I. Annex 2: Net-Map Interview Guide

Overview of Project and Interview Process:

Overview of the project: Our project aims to strengthen the capacity of rural households, communities and development agencies to manage risks under climate change. To support this goal, we need to identify the stakeholders who work in the area of climate change adaptation and understand how they link up as well as how they work with rural smallholders to help us implement research and identify research message delivery modes that can make a real difference for both the organizations involved in climate risk management as well as the rural poor.

Net-Map is an interview technique that examines the power, goals and perspectives of various stakeholders, and looks at how these stakeholders interact with each other. We will start by listing all the actors involved in climate change adaptation for rural smallholders at the national level, determine how they are linked, examine how influential each actor is in this area, and examine the approaches used to make an impact for rural smallholders.

One thing about Net-Map is that we will look at how things are actually done on the ground and not only what is written in formal documents. This is why we need the insight of people like you, who are part of the process and know it from the inside.

Who is influential in improving the ability of small-holder farmers and pastoralists to adapt to climate change risk?

Step 1: Determine Actors

Who plays a role in improving climate change risk management and adaptation for smallholder farmers and pastoralists?

- Focus on national-level.
- Actors are pre-written on cards, according to scoping research and pre-testing. Prompt the interview partners to choose from the list of actors if they are involved in the network, or to add to the list by writing new actors. (Add a few blank cards underneath the pre-listed actors.)
- Actors do not have to be highly influential, but they do have to be "involved" in climate change work.
- Place actors on flipchart sheet, in no particular order.

Step 2: Drawing links between actors

2.a For each actor on the board, who gives advice to who on climate change adaptation and risk management issues?

2.b For each actor on the board, who provides funds to who related to climate change risk management and adaptation?

Explain the definition of advice, below, and then draw arrows between actors to show who regularly seeks advice from whom. Give each advice link a score from 1 to 3 to denote the frequency/intensity and importance of advice received.

1: no indication of the value of the advice to the recipient; very infrequent correspondence, down to a few times a year; not direct contact, perhaps an invitation to a meeting or event.

3: advice is valued and even sought-after; frequent, even daily correspondence; direct contact, even face-to-face meetings

- Advice is information given with the intention to recommend some action. This could include: policy advice, technical advice, research-based advice, programming advice, advice on implementation. It could be initiated by the advisor or the recipient.
- Advice should only be related to climate change adaptation and directly related issues, not on any other topics.
- Request examples observed by participants, but do not insist if respondent is resolute about the presence of the link.

Step 3: Attribute influence

How influential is each actor in ensuring that small-holder farmers and pastoralists are able to successfully adapt to climate change impacts? The scale is 0-6.

- Define influence:
  - We refer to the current state of influence, not a possible future level of influence over the issue.
  - Ask the interview partner *"what are different ways someone could influence **climate change risk management and adaptation for smallholder farmers**?"*
    - Ways of influencing include, but are not limited to: formal supervision, funding, technical information, advice, advocacy, ability to exert policy pressure, traditional authority, being highly knowledgeable or respected.
- Attribute influence:
  - First ask the influence level of each actor quickly, starting with the most influential actor(s).
  - Then go back and ask them to explain each one. Ask the respondent to discuss "Where does their influence come from and how do they use it?" for each actor.

Step 4: Discussion

- **Are there any actors that disagree on adaptation strategies or may even be in conflict or strong competition? What issues to they disagree/conflict on?**
- **What are the critical channels to get our research information to target groups (those who make policies and run programs)?**
- **What were the most striking things you observed or learned while drawing at this map?**