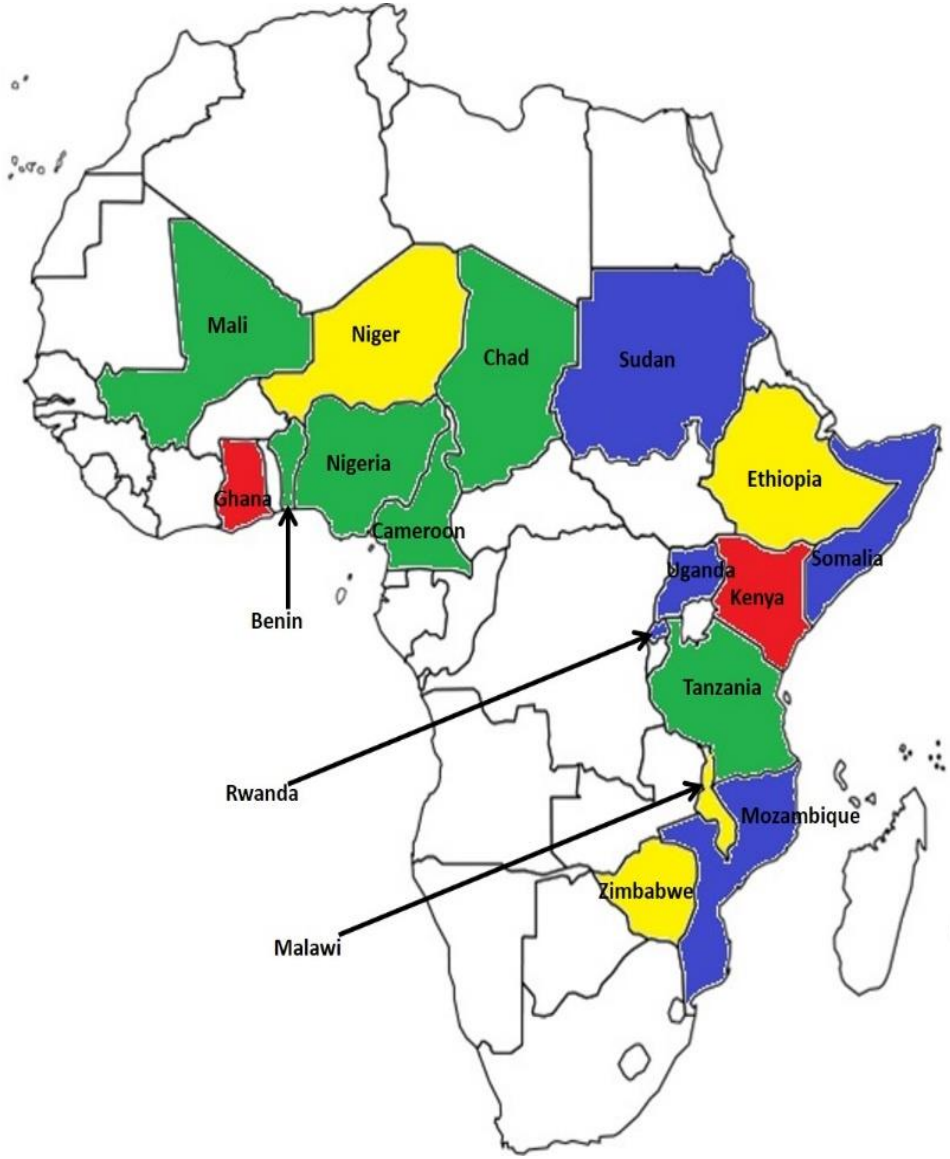
Two-way communication and feedback between producers, intermediaries and users of climate information enabling continuous, iterative and shared learning and improving the PSP process and outcomes.

PSP is an iterative learning process

PSP Upscaled in Africa 2016

Key

- **Red** – PSP upscaled and integrated in development and sectoral planning.
- **Yellow** – PSP adopted and implemented in several sub-national areas.
- **Green** – PSP implemented at pilot stage.
- **Blue** – PSP champions trained and are promoting adoption of the approach.



By:

NMHS: National met services

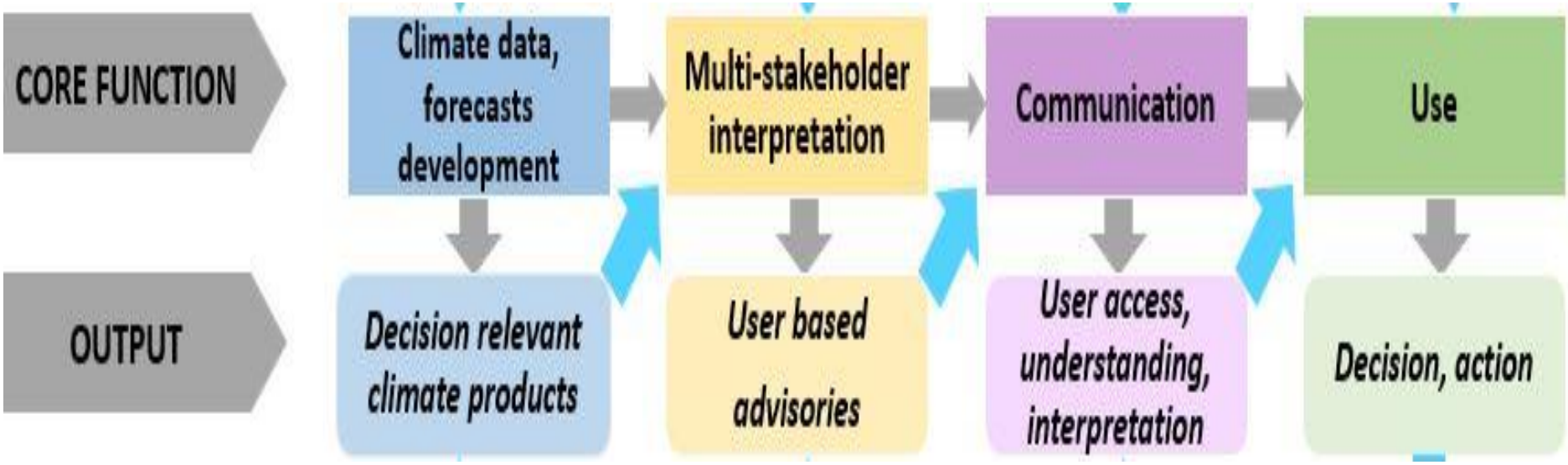
Ministries of agriculture

CARE / other NGOs

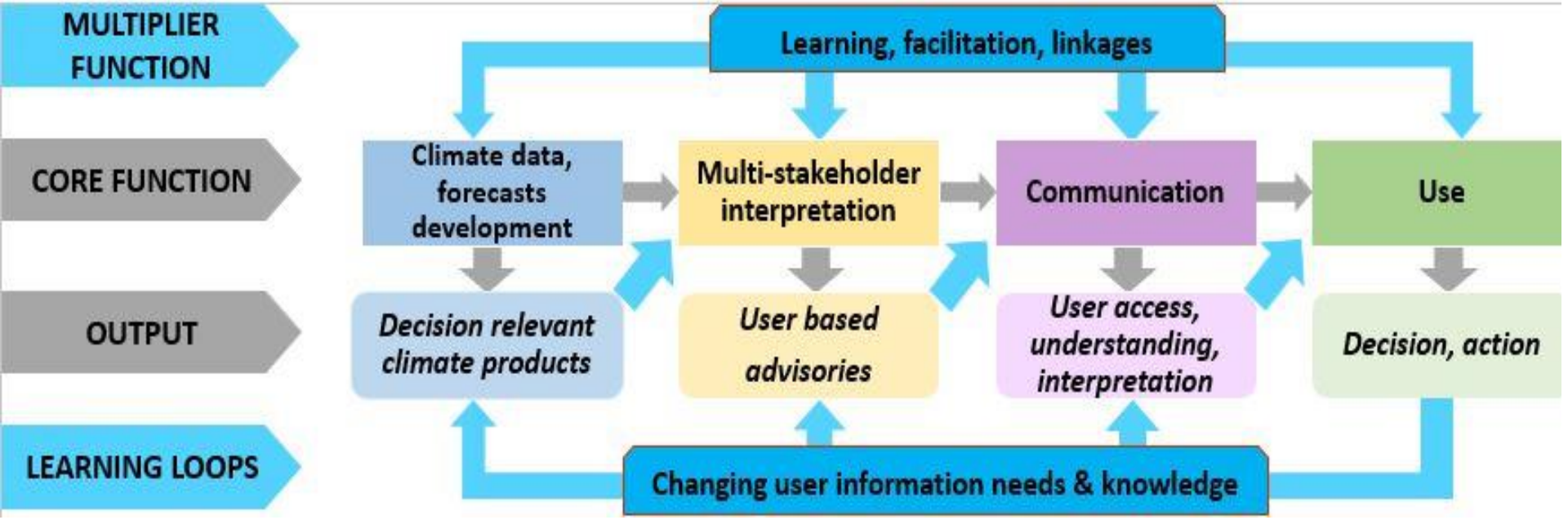
Sub-national planners

Adaptation, resilience and agriculture programmes

User based climate service value chain



User based CIS value chain – multiplier functions



- **Puts changing user information needs & knowledge at the center**
- **Facilitates linkages,** adds value
- **Ensures learning is integrated and continuous across the value chain**
- **Supports two-way communication, monitoring and feedback** between users, producers and intermediaries
- **Motivates enabling institutional** frameworks and resource flows for sustained multi-stakeholder engagement in CIS

Recognising Roles

User actions	Climate services	Knowledge Broker
Timeframes for making decisions: livelihood, services, risk management	Availability of supporting data, forecasts and information linked across timescales	Informing users and producers of supply and demand, awareness raising
Access to range of information, assets, services	Products developed and accessible, presence of experts	Linking, convening, sharing knowledge, capacity building
Understand quality, relevance and accuracy: participate in developing climate service	Simple presentation of complex and complicated, Tailoring to need	Multi-stakeholder dialogue Combine knowledge sources, blending Facilitate co-development
Make sense, develop plans	Localisation, interpretation for use, advisory development	Facilitate collective interpretation and planning
Communicate to others	Communicate and listen, set up sub national coordination group	Coordinate communication plans and links with media
Knowledge triggers decision and action, actions have results - expected and unexpected	Learn what happened next – what was useful, usable and used? What outcome? What can be improved next time?	Design and coordinate feedback and learning loops, monitoring systems, participation, identify research needs

Some reflections

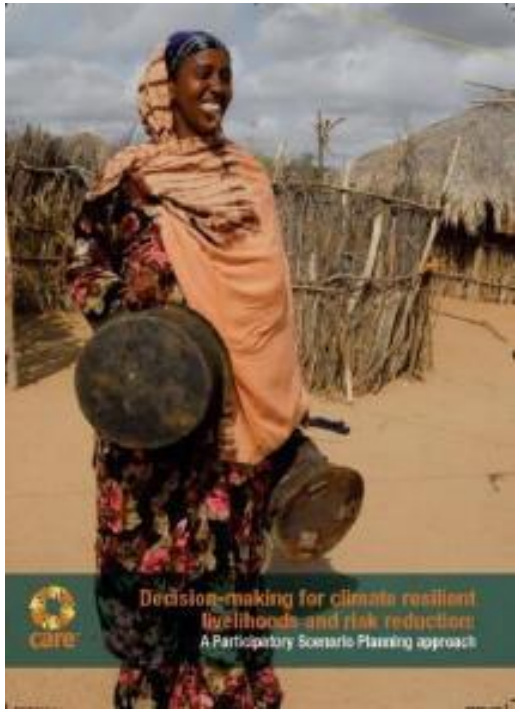
Institutionalising of co-development and multiple actor engagement – sub national coordination is key.

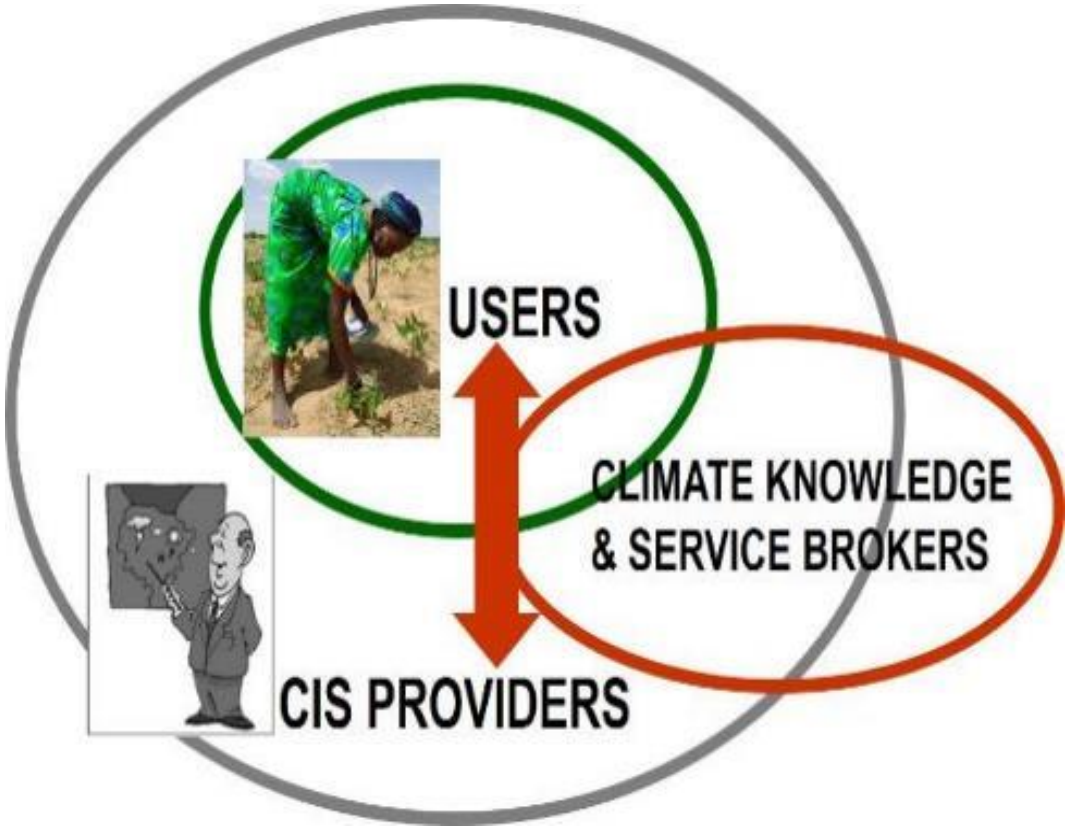
Maintaining flexibility and dynamic evolution as climate changes, science evolves and user demand grows. Climate services are still new -

Role of knowledge brokers becomes key, to:

- find and link users and providers – within and across the full chain
- enable users to articulate and identify their needs and have confidence to engage with intermediaries and climate service providers
- ensure feedback and learning loops,
- maintain multi-actor interaction,
- recognise new relations, options and responses as they evolve
- pay attention to trust and value in use of CS,
- ensure uncertainty as well as information is communicated
- ensure capacity (not limited to training) among actors
- enable scientists and NMHS to focus on science, and link to social development actors and sectors to connect with users. Eg ENACTS landing page: http://iri.columbia.edu/resources/enacts/

Thank you





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User based CIS value chain - actors