

Set of questionnaires for CIS innovation

A1.5.7: Community of practice for CIS innovations as learning and information and knowledge sharing forum between partners & selected stakeholders.

Question Set 1

Climate information can be a powerful tool in helping African communities adapt to climate risk as well as create proper innovations to better their lives. But not all information is created equal, nor is access the same.

1. As a user or producer of CIS, what is the major challenge with the climate information you receive from the Meteorology Services?
2. From your past experience what are the most effective climate information sharing mechanisms or platforms?
 - a. Radio
 - b. Television
 - c. Cellular/Mobile phones
 - d. Web-based/online platforms
 - e. Local bulletin boards
 - f. In person briefings
 - g. Other (please describe)

Question Set 2

One major challenge the CIS communities face when attempting to incorporate CIS into development programming is the lack of policies and government support. This limits their productivity and delivery of Weather and Climate Services for Sustainable Development.

1. In your country/community, do you have any policies that guide the production and use of CIS?
 - a. What are the public policy issues, interventions that you think need to be established or strengthened to ensure effective CIS innovation and its mainstreaming in development Agendas?
2. What are the major challenges in reaching development planners / policy makers?

Question Set 3

Due to climate uncertainty farmers and rural communities have come to rely less on traditional coping strategies. As such they have come to depend on Weather and Climate information services to lessen their vulnerabilities by informing themselves on when to plant, how much fertilizer to apply, and when or where to irrigate.

1. Do farmers, people at rural level, grassroots levels have adequate access to existing climate information and services? What factors influence access?

Question Set 4

Technology for gathering and disseminating reliable climate information has improved, but climate information should be accompanied by services that communicate, train and help users understand how to interpret and act on the information received.

1. From your past experience, do the end users understand the climate information received?
2. What do you think can be done to improve the flow of information from the Meteorology / Climate Services and Agencies to the general public (end users)?

Question Set 5

Investment and research has been increasing steadily in climate information services, but critical gaps in communication limits the scale and potentially transformative impacts of such services on lives and livelihoods.

1. How does the communities /general public react to the climate information they receive?
To what extend does it change their decision?
2. To what policy sectors do you provide climate information?
How do you measure the value of the climate services you offer to your constituency?