

Webinar Q&A's

Topic

WISER webinar: Lessons in co-production of climate services from African case studies

Question Details

<u>#</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer(s)</u>
1	How is the issue of sustainability of co-production processes address in developing countries especially Africa? What we are seeing is that most of the co-procution processes are project based / donor funded and yet governments should be allocating resources to support this process. What will happen if the projects end?	live answered
2	Hi everyone. So we have implemented this approachs to co-product climate information as it was talk by Katharine Vincent such as growing season calendar based on seasonal prediction. To illustrate other actions, maybe Dr Tufa Dinku may talk little bit about the partnership between Madagascar weather and climate office and IRI. Our main concerned is that we need help on doing the monitoring and taking feedback. What suggestion could you give us to tackle these issues and what supports are available as far as WISER is concerned? Thank you.	The WISER programme has produced monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) guidance that might be helpful to you. https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/business/international/wiser/wiser-mel-guidance.pdf and the WISER Western projects MEL policy brief https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/business/international/wiser/wiser0021_western-mel-policy-brief.pdf WISER has also produced a guide on assessing transformational benefits that will be publicly available soon on the Met Office website. This might help you to plan your monitoring of change and impact. As Tufa mentioned in response to one of the Questions, ENACTS is a process that helps address the availability and use of climate data and information products. This cannot be accomplished with one project, or even three projects. That is why IRI have been working with Madagascar Met for many years now, including the recent upgrade of data and products. IRI will continue looking for ways of working with you. However, you would also need to make efforts to make the best use of the existing data and the very rich online information products.
3	I would appreciate if one of you shared different products from a co-production process in any field. Secondly, appreciating that co-production takes time as indicated from one of the presentation, is someone able to share evidence of an impact from co-production compared to usual production.	live answered
4	Are there any key differences in co-production processes focussed on short term (seasonal) timescales vs. climate change (decades ahead) time scales?	live answered
5	Co-production as the silver bullet to overcome all CS challenges? Where do you see limitations of the co-production approach?	live answered

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6	Is monitoring and evaluation able to show any changes in systems (any of those discussed) now using climate information in comparison to systems that are not?	In SC�PEA there are three case studies that document the impact. All are accessible at: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/what/working-with-other-organisations/international/projects/wiser/scipea Personal development and regional impact - April 2018 A brighter forecast for food security - April 2018 Powering up the forecasts - June 2018
7	For the manual, is there an intent to provide a broad range examples from the current round of WISER projects of different approaches to co-production? In particular, hearing directly from national met services where they have embedded co-production.	Yes, the manual currently contains 18 case studies from across DFID-funded programmes. Many of these case studies provide examples from met services, including WISER projects. There is also scope for WISER phase 2 projects to be included in version 2 of the manual in 2020.
8	What about the political implications of co-production: from HighWay-Wiser experience the main barrier is the difficulty of technical governmental agencies (such as NMHS) to be seen as relevant actors in developing strategies involving other governmental agencies and ministries.	From the case studies in the manual, some of the best sustainability of co-production has come from effectively engaging with the NHMS to be a core partner. The ENACTS and Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) examples are covered in depth on the issue of scaling in the manual (available in October). For some NHMS they may need to alter their mandate or revenue streams to be able to take on this role which is not always possible in projects but is important in the long term sustainability.
9	Quelle implications des organisations des Jeunes? What are the implications of youth organizations?	Involving youth organisations can be part of co-production approach, and can help to creatively think of ways that the youth prefer to access climate information which may be different from other users.
10	The implementation of knowledges in climate change into resources management, decision holding and politics in ongoing in Africa. But it is possible to get manual of best knowledges?	The co-production manual resulting from this project is due to be released in October 2019 and provides guidance for undertaking co-production.
11	Quelle strategie pour les zones oa pays qui ont des difficultas de colectes des donnaes sur le suivi des informations du climat? what strategy for areas where countries have difficulties in collecting data on monitoring climate information?	One of the objectives of ENACTS is addressing this challenge. Please have a look at the link: https://iri.columbia.edu/resources/enacts/ It is definitely the case that effort has to be put into monitoring to see the benefits of co-produced climate services.