

Report: Initial WISER TRANSFORM Stakeholder Consultative Workshop

3rd May 2018 (Nairobi, Kenya)



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Acronyms

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AMDAR	Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay Project
AMMA-2050	African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis-2050
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIS	Climate Information Services
CSAG	Climate System Analysis Group
DFID	UK Government Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for Exploration of Meteorological Satellite
FCFA	Future Climate for Africa programme
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Network
FRACTAL	Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GFCF	Global Framework for Climate Services
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
ICCA	Institute of Climate Change Adaptation
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KM&C	Knowledge Management and Communication
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MHEWS	Multi Hazard Early Warning Project
NDFMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NECJOGHA	Network of Climate Journalists of Greater Horn of Africa
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OND	October, November and December rainfall season

PRISE	Pathway to Resilience in Semi-arid Economies
PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
SEB	Social Economic Benefits
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSN	South South North
SUI	Sustainable Urban Intermediaries
TADMAC	Tanzania Disaster Management Council
TDR	Triple Dividend Resilience
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
UKMO	United Kingdom Meteorological Office
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VfM	Value for Money
W2SIP	WISER Phase 2 Support to ICPAC Project
WIC	Weather Informed Communities
WISER	The Weather and Climate Information SERvices for Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Executive Summary

WISER TRANSFORM (Support, Research and Learning around Co-Production, Uptake and use of Weather and Climate Information, Evaluation and Transformational Change) is one of the projects within the Weather and Climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) programme, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The project will work with other WISER projects to develop the evidence base for approaches to increase demand for weather and climate services, through co-production, better understanding of the drivers of user uptake and socio economic benefits and transformational impact of improved climate services. The project consortium consists of SouthSouthNorth (SSN), the Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG), ICF, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI).

The WISER TRANSFORM consultative workshop was held on 3rd May 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya. The primary goal of the workshop was to

introduce stakeholders (who were mainly other WISER projects) to the project, identify areas of potential collaboration and support, and to enable WISER TRANSFORM to generate knowledge and build capacity to better integrate co-production and user-needs into the work of the WISER programme and to transform the delivery of weather and climate services. A total of 42 participants attended the workshop, with the majority from WISER Phase 1 and Phase 2 projects. Partner organisations represented at the event included World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), East Africa Community (EAC), University of Nairobi, Addis Ababa University and Makerere University.

The workshop was structured around plenary sessions and breakout groups for in-depth discussions. This report describes the main proceedings and discussions, and summarizes its main components, which include:

1. Learning about the WISER projects;
2. Use and uptake of weather and climate services;
3. Supporting better monitoring, evaluation and learning and value for money (VfM);
4. Knowledge management and communications support; and
5. Engagement and capacity development.

At the end of the intense, yet participatory one-day workshop, areas of potential synergies between WISER TRANSFORM and the other WISER projects were identified, including what climate services are of relevance to particular projects and the support that specific WISER projects require. Areas of collaboration identified include documenting case studies on co-production, co-hosting key programme events, and knowledge management; while areas where WISER TRANSFORM support is required include assessing Social Economic Benefits (SEB) and VfM for improve climate services; impact level monitoring and

evaluation; capacity development on co-production; and communicating project learning.

1. Introduction

The WISER TRANSFORM project offers a novel approach to support WISER project partners and wider African networks to transform the delivery of weather and climate services. The aim is to increase the knowledge base on co-production and user uptake, which also explicitly looks to promote equity and inclusiveness and make explicit socio-economic benefits and value for money considerations. This will be balanced by supporting WISER projects in demonstrating transformational change and testing the hypotheses of the WISER programme. Engagement, knowledge management and capacity building will be central to effectively embedding these learning into the WISER programme.

The project may also work with and draw learning or exchange knowledge with other projects and programmes within Africa and elsewhere where this adds value.

1.1 Purpose of the Workshop

The goal of the Inception Workshop was to introduce participants to the project, share the proposed project activities and engage in a dialogue about best practices for sharing and integrating the outcomes of the project within WISER and beyond. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To share project objectives for regional inputs and validation of planned activities;
- To engage with other WISER projects in order to align the project activities accordingly;
- To understand specific contexts for engagement in order to scope the most appropriate approach for engagement in generation and dissemination of knowledge throughout the project;
- To review initiatives/projects that have/are being employed in the region that have synergies with the project:
- To start scoping the learning agenda for the project.

- To explore key messaging to promote climate information services (CIS) to wider networks of policy and decision makers

1.2 Venue and Participants

The one-day workshop took place in Nairobi on 3rd May 2018 at the Safari Club Hotel. A total of 42 delegates participated in the workshop. They comprised of representatives from WISER projects, WMO/ GFCS, policy makers, and academia. The workshop Agenda and List of Participants is provided in *Annex 1 and 2* respectively.

2. Opening Session

2.1 Opening Remarks

The WISER TRANSFORM Initial workshop opened with a welcome from the local host, Zablon Owiti, representing the organizing committee. Mr Bill Leathes from the UK Met Office (UKMO) and the WISER Programme Fund Manager made the opening address on behalf of the WISER Programme. He provided an overview of the WISER Phase 2 projects, most of which had started. He informed participants that 13 projects will be implemented under WISER Phase 2 in East Africa. He indicated that the projects are designed to address the need for new and improved weather and climate products and services to more people and of greater relevance for decision-making. To realise this the projects all have a strong user focus and sound approaches for collaboration that promotes co-production, develops information that supports decision making, demonstrates relevance and value for money, promotes equitable delivery of services, and promotes learning. Bill further noted that the workshop provided an opportunity for the WISER project teams to meet each other, share ideas and identify areas of potential collaboration and synergies. He further explained that the WISER TRANSFORM project aims to support other WISER projects in areas of mutual interest and will share knowledge and learning generated across the projects. The project acts as the 'glue' for the WISER phase 2 programme. In his remarks, Mr John Mungai, the WISER-EA regional Coordinator, urged projects to work closely with his office to ensure appropriate coordination of cross programme activities.

2.2 Introduction to WISER TRANSFORM Project

In this session, Dr. Suzanne Carter provided an overview of the WISER TRANSFORM project, highlighting its goals, key deliverables, and the target audience for the learning and knowledge generated. She also introduced the project partner organizations and team members. WISER TRANSFORM will support WISER project partners and wider African networks to transform the delivery of weather and climate services by generating knowledge and building capacity to better integrate both

co-production and user-needs into the work of the WISER programme as well as supporting monitoring and evaluation efforts to demonstrate the impact. Engagement, knowledge management and capacity building will be central to effectively embedding the learning generated into the WISER programme.

The project comprises of six outputs, with Output 1 and 2 providing a knowledge base on co-production and user uptake of climate information (both of which promote equity and inclusiveness), and quantifies socio economic benefits of improved climate services. Output 4 will evaluate transformational change and test the hypothesis of the programme by working with WISER projects; while Output 3 will focus on sharing learning from the other outputs within the WISER programme. Output 5 will disseminate the learning and knowledge to wider target audiences, and Output 6 will develop capacity on co-production and increased user uptake based on needs identified in the workshop and via direct consultations with specific projects and stakeholders.

The project requires communication and exchanges between WISER projects to ensure cross-programme learning.

The following clarifications were made based on questions raised during the session:

- That WISER TRANSFORM is not providing a bird's eye view of other WISER projects, but is an equal project tasked with acting as the glue between the project by synthesising learning across the programme;
- That GFCS and Sali framework exist together as a sum of knowledge, and WISER projects are expected to feed into them. WISER TRANSFORM is not intended to duplicate efforts but will ensure that different methods and ways of doing things are spread widely.

2.3 Learning about the WISER Projects

In this session, each WISER project provided a brief overview of their project in terms of objectives, outputs and possible connections to the WISER TRANSFORM project. A summary of the project overviews is provided in table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of WISER projects highlighting their objectives, outputs and linkages with WISER TRANSFORM

Project	Summary of project details
<p>SCIPEA (Phase 1)</p> <p>Presenter: Zachary Atheru</p>	<p>Objectives: Supported strengthening of the link between global, regional and national climate service providers.</p> <p>Outputs: Climate scientists better equipped to access and use data/forecasts from Global Climate Producing Centres (GCPC); climate providers-users engagement strengthened; climate services prototypes developed and trialed; lead time of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) seasonal forecast brought forward by one month based on user needs; and a new in-region curricula framework created to sustain new skills developed.</p> <p>Transformational changes: Earlier issuing of seasonal forecast; and new platform (Climate Cafes) for media training and dissemination of forecast.</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Case study on co-produced prototypes</p>
<p>WISER 2 Support to ICPAC (W2SIP)</p> <p>Presenter: Zewdu Segele</p>	<p>Objectives: Improving development, uptake, and use of sub-seasonal, seasonal and long-term timescale products and services for regional applications - expected to cascade to the national level.</p> <p>Activities: Support ICPAC to develop new and improved products; enhance and embed approaches of co-production within ICPAC; enhance access and uptake of co-produced climate products; and regionalise SCIPEA and ENACTS initiatives.</p> <p>Outputs: Improved capacity to generate better products; increased data availability and capacity to generate improved climate products; improve user engagement to enhance co-production; Improve access to ICPAC climate services through Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOF), map rooms etc.; enhance ICPAC capacity on stakeholder engagement to facilitate co-production.</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Capacity building on user engagement and co-production of CIS; cross-learning on co-production.</p>
<p>MHEWS (Phase 1)</p>	<p>Objectives: Reducing impacts of extreme weather in coastal regions of Tanzania, focusing on the sectors of marine, fishing, agriculture, oil and gas, and the public weather service. Activities included: understanding user needs and</p>

<p>Presenter: Hellen Msembo</p>	<p>experience via engagement sessions; and capacity building of Tanzania Meteorological Agency at zonal levels; and data management and rescue.</p> <p>Outputs: Standard Operating Procedures on production and delivery of climate service developed; conceptual products created; media engagement for shared understanding of impact-based warnings and how best to communicate them; cross-government/sector engagement strengthened; impact-based multi-hazard early warning concept and co-production of the early warning products introduced.</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Potential case study for VfM and SEB analysis - enhances understanding of social economic benefits of climate services in socio economic development activities.</p>
<p>Enhancing Access of CIS Decision Making in Coastal Counties of Kenya</p> <p>Presenter: Ayub Shaka</p>	<p>Objectives: Develop a set of co-produced climate information services that can deliver transformational change in the dissemination and impact of weather and climate information across the country, for multiple regions and livelihoods in Kenya. Will bring together producers and users to identify needs and design forecasting services at Coastal Counties.</p> <p>Activities include: identifying needs to develop user informed products; bringing together users and providers to figure out how best climate information can be used; develop climate service plans.</p> <p>Outputs: County Climate Information Service Plans for Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, and Taita-Taveta; improved communications of forecasts to coastal region; and the production and verification of marine forecasting information.</p> <p>Areas of Transformational Change: strengthening Kenya Met Department (KMD) capacity at sub-national level; improving service delivery through design and communication of impact-based forecasting products directly informed by users</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Co-production case study and learning on user needs</p>
<p>ENACTS (Phase 1)</p>	<p>Objective: Transform local, national and regional climate-sensitive development decisions through provision of climate information at relevant spatial and temporal scales.</p> <p>Outputs: Supported the establishment of Map rooms in Uganda, Kenya and for ICPAC, and strengthened the services in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Rwanda where it already existed. Map rooms already being used (e.g. malaria epidemics</p>

<p>Presenter: Fiona Percy</p>	<p>monitoring); capacity to use current ENACTS products and services and to demand/create new services; and enhanced capacity of communities and partners on Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for climate forecast use. Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Co-production case study and learning on user needs.</p>
<p>Weather wise Media Presenters: Diana Njeru and Patrick Luganda</p>	<p>Objectives: To assess audience information needs and build media capacity to raise the profile of climate information, support new co-designed products and capacity of CIS providers to engage with intermediaries. Outputs: Improved skills in communicating climate information by media practitioners; improved professional media networks to communicate climate information; expose media professionals to co-production concept (active media engagement at GHACOF); and recognition of the value of climate information by media editors (<i>areas of change</i>). Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Learning Webinars and other WISER communications and publicity activities.</p>
<p>HIGHWAY Presenter: Samuel Mwangi</p>	<p>Objectives: To support livelihoods via improved severe weather information services in five East African Community (EAC) member states around Lake Victoria. Outputs: Institutional framework, improved communication of severe weather information; developing improved warnings/products building on existing initiatives; and a field campaign to inform better understanding of climate processes. WISER TRANSFORM support: Impact level monitoring and evaluation of new climate services</p>
<p>Support to Somalia and South Sudan Presenter: John Mungai</p>	<p>Objective: To provide climate services in challenging environment where there is limited human and institutional capacities. Activities: Development of new climate services (map rooms) including capacity building. UNEP to support delivery of climate information generated by ICPAC in South Sudan while CARE will support delivery of climate services in Somalia. Output: Learning on provision of climate services to states with limited human and institutional capacity; business case for continued provision of climate services</p>

	WISER TRANSFORM support: Sharing learning on provision of climate services in states with limited human and institutional capacity.
AMDAR	Objectives: To use available avionics (electronic equipment fitted to an aircraft) to capture and use data for improved flight operations of Kenya Airways and weather forecast to general public.
Presenter: Charles Muga	Activities: Building capacity of Kenya Meteorological Department to process and integrate AMDAR data; develop avionics component for a number of Kenya Airways aircrafts; and co-production of forecast with Kenya Airways to estimate fuel cost savings based on the use of new weather information. Outputs: Improve forecast and services for aviation operations; improved Kenya Airways flight operations WISER TRANSFORM support and potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Impact level monitoring and evaluation of new climate services. Possible co-production case study
Tanzania CIS project	Objective: To enhance capacity of Tanzania Meteorological Agency and sectoral users building on phase 1 (MHEWS) in Agriculture, energy and water sectors
Presenter: Hellen Msemo	Activities: improve observation infrastructure, Tanzania Meteorological Agency' s capacity to generate tailored climate services, and capacity of the sectors to use climate information WISER TRANSFORM support: Assessing SEB of improved climate services and capacity development to track changes due to improved climate services and other M&E methods
Uganda CIS Country Project	Objectives: To strengthen weather and climate services in 22 high hazard districts in Uganda. Activities include strengthening coordination at national, sub-national and local levels; co-production of climate products and information, including translation of information into 22 languages; increased access and use of climate information through building capacity of climate champions, media and community organizations at district level on interpreting climate products; and multi-sector national downscaling workshops to inform tailoring of climate information.
Presenter: Jane Nkiranda	Outputs: Strengthened coordination between national and sub-national agencies to support the improved generation, communication and use of weather and climate information; improved data (historical, present and future timescales); and better production systems to support generation of weather and climate information.

	<p>WISER TRANSFORM support/potential engagement: communication (documentation, publication of case stories, research and any lessons learned); sharing MEL tools especially on socio-economic development and capacity building. Possible case study on co-production</p>
<p>Potato project</p> <p>Presenter: Adnan Kareem</p>	<p>Objectives: Target potato growing farmers in a particular region to develop resilience responses through understanding user needs and co-creation of services through identifying relevant stakeholders, appropriate delivery channels and capacity development needs.</p> <p>Outputs: Improved climate services to potato growing farmers</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Case study on co-production</p>
<p>Supporting Urban Intermediaries to design and broker CIS</p> <p>Presenter: Vera Bukachi</p>	<p>Objectives: To co-design WCIS that are relevant to the urban poor; assess availability and access to climate information by the target communities</p> <p>Activities: Scoping and analysis; collaborative review of uptake of existing Met services by urban poor; joint key stakeholder analysis; understanding the Urban Information Ecosystems; deployment of prototype projects and sharing emerging learning and assessing potential for scale-up.</p> <p>Outputs: Improved access and enhanced use of reliable weather and climate information; co-designing WCIS that are relevant for the urban poor living in informal settlements (Dar es Salaam/ Nairobi) and become more resilient, better prepared, enabled to take adaptive measures and ultimately to prevent losses</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Knowledge exchange on co-production processes and practices (case study); and co-hosting key workshops.</p>
<p>Increased Climate Resilience (ICR) in Rwanda</p>	<p>Objectives: To increase the use of improved, co-produced and accessible WCIS to inform policy formulation and decision making for vulnerability management in agriculture productivity and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).</p> <p>Activities: Automate the process of producing downscaled seasonal forecasts; determine appropriate predictors for forecast issue dates throughout the year; capacity building of Meteo-Rwanda staff on automated seasonal forecast tools; improve data collection and integration; and impact-based forecasting workshops.</p>

<p>Presenter: Livingstone Byandaga</p>	<p>Outputs: Enhanced capacity and processes for Meteo Rwanda and local governments to co-produce and deliver seasonal CIS to Rwanda’ s farming population; and increased access of timely co-produced impact-based early warnings at sector and community levels.</p> <p>WISER TRANSFORM support: Develop tools and approaches to assess impacts of increased use and uptake of CIS. Capacity building in MEL</p>
<p>Weather Informed Communities (WIC)</p>	<p>Objectives: Scoping and design for taking forecast-based early action to scale in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania.</p> <p>Activities: Review of a range of mechanisms to prepare in advance for weather-related hazards; documenting working examples where early action is already being taken by a range of actors and evidence of benefits and cost-effectiveness of such approaches; co-production of sectoral services and action plans needed to support forecast-based early action; and developing concept notes for taking early action to scale.</p>
<p>Presenter: Munaye Tesfaye</p>	<p>Outputs: Co-produced early action plans with communities; Learning and about co-production of early action services disseminated</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Case study on co-production</p>
<p>ASPIRE</p> <p>Presenter: Cheikh Kane</p>	<p>Objectives: To provide technical support to World bank programme on social protection in Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Niger) and to enhance capacity of individuals and groups to meet the needs of everyday life.</p> <p>Activities: Develop climate services to support social protection; integration of climate information into social protection programs; training stakeholders via regional learning event.</p> <p>Outputs: Enhanced seasonal forecasting in the Sahel; evidence on how climate information informs social protection mechanisms developed; tailored training and technical assistance to support the development of designed services.</p> <p>Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement: Sharing knowledge and best practices</p>
<p>GFCS</p> <p>Presenter:</p>	<p>Objective: To Provide worldwide mechanisms for actions to provide climate services.</p> <p>Activities: Pilot projects in 4 African countries (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Senegal). National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) already established in 8 African countries & 34 are in the process of developing NFCS.</p>

Mark Majodina **Potential WISER TRANSFORM engagement:** GFCS keen to collaborate with on Co-production learning and SEB evaluation.

3. Use and uptake of weather and climate services

This session began with three short presentations on:

- Co-production approaches;
- Understanding the psychological drivers of uptake and use of Weather and climate services; and
- Measuring Socio Economic Benefits (SEB) and Value for Money (VfM) using the Triple Dividend of Resilience (TDR) framework.

These were followed by a world café session where participants engaged in group discussions.

3.1 Co-production

Dr Suzanne Carter presented the co-production deliverables for the project, including the case studies already identified for learning. She suggested that co-production can be seen as a continuum that may need to start with awareness raising and dialogue but can build up to co-exploration and finally co-production of information. Key deliverables related to co-production of the WISER TRANSFORM project are:

1. **Co-production manual:** Practical guidance outlining different approaches to co-production and case studies from Africa that will be jointly published with the Future Climate for Africa programme.
2. **Synthesis working paper:** Learning what the impact of co-production is on the uptake of, and demand for, Weather and Climate Services
3. **Academic Paper:** Review paper on co-production approaches.

Possible case studies for consideration for the co-production manual are:

- WISER - ENACTS in Rwandas agriculture sector, ENACTS for the health sector, SC�PEA, and possible case studies from phase 2 projects from Red Cross, ICPAC, Resurgence and ASPIRE.
- FCFA - FRACTAL City learning labs in southern Africa, FRACTAL embedded researchers at city level, Rwanda Climate risk screening tool for agriculture, UMFULA and AMMA-2050.

- Other - Power system planning, Adaptive capacity water management, Fathom weather forecast, BRACED gender integration workshop, PRISE livestock in semi-arid lands, Dar es Salam transport planning and CARE' s participatory scenario planning process.

3.2 Psychological drivers of uptake and use of Weather and climate services

Ms Anna Steynor presented the method and steps that the WISER TRANSFORM project will use to understand the role of risk perception in the uptake and use of weather and climate information. The current delivery of climate services is heavily data driven, but risk messages are likely to be more effective when they not only provide people with increased knowledge of the causes, consequences and solutions of climate change but also appeal to affective and experiential processing mechanisms, whilst being sensitive to different socio-cultural value orientations. The WISER TRANSFORM project will use a behavioural psychology approach to understand the role of risk perception in the uptake and use of weather and climate information, with focus on the experiential and socio-cultural influences of risk perception to better understand the decision context for climate services.

This will be implemented through a survey of climate change risk perceptions; in-country interviews in two case study countries; review of climate services available in WISER to assess alignment with the decision contexts and needs; and recommendation briefs for the most effective climate services for specific contexts of East African policy decision influencers.

3.3 Measuring Socio-economic Benefits and Value for Money

Dr Virginie Le Masson presented how the WISER TRANSFORM project will use the Triple Dividend for Resilience (TDR) framework to assess benefits of climate and weather services, potentially based on WISER case study. The aspects that will be addressed using the TDR framework are interventions that help avoid or reduce loss and damage associated with climate extremes; interventions that reduce 'background risk' and have development benefits (even if there is no extreme event); and economic, social and environmental co-benefits associated with

particular DRR and adaptation interventions/ investments. The case studies selection will be based on:

- **Type of early warning systems:** Focus on forecasts and early warnings for rapid-onset events rather than seasonal forecasting; and delivering information to private actors (households and businesses) at the community level.
- **Geographic focus:** East Africa where there have been sustained investments in early warning systems, preparedness and evacuation planning; and communities (urban or rural);
- **Other characteristics:** Communities with frequently occurring extreme events (to make before and after comparisons); and existence of similar communities (in other parts of the country) with no early warning systems in place to use as comparators.

3.4 Feedback from World Café Sessions

The group had the opportunity to go to two world café tables on the topics of:

1. **Co-production table:** Defining co-production exercise and brainstorm examples of good co-production (from WISER & other programmes)
2. **Climate services table:** Prioritisation exercise to identify case studies of impact. Brainstorm and then vote for top climate services channels
3. **Engagement with policy relevant institutions table:** Stakeholder mapping exercise to identify relevant institutions or organisations involved in policy or decisions to do with climate change

3.4.1 Co-production Table

Defining co-production: From the words put forward to define co-production, three elements of co-production were identified, namely: 1) knowledge and products; 2) importance of the process and the role it plays; and 3) the way stakeholders are involved (i.e. joint, collaborative, participatory etc.). Other considerations for co-production are the trade offs in terms of costs and time versus the value of the outcome.

Regarding gender there can be a tension in respecting cultural values in

patriarchal societies that can bring up challenges to incorporating input equitably.

Examples of good co-production:

- *GHACOF (and other COF)* with key actors such as ICPAC and regional National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and others sectors. Participants said it was good because of the involvement of other sectors in the generation of the forecast.
- *National downscaling meeting* (national “version” of GHACOF) with key actors as the climate related ministries (e.g. infrastructure, energy etc.), universities, and farmers’ representatives. This was seen as a good example due to a downscaled country specific forecast and advisory for each sector is produced.
- *Participatory scenario planning (PSP)* for seasonal planning forecast with key partners as CARE, KMD, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)- Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya. It downscales the seasonal forecast at the county-level in Kenya and involves the addition of interpretation with users and a communication plan.
- *Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) in Rwanda and other countries in Africa* was identified as good because the climate science information is packaged in a way that farmers etc. can understand since they are involved in the development process.
- *Climate cafes* –farmers and their representing organisations participate in these and provide feedback on the advisory and forecast they receive, including feedback on their needs.
- *SCEPIA* – co-production with sectors throughout the region – identified as successful process: cycle of knowledge, communications and dissemination
- *Community engagement in Western Kenya (“Rainmakers”)* merges indigenous knowledge and scientific forecasting. Both communities and officials come with their own forecast and they

agree on a consensus forecast, and disseminate this in the local language (also similar initiatives in Tanzania and Ghana)

- *DRR co-design projects in Kibera*– communities submit proposals for visual early warning system that communicates risks using visuals means (e.g. art, flags to sign dangers).
- *Stakeholder participation process* in Kenya at county level e.g. agrees where a dam should be situated (also in Uganda and Tanzania).

It was noted that as interventions change scale from regional to at community level, the input of users is more substantial. For example at the GHACOF, the users input is key during the PSP sessions.

3.4.2 Climate Services Table

Participants in this table brainstormed and then voted for top climate services channels. The two main types of services mentioned by participants were weather forecasts to support early warning systems (e.g. for flooding events or for traffic management in Nairobi); and seasonal forecasts of rainfall patterns for supporting anticipatory planning in agriculture practices as well as helping pastoralists choose the best areas/ or areas to avoid. The way these services are developed matters as much as the service itself for the uptake and benefits of climate and weather services - i.e. integration of local knowledge and users, language used in the development, languages used to communicate services, means of communication (radio, extension offices etc.). Attention to the perspectives and needs of different users in the same area is also paramount. For example early warning systems to inform drivers of rainfall patterns might not address the needs of city dwellers who don't drive but walk or rely on public transport. The information must be designed to support different users.

3.4.3 Engagement with policy relevant institutions table

Participants in this table engaged in a stakeholder-mapping exercise to identify relevant institutions/ organisations involved in climate change policy or decisions at regional and national levels. The mapping is summarised in the following tables.

Table 2: Relevant institutions at Regional level

High influence, low interest	High influence, high interest
African Union	IPCC and UNFCCC
Regional Met Training centre (IMTR)	World Wildlife Fund
World Bank and AfDB	GFCS and WMO, AMCOMET
WHO	Regional / Global climate modelling centres
	EUMETSAT
	FARA (Forum for Africa Research for Agriculture)
	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
	CIGAR (via national research centres scientific influence)
	ICPAC, IGAD
	NEPAD
	FSNWG (Food Security and Nutrition Working Group)
	East African Community secretariat (EAC)
Low influence, low interest	Low influence, high interest
	ACMAD
	Academic institutions
	African Academy of Science (AAS)
	USAID and DIFD (Development agencies)
	ACPC
	FEWSNET

Table3: Relevant institutions at national level

High influence, low interest	High influence, high interest
Rwanda: Government	Kenya: Kenya Met Department;
National Disaster Management Authority,	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate
National Environment Management	Change (MEFCC)
Authority	ICPAC; Media; other Ministries; Water
Kenya: County governments	Resources Management Authority
Tanzania: National parliament	

<p>Kenya: Kenya Forest Services (KFS)</p> <p>Kenya: Government ministries</p>	<p>Kenya: Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA)</p> <p>Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy</p> <p>Kenya: National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC)</p> <p>Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources</p> <p>Rwanda: Meteo Rwanda</p> <p>Rwanda: National Met Services</p> <p>Mobile service providers</p> <p>Tanzania: Tanzania Met Agency</p> <p>Rwanda: Environment Fund</p> <p>Prime ministers office – Disaster Management Department through TADMAC – weather related disasters</p>
<p>Low influence, low interest</p>	<p>Low influence, high interest</p>
	<p>Kenya: Kenya Met Department</p> <p>Red Cross Association</p> <p>Disaster Management unit</p> <p>NMHSs</p> <p>Farmers federation</p> <p>Rwanda: Farmers</p> <p>Insurance companies</p> <p>Tanzania: Tanzania met agency</p> <p>National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDFMC)</p> <p>Planning/finance</p> <p>National met agency</p>

While mapping at the national level was influenced by who was in the session, it gives an idea of the perceived country influencers. The pathways to engagement were proposed as through:

- Head of the organisation to be contacted first.
- Forming a platform of affiliation e.g. Working groups. Create a database for all these organisations.

- The person who is best placed to provide the “information” needed.
- Champions - Africa works through champions.

4. Supporting better MEL and VFM

The aim of this session was to collaboratively review previous experiences of implementing the MEL and VFM frameworks and specific priority areas for WISER project support. The session will inform the design of Output 4’s proposed survey and mentoring activities for WISER projects on MEL and VFM, including addressing the evaluation of transformational change. The session started with a presentation on objectives and expected outcomes of Output 4; followed by breakout group discussions. Group 1 comprising of Phase 1 projects focused on identifying and discussing strengths, challenges, and lessons learned from implementing MEL and VFM in Phase 1, including identifying transformational benefits and preparing transformational case studies; while Groups 2 and 3 composed of Phase 2 projects focused on scoping out projects’ concerns and plans about implementing the MEL and VFM frameworks and areas for potential support from WISER TRANSFORM Output 4.

4.1 Supporting better MEL and VFM, an overview of Output 4

Ms Nora Loncsar outlined the objective of the output 4 to build evidence of the transformational change of the WISER programme and support projects to demonstrate or evidence this change. This will be achieved through; 1) evidence generation on how WISER programmes approached VfM measurement and have used VfM tools; 2) support to WISER programmes in implementing their MEL framework (including VfM); and 3) contribute to the emerging body of evidence on transformational change from WISER projects.

4.2 Feedback from Group Discussions

4.2.1 Phase 1 Projects

The group gathered feedback from WISER phase 1 projects on their experience working with the MEL and VFM frameworks. The outcomes of addressing the three questions are summarised in table 4 below.

Table 4: Scoping concerns and plans about MEL and VFM implementation from WISER phase 1 projects

Discussion Question	Outcomes
<p>What activities have you undertaken/plan to undertake to assess socio-economic benefits and transformational effects? Are these part of your work plan and M&E framework? Any challenges experienced or lessons you would share with others?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MEHWS</i>: has an impact case study in progress. Measuring and identifying change on the end beneficiary level is challenging. It is much easier to detect change on an institutional level. It is important to continuously document change rather than only measuring it at the end. • <i>Western Kenya CIS</i>: originally planned an evaluation but by the time their deliverables were completed the project ended so they didn't have time to do thus. They find the preparation of case studies quite challenging, as they are not used to it. • The end of the project is often too early to measure transformational change • Projects originally overlooked baseline, and did not budget for it (especially for measuring results at the grass root level)
<p>How are you collecting data on the impact and outcome levels of your logical framework? Any challenges experienced or lessons you would share with others?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing transformational "stories" , as opposed to transformational case studied, might be a better approach as these could also capture the users' perspectives - this would probably require a journalistic approach.
<p>What are your primary technical support needs (e.g. indicator definition, monitoring systems, theory of change etc.) and capacity building needs to implement the MEL and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication skills should be improved – improve the communication skills of national met services' public relations offices. • Most of the implementing organisation staff are scientist, and have no experience with managing donor-funded projects.

VfM frameworks, if any? What would be your preferred delivery modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not well equipped to translate scientific information to the public and also to understand user needs (although because of WISER there is improvement in this area. • Transformation change studies shouldn't just take a snapshot but look at a longer timeframe
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4.2.2 Phase 2 Projects

Two groups of WISER phase 2 projects focused on scoping out projects' concerns and plans about implementing the MEL and VfM frameworks and areas for potential support from WISER TRANSFORM. The outcomes of addressing the three questions are summarised in table 5 below.

Table 5: Scoping concerns and plans about MEL and VfM implementation from WISER phase 2 projects

Discussion Question	Outcomes
How do you plan to assess socio-economic benefits and transformational effects? Are these part of your work plan and M&E framework? Any support you might need to measure these?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefit of the MEL guidance is not clear (<i>for at least one project</i>) since the format of the M&E is very different from the M&E guidelines of organizations and so this is seen as an extra layer of work. • <i>Media engagement:</i> Baseline survey/formative research of preferred media formats is very important to measure change and SEB. Impacts must be measurable and developed early. • Measuring change related to decision-making and capacity building (maybe through a control group approach). This was not in the original proposal and might need WISER TRANSFORM support.
2.What has been your experience with the WISER VfM and MEL guidance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Learning" aspect of MEL is new to most but much appreciated. Elements of learning need to be incorporated into the project as an ongoing process and this "action" research should be included into project proposal. • The MEL guidance made the projects think deeper about measurement and indicators that they can measure and track <i>e.g.</i> counting the number of

people reached in a media campaign rather than the number of media campaigns implemented.

- *Red Cross* - had support from LTS on how to embed the projects ToC into the WISER ToC and chose indicators that linked.
- *Media engagement* – supported by LTS to align to WISER ideals and set achievable indicators. VfM is hard to quantify and the challenge may be keeping to the programme timing impact of delayed disbursements. One measure of success is exchange of capacity building for airtime (easy to measure). The project should impact the media’s technical abilities to communicate pick ambitious indicators for only outcomes and not try to do the full set of WISER programme.
- *ICPAC support* – found the logframe indicators end-users hard to apply for their project, as they are not working directly with end users. More numerical targets than qualitative change so this is harder to demonstrate as transformation. Co-production by its very nature should mean that the end point is not defined. Hard to manage this tension of donor reporting versus flexible approach.
- *SUI* - MEL lead want to learn from phase 1. Keeping to the tight timeline is important but reporting can be overly burdensome. Subgrantee (KDI) felt the baseline for each partner was not necessarily the same.
- The VfM guide helped to focus on project sustainability and ensuring that they always look at impact.
- Challenging to align the ToC and logframe to the overarching WISER ToC

What are your primary technical support needs (e.g. indicator definition, monitoring systems, theory of change etc.) and capacity building needs to implement the MEL and

- There is still a challenge in defining SEB operationally for most projects. Most projects were not able to distinguish SEBs from project outputs.
- MEL not logframe bound - allow for MEL for programme not just donor needs but focusing on enabling learning.

VFM frameworks, if any?
 What would be your preferred delivery modes (e.g. webinars, written guidance etc.) for these?

- Unintended benefits must be captured (e.g. from phase 1 SCEPIA' s climate cafes). Best innovations are not necessarily in the log frame. Should balance accountability with freedom to innovate.
- Administrative burden should be low while encouraging adaptive capacity.
- Since learning seems to grow as we grow, there is need to support sharing learning to enable cross-fertilization.
- Require tools for learning and support on how to incorporate learning in the project implementation, work with the MEL guidance alongside organizations' M&E tools, assess SEB, measure unintended outcomes, document learning and improve products through learning.

5. Knowledge Management & Communications (KM&C) support to WISER outcomes

The session aimed to understand the needs of WISER projects for further KM&C activities and the interest to participate in programmatic KM&C. These needs will inform prioritisation of WISER TRANSFORM KM&C support. Inputs for the session were solicited through on-line surveys conducted before and during the workshop. The surveys collected data on awareness raising activities undertaken by WISER projects; the audience groups and institutions they would like to influence; gaps where additional resources could be allocated; and the interest of the projects to participate in programmatic communications. Mr Jean-Pierre Roux started the session with a presentation that introduced key questions in thinking about WISER KM&C, especially regarding awareness raising and advocacy, and shared initial responses to the online survey. The summary of the session outcomes are provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Needs of WISER Projects for KM&C support

Most important audience groups that WISER

- On aggregate, the first priority is NMHAs and RCCs, with National ministries (under whose auspices

<p>projects would like to influence</p>	<p>NMHAs function) coming second. Very few place a priority on the private sector, East African universities or other regional institutions or networks.</p>
<p>Most important institutions WISER projects are trying to influence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a diverse group of target institutions to which projects aim to focus awareness raising and communications often at a national or sub-national scale. Only in a few instances will generic KM&C outputs be relevant to all these institutions or large subsets of these. In some instances personalized mass communication will add value (e.g. promoting webinars). The Met Office in partnership with TRANSFORM may consider compiling a comprehensive database of WISER project contacts to support such communications.
<p>Most significant communications and awareness raising activities WISER projects have done to date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supporting Urban Intermediaries (SUI)</i> have hosted a logo design competition and are attending strategic events (e.g. Adaptation Futures, Urban Resilience Mexico) and workshops with key stakeholders. • <i>Weather Informed Communities (WIC)</i> produce case studies and research on co-production. • <i>Resilient Kenyan Potatoes</i> have hosted focus group workshops with potato farmers to gather information about climate service needs; coordination workshops with relevant stakeholders for sharing learning, capacity building sessions for potato farmers on how to effectively use climate information, climate information dissemination to potato farmers, and feedback focus group workshops with all stakeholders to improve climate information products. • <i>CARE</i> conducted a media analysis study on El Nino coverage in Tanzania and Kenya (WISER Phase 1), and awareness raising activities on co-production approaches will focus on the GHACOFs in ICPAC support project.
<p>Gaps where additional resources can assist WISER projects with KM&C activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across the WISER East Africa portfolio, there is a gap in support for local journalists to produce easily accessible content on WISER projects.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHEWS proposes using additional resources to enhance understanding of socio economic benefits of climate services in social economic development activities. • SUI requested a WISER events calendar and WISER marketing material (including often used hash-tags). • Red Cross WIC could use additional resources to produce and disseminate case studies of their work. • Resilient Kenyan Potatoes need greater cross-project learning on successes and challenges in approaches to stakeholder engagement. • CARE would like to disseminate their Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) guide to WISER projects. • Red Cross WIC noted the gap in monitoring and evaluating impact from communication activities as an area for support. • WISER Media engagement identified the opportunity to scale up attendance at GHACOFs • HIGHWAY is in need of video conferencing software. • <i>Rwanda country CIS</i> require additional resources to produce communication tools such as info-tainments and further capacity development of staff. • The Uganda country project would like to run more public campaigns and dialogues with additional resources. • AMDAR noted the need for capacity development in data management for its staff.
<p>Interest of WISER projects to participate in cross-programme KM&C activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three projects have noted an interest to contribute to case study write-ups of their work: SUI, Resilient Kenyan Potatoes and Uganda country project. • The Rwanda and Uganda country projects, and the Red Cross WIC project are interested in participating in learning forums. • WISER Media engagement is interested to put NECJOGHA and BBC Media action network at the service of wider WISER work. • W2SIP would like to collaborate on 2 learning events (after the Oct-Nov-Dec GHACOFs in August

2018 and 2019) to facilitate learning among NMHS and between NMHS, ICPAC and regional /national users; and on an interactive training on co-production approaches for April 2019 (or potentially when WISER TRANSFORM Co-production Manual Draft is complete).

- MHEWS is interested in participating in an assessment of socio economic benefits of climate services and learning how to monitor and evaluate this.

These inputs will inform WISER TRANSFORM' s Output 5 activities as well as potential proposals for the TRANSFORM Ad Hoc Fund. A detailed TRANSFORM KM&C proposal will be shared with WISER partners in June for comment.

6. Engagement, Sharing learning and Capacity development

Dr Peter Johnston ran a participatory session to understand the existing capacity building initiatives in the region and the institutions responsible as well as general learning needs or gaps at the various institutions. Further consultations via direct contact and on-line survey will be conducted to identify capacity gaps over the next few weeks. As projects progress they will be able to identify further capacity building opportunities. Existing capacity building initiatives are provided in table 7.

Table 7. Existing capacity building/learning initiatives

Initiative/Institution	Details
Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation, University Nairobi	Target Group: Students from the whole of Africa including Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda. Nature of Initiative: Masters and PhD in Climate Change adaptation
Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (GCAP)	Target Group: Adaptation professionals / practitioners from around the world
adaptation academy	Nature of initiative: How can participants be change makers, learning about adaptation.

Climate Science Centre - University of Addis Ababa	<p>Target Group: Experts from line ministries and students</p> <p>Nature of Initiative: Trainings as capacity building. Facilitate climate integrated curricula in programmes</p>
Makerere University	<p>Target Group: Students</p> <p>Nature of Initiative: Programmes in meteorology and climate change. Linkages with communities.</p>
County Offices - Kenya	<p>Target Group: County Met. Officers</p> <p>Nature of initiative: Train officers to provide climate information at the county level</p> <p>Barriers: Risk and uncertainty of climate; growing demand; gender inequality; lack of adequate facilities; technical language barrier; high staff turnover;</p> <p>Enablers: existing relevant courses; enabling policy frameworks; lessons from other projects (e.g. WISER Phase1); and available funding opportunities</p>

Comments from participants noted that it is important for the projects not to be inward looking and focused and that there should be a way of reaching the wider community. Communities have their own reactions and responses and often understand the local situation, so we need to learn not only from the implementers of the projects but also from the community reactions. It is important to recognise that learning from the community is as important as preparing to teach others.

7. Workshop Wrap-Up and Next Steps

In the closing session of the workshop, Dr. Suzanne Carter, the WISER TRANSFORM Lead, thanked the participants for their time to participate in the workshop and their valuable insights that will help ensure the objectives of the WISER TRANSFORM and the entire WISER programme are met. Based on the deliberations, areas of potential synergies between WISER TRANSFORM and the other projects were identified, including views on co-production, ideas of what climate services are appealing to particular projects, and the identification of important stakeholders. The communications survey results will inform the establishment of a communications strategy; while the capacity building initiatives identified will form the basis for designing a targeted capacity development plan.

Annex 1: Workshop Programme

Time	Session	Description
08.30 - 09.00	Opening Session	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome and House keeping 2. Remarks from WISER TRANSFORM Lead 3. Remarks from WISER programme team
09.00 - 09.45	Introduction to Project	Introduction to WISER TRANSFORM Project
09..45 - 10.45	WISER projects	Quick fire session where each project gives a quick description of their project and what they see as the key connections to the WISER TRANSFORM project
10.45 - 11.00	Tea Break	
11.00 - 13.00	Use and uptake of weather and climate services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • World Café Session (<i>3 – tables</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Co-production table</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Defining co-production exercise ○ Breakout groups to brainstorm examples of good co-production (WISER & other programmes) ○ Group feedback on co-production examples <i>Climate services table</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prioritisation exercise - case studies of impact ○ Brainstorm and then vote for top climate services channels <i>Engagement with policy relevant institutions table</i> <p>Stakeholder mapping exercise to identify relevant institutions or organizations involved in policy or decisions to do with climate change</p>
13.00 - 13.45	Lunch Break (45 minutes)	
13.45 - 14.30	Supporting better MEL and VfM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout Group 1 (Phase 1 projects): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengths, challenges, and lessons learned from implementing MEL and VfM ○ Transformational benefits & preparing transformational case studies <p>Breakout Group 2 (Phase 2 projects): Scoping MEL and VfM frameworks & areas for potential support from WISER TRANSFORM Output 4.</p>

14.30 - 15.15	Communication strategy	Exercise on engagement with the challenge of promoting CIS in appropriate policy and practitioner networks
15.15 - 15.30	Health Break	
15.30 - 16.45	Engagement, sharing learning and capacity development	Participatory exercise: 1. To identify the existing capacity building initiatives in the region and institutions responsible. 2. To identify capacity gaps at the various institutions and priority initiatives - the concept of co-exploration possibilities.
16.45 - 17.00	Wrap up	Agree next steps
17.00	End of Workshop	

Annex 2: Participants List

NO	COUNTRY	INSTITUTION
1.	Ethiopia	ACPC
2.	Kenya	BBC-Nairobi
3.	Kenya	CARE
4.	Rwanda	CIAT
5.	SA	CSAG
6.	Tanzania	EAC
7.	Kenya	GCAP
8.	UK	ICF
9.	Kenya	ICPAC
10.	Ethiopia	IFRC
11.	Kenya	IMTR
12.	Kenya	Kenya Airways
13.	Kenya	KMD
14.	Kenya	Kounkuey Design Institute
15.	Kenya	KRC
16.	Kenya	LTS Africa
17.	Kenya	LVBC
18.	Uganda	Makerere University
19.	Rwanda	Meteo Rwanda
20.	Uganda	NECJOGHA
21.	UK	ODI
22.	Senegal	Red Cross Climate Centre
23.	SA	SSN
24.	Tanzania	TMA
25.	UK	Met Office
26.	Ethiopia	University of Addis Ababa
27.	Kenya	University of Nairobi
28.	Kenya	WISER
29.	Kenya	WMO
30.	Kenya	WMO-ESA
31.	Kenya	World Vision
32.	Uganda	World Vision