

**Practical Guide to
Participatory Scenario Planning**

STEP 1

**Initiate and design
the PSP process**



4.1 Purpose

To design a locally relevant and appropriate PSP process that will deliver effective climate information services to all actors.



4.2 Expected outcomes

- PSP is introduced and adopted in an area as a valuable approach for building stakeholders' adaptive capacity and climate resilience.
- A locally relevant PSP process is designed, based on analysis of the local context and stakeholders.
- Partnerships are formed to implement the PSP process, aimed at delivering effective climate information services.
- A concrete plan for implementing the PSP process in an agreed local area is developed and regularly adjusted to suit the changing local context.



4.3 Duration

As Step 1 is largely focused on designing PSP in an area that is completely new to the approach, this step may take several months, depending on the length of time needed for analysis, discussion, buy-in and forming partnerships for implementing PSP in different contexts.

This step also applies to areas where PSP has already been adopted and is conducted on a regular basis. In this case, the step may take up to one week depending on the number of meetings scheduled and agreed actions to be taken after the meetings.

4.4 Design and initiate the PSP process for the first time



4.4.1 Key Concepts

Initiating partners (see definition in Chapter 3) start by designing what the PSP process would look like in a local area, before introducing it to other stakeholders in the area. Designing the PSP process is done either as an internal discussion – if only one organisation/institution is the initiating partner – or together with other organisations/institutions which already appreciate the value of PSP. In the case of the initiator being a 'PSP champion', this individual would need to first introduce PSP to the organisation they work for or are affiliated to so as to build interest in adopting the approach. Organisational/institutional adoption of PSP may be demonstrated by writing PSP into annual work plans or proposals for upcoming projects, developing concept notes with links to ongoing work, etc. Once an organisation/institution has adopted PSP, they become the initiating partner.

Organisational/institutional support is important in enabling the necessary collaborations and partnerships to happen, since PSP seeks to support provision of regular climate information services that are embedded within local planning processes. It should be noted, therefore, that PSP is not a project or programme implemented by one organisation/institution; rather, PSP has to be a locally driven and collaborative process.

The key considerations when you are designing a PSP process that is relevant to an area are:

- local context analysis
- stakeholder analysis
- developing a convincing case for PSP

- introducing PSP in a local area – presenting a convincing case for PSP
- forming partnerships
- planning for the entire PSP process.

Emphasis is placed on defining ‘local area or level’ because the climate and related risks and impacts, resources to manage the climate risks and impacts, key livelihoods and sectors, ways in which things operate, among other factors, are context specific. As earlier presented in ‘why scenario planning’ (see Chapter 3), interactions between these create an uncertain environment but one which needs to be better acknowledged and understood so as to inform the design of PSP to suit local contexts and achieve the desired outcomes.

While context and stakeholder analysis may not be new to the readers of this guide, the analyses are presented here as they relate to designing the PSP process. Some of the information sought out by the two analyses may already exist, especially in areas where climate change vulnerability and capacity analyses have been done, such as through the use of the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) methodology (Dazé, A., Ambrose, K., and Ehrhart, C., (2009)). In such instances, it is best for initiating partners to draw out existing information from literature reviews and then talk to key informants to fill in any information gaps. Since PSP is a community-based adaptation approach, developed by ALP, the PSP design step follows a method similar to the community adaptation action planning (CAAP) process. The CAAP process detailed in the practitioner brief on ‘Adaptation planning with communities’ provides useful information for use in designing the PSP process (Dazé, Percy, & Ward, 2015).

4.4.2 How to design the PSP process

The steps below are practical suggestions of the different aspects involved in the initial design of the PSP process especially for those introducing it in a new area for the first time. It is also very relevant for those seeking to do a review of the quality of the PSP process during an evaluation in areas where it has been happening.

I. LOCAL CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Define the local area, understand the local climate, and identify the climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods and activities in the local area.

Defining the local area: Decide the level at which will the PSP process be implemented. Consider, among other criteria:

- administrative boundaries – e.g. national, province, district, county, sub-county, region, etc (note that the names of administrative boundaries differ from country to country)
- landscape – e.g. a whole watershed or parts of it
- livelihood systems – e.g. a contiguous pastoral zone, an area specialising in growing a specific crop such as tea or sugar
- agro-climatic or agro-ecological zones – e.g. a whole humid area or a semi-arid area.

Quite often, defining a local area may require you to combine some of these criteria, for example, where the agro-climate of an area has a strong influence on livelihood systems in that area. Choose the criteria that will work best, based on your own experiences. Note that:

- Organisational/institutional interests may influence the choice of local area – e.g. organisations/institutions whose work is focused on pastoral livelihoods or in areas with high agricultural potential would use these to define the local area.
- The defined local area will have implications on the extent to which a seasonal climate forecast will need to be downscaled (see definition of downscaling in Chapter 2).
- The local area will also determine the level at which planning for PSP will be done and at what level PSP will be implemented – e.g. plans can be at county/district level but implementation of the actual process may be at sub-county/sub-district level to cater for population sizes and differences in agro-ecological zones and livelihood types, etc.

Understanding climate of the local area: Get information on climate variability for the local area in terms of:

- seasonal rainfall and temperature averages based on historical climate data and possibly local climate information
- seasonal patterns and trends of the start and end of seasonal rains, dry spells within the rainy season, etc.
- the types, intensities and frequencies of climate hazards that have occurred in the area, showing seasonality of these hazards and possible trends.

It is useful for this information to be displayed on a map so as to show possible climatic differences that occur in smaller areas or agro-climatic zoning within the larger local area. Portals such as ENACTS and weAdapt will be useful for accessing and displaying analysis of climate data in the form of maps.

Information on climate in the local area may be available in various documents, such as national climate change documents; in many instances, however, the information would need to be developed by national meteorological services. This presents a chance for initiating partners to bring in national meteorological services at this early stage (if they are not already engaged in designing the PSP process), as they are critical stakeholders in implementing the PSP process. Have a discussion with national meteorological services on the available climate information as well as the current and planned state of climate information services provision, successes and challenges to providing this service in the local area.

Identifying climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods and activities in the local area: Find out which major sectors, livelihoods and activities in the area are sensitive to the local climate (see definition of sensitivity in Chapter 2). What is the level of homogeneity or heterogeneity within the area, in terms of different livelihood types and activities, major agricultural value chains, broad climate-related development challenges, issues and needs, etc? This information will be helpful in identifying stakeholders to involve in the PSP process.

If the information is available, find out:

- What are the climate risks, vulnerabilities and potential opportunities faced by these sectors, livelihoods and activities in the area?
- How are the existing climate information services in the area working to address the climate risks and opportunities? What are the strengths and challenges with this?
- What is the current status of ongoing projects and programmes, available resources (e.g. natural and physical capital), broader public and private services, policy and planning processes that can support climate information services so as to manage climate risks?

II. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The follow-up question after context analysis is: who are the stakeholders (see definition in Chapter 2) in the local area? This is in recognition of the fact that effective adaptation planning requires cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder interaction in decision making and planning, which means you need to identify and map the key stakeholders that should be involved in PSP. This is a preliminary analysis; as PSP implementation progresses, stakeholders and/or relationships may change and need to be revisited.

To answer this question, brainstorm a long list of stakeholders in the local area. To enable a good understanding of the stakeholders in that list in relation to engagement with the PSP process, identify stakeholders you may have missed in the long list. To help in defining the involvement of different stakeholders, consider responses to the following questions:

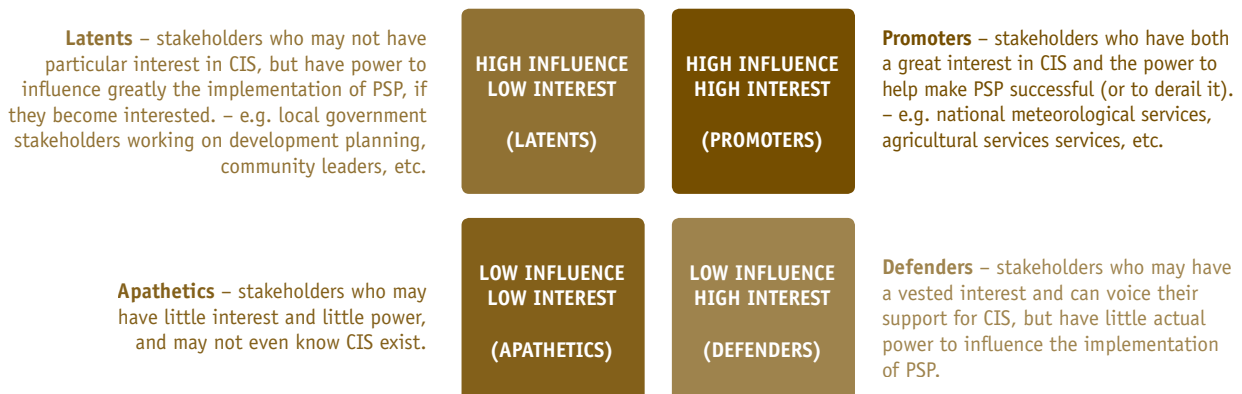
- What are the stakeholders involved in? Consider the identified climate sensitive sectors, livelihoods and activities in the local area, and taking into account the different:
 - agricultural value-chain actors – e.g. farmers and livestock keepers, input suppliers, marketers, agro-processors, retailers, etc

- service providers – e.g. climate information services, agricultural services, financial services, communication, etc
- stakeholders working on thematic issues such as pastoral rights, livelihoods and development, DRR, adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, etc.
- What knowledge, skills and technical expertise do stakeholders in the area have that are relevant to addressing climate risks and opportunities?
 - What is the availability of stakeholders with particular technical expertise, such as government agricultural and livestock officers, meteorological officers, etc? This is in relation to their numbers and spread in the defined local area, which can help in refining the area to be covered by PSP.
 - What local knowledge on climate is there?
- What social networks, organisations and institutions exist in the local area that relate to identified climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods and activities? Consider:
 - networks and relationships, either vertical (patron/client) or horizontal (between individuals with shared interests) that increase stakeholders’ trust and ability to work together and expand their access to climate information services
 - membership of more formalised groups, which often entails adherence to mutually agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions – e.g. cooperatives, farmer groups, consumer or retailer groups, village savings and loans groups, etc.
- Are there stakeholders who are interested in or already engaging with climate information services?
 - Who are they and why are they interested in engaging with climate information services (in relation to their work, priorities, needs and aspirations)?
 - For those already engaging with climate information services, what approaches are being used and what has been the result? Are there gaps and challenges still to be addressed by these approaches?
- What are the challenges for and needs of the different stakeholders in engaging with climate information services?
 - What are the opportunities for different stakeholders to engage with or influence the provision of climate information services, and PSP more specifically? These may be in the form of existing plans and decision-making processes that are targeted at, seek to support, or require linking to, climate information services – e.g. in the adaptation actions presented in the Kenya Climate Change Action Plan’s Adaptation Technical Analysis Report (see Works Referenced at the end of the publication).

Based on information generated from these questions, map the stakeholders in the analysis matrix (see Figure 15; adapted from World Bank, 2001) with consideration of the following four major attributes:

- level of interest that stakeholders have in climate information services
- stakeholders’ position on climate information services
- stakeholders’ networks, links and associations relevant to the provision of climate information services
- level of influence (power) that stakeholders hold in the local area.

Figure 15. Mapping stakeholders to determine their involvement in and influence on implementation of the PSP process



Mapping from the matrix will help to understand what kind of influence each stakeholder might have on the implementation of the PSP process and what kind of relationships to build and nurture in terms of:

- **Actors** – They may fall into any one of the four boxes in the matrix. Emphasis is on ensuring multi-stakeholder interaction and dialogue through the participation of different groups of actors who have unique and specific climate information needs.
- **Potential partners** – These are stakeholders who fall into the ‘latents’ and ‘promoters’ categories. Focus is on stakeholder collaboration and partnerships for PSP to meet the specific needs for climate information and services in the local area, as well as on support for integrating or mainstreaming climate information services into regular decision making and planning processes in the area.

This information serves as the baseline status of the different stakeholders, and will help you decide how to manage stakeholders as you implement PSP – for example, how to marshal the help of those that support the PSP process (i.e. ‘promoters’), how to involve those who could be helpful (i.e. ‘latents’), and how to convert those who may start out feeling negative or who are not aware of the existence and value of climate information services (i.e. ‘defenders’ and ‘apathetics’).

This is also the time to start considering future sustainability and institutionalisation of PSP. For example, which local and national organisations are most likely to adopt the approach as part of their mainstream planning or climate services systems? Is there a local climate change working group, task force or committee, or a similar body that could take on climate change adaptation issues, such as a DRR system or development planning committee? The more mainstream actors are involved and discussions take place on establishing multi stakeholder coordination the more likely to achieve early adoption and sustainability.

III. DEVELOPING A CONVINCING CASE FOR PSP

Put together information from your context and stakeholder analyses to develop a convincing case for implementing PSP in the local area. This will help you, the initiating partner, have a good understanding of the need for and value of PSP in the area and use it to motivate buy-in and support for PSP from other stakeholders. The convincing case should address:

- **The problem:** climate in the local area, risks and potential opportunities it poses to sectors, livelihoods, activities and stakeholders within the area
- **Current state of play:** successes and challenges, as well as opportunities and barriers, for climate information services in addressing climate risks and opportunities in the area and contributing to adaptation, climate resilient agriculture and development
- **The solution:** the value of locally relevant and responsive climate information services in decision making and planning to manage climate risks and opportunities in the area. More specifically, present PSP as an approach that has the potential for enabling the design and delivery of the required climate information services, which will contribute to building local adaptive capacity and climate resilience. This is best demonstrated using case studies on the benefits of PSP that have been realised in other areas where the approach has been used. Such case studies can be developed with support from other stakeholders inside or outside the local area, who already have experience implementing the approach and can share lessons learned and evidence on PSP results and benefits.

As part of the solution, explore the relationship between PSP and existing local approaches that use climate information and local planning processes (such as those on development, disaster risk management, etc). Emphasise the added value that PSP can bring to these approaches and planning processes, rather than presenting PSP as a replacement for them (see ‘PSP is about building adaptive capacity’ in Chapter 2,).

From your stakeholder analysis, draw out information on who in the local area could be involved in PSP and why – thinking about actors and potential partners.

IV. DEVELOP A PROVISIONAL BUDGET

The question of cost will come up when introducing PSP and during discussions with potential partners. Table 5 sets out items in the entire PSP process that need to be costed, which will be useful for developing your budget. The items do not have monetary amounts attached to them, as costs will vary, considering:

- variations in costs in different countries and specific locations within those countries
- size of the local area, accessibility of the area, and population sizes within the decided area
- where meetings in the different PSP steps are conducted, who is involved and what their contribution is, among other things.
- resources available (for example, the number of participants, type of venue and days of the PSP are flexible)

Table 5. Indicative items to be costed, cutting across all steps of the PSP process

MAJOR PSP ACTIVITIES WITH COST IMPLICATIONS	KEY ITEMS TO BE COSTED ACROSS ALL ACTIVITIES
<p>Pre-PSP planning meetings – Step 1 (Designing the PSP process) and Step 2 (Preparing for PSP workshop):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, review and planning meetings by partners • Focus group discussions with various actors • Capacity building, training or awareness-raising sessions (where applicable) <p>PSP Multi-stakeholder Forum – Step 3 (PSP workshop)</p> <p>Post-PSP Forum – Step 4 (Communicating advisories from a PSP workshop) and Step 5 (Feedback, monitoring and evaluation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing communication materials and communication channels • Monitoring and validation visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting/workshop venue • This might be a meeting room offered (free of charge) by a PSP partner to be used during planning meetings, a government social hall or a hotel where a PSP workshop is held. • Workshop or meeting materials – e.g. flipcharts, tape, pens, markers, notebooks, idea cards, projector, public address system, etc. • Communication costs • Sending out invitations, contacting all the stakeholders involved, advisory communication channels – e.g. radio stations (could be partners who offer free airtime as their contribution), printed brochures, etc. • Meals and accommodation (where applicable), transport costs • Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) or Per Diems (where applicable) • This cost comes up due to engagement of government officials and compensation for time invested by different actors. It is a cost to be taken into account when PSP is first introduced into a new area. As the value of PSP is realised in the area and the approach is integrated into government and local planning processes as a way of working, this cost should be reduced if not eliminated.

V. INTRODUCING PSP IN A LOCAL AREA – PRESENTING THE CASE FOR PSP

Initiating partners set up introductory PSP discussions with identified local stakeholders to present the convincing case for PSP in the local area. This can be done in either one-on-one or group meetings (see a case study 4), especially targeting stakeholders whose direct support and involvement is required (i.e. those categorised as ‘latents’ and ‘promoters’ during local stakeholder analysis). These discussions are expected to result in:

- widespread stakeholder interest in locally relevant and responsive climate information services
- local stakeholders’ motivation, buy-in and support for implementing PSP in the area.

VI. FORMING PARTNERSHIPS

At this point, potential partners have been identified and introduced to the PSP process. However, further group meetings or one-on-one discussions and actions by initiating partners may be needed to further convince potential partners and firm up partnerships. Such discussions or action might provide:

- increased awareness and buy-in through analysis and discussion on the added value of PSP to work goals, objectives, roles and responsibilities of specific potential partners. This would enable integration of PSP into planned and ongoing work and processes – e.g. county or district government development plans, agriculture and other sector-specific plans, local or community adaptation action plans, etc
- more detailed introduction to, or training on, the PSP process to ensure partners have a good understanding of what the process entails and to build their capacity to facilitate PSP (see case study 5)
- specific training for specific partners – e.g. for Meteorological Services on communicating to non-scientific audiences (see case study 5)
- presentation, further discussion, refining and agreement on local context and stakeholder analysis.

Case Study 4

INTRODUCING PSP TO THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN MALAWI

Officials from member organisations of the Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) are championing PSP in Malawi. These officials – drawn from organisations involved in development support, climate change policy, DRR and resilience, natural resource management and food security – became PSP champions after attending a training of trainers (TOT) course organised in Kenya by CARE International's ALP from 23 to 26 March 2015.

Following the action plan developed during the TOT, the champions introduced PSP to the Malawian National Technical Committee on Climate Change (NTCCC) at a meeting on 22 May 2015, in order to get political buy-in before rolling out PSP at district level. This was also driven by the champions' recognition that the NTCCC, composed of policymakers from all relevant sectors including government agencies and departments, could ensure that PSP was embraced in national policy as a tool for adaptation planning and as a sustainable platform for building community resilience to climate change impacts.

At the meeting, a presentation was made on PSP focusing on defining the approach and describing the PSP process. The presentation gave examples of where the PSP approach had been used in Malawi, such as in communicating actionable advice together with weather forecasts for a local area, as implemented by the Enhancing Community Resilience Programme. Success stories from PSP implementation in other African countries (e.g. Kenya and Ghana) were also presented.

Members of the NTCCC appreciated PSP, which was recognised in the draft meteorological policy presented at the same meeting, as an adaptation planning tool that could influence policy towards better supporting community resilience. After the presentation of PSP, some challenges were raised by participants, including:

- whether the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services had the capacity to generate localised and accurate data
- identification of expertise in the country that could interpret the data for various sectors
- risk assessment: the certainty to which options – developed from the interpretation of climate forecasts – presented to communities are correct (this may be associated with the limited capacity in generating accurate data)
- information ownership: an example was given where a similar approach was proposed. However, responsible ministries did not want to be associated with information that came out of that approach, as they did not want to be responsible for the consequences, especially when communities considered the reality to be different from the forecast.

The issues raised and the experiences of similar approaches provide an opportunity for continued discussion with NTCCC on how to deal with challenges in provision of climate information services, such as strengthening the capacity of Meteorological Services. It also presents information on local stakeholders to target for awareness raising and capacity building so as to create a good understanding of PSP as a valuable approach for the design and delivery of localised climate information services.

Once potential partners are convinced and ready to support the implementation of PSP in the local area, organise a meeting to bring together all the willing partners to discuss and develop a partnership agreement (see an example in Annex 2). The meeting is a chance to collectively work out partners' roles and responsibilities in the PSP process (see an example in Table 6) and include them in the partnership agreement. Once partners' roles and responsibilities are agreed, it will be clear on who is a facilitating and funding partner (see the definition of partners in Chapter 2). It is especially critical to decide on who will take the lead in coordinating links between different partners, and planning and preparing for all the steps in the PSP process.

Present the developed tentative budget for the PSP process and discuss the type and amount of resources that partners are willing and have available to cover the costs of the PSP process. Assess the available resources against the tentative budget so as to adjust the budget (taking into account the area to be covered and the stakeholders) and, in case of a shortfall, make a plan for sourcing for additional resources.

Table 6. An example of partner roles and responsibilities in the PSP processes, from Trans Nzoia County, Kenya

NAME OF PARTNER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	PARTNER CATEGORY
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	Capacity building Co-funding Advisory development Monitoring and evaluation	Facilitating and funding partner
Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources – Kenya Meteorological Services	Capacity building Co-funding Printing of advisories Provision of weather and climate forecasts and rain gauges	Facilitating and funding partner
Traditional forecasters	Presentation of the OND forecast	Facilitating partner
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	Co-funding Monitoring and evaluation	Facilitating and funding partner
National Administration County Government Administration	Coordination of 'Barazas' (local communication forums)	Facilitating partner
Imani Radio & TV	Broadcasting of advisories in the media	Facilitating partner

Case Study 5 ENGAGING PARTNERS IN THE PSP PROCESS

Capacity building for effective partner engagement

In August 2013, the ALP partnered with a communications specialist to build the capacity of 47 County Directors of Meteorological Services (CDMS) from the Kenya Meteorological Services on climate communication.

The training sought to enable CDMS to:

- engage in two-way communication with actors to enable them to develop more effective and coordinated planning, continuously informed by climate information

- effectively prepare and present climate information to different actors, bearing in mind some of them would not have a scientific background
- understand the roles of meteorological officers before, during and after communicating climate information
- contribute to planning for climate communication forums, such as PSP workshops, in their counties in collaboration with other partners.

From the training, the CDMS gained an appreciation of the value of facilitating interaction and collaborative generation of climate information with key stakeholders, and the importance of targeted communication and feedback in developing climate information services that meet the needs of local actors.

Drawing learning from ALP and partners, Kenya's Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) – in the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – adopted PSP as an approach for strengthening the environmental resilience and social inclusion of agricultural value chains. This was due to its recognition of the value of PSP in creating a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary forum that enhances equitable access to, and use of, natural resource management and climate adaptation advisory services for planning at sub-county and county levels. As facilitation of the PSP process was new to ASDSP, capacity building of the National Resource Management (NRM) officers was requested. The training was conducted in March 2014 by ALP, in collaboration with CDMS; it aimed at enabling the NRM officers to:

- understand the importance of PSP process in supporting climate change adaptation and contingency planning processes
- facilitate the PSP process at county and/or sub-county level with a clear understanding of the relevant actors
- understand the role and importance of Meteorological Services in climate change adaptation, as well as how to work with them to develop locally relevant climate information for adaptation decision making and planning.

Forming a working partnership

Following the training of both CDMS and NRM officers, KMD partnered with ASDSP to conduct the PSP process in all 47 counties in Kenya on a seasonal basis starting with the 2014 March to May season. The partnership takes advantage of both Meteorological Services and ASDSP being operational at county level, meaning there would be greater capacity for information on climate and agriculture to reach all who need it, including vulnerable groups. The partnership is able to invite stakeholders from both private and public sectors – including agriculture-related companies such as seed suppliers, farmer groups, NGO representatives, the media, and members of the county government, agricultural research institutions and programmes – to participate in the various steps of the PSP process.

Engaging multiple stakeholders in the PSP process has led to discussions on forming local teams, drawing membership from different sectors, to take the lead in implementing a locally relevant process and ensure its sustainability. For example, in Kakamega County, the Kakamega Climate Change Working Group was formed to oversee the PSP process and stimulate private-public partnerships for adaptation action. Members of the working group are providing technical and operational support for the process, and as a key sustainability measure, they are also lobbying the county government to include PSP in county development budgets for continued financial support.

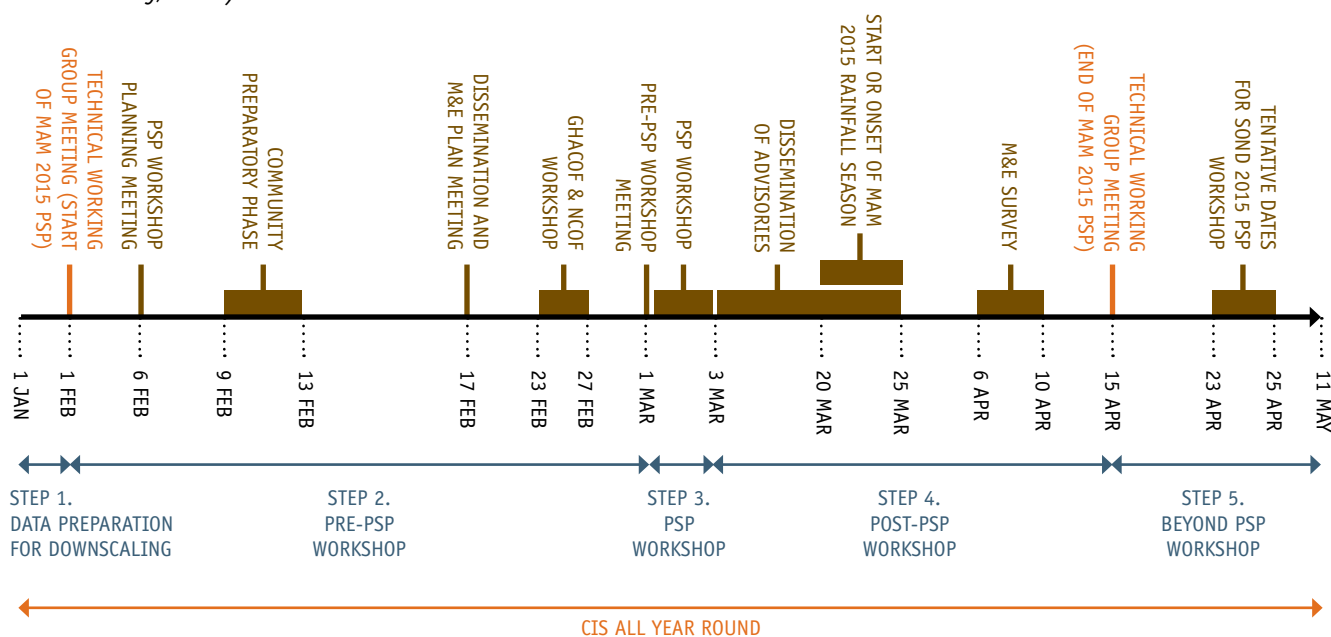
VII. PLANNING FOR THE ENTIRE PSP PROCESS

It is now time to take action on local implementation of the PSP process. Planning is best done in a meeting with all the partners; it can be an agenda item in the meeting where partnerships were formed or in a separate meeting. Develop a workplan for the entire PSP process (see an example in Annex 4), considering the PSP principles (see Chapter 3) and questions such as:

- What needs to happen? – This will help you identify the activities for carrying out all the steps in the PSP process.
- When will the different activities in the different steps happen? – This is about setting appropriate timelines for all the steps in the process (see the PSP road map in Figure 16).
- Who will be involved in carrying out the different activities? Take the agreed partner roles and responsibilities into consideration.
- Where will the different activities happen? Consider meeting venues but also selection of different actors for discussions before (Step 2) and after (Step 4 and 5) the PSP workshop.
- What are the financial implications? Revisit the budget and revise it based on the different activities in each step and the stakeholders involved.

The workplan can be visually presented as a PSP road map or timeline (see Figure 16). Revise the plan later based on discussions and information emerging from the different steps.

Figure 16. Road map for PSP in Kenya (developed by Calistus Wachana, County Director for Meteorological Services in Trans Nzoia County, 2015)



Factor in the right timing of all PSP steps, especially considering PSP Principle 2. Because seasonal forecasts have strong emphasis on rainfall occurrence, the PSP process should be conducted as many times in a year as there are rainy seasons in that particular area. As demonstrated in Figure 16, the road map for PSP plans for two rainy seasons in Kenya.

Develop a communication plan, with consideration of PSP principle 7. Required timing and channels for communication of climate information can initially be based on partners' knowledge of the local area and actors, but this information needs to be refined after discussions with actors in Step 2 and during the PSP workshop (Step 3). Details on defining a communication plan are presented in Step 4, Chapter 7.

Develop plans for feedback and learning (Step 5). This is essential to inform revisions of how the process is conducted right from the design step, so that PSP continues to support the design and delivery of locally relevant climate information services.



www.careclimatechange.org

CARE Danmark

Jemtelandsgade 1
2300 Copenhagen S
+45 35 200 100

