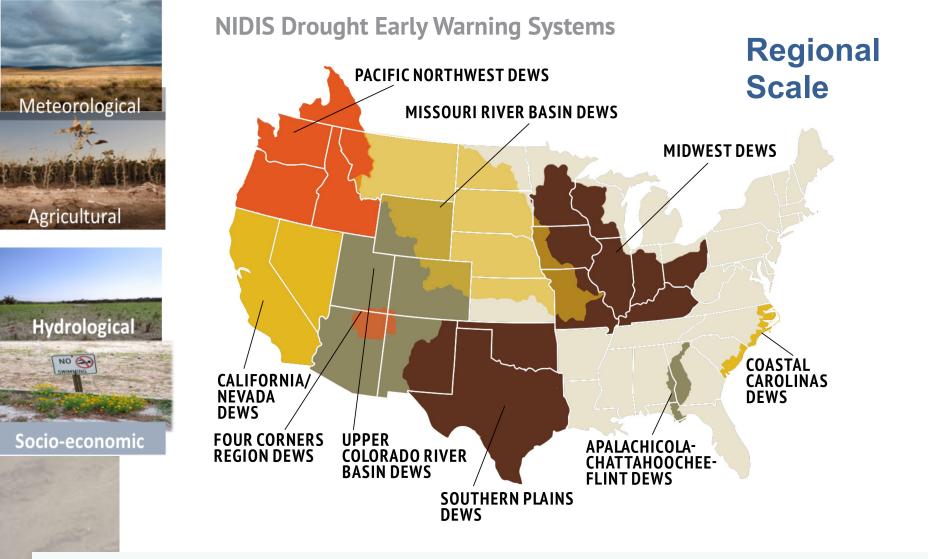


### Co-production is in the air.....

# LOVEISINTHEARP

## WRONG, NITROGEN, OXYGEN, ARGON AND CARBON DIOXIDE ARE IN THE AIR.



#### Governance Attributes: Agility, Alignment, Adaptability

<u>Network coordination</u>, <u>Integrated Information</u> (monitoring, forecasting, risk assessment, narratives), <u>Drought risk management (</u>capacity, culture communication (e.g. outlook fora) and planning)

# Weather-Climate-a Continuum and an adaptation deficit.....

Snowstorm Hurricanes Typhoons	Hear Stor Varia	t Waves rm Track ations Iden-Julian	El Niño-Southern Oscillation+++	Decadal Variability Solar Variability Deep Ocean Circulation	
1 DAY		1 SEASON	3 10 YEARS YEARS	30 100 YEARS YEARS	

Early warning....resource allocation.... Infrastructure Design



Governing climate risk assessment and management (public, private, communities)

Ensure political authority and policy coherence

Develop a culture of partnerships (beyond 2way)

Decentralize Step by step Partners do not just share datathey also share risks and responsibilities

Accountability.

.....Efficiency

**Crafting "Services" to inform Adaptation: considerations** 

The cumulative nature of extremes, trends and risk profiles

- Systems may change faster than models can be recalibrated-Projections may be most unreliable in precisely the situations where they are most desired
- Are we pursuing spurious rigor?
- How often should our assumptions be revised?

## Crafting services.....

- The cumulative nature of hazards, extremes and disasters-risk profiles
- Proactive decision-making: Learning and policy windows
- "Co-production"- a valuable concept but can be an incentive for mis-placed advocacy and co-optation
- "Information use" as symbolic commitment to rational choice
- Strong risk of underestimating the complexity of adaptation

## **Crafting Services....**

The cumulative nature of hazards, extremes and disasters-risk profiles

Proactive decision-making: Learning and policy windows

# Information services to support adaptation in changing environments

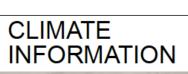
- Public entrepreneurship (<u>Leadership at several levels</u>): professional risktaking by individuals usually underestimated in institutional frameworks
- Complexity in Networks with Extensive and Hidden Interdependencies
- Where do science and policy talk to each other- Who makes the decisions? How is the space of interaction secured?

"The term "climate information system" describes a systematic approach for coordinating the development, archiving, and use of such climate information by decision makers, with defined roles for federal agencies and nonfederal entities such as academic institutions"

 United States Government Accountability Office

 GAO
 Report to Congressional Requesters

November 2015



Rules for gathering, storing communicating, using and evaluating information are essential elements of operating procedures

### A climate information system

- coherently organizes different types of climate information
- facilitates technical assistance to help decision makers understand how to integrate climate information into their planning processes.

Mission, culture, and incentive structure



#### Getting the partners right and getting the "right" partners



"Sometimes I think the collaborative process would work better without you"

#### From Risk to Resilience: Research-based Integrated Information Systems



Weekly Colorado Drought Assess Yebinars: <u>bit.lwColoradoDrought()</u> Drought Impacts Reporter:

Do this for a long time

## The NIDIS touch

- Developing <u>an Information Pedigree</u>-Relevant, authoritative, accessible, compatible/usable
  - No substitute for monitoring and understanding local climates
  - Place multiple indicators within a consistent triggering framework- (e.g. climate and vegetation mapping) before critical thresholds
- Overcoming impediments to information flow
  - <u>Existing barriers</u> to cross-agency collaboration <u>made</u> <u>explicit</u>
  - Innovations and new information to be introduced and tested, and
  - The <u>benefits of participation</u> in design, implementation and maintenance to be <u>clarified</u>

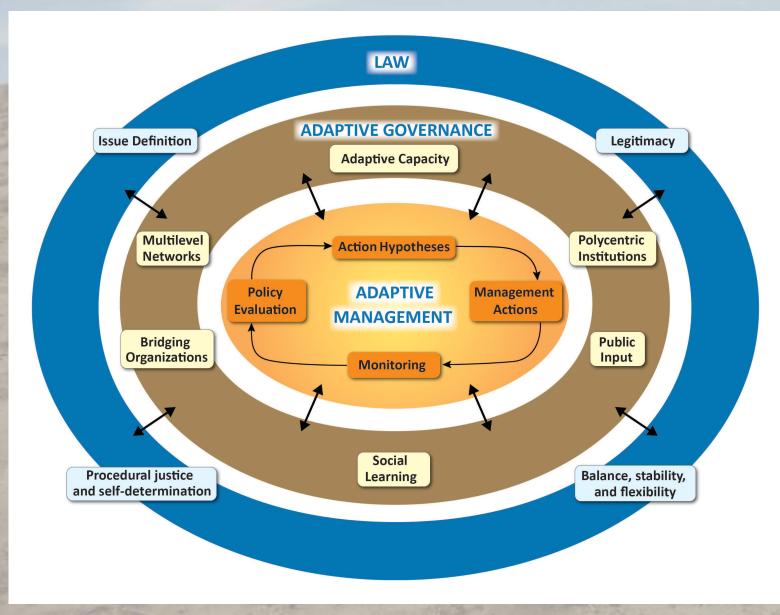
Mature prototypes become the regional early warning system and are more likely to be viewed as transferable



### Where Things Go Wrong

Allen, CR and LH Gunderson. 2011. Pathology and failure in the design and implementation of adaptive management.

- Reasons why this process fails in the long term:
  - Failure to use results from modeling process (passive involvement in process)
  - Need for champions of the process
  - Endless modeling based on the presumption we can model our way out of fundamental uncertainties as a substitute for largescale field experiments.
  - Endless workshops and technical meetings.
  - Experiments too risky (battle of the T&E's) or too expensive to implement.
  - Strong opposition to experimental policies by stakeholders protecting self-interests.
  - Value conflicts associated with resource trade-offs.
  - Failure to identify objectives.



### **Climate Information products**

Historical Climatologies Special Data Publication

Indices Analyses for CC Metadata

Status reports Reviews

Near real time Web accessible data/ statistics. analysis visualization

Relative status of information STATIC. .....DYNAMIC

**Structural** 

Management

Site planning

Design Safety factors Energy

Community health

and well being

Climate-related

**Operations** 

Streamflow

**Public information** 

National drought Siting designs planning

Hazards and health Resource allocation

Agriculture

Hazards and hoalth

Monthly/seasona

**Planning** 

Planning

International

Markets

Demand

standards Zillman, Pulwarty others