

Concept of Co-production

**Institutional Linkages, South-South Partnerships and Capacity
Building Hands-on Workshops on
Objective Climate Forecasts for Agriculture and Food Security
Sector in Eastern and Southern Africa**

**29 August – 4 September 2021
Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe**

Calistus Wachana

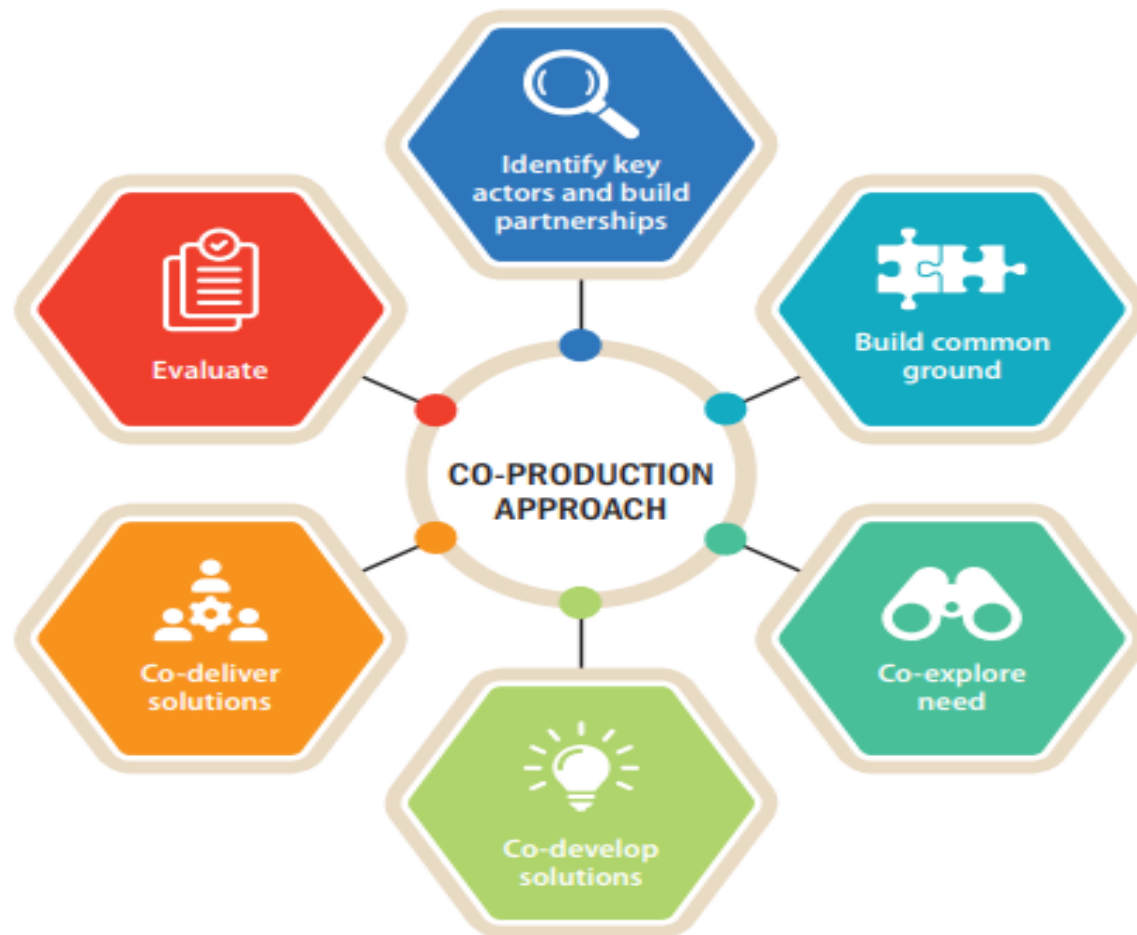
Introduction

- In 1970's Social policy analysts recognized that users can make a difference to the quality of service they receive when involved in design, production and delivery
- When a group of people get together can influence the way services are designed, produced and delivered
- Co-production "...a process that not only concerns the generation of content or substance, but also how individual actors, groups, or organizations collaborate and organize knowledge" (Brugnach et al. 2014)

Introduction

- Co-production of climate services is a deliberate, collaborative product-development work between climate scientist, or producers of climate data, and practitioners, or users who require climate information, including potential or even ‘imagined users’ (Porter and Dessai, 2017)
- Co-production can be applied in climate product, service and project design, development and delivery

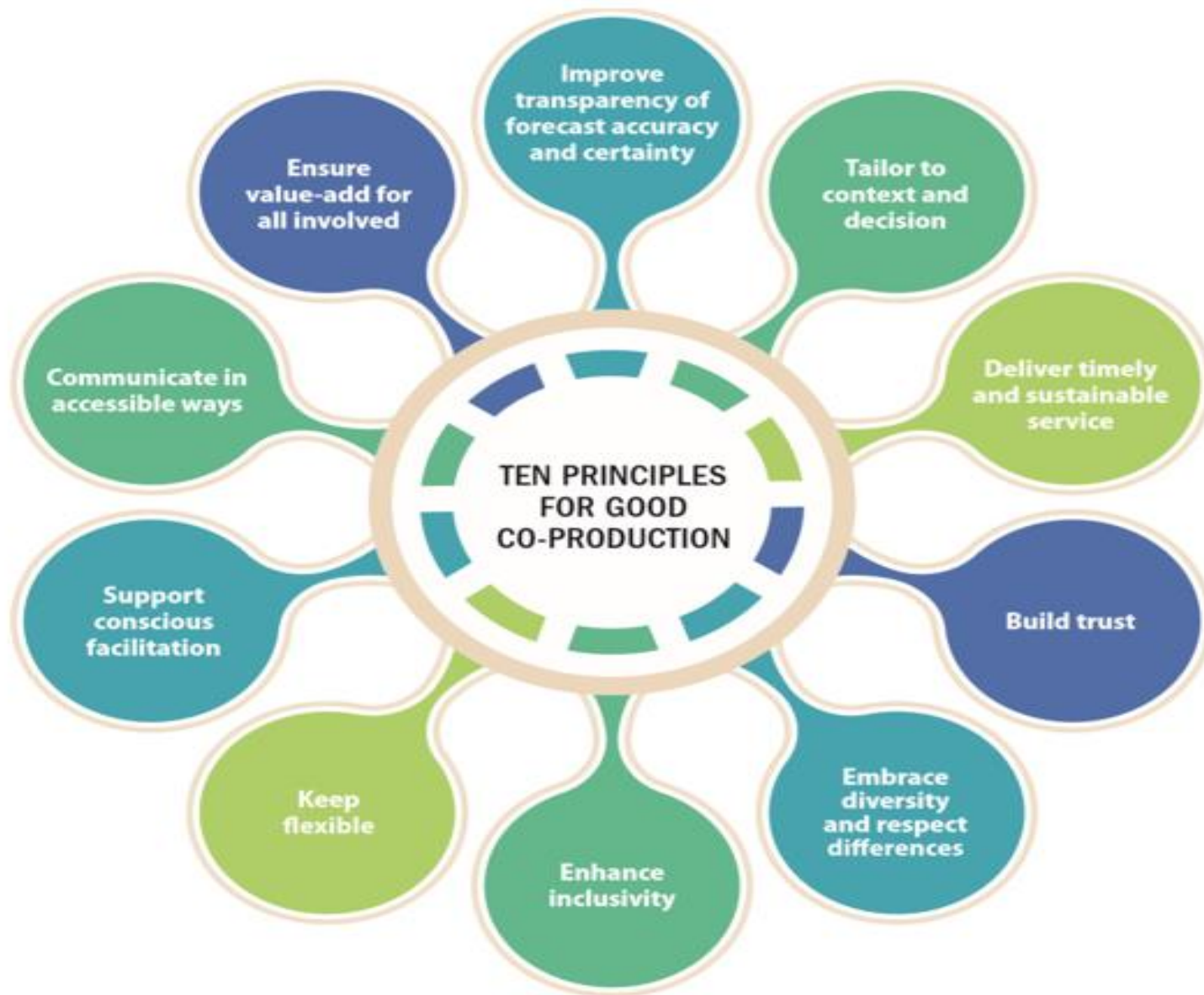
Co-production Approach



The building blocks of co-production (building on models developed by AMMA-2050, Visman et al., 2017b and KCL engagement in two BRACED consortia projects in Visman et al., 2018 and WISER 2017)

Source: Carter, S., Steynor, A., Waagsaether, K., Vincent, K., and Visman, E. (2019) 'Co-production of African weather and climate services'. Manual, Cape Town: SouthSouthNorth (<https://futureclimateafrica.org/coproduction-manual>)





Ten principles for good co-production

Source: Carter, S., Steynor, A., Waagsaether, K., Vincent, K., and Visman, E. (2019) 'Co-production of African weather and climate services'. Manual, Cape Town: SouthSouthNorth (<https://futureclimateafrica.org/coproduction-manual>)

Benefits

- Promotes good relationships and trust among stakeholders
- Creates room for iterative engagement between ‘producers’ and ‘users’ of climate services
- multiple knowledge systems, disciplines, experiences, and perspectives blended in the service
- ‘usable’ knowledge to reduce weather and climate related vulnerability
- Joint ownership of both the process and challenges of co-producing climate services

THANK YOU!

Calistus.Wachana@igad.int

www.icpac.net

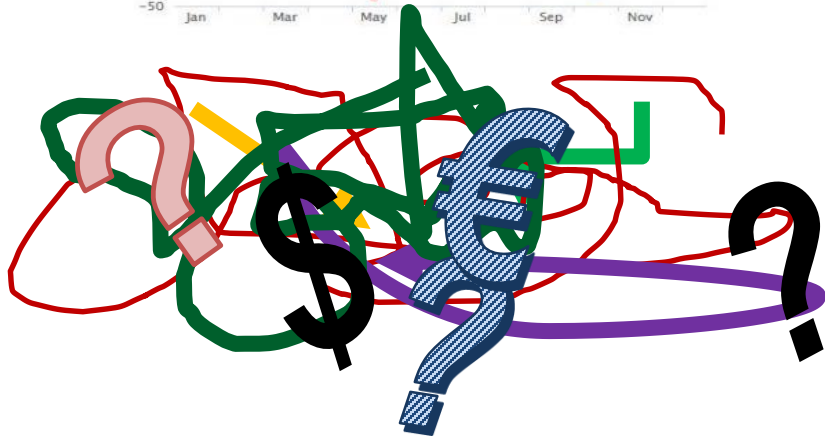


Development of weather and climate advisories for Agriculture and Food Security

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Decision making in a highly variable weather and changing climate environment



Introduction

- Agricultural and food security advisories can be driven by: historical climatic data and climate change projections; seasonal climate outlook; monthly forecasts; weekly forecasts; weather early warnings and alerts
- Needs clear understanding of interactions between agricultural value chains and weather and climatic parameters or extremes
- Participatory and all inclusive process
- Advisories is for who?
- Co-production platforms (regional, national, sub national and community levels)

Climate outlook seasonal advisories: Steps for developing advisories at regional level: GHACOFs

Preparatory phase

1. Initiation of the process by the regional producer of climate information -ICPAC administration in collaboration by sector heads-at least one month before the date of GHACOF workshop
2. Preparation of previous season performance, current state of global climate system and the forthcoming seasonal forecast
3. Preparation of national sectoral impacts-positive and negative impacts; long term observed seasonal changes; implementation and impacts of climate services and advisories of the ending season

Sectoral pre-COF meeting phase: co-produce seasonal impacts and advisories

1. Participants-ICPAC sector leads and partners, climate scientists, researchers, users from key socio-economic sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations, development partners, decision-makers, and civil society stakeholders
2. Presentation of verification results for the previous season
3. Presentation of regional climate outlook for the forthcoming season
4. Presentation of draft collated past season performance for the sector, showing observations, positive and negative impacts, outcome of implementation of response strategies taken and current status

5. Review lessons/experiences from the use of products and services used during previous season, success from use and response strategies taken, challenges and gaps faced, summary of needs
6. Group validation of past season performance and successes and challenges of climate services. Identify highlights for the sector and agree what and who to present at main GHACOF
7. Discuss and understand the forecast in relation to the sector in different countries
8. Discuss and formulate sector specific implications and likely impacts (possible scenarios) of the season and possible response strategies, in light of the current situation, forthcoming climate forecast and climate change risks

9. Select the most significant implications and impacts and identify the countries likely to be most affected and the most important response strategies
10. Preparation of two presentations using templates provided: overview of the impacts experienced in the previous season (Highlights of the situation analysis of the impacts); and key Sectoral implications, impacts and response strategies for the forthcoming season
11. The two presentations undergoes quality review and returned to the sector head for presentation in the main GHACOF
12. Present summary and highlights only and as concrete actions

Main GHACOF Phase

1. Presentation of an overview of previous season on agriculture and food security
2. Reporting by agriculture and food security on key implications and management strategies for the forthcoming season

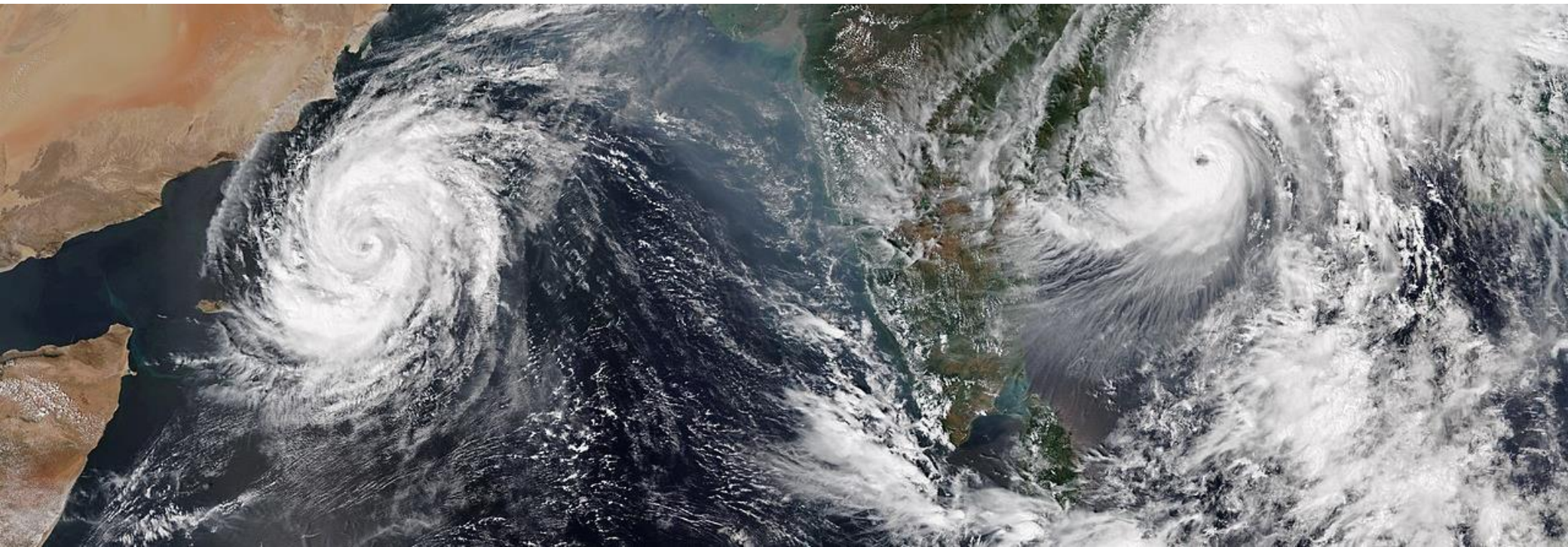




ICPAC

SECTOR (FILL IN)
COUNTRY (FILL IN)

SEASONAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACTS OF JUNE-AUGUST (JJA) 2021



JJA 2021 SUMMARY OF POSITIVE IMPACTS

- List most significant positive impacts for the sector and from good practices, for both seasons
- Consider national, sub-national and local levels
- Mention any other factors that influenced, other than climate

JJA 2021 **NEGATIVE** IMPACTS

- List most significant negative impacts for the sector and how they were mitigated, for both seasons
- Consider national, sub-national and local levels
- Mention any other factors that influenced, other than climate

SUMMARY LONG TERM OBSERVED SEASONAL CHANGES

- List any unusual weather and climate events or trends that impacted the sector in March to May that are not normally experienced
- **For Example, this could relate to:** Late/delayed or early onset, Short duration (early withdrawal); Prolonged dry spells; Hotter than usual; Seasonal shift; More stormy weather (rainfall events); Unusually windy; Extreme storms etc

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF CLIMATE SERVICES AND ADVISORIES IN JJA 2021

- Give examples showing how climate information products, services and advisories were used by different actors.
- Examples of response strategies taken and their impact, for different actors.
- Examples of good practices for climate services.
- Challenges experienced in applying the forecast in JJA 2021

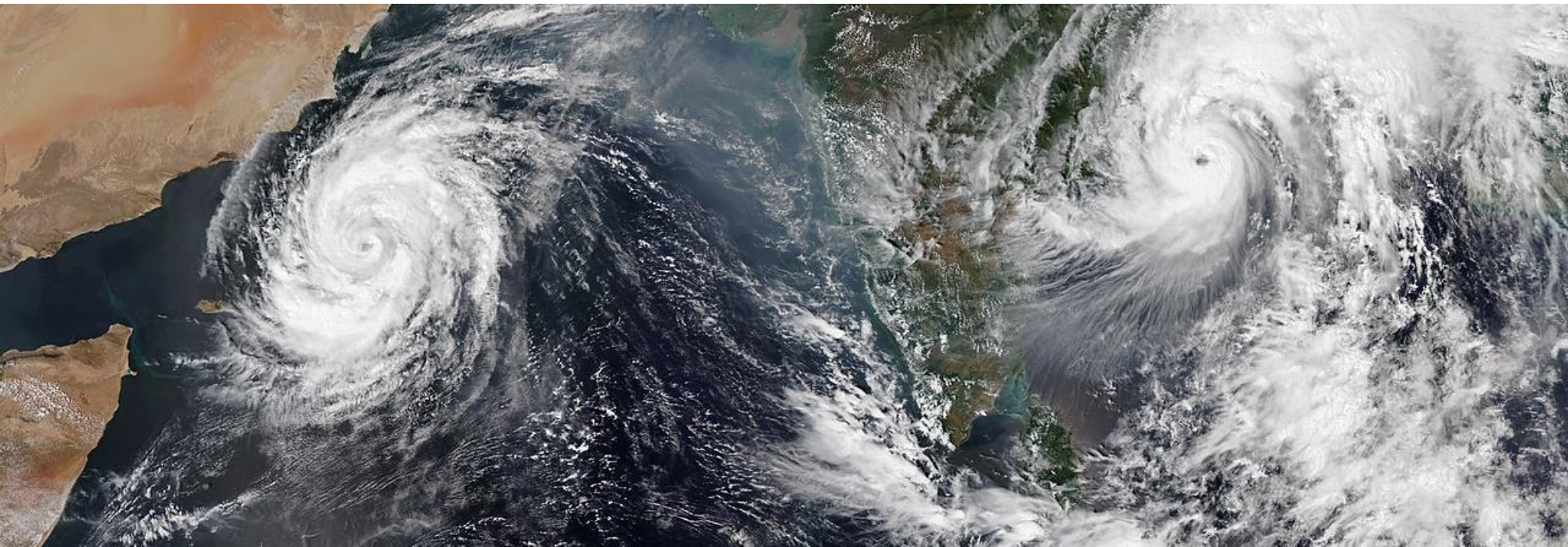


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SECTOR (FILL IN)

ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL IMPLICATIONS, IMPACTS AND ADVISORIES
/RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2021 SEASON

BY (FILL IN), GHACOF59, SECTOR REPORTING



Expected POSITIVE sectoral IMPACTS FOR OND 2021

- Give **highlights of most significant expected positive implications and impacts** that will result from the implications, based on past season, current status, OND forecast and climate change, **for the sector and in which countries, climatic zones** or locations within the region **they are likely to occur**.
- Eg. **for enhanced rainfall, a positive implication is:** *Groundwater recharge (BDI, KEN, SOM, TAN, UGA)*
- The positive impact of Ground water recharge (implication) could be: *Successful irrigation in dry spells and food and income security.*
- NB: Highlight only areas with major positive impacts (**hotspots**) on people, ecosystems, economy, services among others

NB. Take note of the multiple risks prevalent in the region and likely to affect the sector – climate, COVID-19, desert locusts, economy, security etc

EG. COVID-19 related restrictions in movements, border closures, quarantines, lockdown in most places, job & income losses, supply chain and trade disruptions created by countries trying to limit the spread of the Corona Virus

Desert Locust invasion in agricultural areas have potentially damaged the livelihoods in cultivated and grazing areas, income and food source of local populations



Expected negative sectoral IMPACTS FOR OND 2021

Give highlights of most significant expected negative implications and impacts based on past season, current status, OND forecast and climate change, **for the sector and in which countries, climatic zones** or locations within the region **they are likely to occur**.

- Eg a negative implication could be: *Flooding (in specific countries)*
- Negative impacts of Flooding could be: *Disease, displaced people, food insecurity*
- NB: Highlight only areas with major negative impacts (**hotspots**) on people, ecosystems, economy, services among others

NB. Take note of the multiple risks prevalent in the region and likely to affect the sector – climate, COVID-19, desert locusts, economy, security etc

EG. COVID-19 related restrictions in movements, border closures, quarantines, lockdown in most places, job & income losses, supply chain and trade disruptions created by countries trying to limit the spread of the Corona Virus.

Desert Locust invasion in agricultural areas have potentially damaged the livelihoods in cultivated and grazing areas, income and food source of local populations.

KEY RESPONSE MEASURES / ADVISORIES

- Present realistic response measures (advisories) that are specific to this sector, forecast and season for each climatic zone
- Present summary and highlights only and as concrete actions (full detail to be recorded and shared to ICPAC for the summary for policy makers)
- Relate to the positive and negative implications and impacts
- Take note of any risks to realising the strategies
- Integrate climate change and uncertainties in the measures
- Note that individual countries require advisories to help them develop detailed management strategies
- Include sector specific climate services that will enable informed responses

Key Learning points

- **Understand the user needs:** users must be at the beginning and end of service production
- **Understand the user characteristics:** co-producer/intermediary or end-user; level of use (regional, national, sub-national or local); and level of vulnerability (resource poor, female and marginalized groups)
- **Narrowing the gap between climate producers and climate services users:** collaboration is necessary

Key Learning points

- **Co-develop climate information that respond to the user needs: downscaling** climate information to achieve local detail and bridge geographical scales; add value to climate information by complementing with sectoral or livelihood knowledge; production of various advisory products tailed to the needs of users
- **Communication:** reaching the last mile user and provides room for user feedback
- **Continuous assessment of the service**

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