
Julio Araujo, 2017

4 Conclusion

There is no 'one size fits all' approach. Co-production needs to be customised and adjusted for the individual needs of the decision context that the process seeks to support.

Building on existing resources, guides and sets of principles, this manual demonstrates a growing body of learning about how co-production can contribute towards more effective climate services. While seeking to guide ongoing initiatives, this learning is emerging. It has not yet been formally adopted or widely integrated within research funding or institutional training.

The co-production of weather and climate services is a process. Co-production initiatives may start at different points in this process. Not all building blocks or principles may be relevant to a particular initiative. Nevertheless, this manual maps out how co-production has happened in the examples we have collected. The case studies show the wide variety of approaches to applying co-production to improve weather and climate services. Learning from a wide range of producers, intermediaries and users, demonstrate the varied uses for co-production in the case studies.

Measuring the value of co-production can be complex as, often, the exact start or end point of the process is not defined from the outset. Measuring the value of both the co-production process and products helps to give the full picture when evaluating co-production. Ensuring sustainability of the the climate services delivery is largely dependent on building co-production systems into existing structures so that they can be continued, expanded and replicated in the future.