

# **Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning**

# **Annexes**

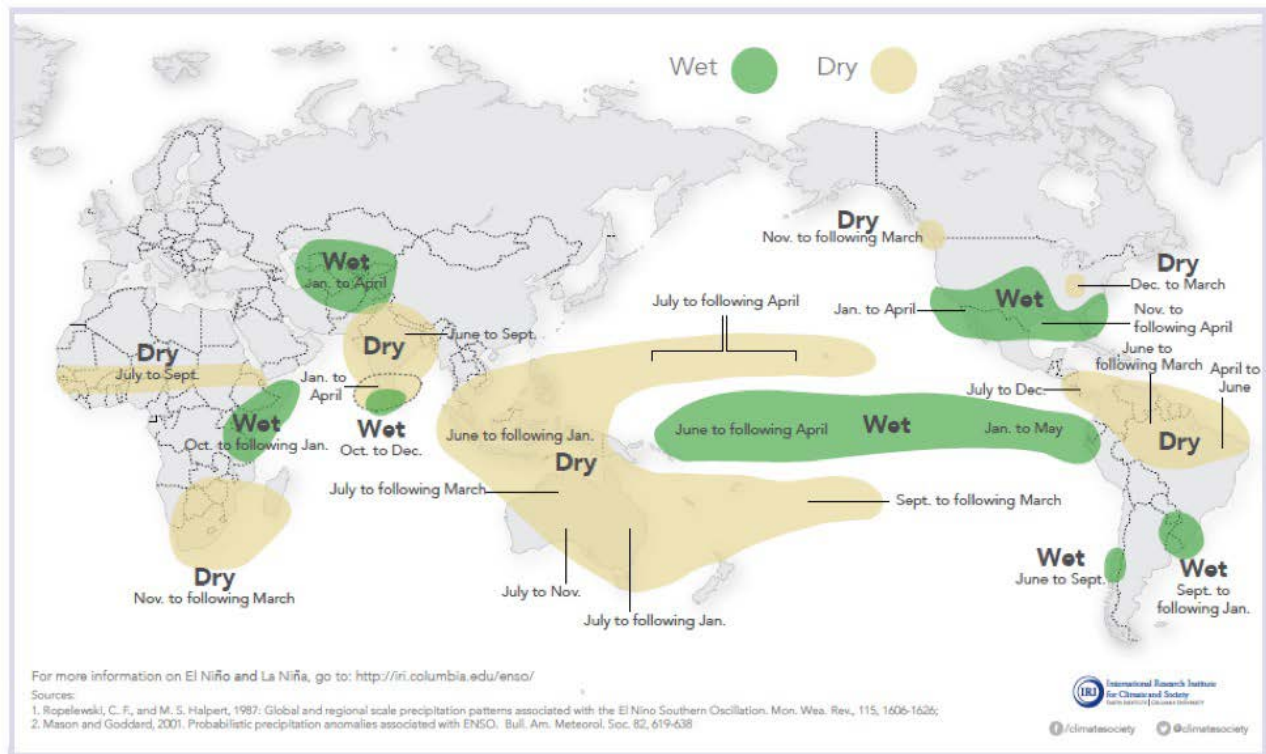
## Annex 1. El Nino and rainfall

During an El Niño episode, areas in green or yellow are likely to become wetter or dryer than normal during the indicated months.

Source IRI <http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/IFRC/FIC/elainorain.html>

### El Niño and Rainfall

El Niño conditions in the tropical Pacific are known to shift rainfall patterns in many different parts of the world. Although they vary somewhat from one El Niño to the next, the strongest shifts remain fairly consistent in the regions and seasons shown on the map below.



## Annex 2. Example of partnership agreement from Tana River County



For a world without hunger

### PARTNERSHIP MOU

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into by and between:

**THE COUNTY COORDINATOR**

**ASDSP TANA RIVER COUNTY – (A state program coordinating and promoting commercialization of Agriculture)**

**(Hereinafter referred to as agency A)**

**AND**

**THE PROJECT MANAGER,**

**GERMAN AGRO ACTION,**

**TANARIVER COUNTY - (An international NGO supporting pastoral and crop farmer's livelihoods systems within the county)**

**(Hereinafter referred to as agency B)**

#### **PURPOSE.**

**A. Roles and Responsibilities.**

**Agency A agrees to:**

<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Staff</b>
<b>Provide funds and logistical support to carry out Participatory scenario planning</b>	<b>Technical and managerial support</b>	<b>County Coordinator NRM Officer</b>

**Agency B agrees to:**

<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Staff</b>
<b>Plan, Organise and Implement the PSP workshop and associated activities.</b>	<b>Hold a PSP planning meeting</b>  <b>Hold a 2 days PSP workshop</b>  <b>Hold 15 ward based barazas to disseminate PSPadvisories</b>  <b>Carry out M&amp;E</b>	<b>The Project Manager</b>  <b>Technical officer</b>

**B. Reporting Requirements.**

The project manager German Agro Action will be responsible for collecting, collating all information and report writing.

**C. Funding.**

The ASDSP will facilitate GAA with funding to carry out all activities as per Government rates and regulations for allowances and other entitlements.

**D. Timeframe.**

This MOU will commence on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 and will dissolve on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2014

**F. Confidentiality.**

All communications as in regard to this agreement are confidential. In order to ensure the safety of clients, all parties to the memorandum of understanding agree to adhere to the confidentiality expectations as outlined in the agreement

That GAA accepts full responsibility for the performance of the collaborative organizations/agencies.

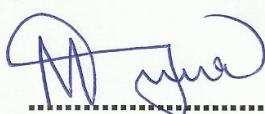


This Memorandum of Understanding is the complete agreement between The County Coordinator, ASDSP TANA RIVER and The Project Manager, German Agro Action, TANA RIVER COUNTY OFFICE and may be amended only by written agreement signed by each of the parties involved.

**AGENCY A**

**Authorized Official: JUMA M MOHAMMED**  
**COUNTY COORDINATOR**  
**ASDSP TANA RIVER**

**Signature:**



**Date:**

24<sup>th</sup> March '14

**Address: P.O. BOX 10 HOLA; Telephone(s): 0722676794,**

**E-Mail Address: asdsptanariver@gmail.com**

**Official seal:**



**AGENCY B**

**Authorized Official: FLORENCE NTHENGE**  
**PROJECT MANAGER,**  
**GERMAN AGRO ACTION TANA RIVER**

**Signature:**



**Date:**

24.03.14

**Address: P.O. BOX 150 HOLA Telephone(s): 0721567906**

**E-Mail Address: Florence.Nthenge@welthungerhilfe.de**

**Official seal:**



## Annex 3. Example of level consideration during contextualizing PSP

Level for consideration	Key issues for the level	Overall
Agro-climatic zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar characteristics so forecasts will be similar across the zone</li> <li>• Similar livelihoods</li> <li>• Face similar hazards</li> <li>• Have shared experiences due to share climate</li> <li>• Easily agree on a common plan because of a shared climate</li> <li>• Easier to aggregate them; they are trans-boundary and can exchange information</li> <li>• Administrative areas can conflict with agro-climatic zones</li> <li>• Agro-climatic zones determine livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This helps to think about multi-stakeholders to involve, representation from different interests/stakeholders who need the info, key issues of concern, partnerships</li> <li>• The levels are interdependent</li> <li>• Criteria for selecting the level may depend on interest e.g. hydrologist on catchment, agronomist on livelihood</li> <li>• Best to bring together different stakeholders considering these levels and climate information</li> <li>• Level to also look at financial constraints and time element</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree with value chains</li> <li>• Livelihoods are representative of agro-climatic zones</li> <li>• More inclusive – covers interests of many actors/partners e.g. development partners</li> <li>• Livelihoods go beyond administrative boundaries</li> <li>• Livelihood decisions differ based on agro-climatic zones</li> <li>• Bringing stakeholders from very different geographical areas who have different experiences based on their agro-climatic zones</li> <li>• Different seasons and seasonal forecasts</li> </ul>	
Administrative boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National verses county/district</li> </ul>	
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods and crop choices</li> </ul>	

## Annex 4. PSP work plan and schedule for Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya

PSP step	Activity	Date	Venue	Responsible officers	Resources needed	Expected outcomes	Remarks
Step 2: Planning for PSP Workshop	Pre planning	12-14 March 2014	Salama, Muroki, Seum	CCU,DMS	Fuel Note books Pens	Information on weather/ Climate/ CC and livelihoods collected	Pre Workshop activity
	Writing and Distributing of invitation letters	21,24,25 March, 2014	County wide	CCU,DMS	Fuel Note books Pens	Invitation Letters written distributed	Pre Workshop activity
	Consultative Meetings with facilitators and other participants	21,24,25 March, 2014	County wide	CCU,DMS	Fuel Note books Pens	PSP W/Shop programme discussed and agreed upon	Pre Workshop activity
	Facilitator's meeting	29th March, 2014	Mabanga ATC	All facilitators, Support Staff	Fuel Note books Pens Facilitators	PSP W/Shop programme discussed and agreed upon	Pre Workshop activity at Mabanga ATC in Bungoma
Step 3: PSP Workshop	PSP Workshop	30th March to 1st April, 2014	Mabanga ATC	CCU,DMS	Facilitators LCD Training venue Pens, note books	Forecasts from Community forecasters DMS presented and merged, scenarios developed, advisories made	Workshop activity at Mabanga ATC in Bungoma

Step 4: Communication of advisories from PSP workshop	Documenting Advisories	2nd to 3rd April	KKTTI	DMS,MEDIA,CCU	Funds	Documentaries developed and communicated	3 radio stations,2 TV stations involved, Brochures and hand bills developed
	Post PSP Workshop	4th March, 2014	KTTI	CCU,DMS	Fuel Note books Pens Advisories	Chiefs and FEOs receive the presented forecasts.	Advisories' packages given to participants
	Communication of advisories in Public Barazas	6th, 7th, 8th May 2014	Trans Nzoia West, East and Kwanza	Field Extension Officers in Trans Nzoia County	Fuel Note books Pens Brochures	Each extension officer to hold a baraza with the RA and unpack advisories	Extension officers to choose a convenient date from the three given.
Step 5: Monitoring, evaluation and feedback	Sample Focused Group Interviews to monitor and evaluate the use of advisories	12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May 2014	Salama, Kalwenge, Muroki, Seum, Sibanga, Matunda, Waitaluk and Kwanza Border areas	CCU and NRMTWG,DMS	Fuel, Note books	Reports and other documentaries of the activities	To be done all over the County
	Preparations for the OND PSP workshop	20th to 23rd May 2014	County Wide and KTTI	CCU and NRMTWG,DMS	Fuel Note books Pens		



## Annex 5. Discussion to integrate meteorological and local seasonal forecasts

Source of climate forecast	Information available	Gap/ challenge	What can be drawn from the forecast
Meteorological Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written and graphical records of past data and forecasts.</li> <li>• Start (onset) and end (cessation) of the rains for the season.</li> <li>• Probability of different rainfall amounts in the season.</li> <li>• Analogue years (i.e. years in the past with climates similar to the forecast) giving an indication of rainfall distribution in space and time.</li> <li>• Number of days that may receive rainfall in the season.</li> <li>• Possible occurrence of dry spells.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover large areas and thus fail to capture micro-climates that are relevant to local areas.</li> <li>• A big challenge with scientific climate information in Africa is the inadequate number of stations for data recording. This affects the historical analysis of climate in many places and the ability to develop forecasts at local levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports planning to address landscape or water shed issues such as knowing if areas further upstream will get high amounts of rainfall with implications on flood risk in areas downstream.</li> <li>• Taking uncertainty into account and finding ways of managing it.</li> <li>• Gives motivation to have dialogue on plans and activities by different actors within the larger area, seeking linkages and mutual support e.g. between crop farmers and livestock keepers, input suppliers and farmers, plans by government officers and livestock keepers etc.</li> </ul>
Local forecasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of past observations and forecasts, though often verbal.</li> <li>• An indication of the amount of rainfall that may be received in a season.</li> <li>• In some cases, prediction of the start of seasonal rains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thresholds to determine whether the rains are good or not vary depending on livelihood activities, location, capacities etc., making it difficult to apply the information at county or higher levels.</li> <li>• There are concerns that the baseline indicators used for forecasting may be changing in behaviour or disappearing in the context of climate change, expanding populations and other environmental pressures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give information on what climate may occur in smaller areas (e.g. a village or a ward)</li> <li>• Enabling stakeholders in that locality to undertake strategies that are specific to their areas.</li> <li>• Calls for more location specific translation of information.</li> <li>• Encourages better understanding, acceptance and use of scientific information.</li> </ul>

## Annex 6. Sample Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback report for Elgeyo Marakwet

### Sample Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback report for Elgeyo Marakwet

The PSP monitoring, evaluation and feedback were done based on the dissemination channels that were used in the county as agreed upon during the Stakeholders workshop. Each channel was monitored independently and findings reported on. These were mainly as follows; County Commissioner and the four Deputy County Commissioners, County Executive (as reported by the Sub-County administrators), County Assembly, Ward Agricultural Extension Officers (WAEOs), Radio announcement and Television Documentary, County Digital Communication platforms and Value Chain Project Management Teams (PTMs).

Two different sets of questionnaires (one targeting service providers the other service consumers) were developed and dispensed randomly within the county, to climate information providers and users to determine the effect of weather on the various services in the county. During the 2016, an analysis of the exercise showed that;

- 100% of the respondents received the OND weather advisories as compared to 98% who received advisories for MAM.
- 91% of the respondents in OND received the advisories through radio (same as MAM), 38% through TV (31% during MAM), 75% through government officials (66% during MAM), 55% through friends (47% during MAM) and 11% through County digital communication platforms (6% during MAM). 72% percent received through the council of elders, 54% through church, 46% through the Value Chain PMTs and 61% through CSOs operating in their areas.
- 99% of the respondents agreed that the methods used to disseminate the advisories were sufficient.
- 18% suggested that use of SMS could increase the number of people receiving weather advisories.
- 7% of the respondents suggested that youth groups and women groups should also be considered as forums through which climate information can be disseminated (23% had suggested the same during MAM).
- 96% of the respondents confirmed that they used the weather advisories at the house hold level during the season.
- 88% of the respondents agreed that the advisories were timely (58% during MAM) while 12% said the advisories came when the season was about to start (42% during MAM).
- 100% of the respondents who used the climate advisories agreed that their plans and decisions that were based on PSP advisories improved their food security, increased their desire for environmental conservation and need to build resilience to extreme weather (same as MAM).
- 100% of the respondents in OND considered PSP weather advisories very relevant for productive and resilient agricultural development in Elgeyo Marakwet County.

Source: Participatory Scenario Planning for Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods – Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya



[www.careclimatechange.org](http://www.careclimatechange.org)

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