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## Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for Kiboga district, Uganda for MAM 2024 Rainfall season

4-6 March 2024

Kiboga resort





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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications programme (ClimSA) aims at fostering sustainable development in the IGAD region by addressing the existing gaps in climate services value chain and mainstreaming climate services into policy processes at regional, national, and sub-national levels. As part of project efforts to address the current limited linkages between ICPAC/UNMA and beneficiary communities at local levels, a climate demonstration pilot was proposed by the project to support structured interaction between users, researchers and climate service providers in Uganda. Kiboga district was selected based on a set of jointly agreed criteria.

It is against this backdrop that IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and Uganda National Meteorological Agency (UNMA) in collaboration with local district stakeholders in Kiboga district held a Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for MAM 2024 rainfall season. The PSP workshop was supported by the Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications programme (ClimSA). The objective of the workshop was to develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable sectors, particularly in agriculture, food security, water and energy sectors to climate variability and change. This was achieved by strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in enabling access to, collective interpretation and understanding of seasonal climate forecasts and associated uncertainty into locally relevant information that is useful for sectoral and livelihood decision making. The methodology used was a three-day workshop which involved the release of the district downscaled seasonal forecast, coproduction of sectoral advisories, and finally media engagements on communication and dissemination strategies. The theme for the workshop was **"Early Warning for Anticipatory Action"** in line with the 66<sup>th</sup> Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook forum.



## 2.0 WORKSHOP OUTPUTS



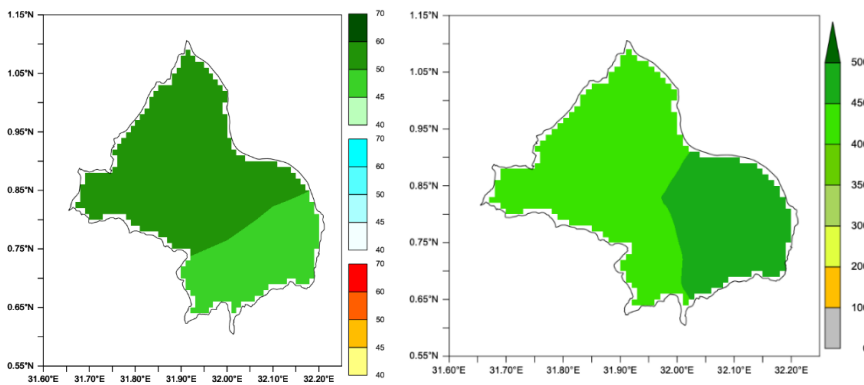
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# March to May (MAM) 2024 Sectoral Seasonal Planner for Kiboga District

## a) Outlook for Long Rains Season of March to May (MAM) 2024

### General Forecast

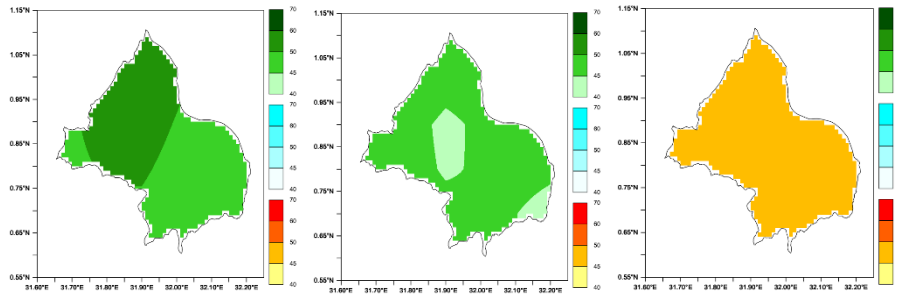
- The month of March and April is forecasted to be mostly wetter than usual while May is likely to receive below normal rains. Overall, there is a high likelihood of above normal (enhanced) rainfall over Kiboga district during the March to May (MAM) 2024 season.
- The onset of seasonal rains is predicted to be during the first week of March in most parts of the district and expected to be characterized by thunderstorms and strong winds.
- The peak of rains and maximum wet spells within the season is predicted to be from early to mid-April.
- Cessation of rains is expected from late May to early June 2024.



**Figure 1: Probabilistic Rainfall Forecast for March to May (MAM) 2024 (left) and MAM Long Term Mean for the Period 1991-2020 (right) for Kiboga District.**



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**Figure**

**Figure 2: Probabilistic Rainfall Forecast for March (left), April (middle) and May (right) 2024**

**b) Sectoral impacts and advisories**

**i. Crops**

Positive impacts	Advisories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good plant health and good yields for especially annual crops (beans, onions, vegetables, tomatoes, and short maturing maize varieties like MM-3)</li> <li>• Timely farm operations (seed bed preparation, planting, weeding, pests/ disease control).</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting from buildings and run off. Need to promote rain water harvesting from House</li> <li>• Reduced costs of production in terms of procurement and application of agrochemicals Pesticides/Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides.</li> <li>• Reduced labour costs. There will be limited frequencies for farm operations like weeding costs.</li> <li>• High prices. Because the anticipated Short MAM season, many farmers may not plant maize resulting into limited supply of maize hence high costs for maize/ maize flour and other agricultural commodities.</li> <li>• Employment for women. Since women offer the biggest farm labour base even this season, more women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant early maturing and drought tolerant varieties, e.g. maize (Longe 5, MM-3), onions, vegetables e.t.c</li> <li>• Timely farm operations (ensure timely seedbed preparations, planting, weeding, harvesting).</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting, both from roof tops and on-farm run offs. Farmers are advised to collect and store rain water from their roof tops and use it to irrigate their crops. Collection of run off their farm lands through constructing soil and water conversation structures (Fanya juu, fanya chinis, ditches, contour ploughing/planting, mulching during the dry seasons and or at the onset of the rain season.</li> <li>• Agroforestry to promote integration of multi-purpose tree species that co-exist well with crops bananas, coffee such as (Albizia coriaria (Omugavu), Ficus natalensis (Omutuba) , Ficus cycomorus (Omukunyu), Ficus Ovata (Omukokoowe), fruit trees like Jack fruits, Guava, mangoes and shrubs such as Calliandra, Tichonia, Sesbania sesban (Omuzimba ndegeya) among others. Trees such Pines and Eucalyptus can be planted as pure stands and wood lots on hill slopes and less fertile farm lands to promote tree cover.</li> <li>• For Perennial crops such as coffee, bananas, fruits. Farmers are advised to consult the Sub County Extension workers, dig recommended holes of 2 feet by 3feet, apply manure.</li> <li>• Soil and water conservation (mulching, trenches, application of manure)</li> <li>• Timely hire of labour</li> <li>• Prepare adequately for perennial crops, e.g. bananas, coffee and fruit trees. This involves proper digging of holes and proper spacing.</li> </ul>



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<p>will be hired work on farm as Casual labourers for income generation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer to plant certified seeds instead of home saved seeds.</li> <li>Mixed / intercropping for diversification</li> </ul>
<p><b>Negative impacts</b></p>	<p><b>Advisories</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil erosion</li> <li>Leaching of minerals.</li> <li>Anticipated poor/ low yields performance for long term annual crops.</li> <li>Some children will miss school / lessons while offering farm labour/activities.</li> <li>Low production of some crops (late maturing annual crops).</li> <li>The season is going to be more laborious for women and children.</li> <li>Pests and diseases such as fruit flies, Black coffee twig borer and fungal infections like early and late blight respectively among others.</li> <li>Increased food theft.</li> <li>Likelihood of crop and animal conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil and water conservation structures (trenches/ditches, mulching, manure/ fertilizer application.</li> <li>Plant early maturing and high yielding cultivars like Longe 5 for maize and vegetables.</li> <li>Hire labour, children to work in gardens on weekends or after classes.</li> <li>Engage technical and local leaders to ensure that children go to schools.</li> <li>Mixed cropping is encouraged.</li> <li>Active participation of both men and women in farm activities at all levels of production.</li> <li>Integrated production pests /diseases management (IPPM).</li> <li>Safeguarding our gardens, use local leaders and courts of Law</li> <li>Proper fencing of farmlands by both crop and livestock farmers</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contingency for unlikely scenario</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Cropping</li> <li>Other income generating activities (side incomes)- Petty trading.</li> <li>Production of famine crops (cassava, Yams, coco yams).</li> <li>Micro scale irrigation &amp; Kitchen gardening.</li> <li>Proper food storage, processing/value addition to increase Shelf lives of agricultural commodities</li> <li>Promotion of Apiary to promote pollination and crop yields, honey as food, income and medicine to treat cough and wounds among others.</li> <li>Mixed farming (crop and animal production) for diversification of food and income).</li> <li>Climate Smart agriculture practices &amp; technologies.</li> <li>Trainings on Family life Education, farming as a business and joint planning and decision making in households.</li> <li>Timely dissemination of weather forecast information.</li> </ul>	



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## ii. Livestock

Positive impacts	Advisories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pastures and fodder growth (maize, clover Guyana and Bracharia) in overgrazed areas of Kyamukweya, Kawempe, Kapeke, Kyekumbya)</li> <li>• Increased Water for livestock in valley tanks and dams in areas of (Nyamiringa, Budimbo, Kindeke)</li> <li>• Increased milk production in predominantly livestock areas of (Lwamata, Kapeke, Kayera, Dwaniiro)</li> <li>• Increased conception rates (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs)</li> <li>• Increased livestock numbers</li> <li>• Reduced distance for both men and women in search for water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasture establishment (clover Guyana, Napia grass, Bracharia, Desmodium and Lab Lab) by livestock farmers</li> <li>• Pasture conservation in form of (hay, silage, hydroponic, soilage) by livestock farmers</li> <li>• Bush and shrub clearing by farmers especially in areas of Kyekumbya, Kayera and Dwaniiro to establish pasture and fodder</li> <li>• Farmers in predominantly livestock sub-counties (Kayera, Kapeke, Dwaniiro, Lwamata and Kyekumbya) should be trained value addition skills to the milk e.g. ghee, yogurt, butter and cheese by farmers and dairy development authority</li> <li>• The production department should buy high quality semen and encourage farmers carry out artificial insemination at a relatively low cost</li> <li>• Farmers should carry out fattening, increase animal sales to curb down overstocking and poddocking (Nyamiringa, Kyayimba, Nsange and Budimbo)</li> <li>• Farmers should be encouraged to carry out zero grazing due to pasture availability</li> <li>• Water harvesting (underground water tanks, valley tanks)</li> </ul>
Negative impacts	Advisories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterlogging and flooding of valley tanks, dams and ponds in low lying areas of Kayera next to river Mayanja and Dwaniiro sub-county</li> <li>• Increased ticks and tick-borne diseases (East Coast fever, Anaplasmosis, Cowdriosis and Babesiosis) in the predominantly livestock sub-county of Dwaniiro, Kapeke, Kayera and Lwamata sub-county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers should build animal shades of high grounds</li> <li>• Farmers should adopt stall feeding/zero grazing (Kapeke, Kayera, Dwaniiro)</li> <li>• Desilting valley tanks</li> <li>• Tick control measures (acaricide rotation, proper and regular spraying) farmers</li> <li>• Veterinary department and farmers should strategically vaccinate and deworm animals in predominantly livestock sub-counties</li> <li>• Value addition and market search in areas where livestock products are on high demand</li> <li>• The district should construct proper roads before the season starts</li> </ul>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased internal and external parasites (liver flukes, tap worms, tsetse flies, mites and fleas)</li> <li>• impassable roads i.e kapeke-kayera road</li> <li>• increased disease prevalence i.e (FMD, black quarter, lumpy skin disease, goat pox)</li> <li>• low milk prices at the milk collecting centres of Nyamiringa, Dwaniiro, Kyamukweya, kiryanyonza and lwamata)</li> <li>• Silting of the valley dam's and valley tanks</li> <li>• low decision-making power (women, children, elderly)</li> <li>• Increased Gender Based Violence (increased household income)</li> <li>• Increased labour (men, youth)</li> <li>• Increased child labour (increased school dropout)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government should Sensitization campaigns on GBV, shared decision-making roles</li> <li>• Awareness creation to promote saving culture by the commercial officers</li> <li>• Farmers should Mechanize and hire labour, divide labour</li> <li>• Law enforcement against child labour by police</li> </ul>
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### iii. Water

Positive impacts	Advisories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enough water supply for various uses assuming that the water levels are still high from the rains of the past season (OND)</li> <li>• Increase in groundwater recharge (i.e., shallow wells, boreholes and springs)</li> <li>• Reduced trekking distance by women, and children fetching water for domestic use</li> <li>• Reduced protection cases (violence, rape) relating to women and girls fetching water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warn people living in flood plains (valleys) to vacate early and avoid loss of lives in case of floods especially in Kacuculi in Buzibwera, Nabwendo Muwanga</li> <li>• Repair boreholes and springs to ensure functionality (Kyayiimba in Kapeke)</li> <li>• Encourage rainwater harvesting especially at household level, in schools and hospitals, selected homes</li> <li>• Restore degraded catchments by planting trees in Nakayenga wetland in Kiboga town council</li> </ul>
Negative impacts	Advisories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible rise in water levels (dams) leading to localized flooding</li> <li>• Increased sedimentation i.e. Siltation of valley dams and tanks in case of high flows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desilt valley dams and tanks in case the water levels are low to optimize storage, in Dwaniro sub county</li> <li>• Encourage people to boil water before drinking in case of widespread pollution to prevent water-related diseases typhoid especially in Katalama, Kakinzi Dwaniro among other areas</li> </ul>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterioration of water quality due to contamination with pit latrines which may lead to water related diseases like typhoid, cholera</li> <li>• Likely damage to road infrastructure, buildings and gardens due to floods</li> <li>• Inaccessibility of essential services like healthcare due to floods (pregnant women, elderly, children)</li> <li>• Pollution of water from chemicals due to possible increase in the use of pesticides and herbicides</li> <li>• “Black rain”</li> <li>• Stagnant water supports breeding of mosquitoes</li> <li>• soil erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desilt inlet channels to the valley dams and tanks to optimize harvest,</li> <li>• Desilt outlet channels to the valley dams and tanks to minimize localized flooding,</li> <li>• Construction of silt traps to minimize siltation of valley dams and tanks. In Muwanga and Nakasozi.</li> <li>• Open drainages channels or culverts along the roads</li> <li>• Procuring mobile clinics (local government/ NGOs) at Kiboga hospital, St. Peters medical center</li> <li>• Farmers to be guided on the use of pesticides and herbicides</li> <li>• The government should implement rules and regulations against waste deposition in wetlands and water resources to reduce water and air pollution. Example car washers spill oil in Nakayenga wetland, Kikuubo T/C</li> <li>• The physical planners should emphasize the rule of pit latrines to be 100m from water resource e.g in Luwungga – Kirulumba, Kacucuri</li> <li>• Sleeping under mosquito nets and clearing stagnant waters and bushes</li> <li>• Encourage soil and water conservation measures to reduce erosion and surface water runoff;</li> </ul>
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**iv. Environment and forestry**

<b>Positive impacts</b>	<b>Advisories</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good biodiversity and Ecosystem Support i.e., water supports a rich biodiversity of plants, animals, and microorganisms.</li> <li>• Increased Cloud cover hence reduced solar heat</li> <li>• Likely Increased survival rate for tree seedlings and farmer natural managed regenerations.</li> <li>• Likely Increased accumulation of soil moisture.</li> <li>• Biodiversity regeneration i.e. wetlands, forests</li> <li>• Likely Reduced wetland encroachment hence wetland regeneration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are advised to plant trees early and undertake proper maintenance within the season (land boundary tree planting).</li> <li>• Practice enhanced soil management techniques i.e. terracing, mulching especially greater Kibiga and Muwanga</li> <li>• Communities should adopt rain harvesting techniques water tanks, valley dams among others</li> </ul>
<b>Negative impacts</b>	<b>Advisories</b>





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of Waste management challenges at town councils, i.e. blockage of drainage system</li> <li>• Gender related issues e.g. women overwork during seasons with its associated effects especially the crop producing homesteads.</li> <li>• Likelihood of stone accidents in quarrying sites (e.g. kagera sites greater Muwanga and Kibiga).</li> <li>• Increased soil erosion occurrences and its impacts i.e greater Muwanga and Lwamata sub county</li> <li>• Likelihood of mudslide occurrence i.e. Kajjere and Kalengera villages in Kibiga and lwamata sub county</li> <li>• Likely Damaged roads leading to increased transportation costs especially where we have swamp road improvement sections i.e. Kibiga, Kapeke, Nddwinro and Kayera sub county.</li> <li>• Likely disease outbreaks both humans and animals i.e completed malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities and farmers are advised to avoid flood prone areas and encouraged to undertake proper drainage channeling</li> <li>• Adoption of 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse- and Recycle) and proper landfill management by T.C</li> <li>• Mosquito net usage, improved personal hygiene, and application of termicides on tree seedlings and saplings.</li> <li>• Train pole and timber dealers on different seasoning techniques for drying timber</li> <li>• Gender awareness campaigns among different households</li> <li>• Farmers urged to undertake ecosystem conservation i.e tree planting, soil conservation, and wetland restoration</li> <li>• Provision of sustainable alternative source of livelihoods</li> <li>• Training workers on safety issues i.e. usage of Personal Protective equipments.</li> <li>• Farmers are advised to adapt sustainable soil erosion control measures e.g. garden trenching, tree planting along their farms</li> <li>• Farmers are advised to adopt agroforestry</li> <li>• Capacity building among different stakeholders concerning, gender rights environmental and climate change related issues.</li> </ul>
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### 3.0 WORKSHOP OUTCOME:

1. Enriched understanding on the importance of PSP process in supporting community climate change adaptation and contingency planning processes
2. Increased capacity for preparation and facilitation of the PSP process at the sub-national level by national actors
3. Improved understand in the role and importance of meteorological services in CCA, and dissemination of climate information to end users
4. Key areas for conducting the PSP process identified, and action plan with agreed timelines produced
5. Informed, anticipatory, precautionary and flexible decisions to manage climate uncertainty, risks and opportunities made
6. Integration and implementation of effective climate risk management in all livelihood, sectoral and development planning processes
7. Documentation of the benefits and success stories of uptake and use of climate information services in sectoral and livelihoods planning and decision-making

### 4.0 PARTICIPANTS

Participants will include the following:



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1. Producers of climate information: ICPAC and UNMA
2. End users of climate information: Farmers, pastoralists, farmer associations, district decision makers and planners, sustainable development practitioners, and sub-national leaders
3. Intermediary users of climate information: District Departments of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; and Water and Irrigation; among others
4. Boundary organizations: NGOs, CBOs, Youth Groups, Radio stations, Women's Organizations among others.



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Annex 1: Workshop program

## 1. PSP workshop

### MAM 2024 PARTICIPATORY SCENARIO PLANNING

4 – 5 March 2024; Venue: Kiboga

PSP Workshop			
Day 1: Monday, 4 <sup>th</sup> March, 2024			
8.30-8.50am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Arrival and Registration</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNMA/ICPAC</li> </ul>	Moderator
8:50-9:10am	<b>Opening Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICPAC</li> <li>• UNMA</li> <li>• Guest of honour (official opening)</li> </ul>		Oliver Kipkogei
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction and setting up of workshop rules</li> <li>• Programme overview</li> <li>• Role of UNMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNMA</li> </ul>	
9:10-9:25am	<b>Presentation.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSP Workshop Expectations and Objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNMA</li> </ul>	
9:25-9:35am	<b>Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About ClimSA Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hussein Seid</li> </ul>	
9.50-10.30am	<b>Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of PSP and Importance of climate information in decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oliver Kipkogei</li> </ul>	
10.00-10.30am	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
10.30-10.45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Findings on existing communication and feedback mechanisms in Uganda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joyce Jelagat/Lilian Nkwenge</li> </ul>	
11:30am-1:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Performance of OND rainfall and sectors</b></li> <li>• <b>Plenary Exercise 1: Review of OND 2023 season</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was OND 2023 national forecast timely? Did it make sense? Who used the information, how?</li> <li>• What difference has previous PSP made if any including elsewhere? Any success stories from community using forecasts for supporting livelihoods and sector resilience to climate related shocks? What are some of the key challenges?</li> <li>• Review of how key community livelihoods were impacted (crops, livestock, fisheries, etc). What were some of the positive and negative impacts and measures that were taken. Were there any gender specific impacts noted? Any impact pictures?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of scientific rainfall performance- in Kiboga during SOND (UNMA)</li> <li>• Presentation of SOND seasonal impacts on livestock</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ICPAC/UNMA/district focal points	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of SOND seasonal impacts on crops</li> <li>• Presentation of SOND seasonal impacts on water</li> <li>• Questions and discussion</li> </ul>		
<b>1:00pm-2:00pm</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>ALL PARTICIPANTS</b>	
<b>2:00pm-3:00pm</b>	<b>Presentation of MAM 2024 ITK/scientific Forecasts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of Community Forecast for MAM 2024 (Q&amp;A)</li> <li>• Presentation of scientific forecast for Kibogi district for MAM 2024</li> <li>• Integration of the community and scientific forecasts (Are the expectations the same? Are there differences?)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITK expert</li> <li>• UNMA</li> <li>• Hussein Seid</li> </ul>	Oliver Kipkogei
<b>3:00pm-3:30pm</b>	<b>Tea break</b>		
<b>3:30pm-5:00 pm</b>	<b>GROUP WORK:</b> <b>Scenario development, Scenario Planning and Advisories:</b> Impacts of forecasted seasonal weather and climate information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Group 1: Crops</b></li> <li>• <b>Group 2: Livestock</b></li> <li>• <b>Group 3: Water</b></li> <li>• <b>Group 4: Environment and forestry</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oliver, UNMA/DISTRICT FOCAL POINTS</li> </ul>	
<b>Day 2: Tuesday, 5<sup>th</sup> 2024</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Facilitators</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
<b>8:30am-10:30am</b>	<b>Continuation of Group Work</b>		Oliver Kipkogei
<b>10:30am-11:00am</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	<b>ALL PARTICIPANTS</b>	
<b>10.30am – 1.00pm</b>	<b>Presentation:</b> Group work (Scenario development/Scenario Planning/Advisories)	UNMA	
<b>1:00pm-2:00pm</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>ALL PARTICIPANTS</b>	
<b>2:00pm-3:00pm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation: Group work (Scenario development/Scenario Planning/Advisories)</li> </ul>		
<b>4.00pm-4.30pm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Next activities of ClimSA Project in Kibogi district.</b> What can be done differently e.g., to improve dissemination and use? <b>How can we ensure gender responsive mainstreaming in climate services?</b></li> <li>• <b>Coordination and management of climate change issues at the county level, and sustainability</b></li> <li>• <b>Vote of thanks and prayer from any participant</b></li> <li>• <b>Closing remarks</b></li> <li>• <b>Key note address, Official release of advisories and closing of the PSP workshop</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oliver Kipkogei</li> <li>• District department of Environment/UNMA</li> <li>• UNMA</li> <li>• Guest of honour)</li> </ul>	
<b>4.30pm-5.00pm</b>	• <b>TEA BREAK</b>	<b>ALL PARTICIPANTS</b>	



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## Season Media Action Plan (SMAP) FOR MAM 2024

### Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> March 2024

Time	Activity	Facilitator	Moderator
8:00-8:30	Welcome and introduction	UNMA/ICPAC	Joyce
8:30-9:00	Presentation on the role of media in communicating hazards such as droughts and floods, and importance of weather and climate information in the past season - Group exercise and presentation: Kiboga district case studies and success stories on how the media played a role in reducing the impacts of extreme weather events	Joyce/participants	
9:00-10:30	Building connection between producers and communicators of weather and climate information - Review of the interaction between media and UNMA in the previous season: Establishing ways for strengthening the relationship between Met and media.	Lilian	
	Discussion on the impact of weather and climate on various sectors - Presentation of MAM 2024 forecast and sectoral advisories	UNMA	
	Unpacking climate terminologies/ jargons Q & A	Hussein/ UNMA	
10:30-11:00	Tea break	All participants	
11:00-11:30	- Presentation: Gathering and analyzing weather data to create credible story - Techniques for verifying and confirming weather data accuracy	Joyce	Lilian
11:30-12:00	Presentation: Methods/tools/techniques for collecting user feedback - Introduction to different sources of weather data and information - Existing ICPAC tools that journalists [can use to create a story	Oliver	
12:00-12:30	Case scenarios reporting Group exercise: Journalists tasked to create a story on MAM forecast	Lilian	
12:30-13:00	Presentation: Understanding feedback mechanism/communities' response: Tools used for collecting user feedback Q&A	Joyce/ Journalists	
13:00-14:00	Lunch	All participants	
14:00-15:00	- A quick refresher on the Season Media Action Plan - Q& A - Group exercise: Develop SMAP for MAM 2024	Joyce	Lilian
15:00-15:30	Presentation of the MAM 2024 SMAP	Journalists	
15:30-16:00	Wrap and Q & A session - Recap of key takeaways from the training	All participant	Hussein Seid
16:00:30	<b>Vote of thanks and prayer from any volunteer</b>	UNMA/ICPAC	