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The Governance of climate services: Improving knowledge networks for resilient and socially just societies

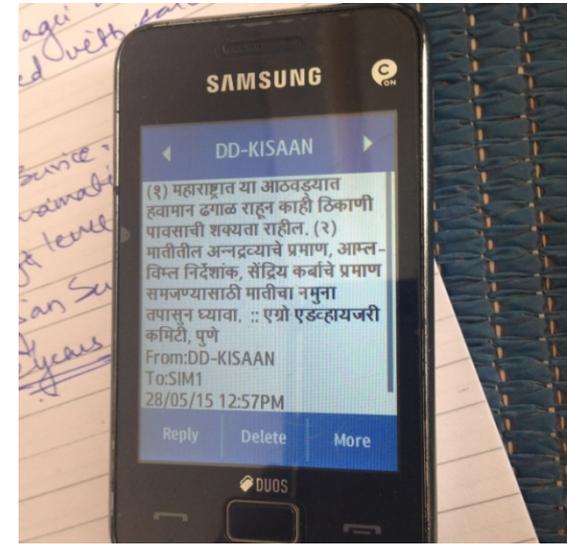
April 13th 2016 Climate Service Workshop, Norwegian Research Council

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Purpose and Research questions

Study Climate Service **Providers** and the conditions for provision of accessible and useable Climate Service **Products**



- Understand how climate/weather knowledge is translated and transferred between the various actors
- To what degree are services: - *participatory*, - *equitable*, - *legitimate*, *accessible*, *timely* and *tailored* to various groups; What is the uptake level?

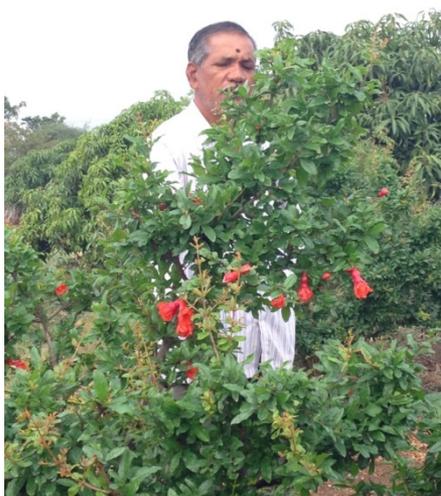
Definition of Climate services: the production, translation, transfer, and use of climate and weather-based knowledge and information in climate/weather-informed decision making

Methodology:

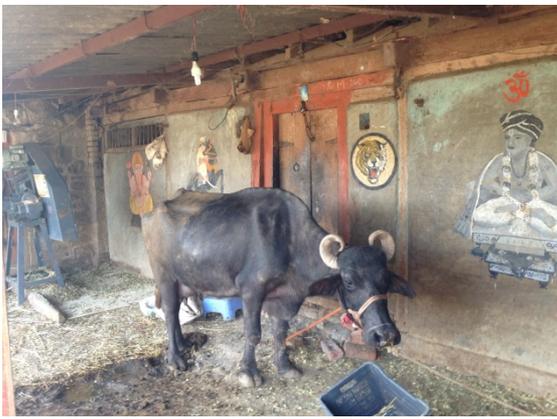
Study the provision by **Public, Public-Private and Private - Climate Service providers**

Three case study villages in the state Maharashtra (110 million people, 308 km²)

Focus Groups, and individual semi-structured interviews with different types of farmers men/women; large/small, subscribers / non-subscribers.



semi-structured interviews with key officials/extension workers, and climate service providers, actors at multiple levels and across the public-private divide.



India vs Norway

Similarities:

The National Weather Services (NWS) and the private sector - in Norway and in India provide weather forecasts & info. NWS biggest player.

Climate Service centers are in an initial state, lead by the National Weather Services

Differences:

Norway focuses on decadal scales & longer; Maharashtra (agricultural sector) on weather and seasonal (monsoon) forecasts

India: seasonal forecasts distributed over yrs. In Norway this is not an established regular service

Norway only (mostly) NWS makes extensive met observations.

India observations are made by IMD and the private sector.

Some generic challenges for the adoption/adaptation of weather & climate info.

Weather information is one of many factors to be considered in agric. decision making by farmers



Weather information provided to the villages is too broad, it is not often not sufficiently detailed

The coordination and knowledge transfer, and the translation of weather & agricultural advices from actor to actor and lastly communicated to the end user involves challenges of lost information, and sufficiently tailored information.