

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

26 June 2019

Webinar overview

14.30 – 14.40 Welcome, housekeeping, introduction (Suzanne Carter and Karen Morris)

14.40 – 14.50 Spectrum of co-production (Anna Steynor)

14.50 – 15.00 Building blocks (Katharine Vincent)

15.00 – 15.10 SCIPEA case study (Joseph Mutemi)

15.10 – 15.20 FRACTAL case study (Katinka Lund Waagsaether)

15.20 – 15.30 ENACTS case study (Tufa Dinku)

15.30 – 15.40 AMMA-2050 case study (Emma Visman)

15.40 – 16.00 Open Q&A

TRANSFORM

Purpose

To create a learning and exchange environment within WISER and beyond to apply co-production approaches, better understand the drivers of user uptake of weather and climate information as well as case studies on measuring the socio economic benefit of climate services



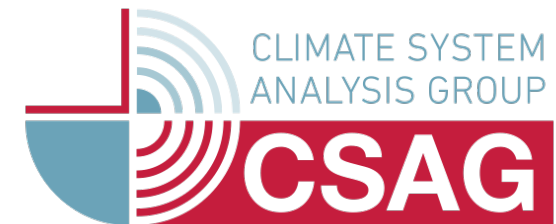
TRANSFORM

Key Expected Outputs

- Enhanced understanding and capacity of the WISER East Africa programme to integrate appropriate co-production approaches and ways of generating demand and maximising user uptake at regional, national, subnational and community levels
- Support the WISER programme on monitoring, evaluation and learning



Delivery Partners



CO-PRODUCTION MANUAL

The TRANSFORM project is finalising a co-production manual, drawing on examples from across Africa that provide practical guidance, lessons learned and 'how to' information. This is a joint publication with the Future Climate for Africa programme.

The manual will be available in digital book and print format in October 2019.

This webinar provides an early overview of key aspects of the manual.

Overview of presentation

Spectrum of co-production
approaches

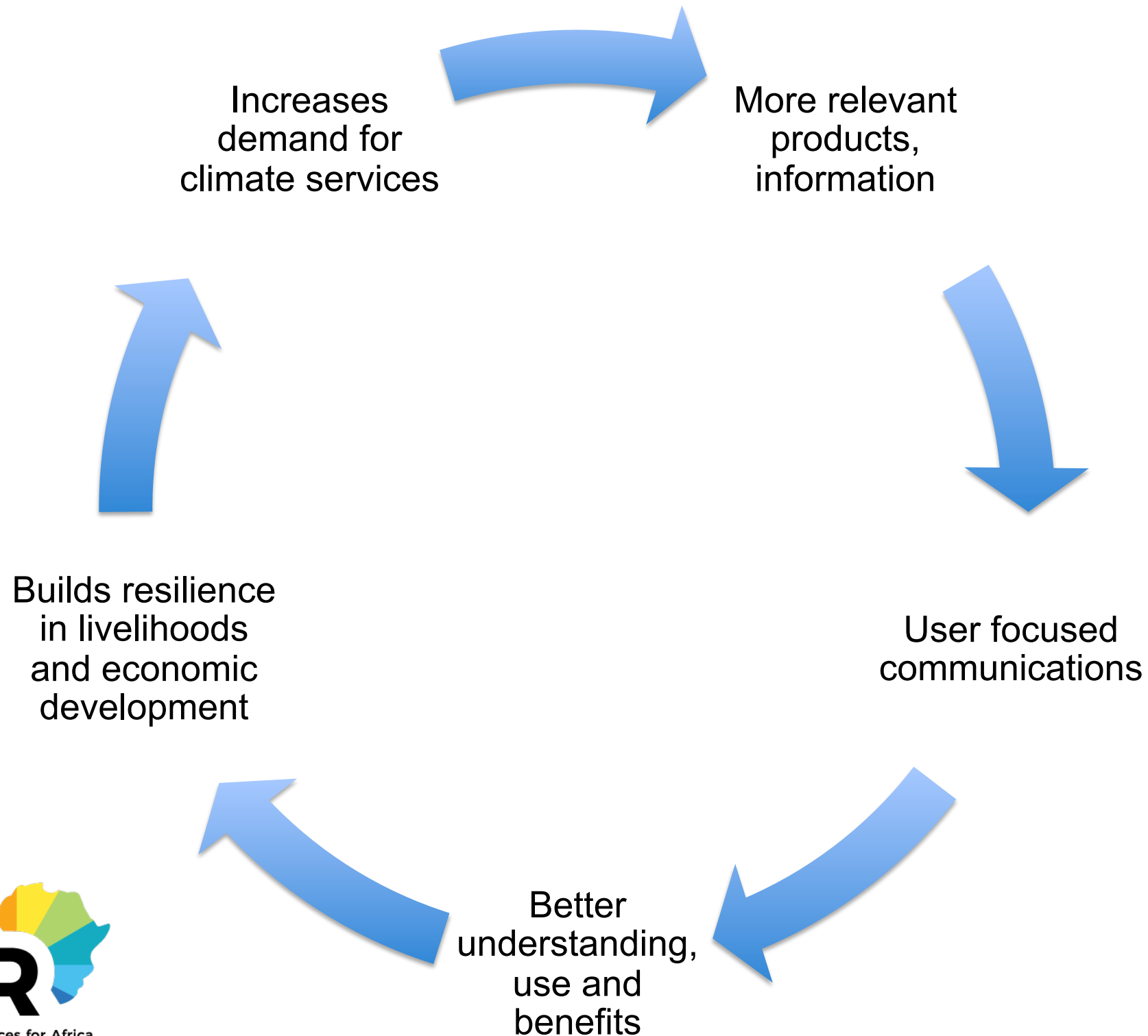
6 Building blocks of
co-production

4 Case studies

Why co-produce?

- ◆ Improves the producers understanding of the decision context
- ◆ Helps in providing information that responds to needs
- ◆ Improves audience-specific communication
- ◆ Builds capacity in using climate information products
- ◆ Joint ownership - promotes integration of climate information into actions, plans and budgets
- ◆ Wider reach and impact of products

Co-production creates a virtuous cycle



Spectrum of co-production



BRACED

Sharing Lessons on Promoting
Gender Equality through a “writeshop”

The BRACED
Knowledge Manager
identified and
conceptualised the
output, process and
actors involved.

One specific interaction

15

15 consortia of non-
governmental
organisations
(NGOs) involved in
the writeshop

Representatives from projects
implemented in Myanmar,
Uganda, Kenya, Chad, Sudan
and Burkina Faso

4

4 case studies
collectively written and
reviewed



Spectrum of co-production

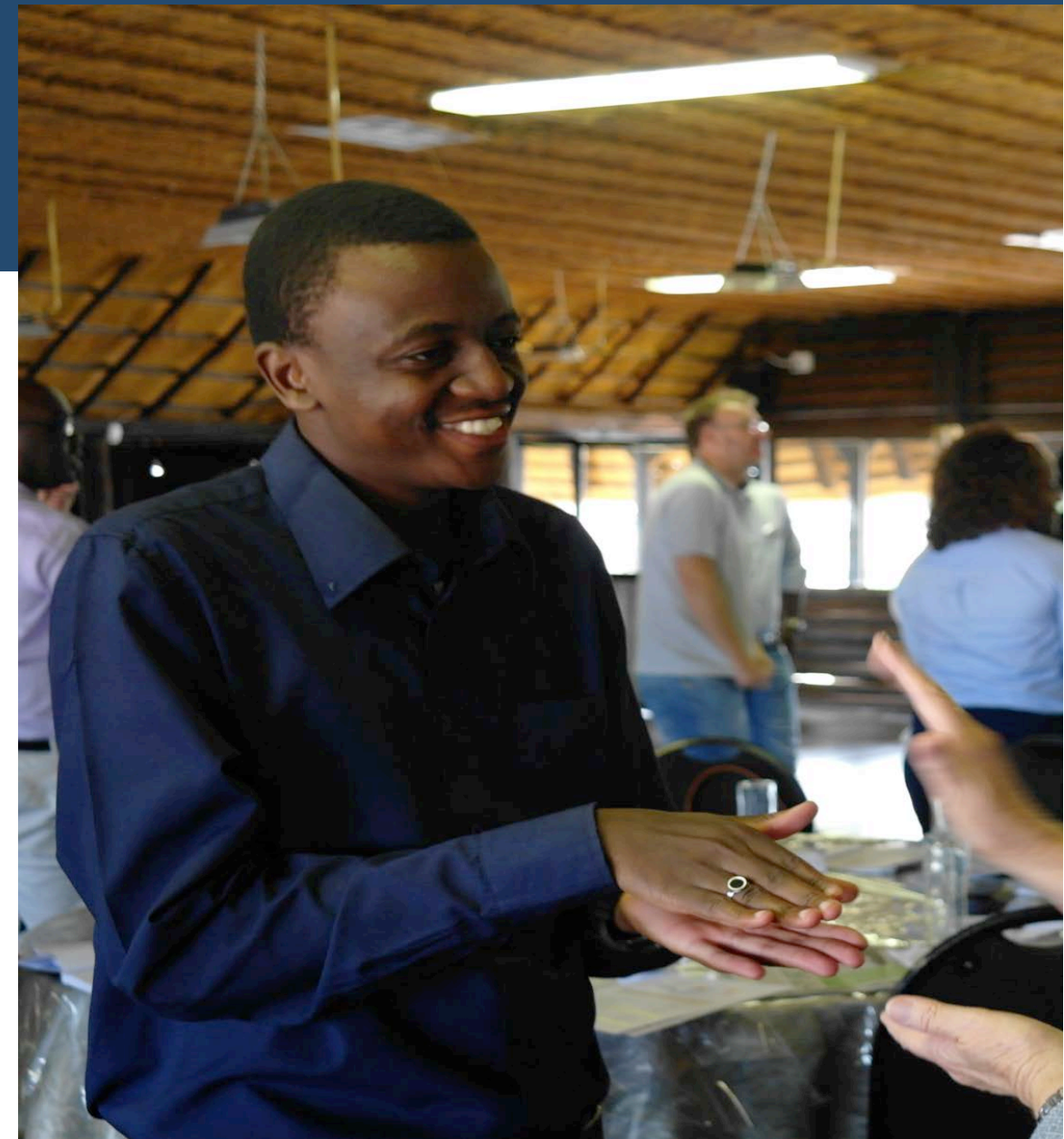


FRACTAL

Future Resilience for African Cities
and Lands (FCFA)

AIM: Decision-makers integrating scientific knowledge into climate-sensitive decisions at the city-regional scale

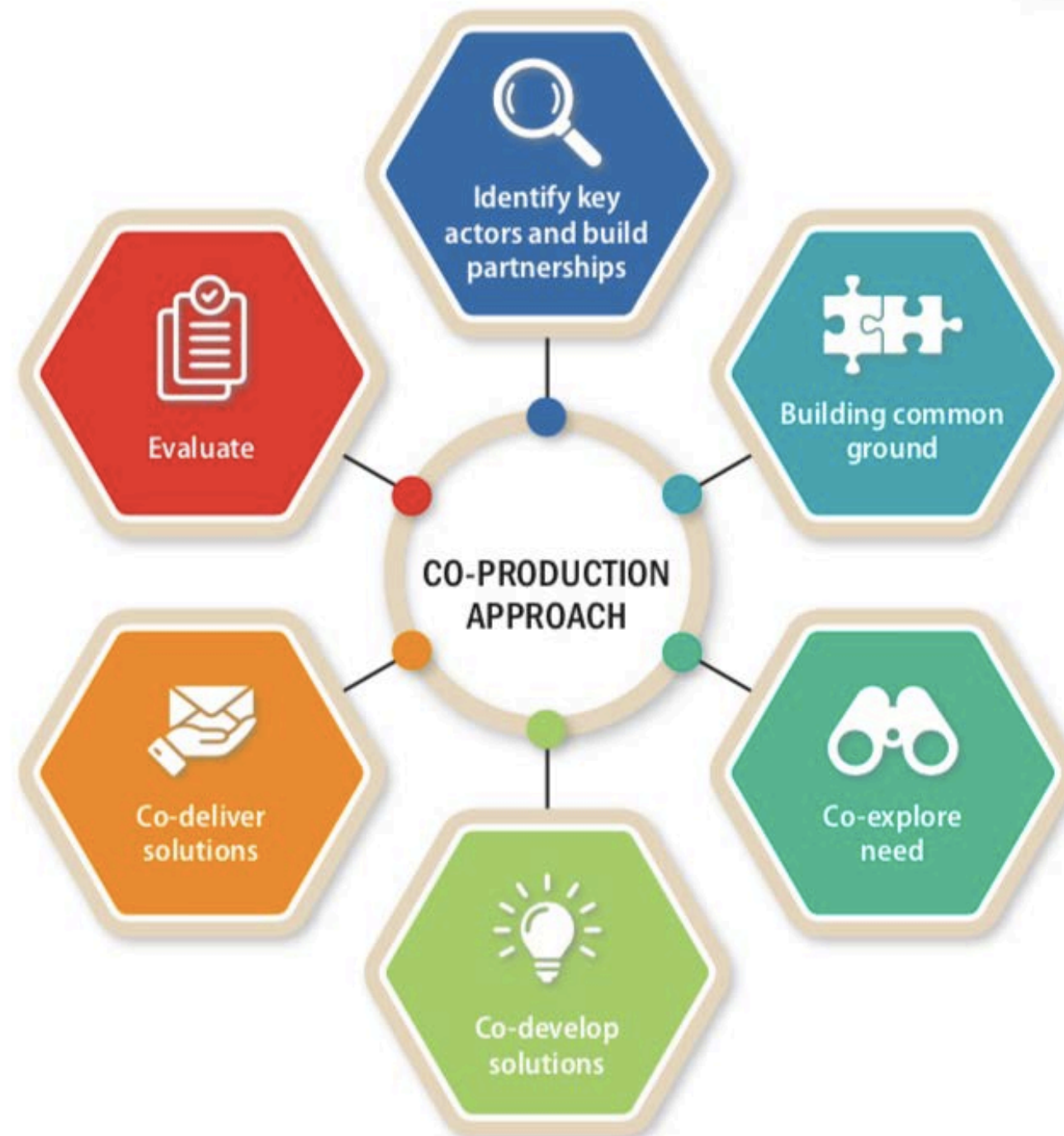
- Flexible, emergent approach to understanding city processes and burning issues of relevance
- Embedded Researchers
- Worked across disciplines to foster strong collaboration between researchers, city government officials and other key decision-makers in southern Africa
- 4 year process and large budget with many partners



No right or wrong

- ◆ The chosen form of co-production is influenced by factors like:
 - ◆ local context
 - ◆ people involved
 - ◆ purpose of the work
 - ◆ funding etc.
- ◆ A unique blend of co-production emerges within a process
- ◆ Some parts of a process may be more consultative and some parts more immersive. A mix is often appropriate.

Building blocks of co-production



Identify key actors and build partnerships



Producers

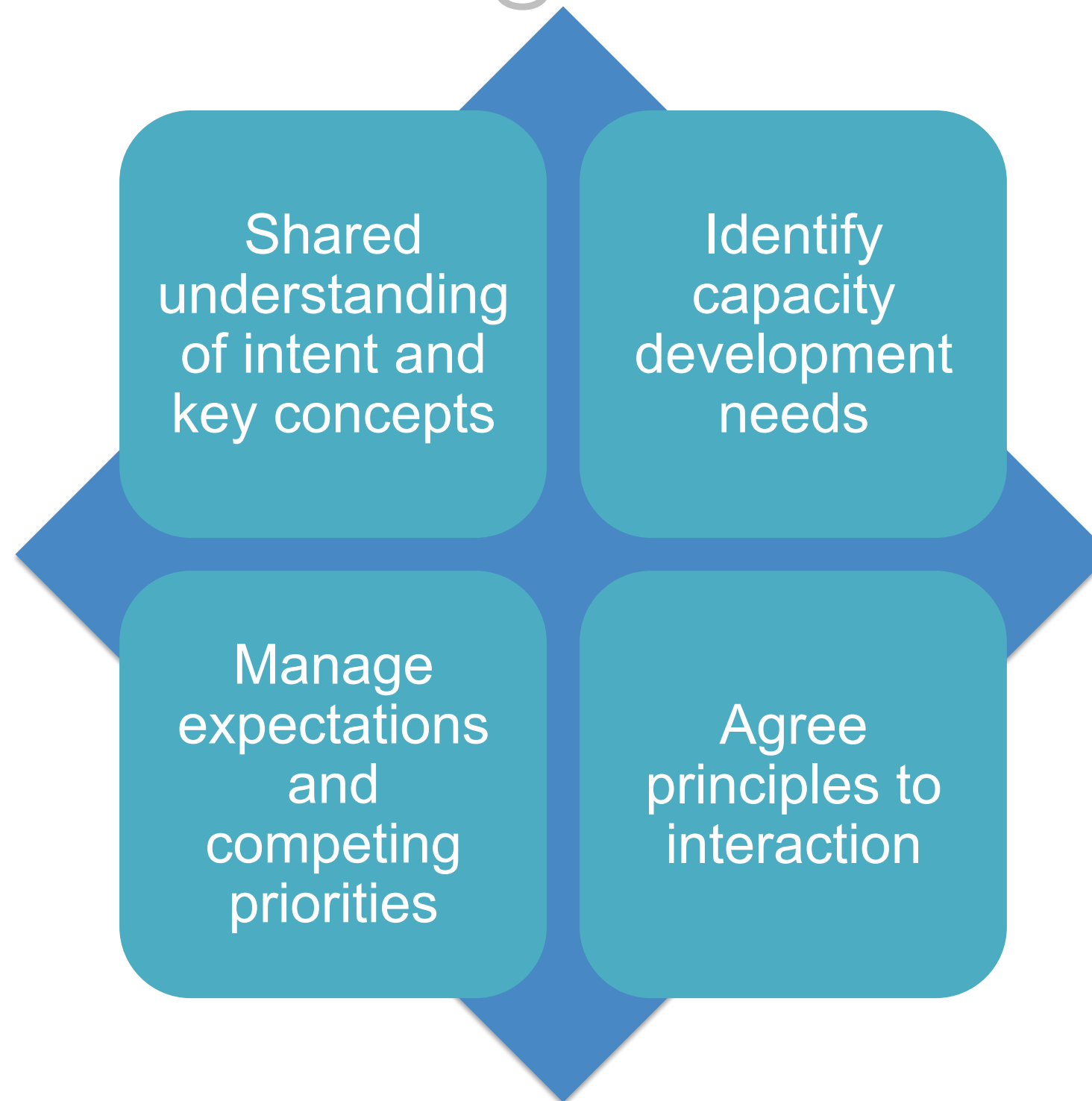


Intermediaries

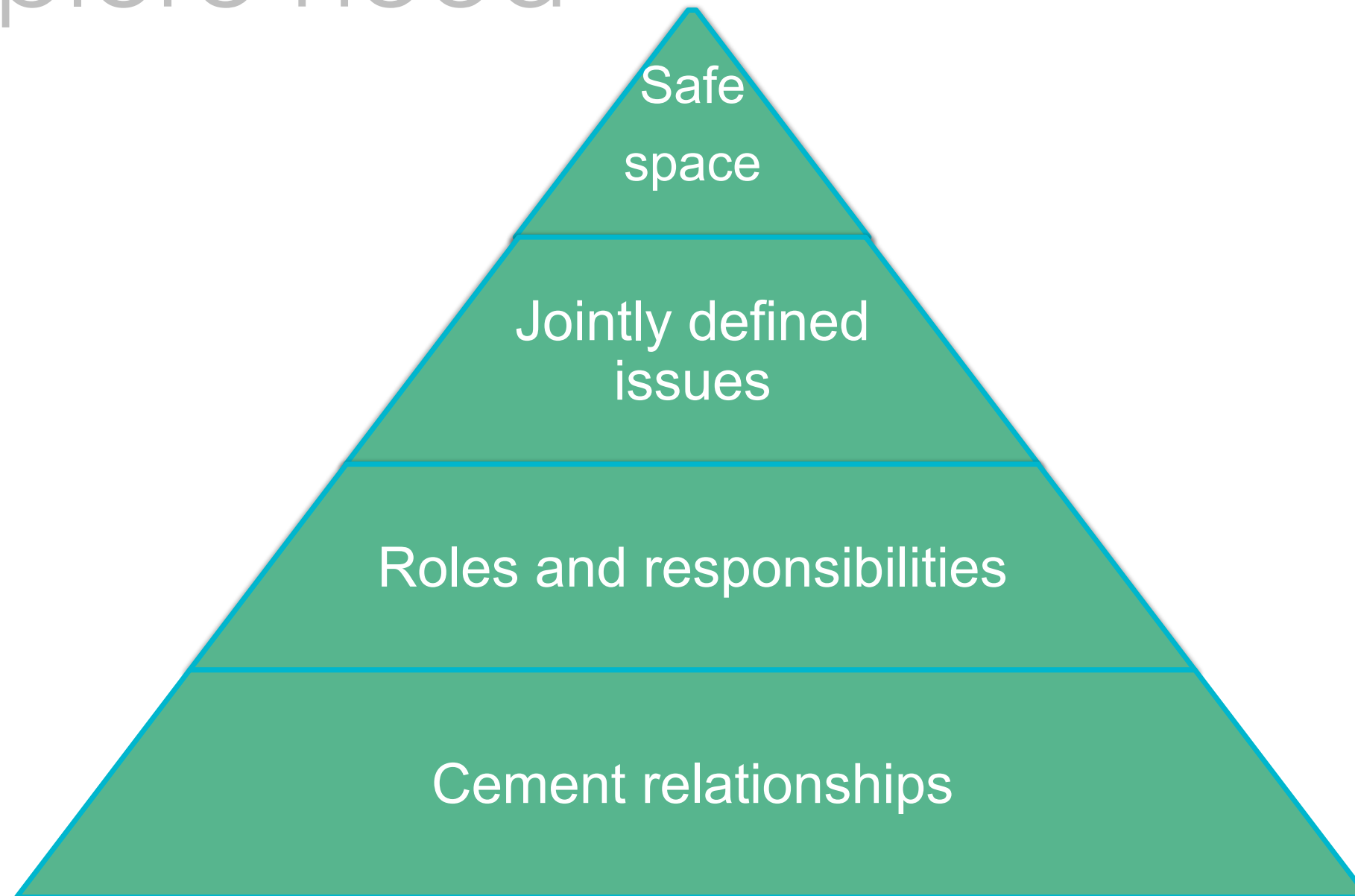


Users

Building common ground



Co-explore need



Co-develop solutions

Iterative knowledge
exchange

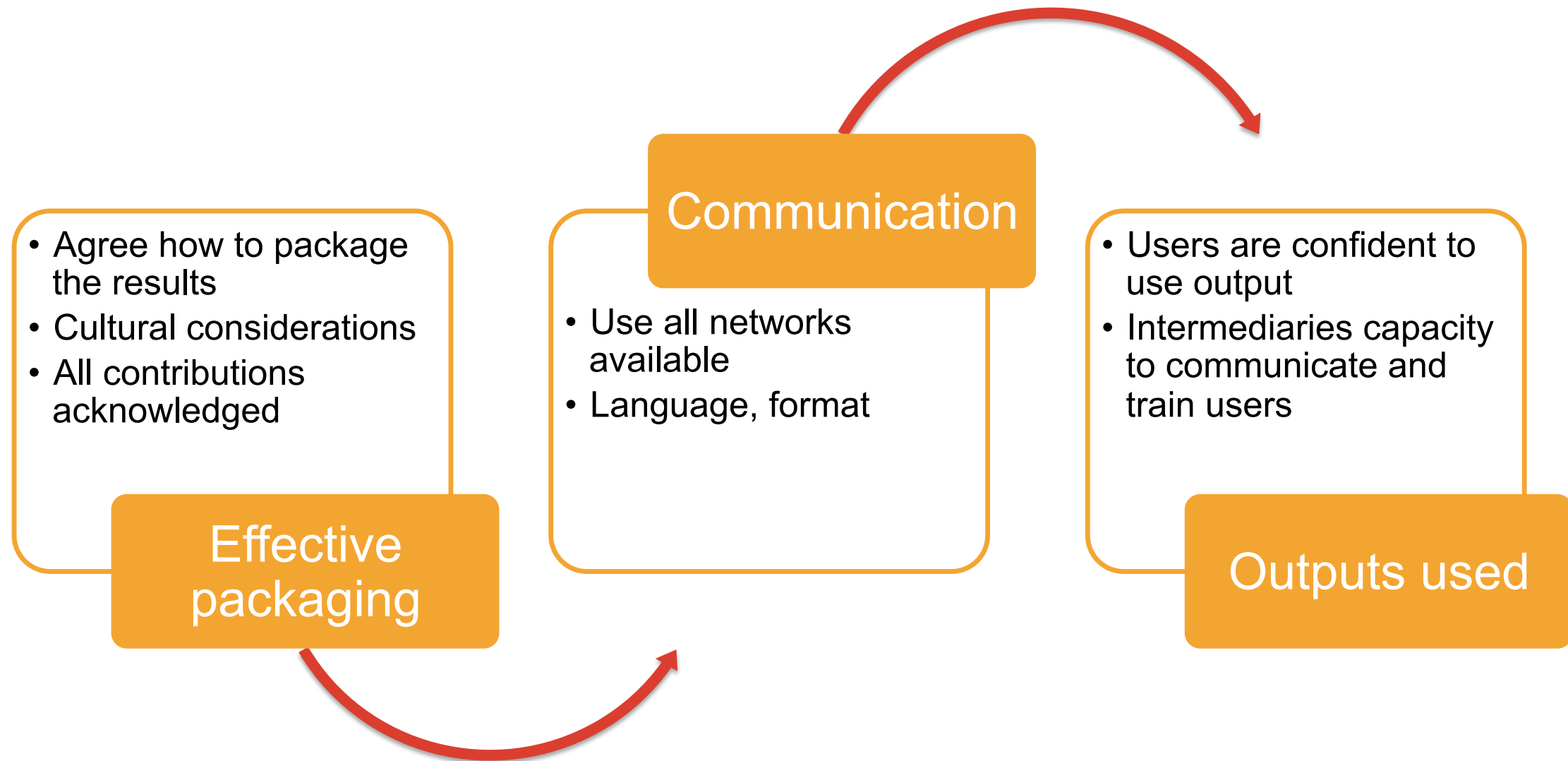


Agree on outputs



Ongoing feedback
from users

Co-deliver solutions



Evaluate



Principles



CASE STUDIES

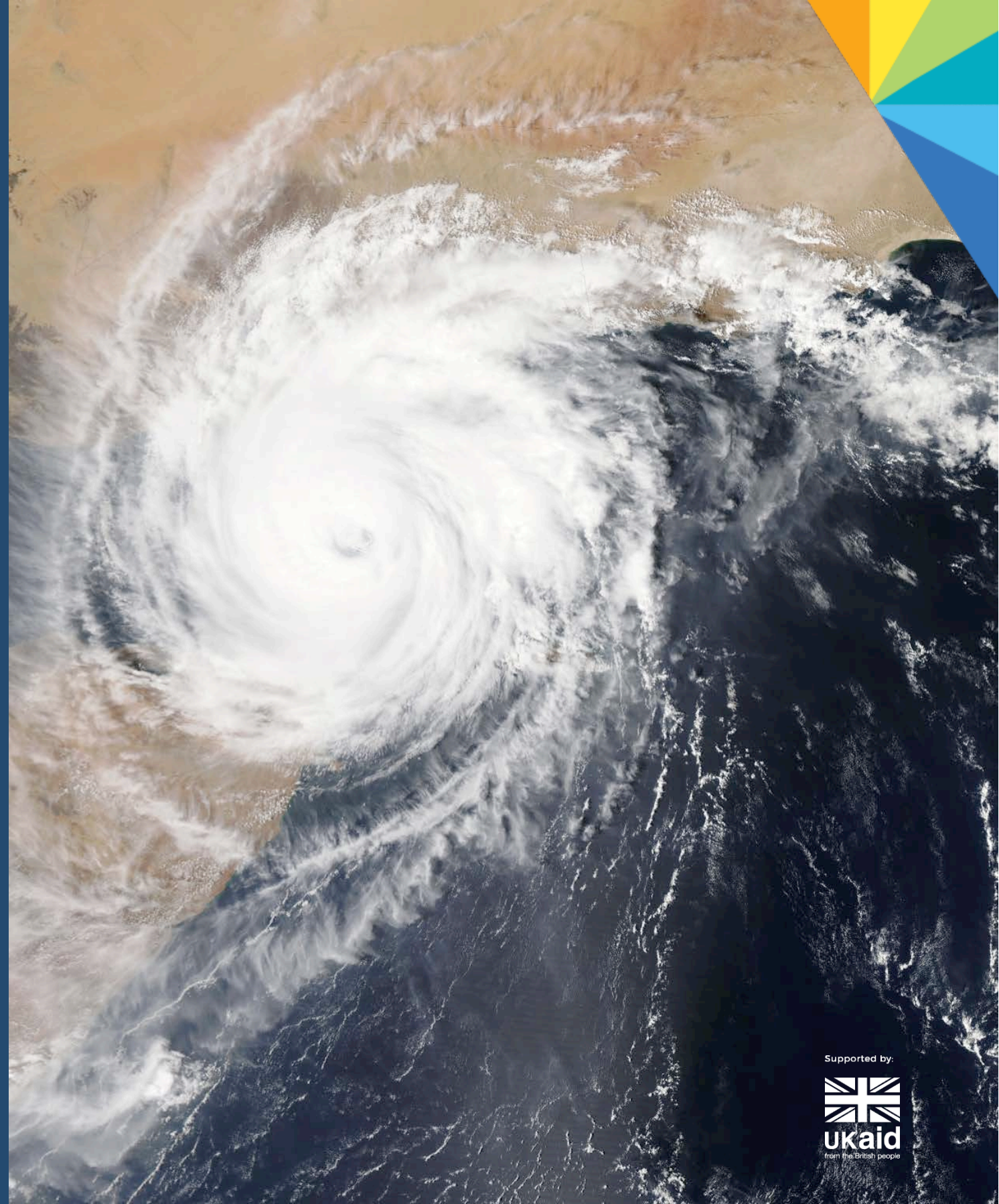


SCIPEA

Strengthening Climate Information Partnerships – East Africa

Purpose

Enhancing links and data exchanges between global, regional and national climate organisations with the aim of strengthening climate partnerships, resources and tools for seasonal forecasts.



Supported by:



SCIPEA

Strengthening Climate Information Partnerships – East Africa



Key Outputs

- Improved links and data flows between Global Producing Centres (GPCs), ICPAC and NMHSs
- New approaches to the development of seasonal forecast products, including through Service Development Teams (SDTs)
- Regional climate education and communications service piloted – climate cafes
- GHACOFs being held earlier to provide users greater planning time

Delivery Partners



International Research Institute
for Climate and Society
EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
“Fostering Climate Prediction and Applications”

Supported by:



SCIPEA

Strengthening Climate Information
Partnerships – East Africa



Key Stats

11

11 East African
climate scientists
trained to interpret
and use dynamical
seasonal forecasts
from GPCs

Improved uptake of
information
in food security and
power sectors

8

8 climate
services
co-designed
and in
prototype
development

Prototype climate service resulted in:

- 2-3 week earlier issue of operational forecasts from ICPAC and at least 2 NMHSs;
- development of more frequent forecast updates – particularly feeding into the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group;
- trial of a new platform (Climate Cafes) for media training and communication of forecasts to users.

400%

improvement in crop
yields

FRACTAL

Future Climate For Africa

Purpose

Together with a range of stakeholders, we are working to co-produce knowledge that informs development pathways and enable decision-makers to better integrate pertinent climate knowledge into their resource management decisions and urban development planning.

Focusing on 9 Southern African cities

Cape Town, eThekweni, Johannesburg, Harare, Gaborone, Blantyre, Lusaka, Windhoek, Maputo



Supported by:

FRACTAL – the enabling structure

Future Resilience for African Cities and
Lands (FCFA)

Consortia Partners:

- **University of Zambia**
- University of Oxford
- **University of Namibia**
- **University of Eduardo Mondlane (Mozambique)**
- University of Botswana
- The Polytechnic University of Malawi
- Swedish Meteorological & Hydrological Institute
- Stockholm Environment Institute, Oxford
- Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
- National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)
- Met Office Hadley Centre
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- ICLEI
- START
- European Commission Joint Research Centre
- Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR, South Africa)
- SouthSouthNorth
- Chinhoyi University of Technology (Zimbabwe)
- Aurecon
- African Climate & Development Initiative (ACDI) , University of Cape Town
- African Centre for Cities (ACC), University of Cape Town
- **Climate System Analysis Group (CSAG), University of Cape Town**



FRACTAL – the enabling structure

Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands
(FCFA)

Structure:

- **City Project Implementer (PI)** (based with in-city University, e.g. Univ of Zambia in Lusaka)
- **City Focal point** - MoU between University (E.g Department of Geography) and City Department /Council (E.g. Lusaka City Council)
- **Embedded Researcher** – based between University and City
- **Transdisciplinary City Task Teams**
- **Thematic Clusters**
 - Decision making
 - City Learning
 - Climate information
 - Nexus

How was co-production done

Mechanisms for co-production

- **Learning Labs and Dialogues** are co-production spaces for stakeholders within cities to gather, get to know each other and share and develop knowledge
- **Embedded researchers** work to sensitise academics and practitioners so that neither enter engagements (e.g. Learning Labs or Dialogues) with ignorance, and plays a crucial role in understanding and bringing together the two spaces of academia and practice.
- Dialogues are smaller, more focused gatherings aimed at unpacking particular elements of a broader, complex issue defined in the larger Learning Labs.
- Both are convened periodically in the three FRACTAL cities
- The frequency of Learning Labs and Dialogues vary from city to city based on how the process and engagements have evolved, with twelve Learning Labs having taken place across the three cities to date.

Nature of process

and outputs thereof



- Process in each city **very open and emergent**, yet somewhat messy space, from which learning, knowledge and products would emerge (not neatly, pre-designed step-by-step process)
- Starting with **burning issue & research questions** identified in 1st Lab, emerged from there:
 - Focus and process
 - Timing
 - Process outputs
- Co-production processes have **differed from one city to the next** and defining the concept neatly for the project as a whole is difficult
- Strongly focused on **process and learning** as an output
- Noting that solutions start with people and the FRACTAL process has focused strongly on **growing the networks and relationships** within the city to tackle complex problems
- **Co-delivery of discrete outputs** such as city policy briefs, working papers, journal papers and city-specific climate risk narratives

Lessons to learn from

- **Time:** Building relationships and trust takes time
- **Continuity of persons engaged:** Institutions and organisations engaged in co-production process need to understand the importance of continuous participation in the process by the same individuals
- **Facilitation:** How and what one facilitates is central to enabling learning and collaboration
- **Not underestimating the challenge of the third space:** The difficulty of working in a 'third space'

ENACTS

Enhancing National Climate
Services for Malaria Surveillance
and Control in Tanzania

Purpose

Creating operationally relevant climate
services for the national malaria
programme in Tanzania.



ENACTS

Enhancing National Climate Services for
Malaria Surveillance and Control in Tanzania

Key Outputs

- Readily available maprooms
- New ENACTS maproom products and tools tailored for the national malaria programme in Tanzania

Delivery Partners



Supported by:



ENACTS

Enhancing National Climate Services for Malaria Surveillance and Control in Tanzania

Key Stats

A much greater interest from the malaria community in using climate information has been observed.

The co-production processes in Tanzania have already extended beyond individual projects and beyond IRI's facilitation.

Lessons to learn from:

- Stand-alone training events are insufficient to build capacity in user communities to proactively use climate information
- A basic understanding of how the climate works and how climate drives health impacts is also critical for the user community.
- Policy congruence is critical in the development of climate services as it creates the link between international funding streams and national priorities.

AMMA-2050

Combining Participatory Impact Pathways Analysis (PIPA), Scenario Game, Participatory Modelling and Theatre Forums to co-produce Climate Information

Purpose

Improving understanding of how the West African monsoon will be affected by climate change in the coming decades and to facilitate the use of this information to inform preparedness and adaptation decision-making on the 5–40 year timescale.





Farmers playing Plateau game. The climate card has white, grey and blue cells representing the weather for the agricultural season on each field: grey is bad year (dry in this instance), white is average year and blue is a good year. Source: CIRAD



AMMA-2050

Combining PIPA, Scenario Game, Participatory Modelling and Theatre Forums to co-produce Climate Information

Key Outputs

- An assessment of the impacts of climate change on agriculture in Senegal
- A bio-economic model of farming systems in the Peanut Basin, informed (through the Plateau Game) by farmers and (through participatory modelling) by regional decision makers and national agricultural researchers.
- A Theatre Forum piece designed to promote multi-actor discussion on climate change impacts on agriculture and adaptive strategies

Delivery Partners



**Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



**Institut de Recherche
pour le Développement
FRANCE**



cirad

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
FOR DEVELOPMENT



AMMA-2050

Combining PIPA, Scenario Games,
Participatory Modelling and Theatre Forums
to co-produce Climate Information

Key Stats

Working across decision-making levels: supporting national and decentralised adaptation and agricultural planning processes in Senegal, and city and national flood risk management in Burkina Faso.

Combination of approaches to jointly explore different adaptation options

Recognising that co-production requires the bringing together of expertise and knowledge from across diverse groups of actors, it is essential:

- To tailor approaches to context. Each step in the process of co-producing climate services requires different types of approach and varying levels of engagement between different groups of actors;
- To build capacities for coproduction, engaging through institutions and networks that can be sustained beyond the lifetime of the project; and
- To explicitly recognise the differing impact, or benefits, that each partner seeks to achieve, ensuring that everyone gets something out of the co-production process.

Contact details

suzanne@southsouthnorth.org

[https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/
about-us/what/working-with-other-
organisations/international/projects/
wiser/transform](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/what/working-with-other-organisations/international/projects/wiser/transform)



[www.linkedin.com/groups/
12001237](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12001237)



#UKaidWISER