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SCREENCAPTURE WELCOME

ES1 – BRINGING BENEFITS TO SOCIETY

ES1.7 CO-DEVELOPMENT OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE SERVICES IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING COUNTRIES

The added value of the co-production process delivering climate services in Niger

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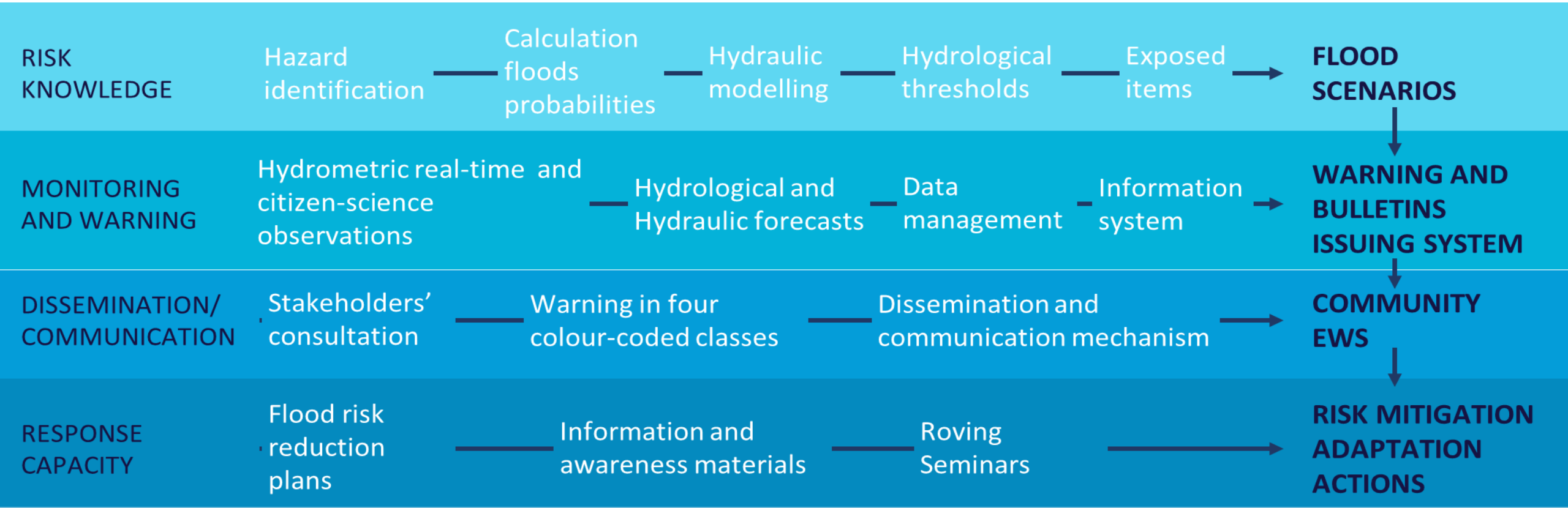
Context

- the gap between climate science and society limits usability of climate information
- rural populations have limited understanding of technical-scientific information, and climate technicians and scientists are significantly disconnected from local conditions
- climate services co-production aims to bridge the bidirectional knowledge gap
- this study aims to document the added value of the co-production process using the example of two climate services co-developed in Niger
- The process allows the creation of a community of equals, the democratization of the access to climate information and knowledge, and the establishment of relationships of mutual trust.

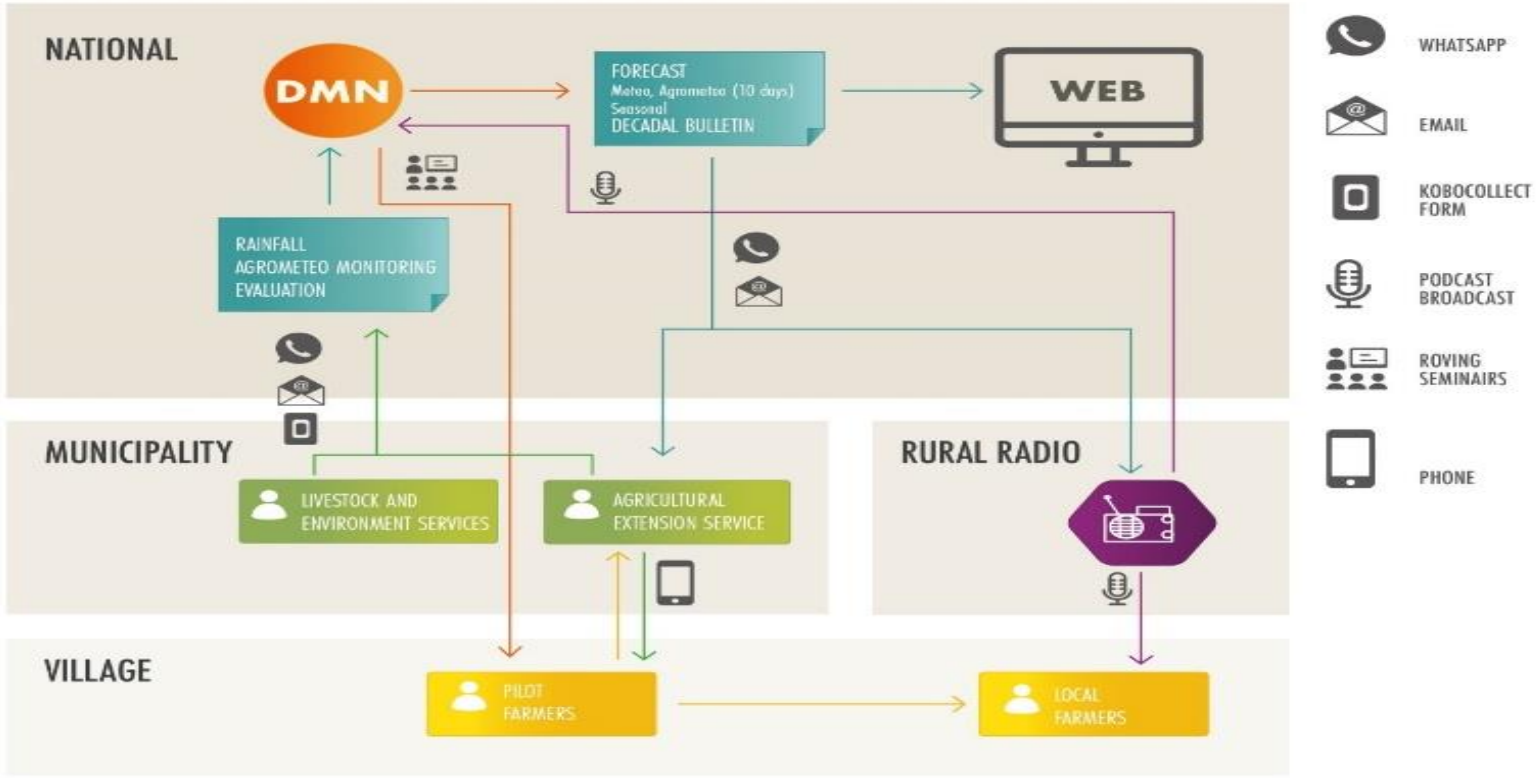
Climate services co-developed in Niger

Service	Information	Decision-makers	Decision
Hydrological service	Flood vigilance warning	DGPC and other centralized institutions	Activating the National alerting system
		MunicipalitiesCommunity committees (SCAP-RUs)	Alerting communities Informing community and downstream committees (SCAP-RUs)
	Flood Risk reduction plans	Municipalities	Local planning



Climate services co-developed in Niger

Service	Information	Decision-makers	Decision
Agrometeorological service	Seasonal forecasts and advice, 10-day agrometeorological forecasts and advice	Municipalities Local extensionists Pilot Farmers Farmers	Activating mitigation measures Advising farmers Own crop management and advising community Crops management



Actors

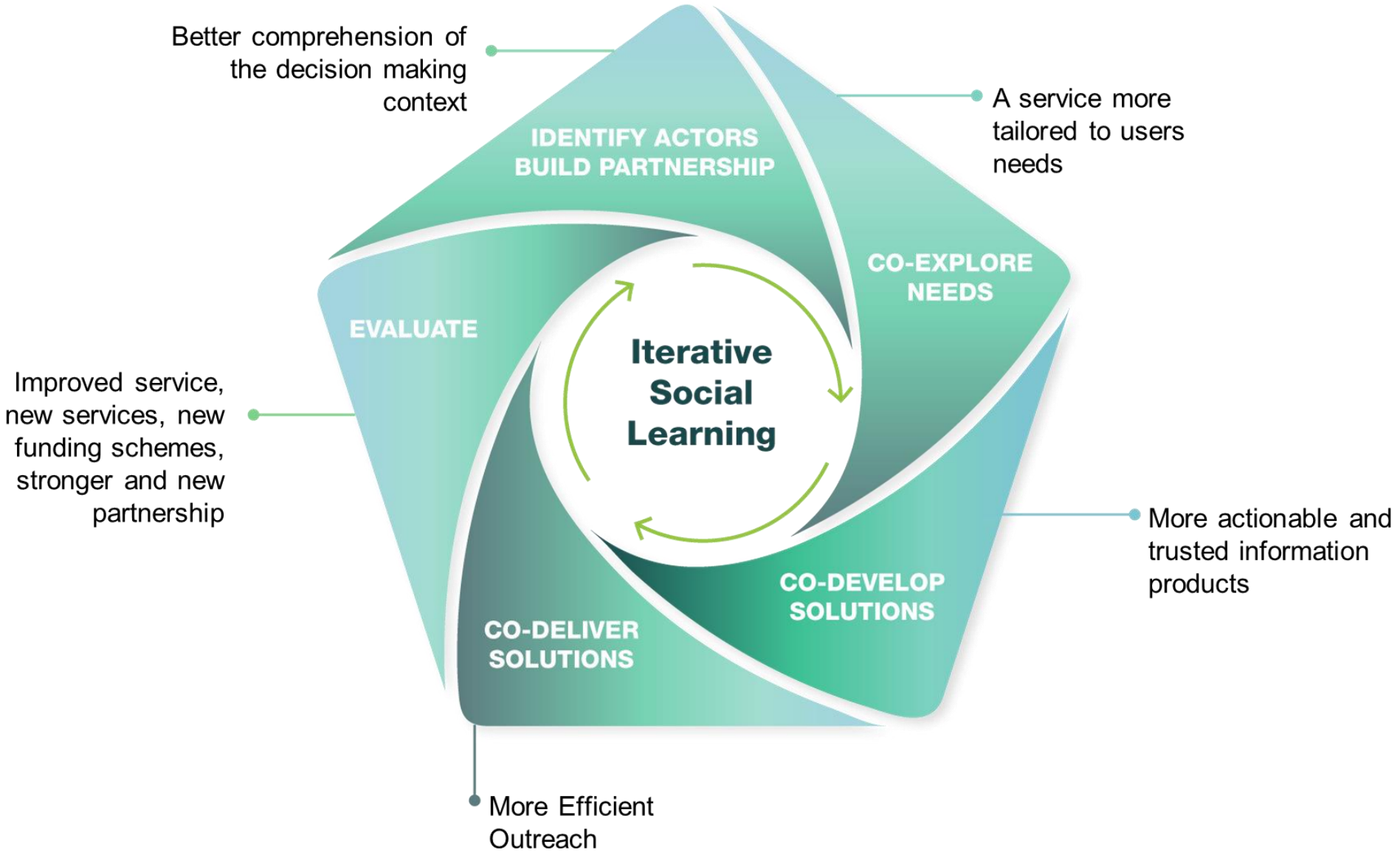
Table 2
SLAPIS's actors.

Project core Team	Hydrology Department (DH), Meteorology Department (DMN), National Early Warning System Coordination Unit (SAP), Polytechnic and University of Turin (DIST), Institute for BioEconomy (IBE-CNR)
International Level:	Niger River Basin Authority, AGRHYMET Regional Centre, EU-Joint Research Centre, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Service
National Level:	Directorate General of Civil Protection, National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System, National Early Warning System, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs,
Local Level:	Majors (3), Decentralized technical services (9 - Agriculture, environment, pastoralism per each municipality), Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (OSV – 3), Community Early Warning and Emergency Response Systems (SCAP-RU – 5), Rural Radio (1), Communities (5)

Table 3
Agrometeorological service's actors.

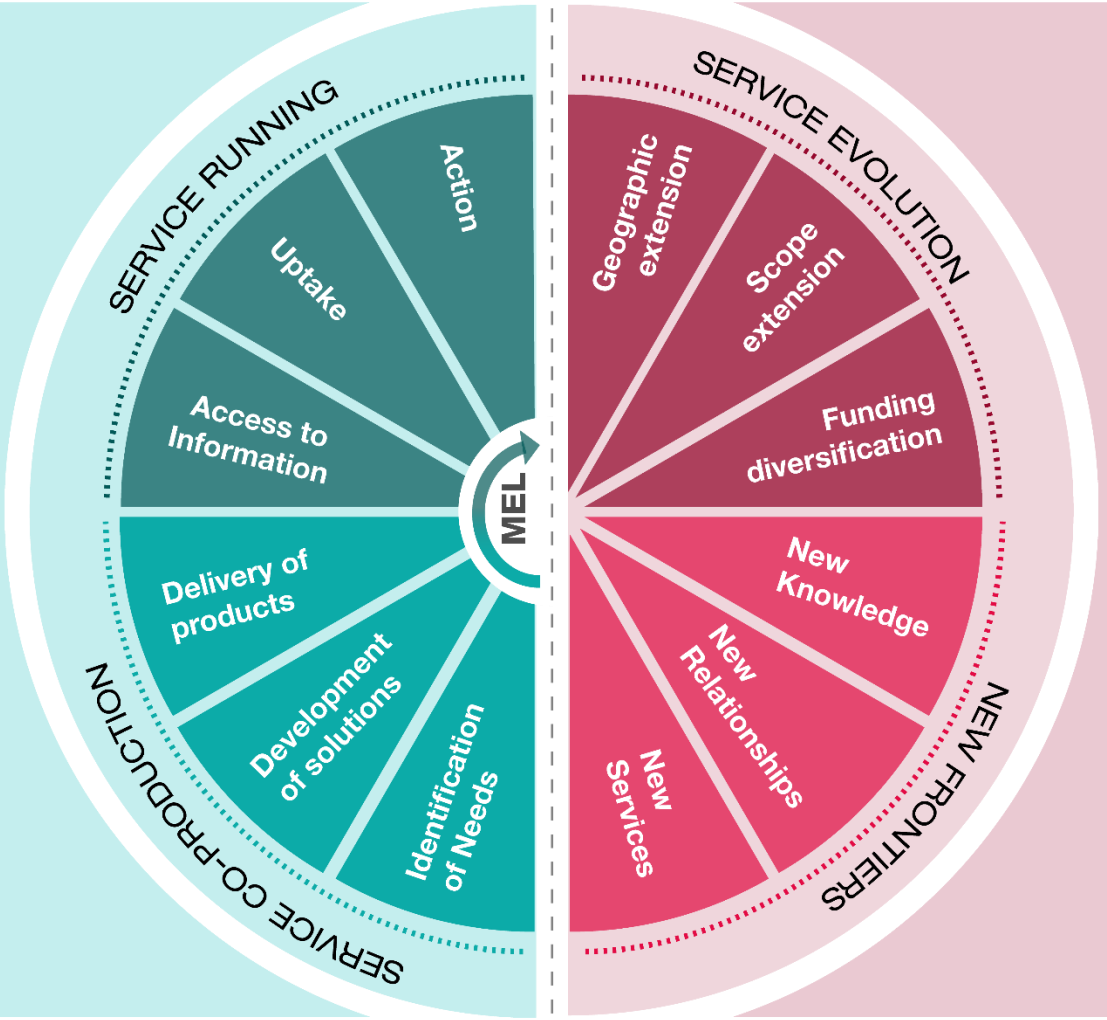
Project core Team:	Meteorology Department (DMN), Ministry of Agriculture/Department of Agricultural Statistics (DSA), National Early Warning System Coordination Unit (SAP), Institute for BioEconomy (IBE-CNR), Polytechnic and University of Turin (DIST)
National Level:	National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System,
Local Level:	Majors (8), Decentralized technical services (24 - Agriculture, Environment, Pastoralism), Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (OSV – 8), Rural Radios (8), Communities (160)

The co-production process



The Dimensions of the Process Added Value in co-producing Climate Services.

INTERNAL DIMENSIONS



EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

Conclusions

In Niger, the process of integrating scientific, technical, and local knowledge demonstrated to be relevant and effective in fostering innovation in agriculture and disaster risk reduction.

The logic of “service co-production” acts as a bridge between science and society, at whatever decision-making level they may be.

A strong collaboration between technical skills and local knowledge is needed, thus establishing a mutual relationship of cooperation and trust between the parties.

The collaboration is built over time, through knowledge transfer activities and inclusive processes, based on continuous interaction between researchers, stakeholders, and society.

The value of the transdisciplinary co-production process has emerged as a central outcome beyond the results

The process is not free and requires time and effort. It must be adequately supported with appropriate budget lines and longer cycles of funding

Thank you

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https://climateservices.it/progetto/anadia/

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