

## Webinar Q&A's

### Topic

#### WISER webinar - Ten Principles for Good Co-Production in African Weather and Climate Services

<u>#</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer(s)</u>
1	can you mention examples of knowledge you are referring to.	In co-production it is important to recognise that everyone has knowledge - even if it hasn't been gained in a classroom - and this can inform effective weather and climate services. So, for example, traditional knowledge (such as birds flying from a particular direction) can contextualise scientific knowledge (e.g. forecasts of wind patterns) and using the two can generate a more robust understanding of conditions.
2	I think it could be very interesting to involve the field actors (farmers) in the narrative description of risks	Including users in the co-production process is critical to generate effective weather and climate services. As one example of where this happens - there are many examples of participatory scenario planning across Africa where farmers (and other users) are involved in co-producing seasonal advisories from the seasonal forecasts.
3	great to hear this! I would love if the seminar came available later to watch/listen back. thank you	This webinar is being recorded and will be distributed later
4	Sometimes farmers are their own channels which are very relevant	I totally agree - and it is often impossible for producers of climate information to know about the existence of these channels...which is another reason co-production is important to identify them and use them

5	<p>Probabilistic data - this is challenging even for experienced users of weather data. There seems to be little option other than to train the user - something that is challenging in the context we work in. An area for more research on how this can be delivered and utilised perhaps.</p>	<p>I totally agree. A potential risk with co-producing climate information is creating false expectations about what information can reliably be produced. I totally agree that training users is critical - as when people understand the nature of uncertainty they are usually very able to work with it. Within UMFULA we have tried to do this through a number of briefing notes designed to meet needs we identified during the course of the project, and ultimately to create "discerning users" of information.</p> <p>Totally agree and we need to find a way of collating existing understanding about those approaches that are effective in communicating key climate concepts and the most effective way of scaling work on strengthening users' understanding - perhaps through integrating these approaches within training for meteorologists and climate scientists - rather than feeling all needs to be done by individual projects/workshops.</p>
6	<p>How do you strike a balance between building trust and donor requirements for timely deliverables?</p>	<p>That is the golden question and is part of the ongoing discussions around how these processes are funded. There is currently a focus on the output of the process rather than the process itself, which is problematic. But I think there is growing acknowledgement of the value of emergent processes and donors are moving towards understanding the value of longer term processes with less rigid deliverables.</p>
7	<p>Did integrated knowledge emerge as the most preferred following the co-production process in all case studies? If not what accounted for any differences?</p>	<p>Co-production is not necessarily the best way forward for all production of knowledge. There are times when it is not appropriate, for instance in the development of very specialised scientific products. Each of the case studies employed co-production in different ways. Some employed co-production for the delivery of climate information, others in the nuancing of climate information and others in the actual development of information. It is important to apply co-production principles appropriately for the context.</p>

8	Did you use any games in the co-production process in any of the case studies? If yes, how did this improve the process?	Yes many of the examples we cited used serious games (e.g. UMFULA, FRACTAL) and they are very helpful for exploring decision-making contexts and the factors that affect people's decisions. In UMFULA they were part of our co-exploratory processes to understand what climate information would be useful to decision-makers regarding medium term planning decisions relating to water (for energy and food)
9	It is possible to integrate the co-production process in all development level?	By "development levels" do you mean "community levels? If so, then I would say that it is possible to undertake co-production with a variety of different communities, but each process needs to take into account the specific context and the process needs to be designed carefully with this in mind. Hence the principle about being "tailored to the context and decision"
10	What follow up to the big work of Amma in Senegal, do you have indicators for results in the long term	This phase of AMMA2050 is wrapping up, while we have received some support to continue a few elements. The impacts have been diverse and at different levels. One of the biggest areas of change has been in the perspectives and engagement of researchers with decision makers. In terms of supporting decision making processes, AMMA2050 learning has been able to support infrastructural planning in Ouagadougou and input into the PAS-PNA process in Senegal. Other areas of follow up are continuing and reports will be finalised over the coming months.