

## 2nd JPI Climate Scoping Forum Symposium 9/10 December 2020

### *Providing Knowledge for a climate neutral and resilient Europe*

#### Session A - Co-designing research for multi-sectoral, multi-faceted risk assessment

##### **Best practices for stakeholder involvement for the development of Climate Services**

Stakeholder involvement in the co-design and co-development of climate services has been highlighted as necessary to identify user's needs and develop users' capacities to deliver climate services that are of high quality and relevant to better inform decision-making processes and the resulting decisions (EC, 2015: Roadmap for Climate Services). Improving the engagement between knowledge providers from various disciplines and potential users of climate services has therefore been incorporated as a central activity in European research initiatives (H2020, JPI Climate ERA4CS). Although projects have indeed increased their focus on collaborating with stakeholders, there remains a gap in truly being able to translate climate information into products that are useful and usable; unfortunately, developed climate services still do not always correspond to user's needs (Climateurope, 2019: Recommendations to Horizon Europe).

A review of the literature and ERA4CS funded projects indicates that there is a family of strongly related concepts (co-design, co-create, co-produce, co-develop) used to engage end-users and stakeholders together with climate scientists. They are context dependent and have been applied differently in the various ERA4CS projects. We therefore refer to these as the "co-family" of process to develop climate services. We also recognize that there is a gradient of interaction based on how the different projects understand this "co-family" of concepts. In this review, ingredients for this co-family of concepts and practices have been identified and include:

- Using iterative methods of engaging with end-users and stakeholders, meaning that they move beyond informing stakeholders and learning from (i.e. mapping stakeholders needs with surveys and/or interviews) to learning with (i.e. interacting and negotiating with stakeholders during workshops, field trips, training sessions).
- Initiating engagement with users and stakeholders early in the process of developing climate services. For example, this can be achieved by collaborating and participating on the problem definition and data analysis prior to the development and testing of the climate services. Furthermore, this initiation should be based on an ex-ante analysis of all stakeholders to avoid bias.
- Creating processes that enable user-driven development of the climate services. For example, processes that have high levels of intensity where the ownership is moved from the domain of science to the domain of practices.

During this World Café table discussion, we aim to explore these ingredients in more detail and collect insights and best practices as to how the "co-family" of concepts and practices can truly be incorporated as not only preconditions for the development of climate services, but as enablers for developing climate services fit-for-purpose.

##### **Guiding themes for discussion on best practices:**

- Stakeholder participation and interventions
- Evaluations of the co-production process.
- Co-production process: i) What worked well? ii) What were the challenges encountered? iii) Which are your key lessons learned from your process/project?