Experiences with the initial steps of the I-CISK Co-Creation Framework

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Content of this session

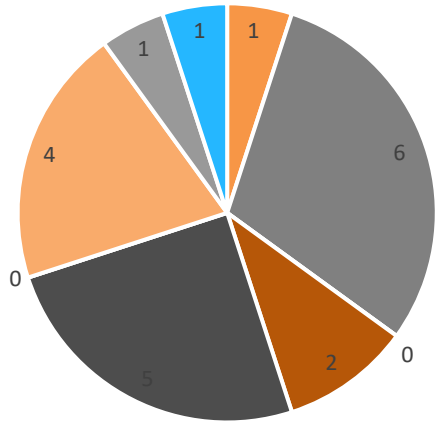
Evaluation results of Phase 0, Phase A and Phase B of the I-CISK co-creation approach
Methods, achievements and points of attention for each phase

Phase 0: Build continuous engagement in the Living Labs

Outputs

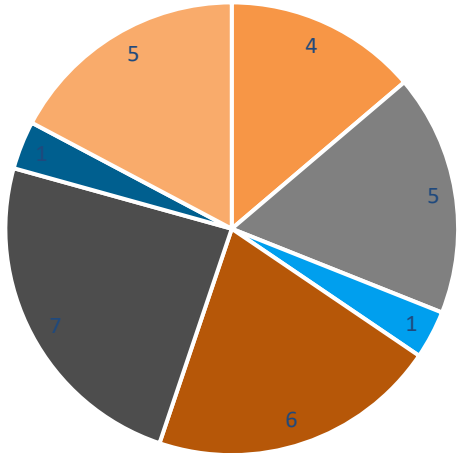
- Create partnerships with key actors
- Build common ground and shared goals
- Develop co-creation action plan and roadmap
- Define roles and responsibilities
- Manage expectations and define scope
- Identify capacity and resource constraints

Methods used



- Capacity analysis
- Dialogues and small meetings
- Glossary creation
- Large meetings with many actors
- Literature review
- Living Lab resource analysis
- Stakeholder mapping
- Questionnaire*
- User stories*

Types of stakeholder groups



- Business and Industry (private sector representative(s))
- Civil society organisations (citizen groups)
- Environmental Agencies
- Non-governmental organisations
- Policy Makers (governmental decision maker(s)
- Reclamation consortia (Private - Public Entities)
- Research and academia

Enabling conditions and required results: achievements in Phase 0

Achievements

- Roadmaps completed
- Multiple meetings
  - Iterative process for validation
- Diversity in stakeholders and their needs
  - Build on existing networks
  - Discuss needs between all stakeholders
- Communication clear
  - Online tools
  - Clear agendas
- Clarity on decision-making processes

Enabling conditions and required results: points of attention in Phase 0

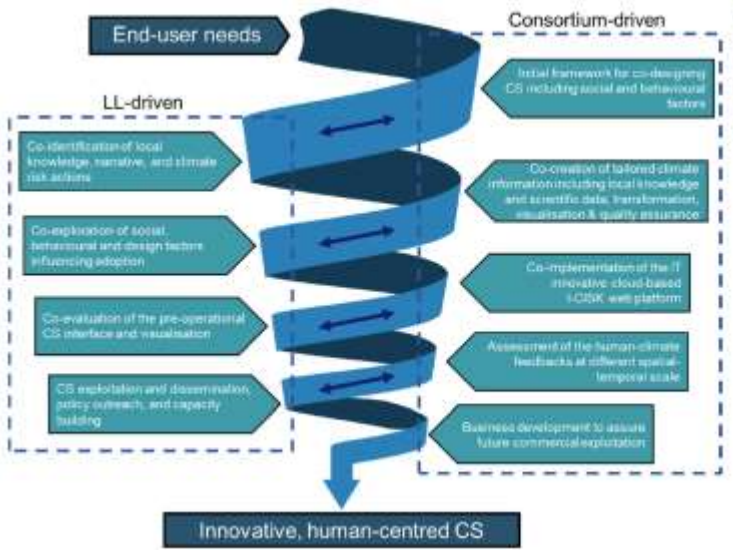


Figure 2 The I-CISK co-production framework guiding the process of developing human-centred CS

Points of attention for next steps

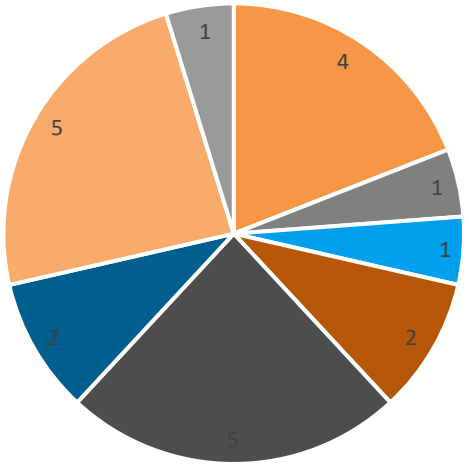
- Consider skills and resources in ambition
- Create a common understanding of concepts
  - Discuss language and expertise barriers
- Agree on co-creation process
  - Learn to work with non-linear process
- Identify all relevant stakeholders
  - Gender balance
- Understand the needs of actors
  - Take time to express needs (listen rather than provide solutions)
  - Align project and stakeholder needs
- Be clear on envisioned project outputs

Phase A: Co-explore climate information needs and desires

Outputs

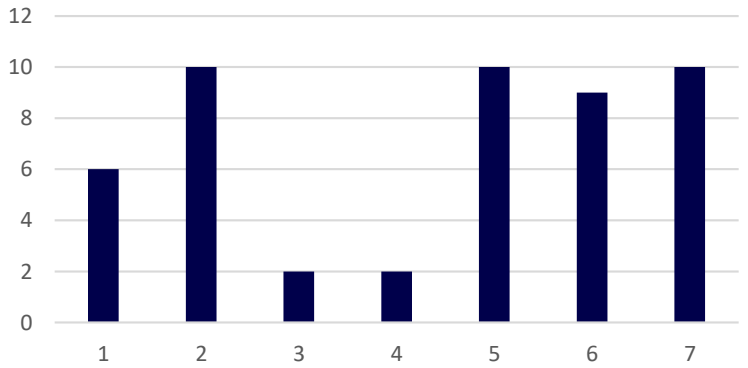
- Analyse needs and priorities
- Revisit needs and priorities regularly

Methods used



- field research
- participatory appraisal
- living documents
- user survey
- user interviews
- user stories
- user workshops
- sector specific sessions

How many LL meetings have you had dedicated to this phase (understand user needs)?



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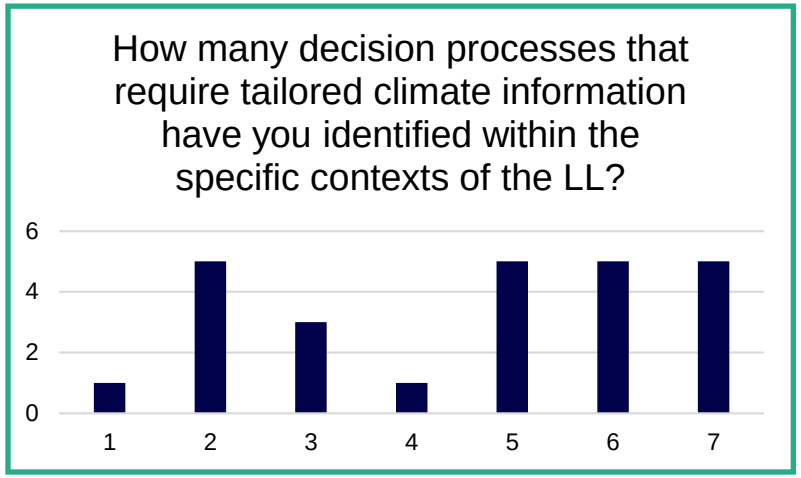
Enabling conditions and required results: achievements in Phase A

Achievements

- Users of climate information at different scales identified
- Clarity on the use of existing climate information
- Climate challenges, past climate impacts and future risks well identified
- Data and knowledge needs identified
- Data resolution and precision discussed
- Useful cross-learning between stakeholders
  - Joint meetings
  - Sharing documents
  - Sharing success stories

"We translated materials into Spanish - for instance the LL characterization report - and created specific materials that responded to stakeholders' needs - we elaborated and distributed a drought fact sheet.
We also worked to develop materials for the full Multi-Actpr Platform workshop adapted to participants needs and workshop goals."

Enabling conditions and required results: lessons learned in phase A



"It took around a year for us to define the needs and agree on the development of streamflow prediction system which follows the roadmap."

Lessons learned

- Specifying needs is an ongoing process
- Discuss added value of climate service at each meeting
- Seek balance between multiple, diverging needs and project capacity
- This step may take more time than expected:
  - Stakeholders are also busy
  - Stakeholders have different levels of awareness, experience and expertise

Points of attention for next steps

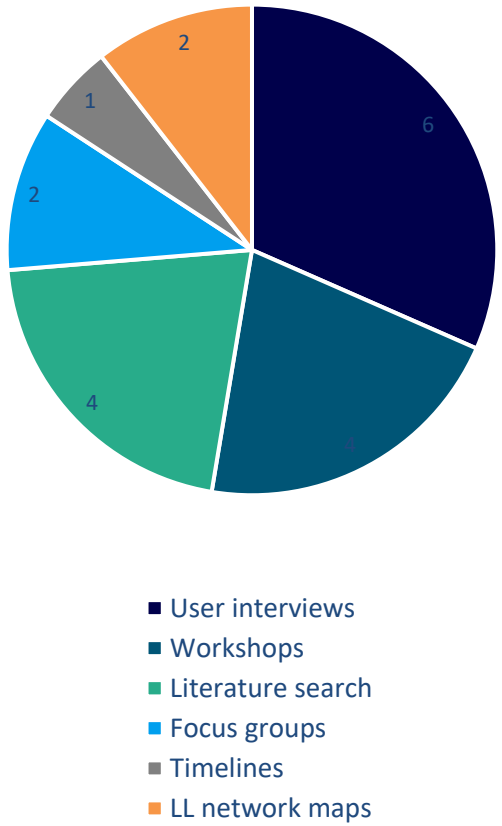
- Start thinking about integration of local and scientific data
- Start thinking about data accessibility CS sustainability beyond the project
- Long-term decision-making needs attention
- Resource constraints will limit ability to adapt

Phase B: Co-identify adaptation and DRR plans to be supported by the CS

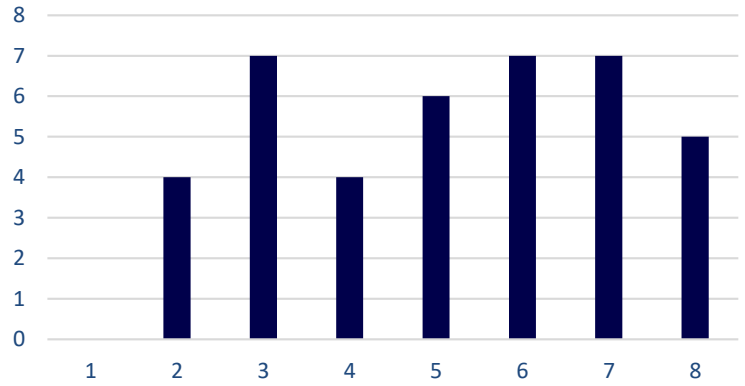
Outputs

- Co-explore expertise and desires for climate risk management
- Cultivate social learning among end-users
- Co-create evidence base for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies
- Co-create an agreed upon CS that improves uptake and use of climate information
- Identify solutions through knowledge exchange

Methods used



How many climate adaptation options and disaster risk reduction actions have you co-identified in your LL?



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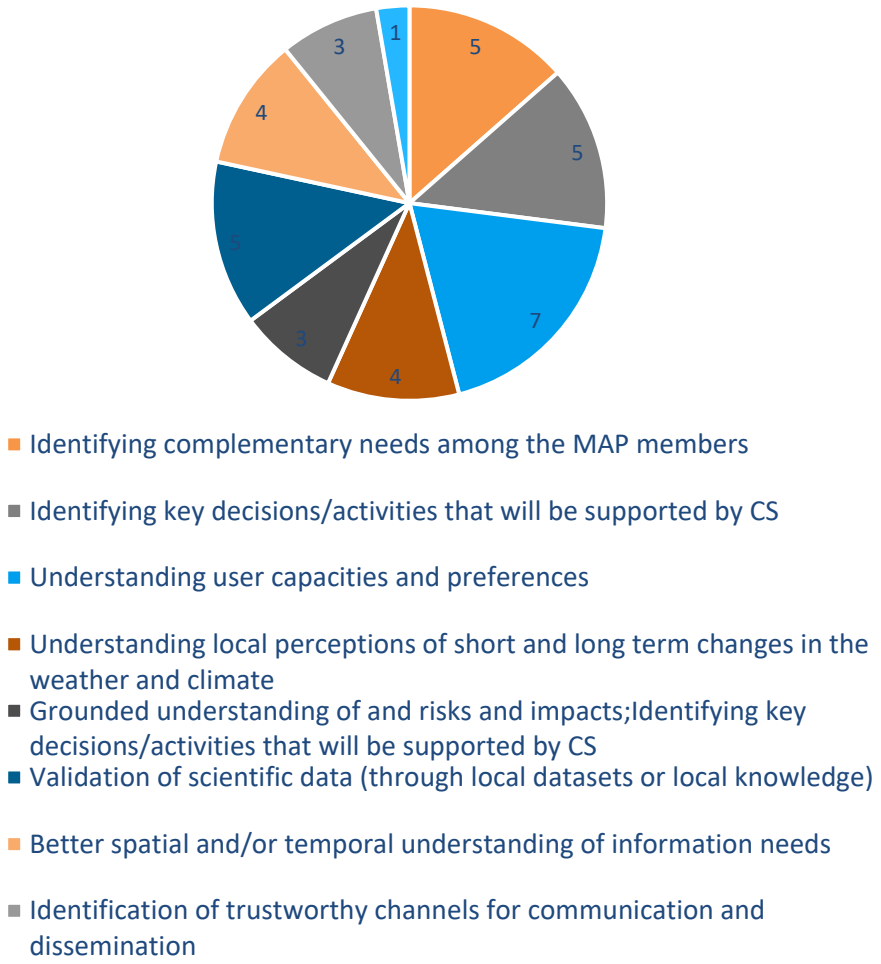
Enabling conditions and required results: achievements in Phase B

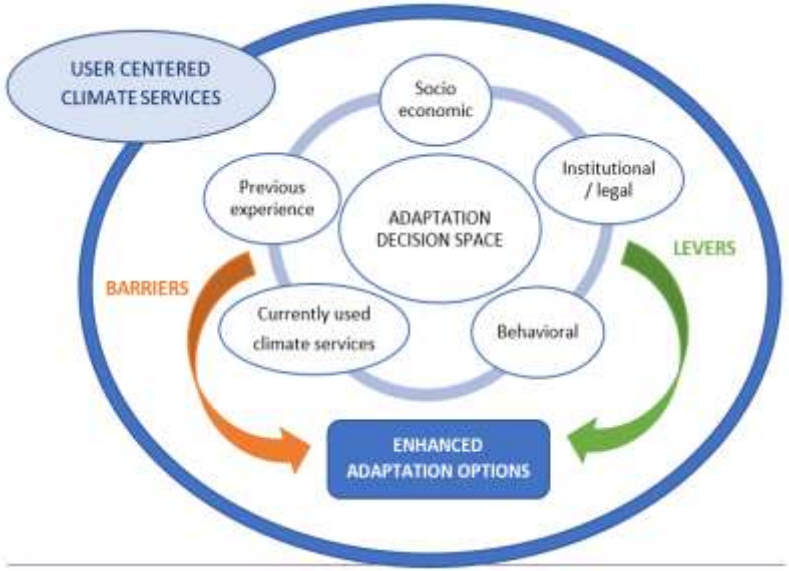
Achievements

- Context and sector-specific pathways developed, tailored to user needs, challenges and risks, linked to phase A
- Clear insight into methods and information for decision-making used by end-users, and the existing CS value chain
- Clarity on timeframe of decision-making and key decision-makers
- Identified climate and weather information needs and uses, and context of use
- Insight into local knowledge use

How local knowledge informed the CS



Enabling conditions and required results: lessons learned in phase B



Lessons learned

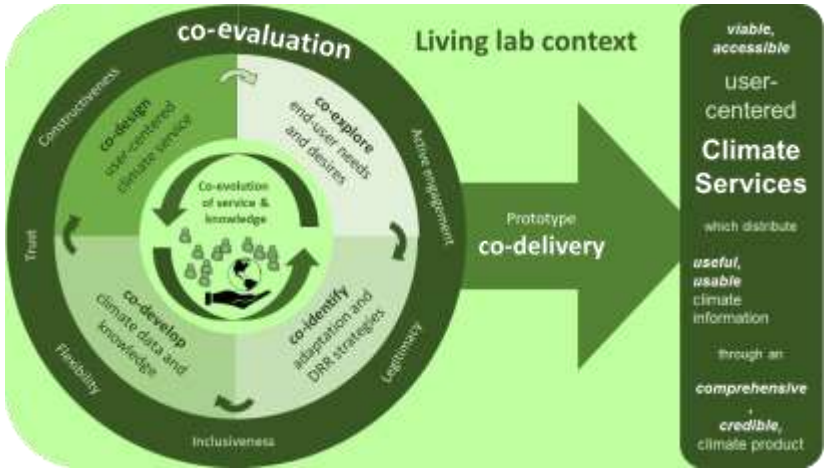
- Engagement activities become more practical and field-based
- The co-creation process helps build awareness about climate change adaptation and risk reduction
- Existing adaptation and DRR plans may not exist: tailor the process to the baseline conditions
  - A knowledge base may first need to be compiled
  - A fully integrated CS information system may not be most relevant

Points of attention

- Start thinking how to link the CS to practical decision-making – and translate to local language!
- Ensure alignment with existing plans for relevance and effectiveness

Summary

- Co-creation follows a non-linear, iterative process
  - The iterative process is important; new information comes up each time
- Understanding of institutional mandates and responsibilities is paramount for engagement and use



- Do not wait too long with discussing potential CS in very-rough prototype form
- But: remain flexible and unbiased
  - adapt strategies and CS plans as conditions change, new needs, challenges and decision-making steps come up