

Assessing the value of seasonal climate forecasts in decision-making

EMS/ECAC

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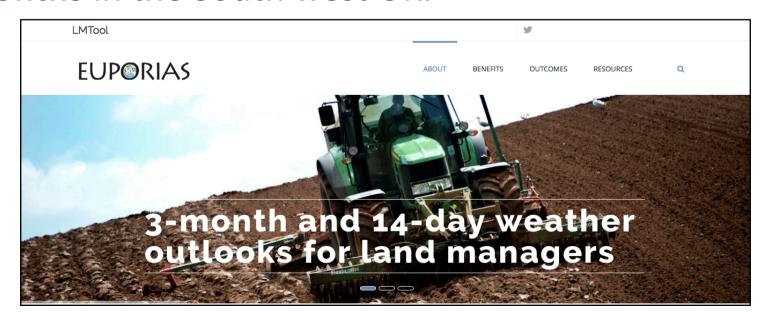




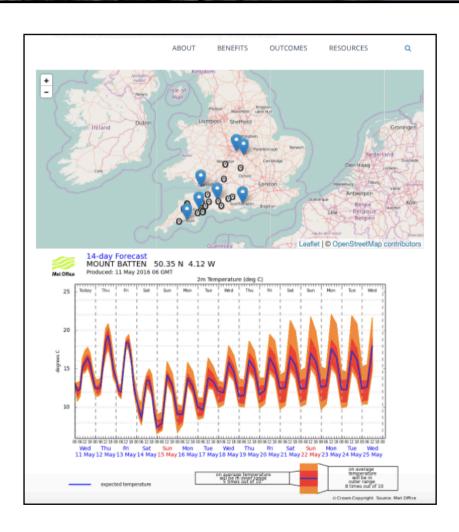
1. Why this concern with value?

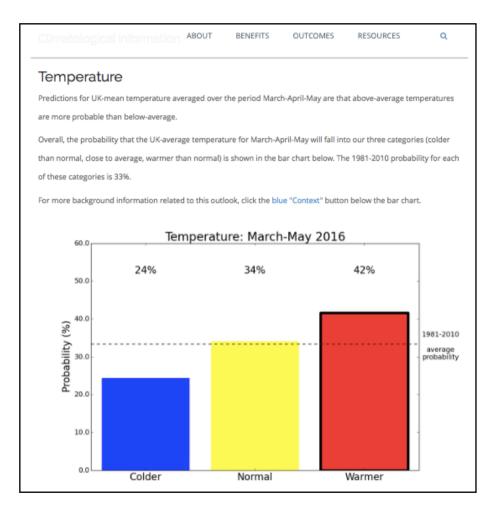
- Potential benefits of using SCF in decisions (Harrison et al., 2008); SCF relatively new in Europe, reliability issues;
- Assessing the "value" of climate information e.g. value for money and services, investment in science, better decisions for/within society...
- Meanings of "value": fair return in money, services or goods; something useful or important;
- Value of SCF dependent of range of factors e.g. the user, the decision-making context, the SCF itself...
- Different methods to assess value of climate information (see e.g. Clements et al., 2013).

- Developed under the auspices of the EUPORIAS project (see <u>www.euporias.eu</u>)
- Met Office, Uni Leeds, KNMI, Predictia;
- Focus on land management decisions during winter months in the South west UK.



1 st stage (2014-early 2015)	2 nd stage (2015-2016)
Clinton Devon Estate (CDE) + 30 farmers with different farming enterprises	Involvement of the NFU 20 farmers involved in total (CDE+NFU)
SCF during winter months	14-days forecasts (T, P, W); Tailored SCF (P, T)
Interviews and survey Online feedback and mock- ups	Microsite - online feedback; Survey on visualisations; Workshop to refine content and visualisations; Development of the LMT App

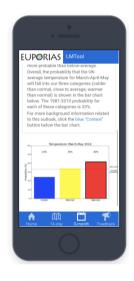




Land Management Tool microsite

Seasonal climate forecasts









14-day forecasts









Land Management Tool App

3. Assessing the value of SCF

Novelty + reliability of SCF - qualitative approach

Jan 2016 Provision of SCF updated monthly + feedback

Apr 2016

Workshop on decision-maps: understand/define main decisions to test usability of SCF during Feb/Mar/Apr

Farmers were asked to reflect on these decision processes and the SCF provided

Follow up
interviews with
small group of
farmers

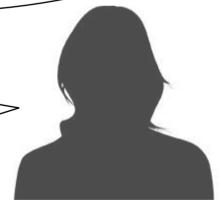
4. Main findings

- Difficulty in operationalising methodological approach:
 - Decision-maps difficult to discuss as decisions changed!
 - Complexity of decision-making processes highly susceptible to change; adjustment to factors (weather, financial..);
 - Difficulty in linking a specific decision with potential value of SCF;
 - Re-adjustment: discussion on decisions pursued and reflections on the usability and value of SCF...

4. Main findings

"the prediction [from the SCF] was for a wetter but milder winter. It did focus us that (...) if we got a window [for spraying] we needed to take it because there would be less dry spells (...) So we did because the probability was that it was probably rain again."

"I've not done any contracts or invoicing for anybody to go on any of my fields because the fields aren't good enough, they're too wet, and I knew that they would be too wet because it was going to be so wet in February and March."



Difficulty in attributing an economic value to the use of SCF but **agreement on benefits** (e.g. potential avoided costs).



- Unable to use it this winter due to weather conditions which conditioned their decisions (amount of rainfall);
- Others not interested due to their type of activities (e.g. rent the land to others; not too susceptible to weather);
- Building trust in SCF time to develop confidence and allow farmers to translate the SCF information into the specificities of their land.

"The problem I've got with it [SCF] at the moment is I've not got enough confidence in it because it's not been running long enough to actually overrule my gut feeling."

5. Remarks and reflections

- Getting farmers involved is challenging how can we motivate them beyond usual channels?
- Complexity of farming decision-making what methods can we consider/develop to assess the value of SCF particularly in very complex decision-making contexts?
- Need to assess value over a longer period of time e.g.
 one year cycle but limitations in terms of SCF reliability...
- Farmers interested in continuing receiving forecasts but limitations of research context – follow up project?



Thank you Questions?

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