

Participatory Scenario Planning for co-production of seasonal climate information services

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Adaptation Learning Programme

5TH International Conference on Climate Services (ICCS5)

1st March 2017, Cape Town, South Africa



Introduction

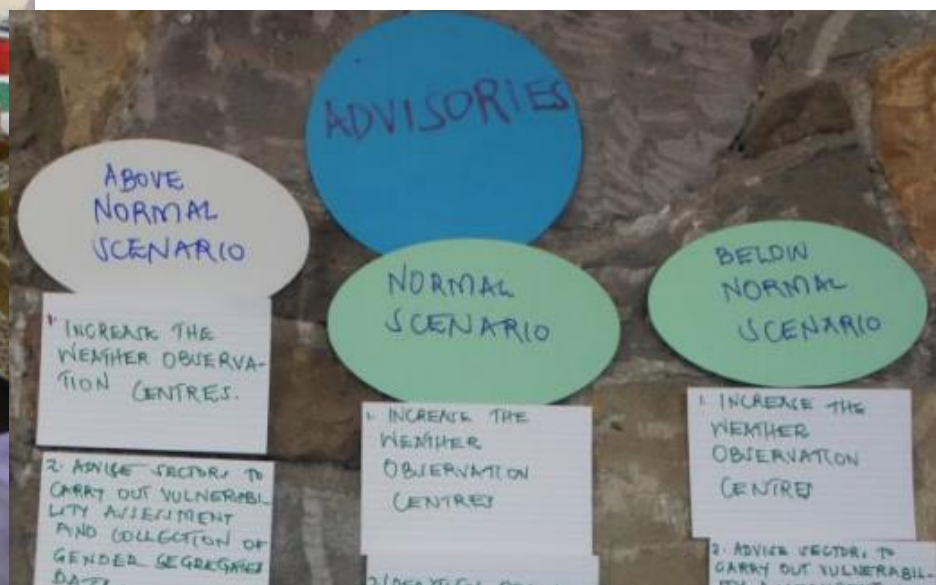
- Increasing need for climate information to support planning and decision making for adaptation, DRR, climate resilient development.
- Attention on generating more reliable climate information in Africa - Is this enough?



- **Systems & services needed to enable continuous access, understanding, use.** Means...
 - Involve all actors to have a service responsive to *dynamic, uncertain decision making contexts.*
- **How to fully engage all actors, users, in service design & delivery?**
 - What does it take?

Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)

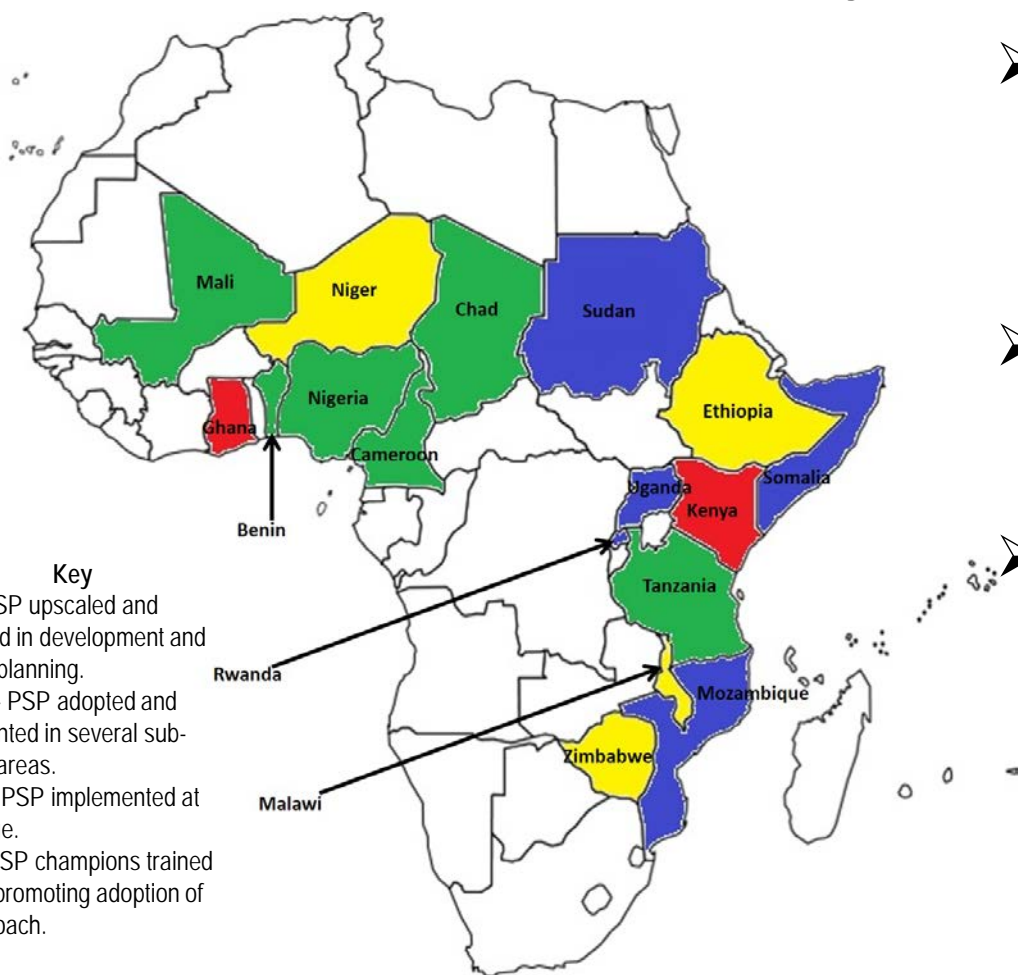
- 2011, Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) developed PSP
 - **Multi-stakeholder** approach – involving users (*farmers, pastoralists, local government sector services, input suppliers, micro-finance etc.*) to access seasonal forecasts, **collective understanding & interpretation** of forecasts & uncertainty into **actionable climate information (advisories)**, for decision making and planning.



Learning from implementing & upscaling PSP

- Scaling PSP – pilot in Garissa County -> all 47 counties in Kenya -> several countries in Africa.
- What have we learnt from involving users? Assessment in 5 countries, to:

- **Process** - critical components, success factors, challenges to realise effective user based climate services?
- **Communication** - reach to different users of forecasts & advisories?
- **Impact** – value for users, producers & intermediaries?



Process

#1 Regular multi-stakeholder interaction, with users, creates actor connectivity to listen & respond to different user demands.

- BUT, this requires brokering linkages, convening & facilitating dialogue

	Kenya	Ghana	Niger	Ethiopia	Malawi
Lead institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) • Kenya Meteorological Services Department (KMD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly • Ministry of Food and Agriculture • Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET) • Presbyterian Agricultural Station • Rural Development and Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE – ALP, BRACED, GARIC • Niger Meteorological Services (DMN) • AGRHYMET Regional Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoral Resilience Improvement & Market Expansion (PRIME) project • Zonal- and district-level Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Office (DPPO) • National Meteorological Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society Network on Climate Change • Enhancing Community Resilience Project • Churches Action in Relief and Development • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Developing Innovative Solutions with Communities to Overcome Vulnerability through Enhanced Resilience (DISCOVER)
Funding source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main source: ASDSP • In select districts: NGOs (e.g. CARE and ADESO) • County Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE ALP • MOFA-WAAP • Other CARE projects (e.g. WA WASH and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE ALP • CARE BRACED • CARE CAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRIME project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECRP • DISC

USER – DRIVEN FUNDING TO MEET DEMAND

Communication

#2 Climate information should be communicated, NOT disseminated

- Involving users prompts combinations of communication channels for user access, understanding, confidence to use in decision making.
- *“While radio provide wider reach of climate information, users reluctant to act on advisories because they tend to be followed by advert from [some] inputs suppliers.”*
(Murang’a County, Kenya)

- **ICTs more effective if linked to interaction with information providers e.g.**

- PSP forums in Garissa County, Kenya, helped people follow previously ignored flood warnings.
- Action on advisories through *Dague* system in Afar, Ethiopia because community trust the system

Communication with impact - trust, confidence in climate information.

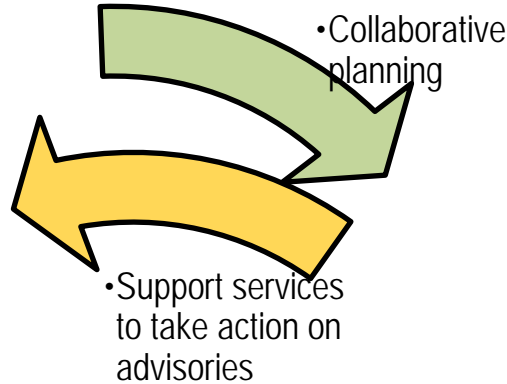


Impact

#3 Demand driven climate services & engagement creates triple benefits

"PSP is making agricultural extension demand driven & business oriented. Farmers are now adopting + asking for new seed varieties to manage different climate risks & opportunities"

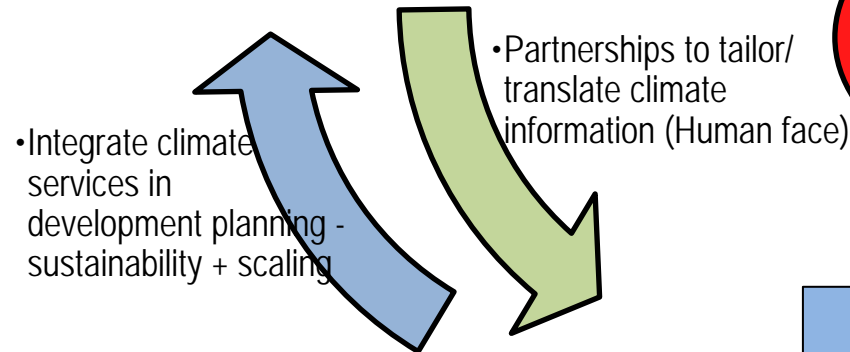
Sector services, projects, private sector (CKB)



More willing & confident to use climate information to anticipate, make decisions for the coming rain season.

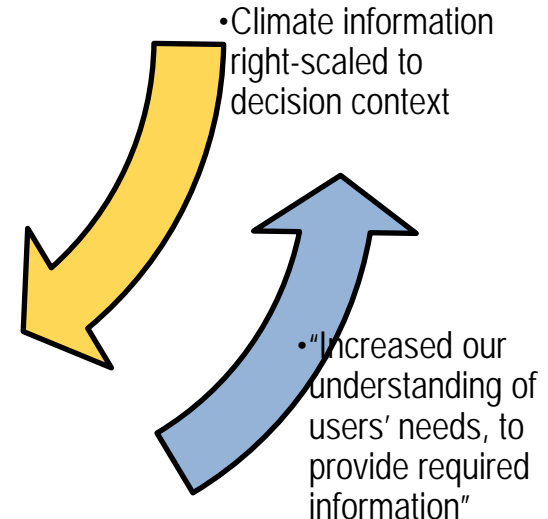
Users

DEMAND ADAPTIVE SERVICE!



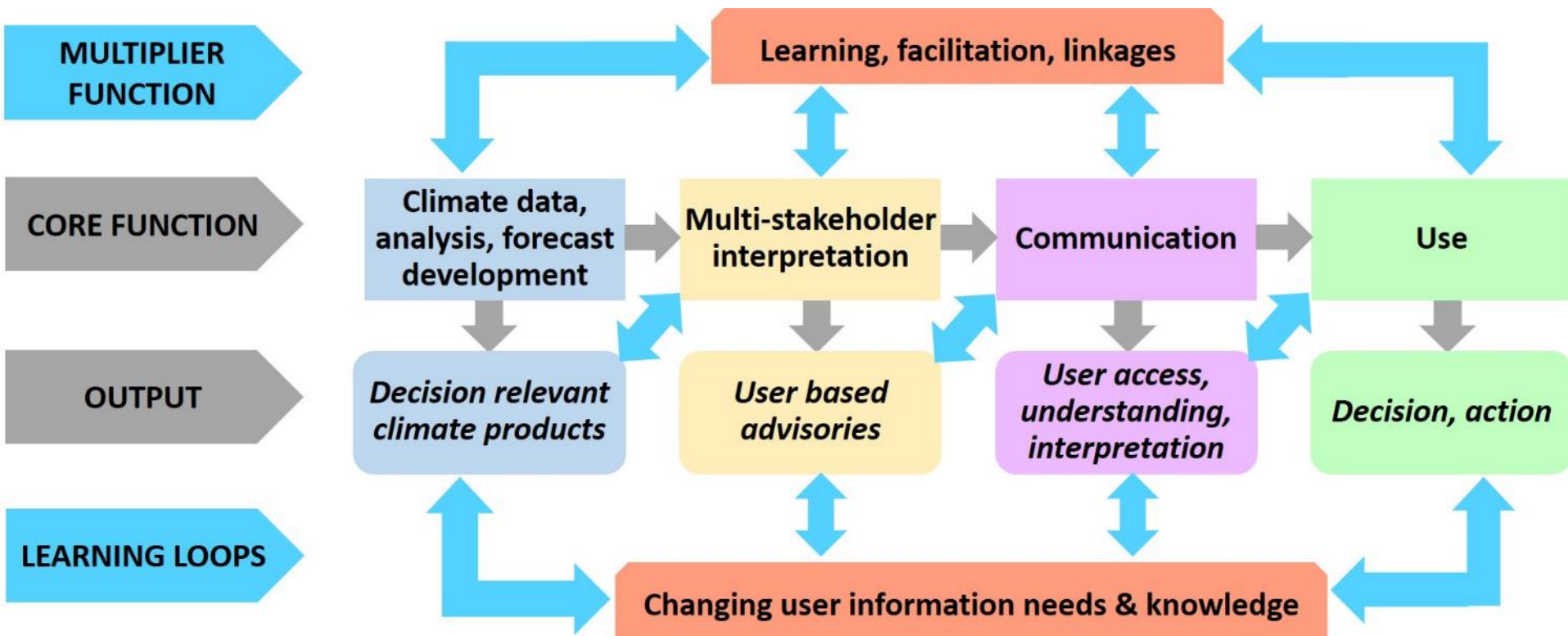
NMHS

Service is more relevant as PSP has enabled engagement with users to co-generate locally information and collective reflection on the information.

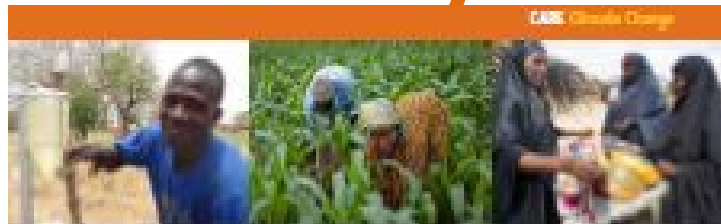
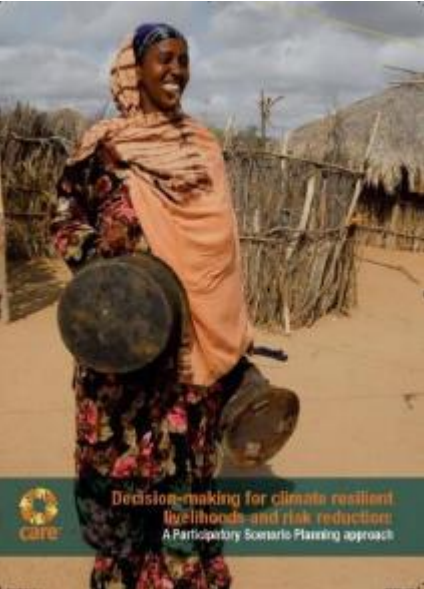


Conclusions

- Co-development & delivery of responsive climate services requires collaborative engagement between meteorological services and various actors, including users – knowledge value chain
- Capitalises on actors' roles to evolve & sustain a decision responsive and user based service.



Thank you



Community Based Adaptation:
An empowering approach for climate resilient development and risk reduction

alp@careclimatechange.org

<http://careclimatechange.org/our-work/alp> or

<https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-base/adaptation-learning-programme>



FACING UNCERTAINTY: the value of climate information for adaptation, risk reduction and resilience in Africa

