Brief of the previously conducted PVCA.

Share the reports in advance per ward for familiarization.

1. Introduction/definitions of commonly used terms.
2. Brief of tools used and results – plenary session
3. Introduction to the PCRA process
4. Actual PCRA

**Suggested draft agenda for engagement of community and other local actors**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Timing** | **Sessions** | **Content** | **Purpose** |
| **Morning sessions** | 1. Introduction to entire PCRA and climate action planning process | Presentations on the PCRA and climate action planning process | Enable participants to gain an understanding of the PCRA and climate action planning process |
| 2. Question & Answer Open forum (1 hour) | Open Q&A | Enable participants to ask questions, provide comments and air their views on this process |
| *Morning tea break* | | |
| 3a. Perspectives and experiences of past and current local weather and climate | Structured session with key questions asking participants their perspectives on main climate hazards/threats (see Box 1) | Gain local actors’ perspectives of key current and past climate events and changes in climate |
| **Lunch break** | | | |
| **Afternoon sessions** | 3b. Perspectives and experiences of past and current local weather and climate (continued) | Structured session with key questions asking participants their perspectives on main climate hazards/threats (see Box 1) | Gain local actors’ perspectives of key current and past climate events and changes in climate |
| 4. Adaptation and resilience strategies/ priorities | Structured session with key questions asking participants how they respond to climate impacts and some of their key adaptation and resilience needs and priorities (see Box 1) | Gain local actors’ perspectives of their resilience and adaptation needs and priorities |
| **Close of Meeting** | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 1. Suggested questions for structured sessions in community engagement fora.**  *Perspectives and experiences of past and current local weather and climate*   * What have been the main threats/hazards facing the community in the last 20-30 years? * Have you noticed changes in the climate over the last 20-30 years? Explain. * Have you noticed changes in climate hazards over the last 20-30 years? Explain. * How do these climate hazards affect you? * Who in your community is most affected by these changes in climate and other hazards? What makes them especially vulnerable?   *Adaptation and resilience strategies/ priorities*   * How do members of the community traditionally deal with these problems? * Do you think these responses are still effective? What would make them more effective? What can the government do to support these? * Are any government programs helping the community to become more resilient to climate change? Which, why and how could they be improved? * What do you think would be the best strategies for building the resilience of local people to climate change? What is needed? What would be some of your priorities? |

5 such table groups (see Template 1, Box 1, with approximately 8 participants per group).

One table will consist of a cross-sectoral group with 5-8 representatives of key county government sector departments. The participants at other four tables should be sorted into common ‘interest groups’, selected using relevant criteria that are meaningful to local stakeholders and well suited to the local county context.

As a general rule, table groups should consist of stakeholders that have similar or complementary interests, climate vulnerability profiles and priorities; for example, table groups can be defined by livelihood/production systems (e.g. agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries), urban areas, or agro-ecological zones. A relevant sectoral representative should also be included in each interest group to help build awareness of community perspectives.

Prior to the session the group facilitators should make sure they are familiar with relevant data and issues for the table group discussions they will be leading. They should review any relevant climate risk or vulnerability assessments that already exist (e.g. any conducted by NGOs or WCCPCs), together with reports produced as part of the stakeholder and community engagement process (Phase 1 Steps 2 and 3). If possible, this information should be summarised prior to the workshop (see template 3). Where appropriate, facilitators can integrate this data into question frameworks suggested below, for example by presenting results on flipchart paper for discussion at the appropriate point in the process, or by introducing the findings verbally to prompt deeper debate.

Note takers should be prepared to use the response matrices S1A, S1B and S1C to collect the information in this session. This can be done directly in a computer or by printing off an adequate number of sheets in advance of the session.

**Plenary Activity (10-15 min)**The session begins with a short (10 minute) presentation from county staff providing a socio-economic profile of the county. Recommended content is outlined in template 4 and should be brief (no longer than 10-15 minutes). The purpose of the plenary presentation is to provide a general profile that stimulates a guided discussion among the stakeholders in the table groups; it is the systematic table group ***discussion*** that is the objective of this session.

The facilitator should then ask participants to confirm the most important livelihoods, economic activities or value chains that are most directlyrelevant for their community.

**1.3** The facilitator asks the participants to identify the most relevant resources for the stakeholders on a map. The information that needs to be collected will vary according to the specifics of livelihoods, agro-ecological zones, geographical units, marginalised group, sectors etc. The following question frameworks are indicative and should be modified according to the specific county context and the stakeholders in the table group. Avoid collecting information about ‘general knowledge’ of the area – everything should be from first-hand lived experience.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Specimen Question Framework for Participatory Map: Farming communities | |
| Settlements | Where are the main settlements in the community? |
| Farms and farmland | Which areas are used for agriculture?  Where are the most fertile areas/more marginal areas?  Are crops grown anywhere else apart from these areas (e.g. in plots near to houses? Which crops are grown there?)  For each area mentioned:   * Which crops are grown here? Are they for subsistence or commercial sale? * Does the area have a specific seasonal importance? * How big are farms in these areas and who owns them? * What is the source of water for crops grown in these areas? (e.g. rainfed; traditional water-harvesting/micro-catchments e.g. terraces, zai-pits, bunding and contours; 3. flood retreat; 4. irrigation schemes)?   + If there are irrigation schemes, what kind of scheme are they (formal/informal, government, commercial, etc.). * Are there any local institutions (e.g. traditional, producer groups, co-operatives) that are involved in managing the agricultural production process? What do they do? Who is included? |
| Water & Irrigation (agriculture) | Where are the main sources of water for agriculture?   * Are there any dams? How big are they and what type? Where? * Are there any reservoirs? Where? |
| Water (domestic) | * Which are the most important sources of water for domestic purposes for the community (including groundwater/surface water). * Which institutions are involved in managing them? What are the terms of access? Do any groups have preferential access? * Are any water sources more important during specific seasons? Why? |
| Markets | * Are there any particular markets that are important? What is bought and sold there and by whom? |
| Infrastructure & Services | * Etc. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Specimen Question Framework for Participatory Map: Pastoralist Communities | |
| Natural Resources | |
| Grazing areas and rangelands | * Where are the most important grazing areas for the community? * Are there specific wet season/dry season/drought reserve areas? * Are there any other grazing areas that are used during times of emergency? (outside of the immediate area, or outside of the county) * Which formal or informal institutions are important in managing grazing areas and granting access? * Do pastoralists from other areas have arrangements for using these grazing areas? * Are any of these areas particularly affected by insecurity? |
| Forests | * Are there specific forests that are important for the community? What are they used for and when are they used? * Which formal or informal institutions are important in managing forests and granting access? |
| Water | * Where are the most important water points for livestock in the wet season/dry season? * What kind of water points are they? * Which local institutions are responsible for managing these water points and what are the terms of access? |
| Markets | * Are there any particular markets that are important? * What is bought and sold there and by whom? |
| Mobility | * Do community livestock follow recognised migration routes between grazing areas? * Which local institutions are responsible for managing seasonal migration movements? |

**Step 2 Hazards and Social, Political and Economic Challenges (45 min)**The aim of this section is to identify the challenges and risks that the community believes to be a problem for their livelihoods and well-being (climate and non-climate).

**2.1** Ask ‘ What do you think are the main risks that your community is currently facing or has faced recently?. These might include any of: climate related issues, conflict, insecurity, covid, pests, livestock and crop disease, pollution, political risks, economic risks etc.

**2.2** Ask ‘How do you think that the non-climate risks may be interacting with climate risks? How do they relate to one another?’

**2.3** Ask ‘Do you expect these problems to get better or worse in the next 30 years? Why?’ Record these issues for analysis of scenarios in Session Four.

**Step 3 Identify the most vulnerable groups in the community (45 min)**The objective of this activity is to identify the people in the community most vulnerable to climate risk (and other risks). These are usually the most economically, socially and politically marginalised and disadvantaged individuals, households and groups in the community.

The facilitator begins by asking the question: ‘Which people or groups within the community are most at risk of being negatively affected by hazards, including climate hazards such as drought, or other problems such as disease/pests/insecurity?’

The facilitator can prompt the discussion using the following question framework which explores the most common sources of social differentiation and inequality. This list is not exhaustive and should be supplemented with additional questions relevant to county and table group context (other possible dimensions include ethnic group, religion, disability, age, household characteristics – e.g. single parent families). For each group, the note taker should complete a separate response matrix. The facilitator should make reference.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group | Prompting Questions |
| Resource Poor Households | Which households are most likely to be food/water insecure? (describe in detail their characteristics) Which households have least access to important assets/resources and services? (describe in detail their characteristics) Are there any areas where these households are more likely to be located? (point these out on the map) Are there any economic/productive activities that these households are more likely to be involved in?  Which resources in the environment are these households most likely to depend on (refer to map and question framework from step 1) |
| Women | Are there specific livelihood, domestic, economic/business activities or elements of the value chain that are performed primarily by women in the community?  Are there particular resources (in the environment) that women are more likely to depend on or value (if appropriate, refer to map and question framework from step 1)  Do women have similar access and control of resources and assets in the household/community as men? (ownership/inheritance/decision making). If not, how and why do they differ?  Do women have equal say in community/local decision making and governance issues? |
| Young People | Are there specific livelihood, domestic, economic/business activities or elements of the value chain that are performed primarily by young people in the community?  Are there particular resources in the environment that young people are more likely to depend on or value (if appropriate, refer to map and question framework from step 1)  Do young people have similar access and control of resources and assets in the household/community as older people of their gender? (ownership/inheritance/decision making). If not, how and why do they differ?  Do young people have equal say in community/local decision making and governance issues? |
| Other minority or disadvantaged group 1 |  |
| Other minority or disadvantaged group 1 |  |

**Outputs**At the end of this session, each table group should have the following resources (to be retained for future sessions:

* An annotated map or set of maps relevant to the community/livelihood group. These should be retained
* An Response Matrix S1A form that provides details for the issues identified on the map
* A hazards, social, political and economic challenges form (S1B)
* A separate vulnerable groups form for each of the groups identified by the table (S1C).

**Response Matrix S1A. Map Notes on Key Resources for the Table Group**

|  |
| --- |
| Settlements  S1 |
| Farming Areas (for each include details collected)  F1  F2  F3 |
| Water & Irrigation (Agriculture)  W1  W2  W3 |
| Water Domestic  D1  D2 |
| Markets  M1  M2 |
| Infrastructure and Services  IS1  IS2 |

**Response Matrix S1B: Risks and Threats**

|  |
| --- |
| Table Group ID: |
| Risks the community is facing |
| How do non-climate risks and climate risks interact with one another? |
| For the non-climate risks, how do you expect these to change in the next 30 years? What impact will that have on your community? |

**Response Matrix S1C: Vulnerable Groups (fill out one per vulnerable group)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Name: Resource Poor Households** |
| Characteristics |
| Location (specify settlements or areas, or mark on map). |
| Specific economic activities, productive activities/livelihoods, points in a value chain or provisioning/domestic roles associated with the group |
| Resources that the group relies on or especially values (list both general categories and specific resources identified on the map). |
| Do members of this group have equal access and control of important resources and assets in the household/community as others? (ownership/inheritance/decision making). If not, how and why do they differ? |
| Do members of this group have equal say in community/local decision making and governance issues? If not, how and why do they differ? |

Template 7 : PCRA Session Three: Current Climate Context  
(Phase One Step Five)

Explores current and historical climate hazards and impacts as experienced by the main interest groups and stakeholders in the county. Through an exploration of lived experience of recent climate hazards, the session will focus on identifying the factors that build the resilience of different local production systems and factors that undermine them, recognising the differentiated resilience profiles of marginalised and vulnerable groups within communities.

**Climate Hazards**

Climate hazards include extreme weather events (e.g. sudden downpours) and their direct impacts (e.g. flood), as well as adverse seasonal weather characteristics (e.g periods of high temperature, variable or insufficient seasonal rainfall). Climate hazards may be increasing in frequency or intensity as a result of climate change.

Common climate hazards include: droughts, heavy rainfall and associated floods/flooding, excessive temperatures (both hot and cold), variable or insufficient patterns of rainfall, storms, high winds, tidal surges, rising sea levels, melting glaciers.

**Facilitator Prior Preparation**

-make sure they are familiar with relevant data and issues for the table group discussions they will be leading.

- review any relevant climate risk or vulnerability assessments that already exist (e.g. any conducted by NGOs or WCCPCs), together with reports produced as part of the stakeholder and community engagement process (Phase 1 Steps 2 and 3). Summarise the information prior to the workshop (see template 3).

- Where appropriate, integrate this data into question frameworks suggested e.g. by presenting results in the form of a handout for discussion or introducing the findings verbally to prompt deeper debate.

-Note-takers should be prepared to use the response matrices S3A, S3B, S3C and S3D to collect the information in this session directly in a computer or by printing off an adequate number of sheets.

**Step 1: Plenary Presentation (10-15 minutes)**The initial plenary presentation covering the county climate profile should be given by a member of the task team (e.g. County Director of Meteorology)

- should serve as an introduction to the group discussions.

- will also include a summary of the outcomes from the ward/sub-county public consultations conducted in step 3 of the PCRA process on the key climate risks, changes in weather/climate patterns and key extreme weather events. (outlined in template 4 and should be brief <15 minutes). This provides a general county climate profile that stimulates a guided discussion among the stakeholders in the table groups

**Step 2: Identifying Current and Historical Climate Hazards and Trends (1 hour)**Split into table groups.

-each group will identify and confirm the most important weather phenomena, extreme climate events and trends that have affected their own community/livelihood/sector/area in the last 20 years.

- The table/group facilitator will use the plenary presentation as a departure point for the group discussion.

-start with a copy of the historical timeline from the original presentation for reference, in addition to a map of the area. Do not go into too much detail about the impacts yet at this stage.

Use the question framework outlined in response matrix S3A (see end of section) and complete the table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix S3A Local Perspectives of Weather and Climate** | | | | |
| **Table Group:** | | **Facilitator:** | **Note taker:** | **Date:** |
| 1. | What are the main seasons of the year in your area? | | | |
| 2. | What is the weather usually like during the different seasons in your area? (e.g. rain, hail, snow, storms, temperature, wind, etc.) | | | |
| 3. | Which aspects of normal seasonal weather can cause problems for your community, livelihoods, production systems or in  @:kndadustry? *(hazards due to normal climate variability)* | | | |
| 4. | Do vulnerable groups (women, elderly, young) face any particular problems? (*facilitators: consult the vulnerable group profiles developed in session 2 and check livelihood roles/tasks/duties* | | | |
| 5. | Have you noticed any changes in the pattern of the seasons over the last 20 years? If so, what changes have you noticed. | | | |
| 6. | Which of these changes are causing problems for your community, livelihoods, production systems or industry? (*hazards due to slow onset changes*) | | | |
| 7. | Are any of these changes causing particular problems for vulnerable groups (women/elderly/youth)? | | | |
| 8. | Which major extreme weather events have happened in your area in the last 20 years? (floods, droughts, storms, high winds, storm surges, tornados etc) *(hazards due to extreme weather events) (facilitator: refer to the notes prepared by sub-county officers in Step 4 of the PCRA)* | | | |
| 9. | Has there been a change in these events over the last 20 years? In what ways have they changed? (e.g. duration, frequency, intensity or other characteristic | | | |
| Coast Counties only (Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu) | | | | |
| 10. | Have sea levels been changing over the last 20 years? In what ways have they changed? | | | |
| 11. | Have rising sea levels been causing problems for community, livelihoods, production systems or industry? | | | |
| 12. | Are any of these changes causing particular problems for vulnerable groups (women/elderly/youth)? | | | |

If the table group contains stakeholders with distinctive experiences of climate change (e.g. from very different livelihood systems or agricultural zones), consider completing a different S3A for each group, or label each groups responses clearly in the table.

* What are the main seasons of the year in your area? Etc.

- the group will identify the main climate and weather hazards that are relevant to them (hazards due to normal seasonal variability; hazards to slow onset changes in seasonal variability; hazards due to (changes in) extreme weather events).

- ask the group to choose up to five of these that have the greatest impact on the community and rank them according to seriousness.

- These are the climate hazards and their impacts that the community will discuss in detail.

NB if any sectoral government staff are ‘sitting in’ on a table group, these should be consulted last (e.g. which climate hazards affected your sector, projects, operations and programming the most?) without going into too much detail.

*[SUGGESTED END TO DAY ONE]*

**Day 2**

**Step 3 Exploring the Impacts of Hazards (90 min)**

- the facilitator works with the stakeholders to systematically assess the direct impacts and indirect impacts of the top three climate hazards that are have a critical impact on their livelihoods or productive systems/sector etc. – use hazard ranking tool

**Direct and Indirect Impacts**

Direct impacts are the immediate consequences that follow from the hazard; normally these relate to bio-physical impacts on people, key natural resources, assets and physical infrastructure. Indirect impacts follow later and are caused by the direct impacts; often these relate to the social and economic consequences of the hazard on well-being and health, livelihoods and productive systems. Impacts can also be positive as well as negative – they can bring benefits and opportunities.

**Simplified Examples:**

Flood in an agricultural community could cause loss of crops, cattle (and people) washed away and the destruction of mosquito breeding grounds (direct impacts). This would lead to a loss of income, food insecurity, social conflicts, migration and a reduction in malaria transmission (indirect impacts).

Drought could lead to water scarcity, crop losses, trees dying (direct impacts). This could lead to waterborne disease, dehydration of livestock, women travelling long distances to collect water, migration and soil loss (indirect impacts).

A generic question framework for a rural area is shown below: this should be tailored to the characteristics of the stakeholders in the table group, with a special emphasis on the key resources and economic activities the stakeholders have mentioned in Session Two. Note-takers should use a separate response matrix S3B for each hazard. During this activity, new sites of interest may be identified on the map, these should be marked and labelled and entered into the map matrix S1A from the session 2. The vulnerable groups response matrices could also be useful at this point (S1C).

**Indicative question framework**

Taking each hazard in turn, the facilitator can lead the discussion as follows:

* What are the impacts of the hazard? (explore both direct impacts and indirect impacts caused by them– see explanatory box. Remember that impacts can be both positive and negative)
  + Which communities are most affected by the climate hazard? (they can indicate on the map)
  + How does the hazard affect the key resources upon which your community depends? (indicate on the map)
  + How does the hazard affect the main domestic and economic activities/productive assets (e.g. subsistence crops/agricultural chains/livestock/fisheries/trade)? In addition to the negative effects, are there any opportunities?
  + How does the hazard affect vulnerable groups within the community? (consult the list of most vulnerable groups identified in Session 2)
* Overall, how serious would you say this hazard is for your community, and for vulnerable groups within it (rank – low, medium, high). Explain this with reference to the impacts it has.

**Step 4 Exploring adaptive capacity and existing policy responses (2 hours)**

- takes the table group through each of the top three climate hazards (and its associated impacts) in turn, asking the stakeholders about existing strategies or practices they use to avoid the negative consequences of the hazard or to take advantage of the opportunities it brings.

- For the cross-sectoral group, this section will review current policies and programming initiatives being used in each sector.

- Note-takers should use a separate response matrix (see S3C).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix: S3C – Current Adaptation Strategies (Traditional Practices and Policy & Programming Initiatives)**  **Hazard: Drought** | | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Notetaker: Date:** | | | | |
| **Impact or Impact Chain** | **Resilience Strategy**  **(Describe and rate Effectiveness/ Sustainability; specify location if appropriate)** | **Vulnerable groups** | **Factors that can/do support this strategy** | **Factors that undermine/weaken this strategy** |
| Lack of pasture for livestock | Livestock mobility through seasonal land use system  High Effectiveness Sustainable | Mobile Pastoralists | * Strong traditional institutions (e.g. Deda in Isiolo) * Effective water governance * Policies supportive of mobility | * Insecurity * Privatisation of seasonal grazing areas * Obstructions to mobility * Unregulated water points |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | | | | |
| **Response Matrix: S3D - New Adaptation Strategies**  **Hazard: Drought** | | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Notetaker: Date:** | | | | |
| **Impact or Impact Chain** | **New Adaptation Strategy** | **Vulnerable groups** | **Resources or prior actions needed** | |
|  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  | |

**Indicative question framework**

Considering the most serious hazards and their impacts in turn, the facilitator asks the table group:

* At the moment, how does the community minimise the negative impacts of the hazard, or take advantage of any opportunities it presents? *[Ask about both traditional/informal resilience strategies (e.g pastoralist mobility) and practices/initiatives that are being promoted by extension programmes or development initiatives. Remember to refer to any strategies mentioned during the stakeholder consultation and community engagement steps of Phase 1 (see templates 1,2 and 3)]*.
* How effective is the strategy (low, medium, high)? Is it sustainable?
* Are any strategies particularly important for vulnerable/marginalised groups? Please specify for each of the different vulnerable/marginalised groups.
* If they are sustainable:
  + Which factors can or do support this adaptation strategy? What’s needed for this strategy to be effective? (e.g. access to expertise or training, finance, institutions or organisations, governance, supportive programming/policy initiatives, technology, infrastructure, etc.)
    - Which of these need more support or financing?
  + Which factors (barriers) undermine this adaptation strategy? (these can be actions of other stakeholders, other covariate risks and responses to them, policy, other development initiatives, etc.)
* Are there any other strategies/options that the community would like to try? What resources, support or prior actions would they need to be able to do so? Remember to refer to any strategies suggested by communities themselves [Notetakers should use Response matrix S3D to record these reponses]. If they have not yet been discussed, remember to introduce

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix S3A Local Perspectives of Weather and Climate** | | | | |
| **Table Group:** | | **Facilitator:** | **Notetaker:** | **Date:** |
| 1. | What are the main seasons of the year in your area? | | | |
| 2. | What is the weather usually like during the different seasons in your area? (e.g. rain, hail, snow, storms, temperature, wind, etc.) | | | |
| 3. | Which aspects of normal seasonal weather can cause problems for your community, livelihoods, production systems or industry? *(hazards due to normal climate variability)* | | | |
| 4. | Do vulnerable groups (women, elderly, young) face any particular problems? (*facilitators: consult the vulnerable group profiles developed in session 2 and check livelihood roles/tasks/duties*) | | | |
| 5. | Have you noticed any changes in the pattern of the seasons over the last 20 years? If so, what changes have you noticed. | | | |
| 6. | Which of these changes are causing problems for your community, livelihoods, production systems or industry? (*hazards due to slow onset changes*) | | | |
| 7. | Are any of these changes causing particular problems for vulnerable groups (women/elderly/youth)? | | | |
| 8. | Which major extreme weather events have happened in your area in the last 20 years? (floods, droughts, storms, high winds, storm surges, tornados etc) *(hazards due to extreme weather events) (facilitator: refer to the notes prepared by sub-county officers in Step 4 of the PCRA)* | | | |
| 9. | Has there been a change in these events over the last 20 years? In what ways have they changed? (e.g. duration, frequency, intensity or other characteristic | | | |
| Coast Counties only (Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu) | | | | |
| 10. | Have sea levels been changing over the last 20 years? In what ways have they changed? | | | |
| 11. | Have rising sea levels been causing problems for community, livelihoods, production systems or industry? | | | |
| 12. | Are any of these changes causing particular problems for vulnerable groups (women/elderly/youth)? | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix S3B Direct and Indirect Impacts of Climate Hazards relevant to local Community.**  **Hazard : Drought** | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Date:** | | |
|  | What are the direct and indirect impacts of the hazard on your community/sector?  Which communities and resources are affected? (locate on map, reference with map index)  How are vulnerable groups in particular affected? (consult the vulnerable groups response matrices) | |
|  | **Direct Impacts** | **Indirect Impacts** |
| **Natural Resources** |  |  |
| Land/Soil |  |  |
| Pasture |  |  |
| Water (domestic) |  |  |
| Water (livestock) |  |  |
| Forests |  |  |
| Wetlands |  |  |
| Lakes/Ocean |  |  |
| Other (specify) |  |  |
| **Livelihood/Productive Activities** |  |  |
| Livestock (Herd) |  |  |
| Agriculture |  |  |
| Trade/Small Business |  |  |
| Domestic and Household |  |  |
| Fisheries |  |  |
| Other (specify) |  |  |
| **Infrastructure and Services** |  |  |
| Buildings |  |  |
| Services (Education/Health) |  |  |
| Markets |  |  |
| Transportation |  |  |
| Communications |  |  |
| Other (specify) |  |  |
| **Ranking** | Overall, how serious is this hazard for your community (low, medium, high) Why? (identify the most important impacts and impact chains, especially on vulnerable groups) | |

Template 8: Future Climate Projections Information Sheet  
(Phase One Step Five)

In order to standardise the future climate projections being used by counties across the FLCCA programme, it is recommended that the [World Bank Kenya Climate Risk Country Profile (2021)](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15724-WB_Kenya%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf) report be used as a source of national projections. The main data source for this profile and for the [World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (Kenya)](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/kenya) is the CMIP5 data ensemble, a database for global climate change projections presented in the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). Models are based around 4 different greenhouse gas emissions pathways (called RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5) which correspond to different mitigation scenarios (the degree to which global emissions have been successfully reduced). Most of the data presented in the World Bank Profile is derived from the worst-case scenario (RCP8.5), which represents a business as usual scenario for emissions where it is assumed that international mitigation efforts will be insufficient to prevent very significant climate change.

National Projections

Use this format to document county projections.  
The following national projections are sourced from the World Bank Kenya Climate Risk Country Profile. Each county’s particular experience of climate change (as explored in the PCRA process) is likely to be localised and highly contextual and should be considered in conjunction with these national level trends when generating plausible future scenarios as part of Session Four of the PCRA county workshop (see template 9).

**Temperature**At the national level, under the worst case RCP8.5 scenario:

* Average temperatures nationally are expected to continue rising by 1.7% by the 2050s and by 3.5% at the end of the 21st century.
* The number of hot days and hot nights will increase, with hot days projected to occur on 19%-45% of days by mid-century. Hot nights are expected to increase even more rapidly, projected to occur on 45%-75% of nights by 2050.
* Cold days and nights are expected to become increasingly rare.

**Rainfall**

* Precipitation will remain highly variable and uncertain.
* Nationally, average rainfall is expected to increase slightly by 2050, especially for the ‘short rains’ which occur between October and December. However, each county’s experience is likely to highly contextual and localised, in particular:
  + Rainfall in arid zones is likely to decrease.
* The pattern and temporal distribution of rainfall is likely to change:
  + Extreme rainfall events (heavy downpours) are likely to increase in frequency, duration and intensity.
  + The period between heavy rainfall events is likely to increase.
  + The proportion of rainfall that occurs in extreme rainfall events (heavy downpours) is likely to increase

**Likely Impacts of the key trends**

Changes in climate variables can be seem abstract and difficult to connect to the lived experience of local communities that rely on closely on natural resources for their livelihoods. Taken together, national climate projections suggest the following direct bio-physical impacts[[1]](#footnote-1):

*Extreme Rainfall and Flooding*

* An increase in the risk and intensity of floods in many counties, especially in those currently exposed to them (e.g. Baringo, West Pokot, Kisumu and Laikipia).
* An increase in the likelihood of mudslides and landslides in areas prone to them, particularly mountainous areas.
* An increase in increased soil erosion and land degradation (e.g. gullying).
* Increased flooding leading to extended periods of water logging of crops.
* Water storage capabilities will likely be reduced as a result of increasing temperature and longer droughts.

*Droughts and Water Scarcity*

* There will be an increased risk of drought and water scarcity in the ASALs. Surface water and groundwater sources are likely to become more unreliable.
* Water storage capabilities will likely be reduced as a result of increasing temperature and longer droughts.

*Effects on agricultural value chains*

The impact on specific crops and agricultural value chains of increases in temperature and changes in moisture conditions is likely to be highly context dependent and will vary greatly by county. Rising temperatures may well change the character of crop and livestock pests, while an increase in dry spells/droughts and reduced rainfall in the ASALs will affect yields for specific staple crops (maize, wheat, rice). Some agricultural areas may benefit from higher crop yields as a result of higher rainfall and temperatures, notably the temperate and tropical highlands, the Rift valley and high plateau areas.

*Sea Level Rise*

Sea level rise is a major risk for the five coastal counties (Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu) and the people that live there.

* Increased likelihood of extreme weather events (storms and storm surges) means that flooding is likely to intensify in low-lying areas.
* Water supplies may be affected as fresh water aquifers become contaminated with saline water.

Regional Level Projections (advanced users)

When combined with the lived experience of local stakeholders, broad national level projections are sufficient to generate plausible future climate scenarios for the PCRA (template 9).

The county may also have access to downscaled projections derived from other sources (e.g. KMD) which may provide a more locally focused projection for key climate variables. One such source of information is the World Bank Climate Change Portal which allows a sophisticated exploration of the Kenyan national and sub-national (regional) climate projection data that supported both the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report ([CIMP5](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/kenya/cmip5)) and Sixth Assessment report ([CIMP6](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/kenya/climate-data-projections-expert))[[2]](#footnote-2). However, in most cases these data are highly technical and should only be analysed by trained experts competent to interpret them.

Profiles under the [Kenya County Climate Risk Profile](https://ccafs.cgiar.org/resources/publications/kenya-county-climate-risk-profiles) series may provide some off-the-shelf interpretation of some of this regional CIMP5 data, but the information is not comprehensively available for all counties.

Template 9: PCRA Session Three - Future Climate Context   
(Phase One Step Five)

The session develops and uses a small number of plausible future climate scenarios to explore future climate hazards and impacts of relevance to the interest groups in the workshop.

Prior to the group work, facilitators should review the notes they have taken in session three (response matrix S3A, particularly questions 3-5, 9) and review the climate and weather hazard *trends* which the participants have identified, together with their associated impacts. Trends can relate to both extreme weather events and gradual changes, which appear as changes or increasing variability in the normal/expected pattern of the seasonal weather.

then generate a number of future hazard scenarios based around these trends by placing them with the context of national climate projections (see template 8). See some examples below of how this might be done. For extreme weather events, the most important aspect is likely to be their future intensity/severity and frequency. For more gradual changes and trends, consider whether future climate predictions can provide more information on the likely pattern of change in the near future (changes in duration, intensity, frequency and timing are likely to be relevant).

Some examples are shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Current Locally Experienced Trend and Impact** | **Relevant Climate Projection – National/Local**  **(circa 2050)** | **Likely Future Hazard Scenario** |
| More frequent (or more severe) flooding due to intense downpours and extreme rainfall events | Extreme rainfall events are likely to increase in frequency, duration and intensity. | Use the example of the most intense flooding event they have experienced – and magnify its impact – e.g extend the range of the area affected/proportion of flood plain submerged, the low-lying areas of a town affected (Explore at what point the system would be overwhelmed). |
| Increasing length of drought periods, which are reducing browse and pasture availability. | While average rainfall at the national level is likely to increase, rainfall in arid zones is predicted to decrease and become even more variable. | Use the example of the longest drought the community has experienced – and extend its duration. This would be a drought longer than any the community has yet experienced. |
| Onset of rainy season is less dependable and is sometimes delayed (reducing growing season) | Precipitation is likely to remain highly variable and uncertain at national level. | Describe a scenario where the rainy season regularly starts later and is of shorter duration. |

Plenary Introduction

This short presentation should briefly introduce climate projections for the nation and for the county (downscaled, where these are available). This should be brief (maximum 10 minutes)

Group Activity

*Step 1*

* 1. Write down each of the scenarios on a sheet of flipchart paper and introduce it in turn. Many scenarios can best be illustrated with historical events based on lived experience. E.g. extreme flooding can be based around the worst flooding event in living memory, but worse. Make these parallels clear when introducing the scenario.

Almost all scenarios will be an extension of the existing hazards that have already been discussed, together with direct and indirect impacts and existing adaptation strategies. The facilitators should refer to notes from the relevant response matrices S3B, S3C and S3D. The assessment of the scenarios should build on the analysis already conducted but with a slightly different focus. (20 min)

* 1. What are the additional impacts of the conditions in the new scenario? Run through the impacts already mentioned for the original hazard (S3B), and explore how the intensification of the hazard (frequency, severity, timing) would change things. Would particular crop value chains become untenable? Would lack of pasture make pastoralism in the area impossible? Pay particular attention to impacts on vulnerable and marginalised groups. Record these additional impacts in response matrix S4A (see end). (45 min)
  2. Which of the existing resilience strategies, extension programmes, development initiatives/measures and suggested new adaptation solutions (listed in S3C and S3D) would still work in this scenario? Would any be maladaptive? Systematically review them one by one and rate their effectiveness against the new scenario (low, medium, high). Could anything more be done to improve their effectiveness? Write your results in response matrix S4C. (45 min)
  3. Which *other,* new adaptation strategies/priorities could be undertaken to prepare for this scenario? What is the rationale for proposing this strategy (what is the proposed causal mechanism or ‘theory of change’? How will this proposed strategy impact vulnerable groups? What resources or prior actions are needed to set up this new approach? Notetakers can write the results in response matrix S4D. (45 min)

Other strategies will generally belong to one of six types (see table 1); the facilitator can use these as prompts if the participants have difficulty thinking of these on their own. The NCCAP, other policy documents and experience from other counties can also provide options for consideration – but care should be taken not to impose or strongly recommend particular solutions to the participants.

Sample adaptation response

*Table 1 Adaptation Options Response Categories (from Burton 1996)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adaptation Response Category | **Definition** | **Examples** |
| Share losses | Spread the burden of cost of losses across different populations | Publicly funded reconstruction, insurance schemes, social protection |
| Change location | Move the activity or system | Relocating crops to new areas; migration of people |
| Prevent losses | Continue activity, but in a modified way to prevent or lessen effects of climate risk | Infrastructural (reservoirs, stores), water harvesting, institutional (land-use planning) |
| Change livelihood strategy | Stop economic activities which are no longer sustainable under climate change. Find substitutes | Change crops, alternative livelihoods, turn farmland into conservation area |
| Build adaptative capacity | Build the ability of people, resources and institutions to deal with stress | Research, raise awareness, training and education, institutional strengthening, change of standards, policy |
| Modify the threat | Control the impact of the environmental threat | Flood control measures, climate change mitigation |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix S4B Direct and Indirect Impacts of Climate Scenario on Stakeholder**  Scenario Title: Longer Droughts | | | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Date:** | | | | | |
|  | What are the direct and indirect impacts of the hazard on your community/sector?  Which communities and resources are affected? (locate on map, reference with map index)  How are vulnerable groups in particular affected? (consult the vulnerable groups response matrices) | | | | |
|  | **Direct Impacts** | | | **Indirect Impacts** | |
| **Natural Resources** |  | | |  | |
| Land/Soil |  | | |  | |
| Pasture |  | | |  | |
| Water (domestic) |  | | |  | |
| Water (livestock) |  | | |  | |
| Forests |  | | |  | |
| Wetlands |  | | |  | |
| Lakes/Ocean |  | | |  | |
| Other (specify) |  | | |  | |
| **Livelihood/Productive Activities** |  | | |  | |
| Livestock (Herd) |  | | |  | |
| Agriculture |  | | |  | |
| Trade/Small Business |  | | |  | |
| Domestic and Household |  | | |  | |
| Fisheries |  | | |  | |
| Other (specify) |  | | |  | |
| **Infrastructure and Services** |  | | |  | |
| Buildings |  | | |  | |
| Services (Education/Health) |  | | |  | |
| Markets |  | | |  | |
| Transportation |  | | |  | |
| Communications |  | | |  | |
| Other (specify) |  | | |  | |
| **Ranking** | Overall, how serious is this scenario for your community (low, medium, high) Why? (identify the most important impacts and impact chains, especially on vulnerable groups) | | | | |
| **Response Matrix: S4C Future effectiveness of today’s strategies/measures**  **Scenario description: Longer Droughts** | | | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Note taker: Date:** | | | | | |
| **Resilience Strategy or Current Programme**  **(refer to tables S3C and S3D)** | | **Likely Effectiveness**  **(Low/Medium/High or Maladaptive[[3]](#footnote-3))** | **Reason for rating (consider impact on vulnerable groups)** | | **Resources or actions that could make this strategy more effective** |
|  | |  |  | |  |
|  | |  |  | |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix: S4D - New Adaptation Strategies for the Future Climate Scenario**  **Scenario: Longer Droughts** | | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Notetaker: Date:** | | | | |
| **Impact or Impact Chain** | **New Adaptation Strategy**  **(describe and provide rationale)** | **Vulnerable groups** | **Resources or prior actions needed** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix: S4D Additional adaptation measures for the future scenario**  **Scenario description: Longer Droughts** | | | |
| **Table Group: Facilitator: Notetaker: Date:** | | | |
| **Suggested Measure** | **How will it work to build resilience (theory of change?)** | **How will it benefit vulnerable groups?** | **Resources or prior activities/actions needed** |

Template 10: PCRA Session Five Adaptation Priority Objectives  
(Phase One Step Five)

**Session Objective**Stakeholders in the different table groups review adaptation options and identify broad thematic adaptation priorities covering both current and future climate risks. The session encourages the integration of priorities between stakeholder and sectors, and distinguished priorities at different scales.

**Session Duration 3.5 hours**

**Step 1 Review and rank adaptation options to produce an adaptation pathway (90min)**

1.1 Participants have generated information about adaptation responses to the most important climate hazards that they currently face and to future climate hazard scenarios (based upon trends they are already experiencing). Note takers have kept records of this information in response matrices S3C & S3D (for responses to current climate hazards) and S4C and S4D (for responses to future climate scenarios). There may be multiple copies of these matrices for each of the hazards that have been considered.

In this step the facilitator should ask the participants to identify up to 8 strategic priority areas that they think the county should focus on to improve their group’s climate resilience. Do this by reviewing:

* The existing and suggested adaptation options *for each current hazard which doesn’t feature in a future scenario* (listed in response matrices S3C and S3D), including traditional/informal strategies, current policy and programming, other new options. Here there is no discernible trend, but current climate impacts are severe enough to warrant taking action today.
* The existing and suggested adaptation options *for each future scenario* (in response matrices S4C and S4D).
  + This will include reviewing i) the future effectiveness of adaptation measures already being taken today, ii) considering whether they will be maladaptive in the future, iii) assessing actions to improve their effectiveness (S4C)
  + It will also include reviewing new adaptation options that are specifically relevant for the future scenario but not yet relevant today (S4D).

Once the group have decided on their preferred strategic priorities, the details of each one should be recorded on a separate printed response matrix S5, questions 1-5 (A4 sheet).

1.2 Now ask the participants to order the priorities in terms of urgency. Which should be done first, which can be done later? Which should be priorities for the *next five years* and which can be deferred until later? Why? Write the results in the priority response matrix.

**Step 2 Table Groups present their priorities to plenary (75 min).**

2.1 The table groups should now prepare to present their top five priorities to the full group (plenary). The flipchart paper will be attached to a wall and is intended to be read from a distance, so the groups should write the following out clearly and legibly on a sheet of flipchart paper:

(a) the specific climate scenarios the table group explored  
(b) their top five priorities, ranked according to urgency

They should be ready to justify verbally each of the priorities they selected. By referring to the specific impacts they are addressing, in each case they should explain clearly how the priority will build the resilience of the community, with particular reference to the most vulnerable members identified in session 2. They should also be ready to explain the ranking they have given. (15 min).

2.2 The groups now give their presentations. Each group’s presentation should last no longer than 5 minutes (for 6 groups this will take 30 minutes). Allow 2 minutes for quick questions after each presentation (not substantive points, just to clarify), and a full 15 minutes for discussion at the end of activity.

**Step 3 Table Groups review other groups’ priorities and reconsider their own (1 hour)**

Now that the table groups have had an opportunity to view each other’s priorities -

3.1 Ask the participants to consider whether there are any synergies or commonalities between their priorities and those proposed by other groups. What opportunities are there for complimentary or cohesion? (10 min)

3.2 Ask the participants to consider if any of the other groups’ priorities could affect their own group’s resilience in a negative way[[4]](#footnote-4) (‘trade-offs’); ask them to be as specific as possible about the way in which this could happen. What could be done to minimise or mitigate the negative impacts? (20 min)

3.3 Ask them if they want to make any changes to their priorities now that they have seen the other groups’ discussion points. They should be prepared to explain and justify the change. They can write these changes on the flipcharts in a different colour (without deleting their previous points); additional A4 response sheets can be used as needed. (10 min). Make clear notes of any changes on the S5C forms.

3.4 Finally, hold a plenary discussion to discuss the points raised in (3.1 to 3.3). If reporting back by group, allow 5 minutes per group, with especial emphasis on point 3.2 (30 min)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Response Matrix S5 – Strategic Priority Area Outline** | |
| Table Group # Note Taker::  Facilitator: Date: | 7. Priority Urgency Ranking |
| 1. Priority Short Description | 1. County/Sub-county level action (or both) |
| 1. Current climate hazard or future climate scenario the priority addresses. Specify the direct and indirect impacts and how they are connected in as much detail as possible. | |
| 1. Rationale for the priority – who benefits, how is this expected to happen (‘the theory of change’), and how does it help the most vulnerable groups? | |
| 1. Is this a new or existing adaptation strategy/response? What complementary or supporting actions/measures/resources are needed to set it up or to support it? | |
| 1. Reason for the urgency ranking assigned.? | |

Other Groups’ Priorities (print on reverse of Response Matrix S5)

|  |
| --- |
| Priority Short Description and Urgency Ranking |
| Are there any complementarities or synergies between this priority and other groups’ choices? List the table group, the priority number and name; explain what they are. |
| Could any of the other groups’ choices potentially cause problems for this priority – making it less effective or difficult to achieve – of for this group’s livelihoods and well-being more generally? What actions could be taken to prevent this? |
| Other notes |

Template 11: Draft Outline of County Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Report

This template provides a draft outline of the County Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Report that counties will be developing after the climate risk assessment workshop. This report should:

* Integrate the discussions and outputs from the four main sessions of the participatory climate risk assessment workshop: county overview, current climate context, future climate context, and priority adaptation areas.
* Explicitly indicate how the views and needs of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups are integrated and addressed.

Reflect the principles for locally led climate action which form the basis of FLLoCA’s Participatory County Climate Risk Assessment and Action Planning Guidance

Name County - ward

Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Report

00 Month 2022

Cover page

Preliminary Sections/Pages

(This section can contain all or some of this content)

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Main Chapters

1. Context of the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA)
   1. **Background**

In this section provide a brief background highlighting the need and process leading up to the PCRA e.g. efforts the county has been working on for climate response, cascading from national level.

* 1. **Policy Context**

In this section provide the policy and legal frameworks for climate change in the county, linking to the national level and emphasizing the policy statements supporting climate risk assessment

* 1. **Purpose of the PCRA Report**

Short section explicitly summarizing what the PCRA report is supposed to inform in terms of planning and action, highlighting different levels of action and target stakeholders

* 1. **Key steps in the county’s PCRA process**

This section should contain a summary of the PCRA process led by the Technical WG and culminating in the development of this report. This should include a clear description of how communities and other local actors, and specifically women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups, have actively contributed to the PCRA process and how this public participation process complies with the county public participation guidelines and national public participation bill.

1. Xxxx County Climate Hazard Profile
   1. **Current and Historical Climate Hazards and Trends**

Provide climate information backed with data and infographics where possible. This should include both scientific data/information (e.g. the data/information presented during the climate risk assessment workshop) as well as the information provided by the key interest groups/table groups during the climate risk assessment workshop, specifically sessions 2 (county overview) and 3 (current climate context).

* 1. **Exposure and vulnerability profiles of the county**

Provide a summary of the exposure and vulnerability profiles of the key interest groups and their livelihood systems to climate hazards and trends. This section will reflect the key outputs of sessions 2 (county overview) and 3 (current climate context) of the climate risk assessment workshop.

* 1. **Differentiated impacts of climate trends and risks**

Describe the differentiated impacts of the past and current climate trends and risks on the different key interest groups in the county, with a particular focus on women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups. This section will reflect session 3 (current climate context) of the climate risk assessment workshop.

* 1. **Spatial Distribution of Risks**

Spatially break down the climate risk projections into smaller geographical planning units, preferably Wards, linking to the main livelihood and economic sectors in each respective Ward (This is important for more targeted county climate change action planning).

1. Future Climate Scenarios for the county
   1. **National and downscaled climate change projections**

Provide an overview of the latest available national climate change projections as well as any downscaled projections that may be available. This will reflect the information and data that will have been presented in session 4 (future climate context) of the climate risk assessment workshop.

* 1. **County future climate scenarios**

Describe the future climate scenarios developed during the climate risk assessment workshop (session 4) and their impacts. This section should also the exposure and vulnerability of the key groups to these scenarios as identified during session 4 of that workshop.

1. Analysis of Existing Resilience/Adaptation Strategies to Current and Future Climate Risks
   1. **Overview of existing adaptation/resilience strategies and their effectiveness to current climate risks**

Provide an overview of existing climate resilience strategies, differentiated by livelihood and producer systems, stakeholder groups, economic and social sectors etc. There should be a particular focus on women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups. Analyse the effectiveness of these strategies to current climate risks and the resources or actions that could make these strategies more effective. This information will be based on session 3 (current climate context) of the climate risk assessment workshop.

* 1. **Effectiveness of adaptation/resilience strategies to future climate risks**

Examine the effectiveness of adaptation/resilience strategies to the future climate scenarios identified in section 3 as well as options for additional adaptation/resilience strategies. Include an analysis of the resources or actions that could make these strategies more effective. This analysis should take into consideration the specific and differentiated needs of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups. This information will be based on session 4 (future climate context) of the climate risk assessment workshop.

A table could be used to summarise this information.

(Example of a table matrix format)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk/Hazard** | **Livelihood/Economic System** | **Climate Resilience Strategies** | **Stakeholder Group Applying the Strategy** | **Gender and Social Inclusion information** |
| Drought |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Floods |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Storms |  |  |  |  |
| Extreme Heat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1. Xxxx County Climate Strategic Adaptation Investment/Action Priorities

This section should take a cross-sectoral perspective and focus on strategic investment priorities that strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of key livelihood, social and economic systems within the county, reflecting the key interest/stakeholder groups that were represented in the climate risk assessment workshop. This section will also need to align with County Integrated Development Plans and County Climate Policies.

* Strategic adaptation/resilience investment priorities identified in session 5 of the climate risk assessment workshop need to be presented in this section. These priorities will also be consistent with the analysis of the effectiveness of existing strategies in section 4. These priorities need to reflect the differentiated needs of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.
* Strategic priorities should address the county, sub-county and ward levels.
* The section can start with a brief introductory paragraph followed by small sections (could be captured as tables or other type of infographic)
* If captured in tables, the priorities may be summarised per risk (see sample table below). They could also be summarised per livelihood and economic system.
* Priorities can cover a wide range of strategies, including strengthening local processes and systems, building local capabilities as well as physical infrastructure investments

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk/Hazard** | **Priority Areas of Investment** | | |
|  |  |  |  |
| Drought |  |  |  |
| Floods |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Conclusion

A short conclusion section summarizing the report and next steps

Annexes

Other important information can be annexed. Information on participants in the overall participatory climate risk assessment process as well as in the workshop should be included in an annexe. This should give detailed information on the participation of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

Template 12: Draft Outline of County Climate Change Action Plan

This template provides a draft outline of the County Climate Change Action Plan that will be developed at the end of the two phases of the participatory county climate risk assessment and climate action planning process. The County Climate Change Action Plan should:

* Explicitly integrate the needs and priorities identified by key interest groups, with a particular focus on women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups, during the participatory climate risk assessment workshop, the county participatory climate risk assessment report and the public participation process in phase 2.
* Explicitly indicate how the views and needs of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups are integrated and addressed.
* Reflect the principles for locally led climate action which form the basis of FLLoCA’s Participatory County Climate Risk Assessment and Action Planning Guidance.

Name County

County Climate Change Action Plan

2022 - 2026

Month 2022

Cover page (Include other design features and desired information)

Foreword

(This section can contain all or some of this content)

**Acknowledgement**

**CCCAP Task Force** (Present the details of the task force)

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1. Background and Context

**1.1. Introduction & Background**

* 1. **Purpose and process of the CCCAP**

Summarise the different steps in the participatory climate action planning process that led to the development of the CCCAP, and how women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups were enabled to be active participants in this process.

* 1. **Underlying Climate Resilience Context** 
     1. Impacts of Climate Hazards in the County
     2. County Climate Hazard Map
     3. Summary of Differentiated Climate exposure and Vulnerability of key groups and livelihoods in the County

Provide a summary of the differentiated exposure and vulnerability of key groups to climate risks, with a particular focus on women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

* 1. **Brief Overview of Climate Change Actions in the County** 
     1. Mainstreaming of NCCAP in County Actions
     2. Climate Change in CIDP
     3. Other key climate actions/strategies in the County

1. Policy Environment
   1. **National Policy Context**
      1. The National Perspective

Here focus can be placed on summarizing Kenya’s climate risk context and aspirations including in the NDCs

* + 1. National Legal and Policy Framework
  1. **County Enabling Legal & Policy Framework**

Analyse the county’s existing policy, legal and regulatory framework for climate change. This would include county climate change acts, CCCF Act and Regulations, CIDPs, sectoral policies, spatial plans, etc.

1. Priority Climate Change Actions
   1. **Identification of strategic climate action priorities in the PCRA**
   2. **Priority County Climate Change Actions**
      1. Xxxxxxx
      2. Xxxxxxx

This section should take a cross-sectoral perspective and consider focusing on investment priorities that strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of key livelihood, social and economic systems within the county. Specific sectoral actions can also be identified with an explanation of how they benefit these different systems. This section should also identify the sequencing of priority actions over the 5-year plan with an explanation of how they will together over time build the resilience of the county to current and future climate risks.

Priority actions can be identified at the county, sub-county and ward levels and need to take into account the priorities identified during the public participation steps in the climate action planning process as well as priorities identified by the WCCPCs as guided by county climate change fund regulations and acts.

Priority actions should also specify how they address the needs and priorities of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

The team can borrow from NCCAP 2018 -2022 and adapt the format to their needs

1. Delivery Mechanisms for CCAP
   1. **Enabling Factors**
      1. Enabling Policy and Regulation
      2. Mainstreaming in the CIDP
      3. Multi-stakeholder participation processes
      4. Finance - County Climate Change Fund
      5. Governance - County Government Structures
      6. Governance - Climate Change Planning Committees
      7. Climate Information Services & Climate Data Access
      8. Resilience Planning Tools
      9. Measurement, Reporting and Verification
      10. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities (Can be summarised in a table)
   2. **Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms**
      1. Directorate of Climate Change
      2. County Climate Change Planning Committee
      3. Xxxxxx
      4. Xxxxxx
   3. **Implementation Matrix**

(The matrix in NCCAP 2018 – 2022 can be borrowed and adapted to the county needs)

Annexes

Other important information can be annexed. Information on participants in the whole participatory climate action planning process should be included in an annexe. This should give detailed information on the participation of women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

1. These are impacts are not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive. The PCRA stakeholder consultation process will explore thoroughly the local impacts of these national level changes. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The CMIP (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project) is a standard experimental framework for studying the output of coupled atmosphere-ocean general circulation models. This facilitates assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of climate models which can enhance and focus the development of future models. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. An adaptation strategy undertaken today is said to be maladaptive if it has the unintended effect of increasing future climate vulnerability – e.g. increasing incomes by intensifying reliance on a profitable but climate sensitive value chain. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Where one group’s climate resilience is bolstered at the expense of another, this is also considered to be maladaptation. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)