Big Ideas

1. Capacity Building (Renforcement des capacities) (WA)

2. Communication (WA)

3. Timely provision of location-specific forecasts, early warnings, & advisories (S&EA)

4. Enhancing capacities of met services, extension agents, farmers, agricultural researchers (S&EA)

5. Use of crop & climate information services to transform climate risk agriculture to climate smart agriculture (SA)

6. Enhance infrastructure and human capacities to improve delivery of agro-climatic service (SA)
Big Ideas (cont’d)

7. **Coordination between funding agencies** in developing shared mechanisms, extending beyond just climate services.

8. **Co-production of climate services**: Engaging farmers in determining information packages via participatory platforms

9. **Open spaces for dialogue** at the outset (eg: national workshop for Early Warning>Early Action): two-way communication between farmers, extension agents, and met services.

   – Use an understanding of cultural styles of participation and knowledge sharing as a basis for interaction.

   – Apply on both local and regional levels.
10. **Bridging the Gap between Met and Agr research communities to integrate climate information into larger agricultural and rural development packages**: bundling climate services with inputs and interventions to fully put them to use.

11. Integrate Climate Services into National Plans: Create an institutional framework for the production of farmer focused climate services
   - Bridging the Gap between Met, Agriculture, farmer and boundary organizations
   - Building the institutional linkages needed to enable cross disciplinary partnerships Eg: National framework for
   - Advocate with Policy Makers – engage them - Be creative (take farmers to parliament?)

12. Multidisciplinary approach in producing climate services– we need to involve farmers and other disciplines (as appropriate) from the beginning.
Big Ideas Marketplace

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11. Integrate Climate Services into National Plans: Create an institutional framework for the production of farmer focused climate services
12. Multidisciplinary approach in producing climate services– involve farmers and other disciplines from the beginning
13. Farmer-farmer exchanges
14. Train farmers to be community leaders
15. Insert climate information in agro-business incubators
West Africa Gaps

1. Cost of ICT
   1. Public-private partnerships; helps create demand and reduce costs (South Asia)

2. Language
   1. Voice-based services (East Africa & South Asia)
   2. Innovative use of intermediaries, both people and tools (Uganda)

3. Regional disparity
   1. Service providers assess demand and reduce overlaps in similar areas; identify unique needs (India)
   2. Use regional centers like CORAF (ICPAC linkages in East Africa)

4. Low coverage (ICT)
   1. Multiple channels of communication; greater involvement of private partners in the extension system (India)
1. Low capacity
   1. Exchange programs with research centers; on site farmer trainings (Training center in Pune has potential for collaboration)
   2. Identify institutional points of entry for gender training
   3. Build platforms for co-production of knowledge

2. Erosion of capacity
   1. Distinguish between institutional capacity and human capacity
   2. Disseminate lessons learned and training materials from organizations that have successfully built capacity over past 5 yrs
   3. Data collection network
      1. Leverage partnerships with civil society organizations that have invested in monitoring & evaluation for knowledge exchange
      2. Low cost ICT
      3. Enable farmers to collect data; knowledge co-production
South & East Africa Gaps

• Lack of information at appropriate scales
  – Enabling farmers to collect climate data and express needs; knowledge co-production can help improve planting guides tailored to specific locations
  – Government subsidies for scouts to collect field data; regional needs assessment. Innovations at multiple levels
  – Develop agromet models at appropriate scales
  – Donor support for micro-projects addressing risk mgmt at farmer levels; utilize intermediaries to support data collection & provision at the farmer level
  – Provision of met data for small farmers
  – Training for downscaling
  – Research partnerships for enhancing downscaling capacity (Ethiopian met agency-IRI partnership)
  – Call center capacity
  – Training for farmers and extension services focused on understanding agromet information
• **Poor institutional collaboration between met services and extension agencies**
  • Multi-disciplinary working groups allowing met services to collaborate with rural development services
  • Be proactive: help train other services in utilizing agromet data; demonstrate and champion value added
  • Sharing of best practices for developing leadership in met services to champion collaboration
  • Promote a culture of collaboration from the top down; e.g. creating an incentive system for promoting collaboration
  • Acknowledge and promote data exchange in projects at all stages
  • Speed up establishment of national frameworks; extension of multi-disciplinary WGs at all levels
  • Promote partnership through common research themes; can also help address data issues
  • Demonstrate to met services the value added of broadening their client base
  • Training for met services in adding value to information; how to process and share raw data in useful ways
• Lack of analyzed historical data & low density of observational networks
  • Share good practices for integrating different types of weather data (traditional, AWS, satellite) and providing to met services (India)
  • Promote use of AWS and provide equipment
  • Donor support for the use of model climate data management systems

• Geographical discrepancy in strengths
• Low level of capacity and resources in extension services
  • Involve ag extension in existing met trainings
  • Training of trainers for farmers; farmers days
South & East Africa Gaps

• Lack of linkages between existing technologies and needed coping mechanisms
• Low capacities in agricultural extension for providing both climate & agricultural services to farmers
  – Lack of education about agricultural impacts of climate variability and change
• Low capacities in translating climate information for agricultural impacts
• End user interface
• Imbalance in donor support across countries
South Asia Gaps

• Climate risk agriculture—tools to help management in extreme weather conditions (all the stakeholders are sensitized)
  – Market gardening and reclamation of degraded land
  – Intensify income generating activities, particularly for women, to help offset rainfall gaps (UNDP National Adaptation program)

• Inadequate agro-meteorological infrastructure/services and human capacities (for example in some cases 1 person/country)
# West Africa Big Ideas

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South & East Africa Big Ideas

• Timely provision of location-specific forecasts, early warnings, & advisories
  – Prioritize sustainability of services over time
  – Integrating advisories with the extension system

• Enhancing capacities of met services, extension agents, farmers, agricultural researchers
  – Enable ongoing evaluation and learning in scaling up
  – Prioritize sustainability over time
  – Local to regional collaboration
South Asia Big Ideas

1. Use of crop & climate information services to transform climate risk agriculture to climate smart agriculture

2. Enhance infrastructure and human capacities to improve delivery of agro-climatic service