Adaptation Planning with Communities: Learning from Practice in Embu County, Kenya

Technical Annexes On Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability And Capacity Assessment (CVCA) And Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAP) Approaches

Annex 1: CVCA key informant interview

Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

Embu County. County level Key Informant Interviews

Date:	
Name organization:	
Position of the person interviewed in the organization	
Interviewed by:	

INTRODUCTION:

CARE International Kenya is conducting a gender sensitive climate vulnerability and capacity assessment (GCVCA) in Embu County. The main objective of the exercise is to assess the adaptive capacity of communities in Kisumu County and produce information that will inform programming by CARE and other partners.

The purpose of interaction today is hear your thoughts and experiences in relation to climate and livelihoods context in Kisumu and your plans and policies for dealing with the climate change.

Kindly give an overview of services rendered/ projects implemented by your institution in the County. This includes target groups, where, no. of beneficiaries, partners that they work with, etc

SECTION 1: PLANNING AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES

1. Does your organization implement any programmes within the communities?

2. If yes, what are the objectives of these programmes?

3. Do communities participate in the planning and decision making process for the organizations especially in the relation to the programmes and DRR?

4. If yes, how do they participate and who represents them?(probe for representation of different community groups in the process)

5. If they participate are their voices heard/are their inputs taken into consideration?(probe for specific examples) if no probe for reasons?

6. Does your organisation make deliberate efforts to ensure that vulnerable groups (these could be men, women, youth, etc.)Participate in the decision and planning process? How?

7. Does your organization take intio consideration the communities' development priorities? If yes how do you integrate them in your planning and decision making processes?

8. Who benefits from your organization's work within the community? How do they benefits? And who does not benefit? (gender groups, age, vulnerable, etc)

9. Have you intergrated climate change adaptation or disaster risk reduction in any of your organizational policies, plans, programs and budgets? If yes kindly tell us more about it?(prope for specifics- which, how)

SECTION 2: CLIMATE HAZARDS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

10. What are the current climate related hazards in the County? (enumerator to list all the hazards).

11. How do the hazards affect the programs? (be specific to the department or organization being interviewed?)

12. Have there been any changes in the impacts of the hazards over the last five years? What are the changes? Why have they happened?

13. Which community groups are most vulnerable to the hazards and what are the reasons?

Community group	Reason for vulnerability *(probe the hazard they are most vulnerable to)*	Changes in the last five years	Reasons for the changes

14. Which livelihoods resources are most and least affected in the country? Why?

15. Are there parts of the County that are more vulnerable to the climate hazards than others? Which are these parts and what hazards are they vulnerable to?

16. Have some parts of the county grown more or less vulnerable in the last five years? Why?

17. What is the County doing to reduce the impacts of these hazards on communities? *(give specific examples)*

18. What has the County done over the last 5 years? Who do they partner with? Why?

19. Are there plans that have been put in place but not implemented? Why?

20. Is your department/organization aware of how communities are protecting themselves and their assets from the climate hazards and disasters?

21. What support do you provide the communities to protect themselves and their assets from the climate hazards and disasters?

22. What are the potential future climate hazards? And how are they likely to affect the communities and County programmes?

23. Have you observed any changes in gender division of labour as result of the observed changes in climate? If yes give some examples

24. Have you observed any changes in access and control of productive resources as result of the climate change?

25. If yes, give examples – due to beer drinking and miraa and less food in the farms

26. Have you observed any changes in gender relations as a result of the observed climatic changes?

27. If yes kindly give reason?

SECTION 2: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND INFORMATION – COUNTY

28. Does the County have a functional Early warning system?

29. If yes, what is the coverage of the system?

30. If no, what are the challenges/ gaps?

31. How often is the DRR planning done?

32. Does the county have a lead institution /department for disaster risk reduction and management what is the name of this institution?

33. Which other institutions are involved in the coordination of disaster risk reduction and management in the county and what are their roles?(probe whether the organization being interviewed is involved)

34. Does the county or your organization have any intervention on DRR currently? which ones are they?

35. When and how were these interventions developed?

36. Does the county have contingency plan?

37. Who is responsible for the plans?

38. If yes, are the plans funded? By whom?

39. If no why don't the county have contingency plans?

40. Does your organization/department receive any climate information? If yes fill the table below

Type of climate information received	Source of the information	Channel of communication	How is the information used	Changes in access and use of climate information in the last 5 years

Annex 2: CVCA TIMETABLE

TIME	ACTIVITY	Facilitators notes	Responsible
	DAY 1 :19th October 2015		
8.30 – 9.00	Climate setting • Introductions • Setting workshop norms • Identification and Harmonization of Participants' Expectations with the Training Objectives		
9.00 -9.30	Overview of climate change concepts	Hazards, cc, coping and adaptation, risks, DRR, livelihoods, adaptive capacity, livelihood assets/resources, impacts, vulnerability	
10.00-10.30	Livelihood context – Community livelihoods and participation	Outcome- a list of livelihoods and participation of different community groups in the livelihoods - activities	
10.30-11.00	**TEA BREAK**		**All**
11.00-12.00	Livelihood context – Livelihood resources, assess and control of resources and trends	Resource maps, start linking the current condition with the vision of the communities towards the resources, access and control of the resources	
12.00 – 1.00	Livelihood context – Wellbeing ranking, gendered daily calendar	Wealth ranking tool, daily calendar tool	
1:00 – 2:00	**LUNCH BREAK**		**All**
2.00 – 3.30	Climate context- Climate hazards, their impacts, vulnerability and trend lines	Hazard maps(relationship with the resources map), vulnerability matrix	
4.15-4.30	**Tea Break**		**All**
3.30-4.30	Facilitating the community level FGDs- Order of the FGDs tools, facilitation tools	Tools, facilitation	
4.30 - 500	Preparations for the pre-test; groupings	Logistics/groups/agree responsibilities	
5.00	**TEA break & End of Day 1**		
Day 2: 20th October 2015			
8.30 - 900	Briefing & Departure to the Pre-test community site		
10.00 – 1.00	Pre-test exercise in the field		
1.00 – 2.00	Travel back to the Hotel		
2.00 – 3.00	**Lunch break**		**All**
3.00 – 4.30	Issues form the pre-test	Plenary discussion	
4.30 – 5.00	Preparation for actual data collection	Logistics/grouping/responsibilities	
5.00	**Tea break & close of Day 2**		**All**

Annex 3: CVCA Field Guide

Gender Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in Embu County

Community level Focus Group Discussions Guide

Date...   Community Name ....

Sub County ....   FGD group and age..

Group Facilitators ....

Please ensure that the participants' details are captured in the attendance sheet indicating the status (elder, leader, age etc) of each participant for reference)

INTRODUCTION

CARE International Kenya is conducting a gender sensitive climate vulnerability and capacity assessment (GCVCA) in Embu County. The main objective of the exercise is to begin a process of jointly discussing and assessing

• the effects of climate change on different groups in the community (men, women, rich, poor, young, old, etc)

• how the community is coping/ adapting

• with whom the community is partnering/ engaging

• what resources are available and

• how we can jointly plan, contribute resources (financial, technical and in kind) and implement activities that will improve the adaptive capacity of the community and its partners, including government and NGOs

The purpose of interaction today is to jointly discuss and begin the process of identifying priority areas, planning and improving adaptive capacity in the county. The discussions will focus on the current situation as well as trends in the past five years (since the 2011 drought/ dry spell) and why the changes are happening – who (institution and individuals) are the barriers and drivers of change.

LIVELIHOOD CONTEXT

What are the main livelihood activities? Who participates?

Livelihood	Who does what (gender and age)	Who makes decisions on what? How are the decisions made?	Ranking of the livelihoods activities - with reasons	Who does what (according to the wealth ranks)	Changes in the last 5 years <u>and why?</u>
I.					
II.					
III.					
IV.					
V.					

For women and young women only

• What is their daily calendar?

• How much time is spent fetching water? How much time is spent collecting firewood

• Have there been any changes in the last 5 years **and why?**

• **Probe for other indicators depending on what will be provided as part of the daily calendar?**

For men & young Men:

What is their daily calendar? Any changes over the last 5 years and why

	Activity	Time of the day						
		Early Morning	Morning	Early afternoon	Mid Afternoon	Early evening	Late Evening	Night

1.1.1. Resource Mapping

What resources are used in carrying out the livelihood activities listed above? Please probe communities to identify resource categories that are not represented

Natural Resources
The natural resource stock upon which people rely both directly (i.e. for income or medicine) or indirectly (i.e. flood control, protection from storms). Examples: Trees, land, clean air, fish, water, wetlands
Physical Resources
The basic infrastructure and productive capital for transport, buildings, water management, energy and communications. Examples: Roads, water tanks, tools, machines, agricultural implements, bicycles.
Financial Resources
The stocks and flows of money that allow people to achieve their livelihood objectives. Examples: Cash, savings, jewelry, pensions, remittances, access to markets, liquid assets
Human Resources
The skills, knowledge, capacity and good health important to the pursuit of livelihoods. Examples: Traditional knowledge, weaving skills, education
Social Resources
The formal and informal of social relationships and institutions from which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood. Examples: Church groups, women's groups, youth groups, farmer associations, political organisations

Let's develop a map of the community area; containing important landmarks, and key resources identified above.

Once they agree that the map is representative of their area, discuss the following:

I.   Of the resources identified above, which are the most valuable in supporting livelihoods in the community?

II.   Who in the community (genders, age groups, other special groups in the community) has access to the key resources identified?

III.   What are each of the resource used for and in which seasons?

Resources – to be listed in order of importance to the community	Access by whom? Do others access it as well?	What they utilize it for	When (which months/ seasons)	Who makes which decisions on the resources? Gender, ages, wealth ranks, etc?	Who is unable to access the resource and why?	Any changes observed in the last 5 years? Access, control, decisions on the resources? And why?
1.						
2.						
3.						3.
4.						4.
5.						

Additional Questions

a) Are there any resources that the communities can no longer access (easily)? Which ones?

b) What are the reasons for them not accessing these resources?

c) Are there any new resources that communities are accessing these days?

d) Has the seasonal availability and quantity of the resources changed in any way? How? Why?

e) Which resources bring about some challenges in this community? How? Why?

Wealth Ranking

1.   What are the components of wealth and wellbeing and how is this categorized? How does this influence vulnerability and adaptive capacity?

2.   What is the community's view of wealth, well-being, and inequality

3.   What are the local terms for poverty and well-being?

Local terms for poverty and well being	Meaning in English/Kiswahili

I. What are the resources and other things that indicate wealth and well-being in this community? (e. g. permanent houses, social status, children going to school, good health, means of transport, others? soft issues? etc).

Wealth/Wellbeing Indicator	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Any changes in the wealth descriptions (quantities, population and characteristics) in the last 5 years? And why?

What are the proportions of groups of people in each of the wealth categories? **Out of 10?**

Gender & Age-group	Wellbeing status (Wealth ranks)	Proportions out of 10	What are the reasons	Changes observed in the last 5 years and why?
Young women				
Old women				
Young men				
Old men				

Do Majority of decision makers in this community come from a particular wealth group?   Which one? Why?

1.0.   The Vulnerability Matrix

We would like to discuss climate related changes observed in the area and rank those that have the most serious effects on your lives and wellbeing. We would also like to discuss and identify current coping strategies and reflect on their effectiveness; and discuss and identify desired coping strategies.

Process

Please draw the table below on flip chart papers and facilitate discussions below. Please record the information that communities agree upon in the flip chart-table. Please remember to probe the reasons for the answers community members provide and take notes on the discussions to accompany information entered into the table.

  i.   What are some of the climate related changes that have been observed? Probe for climate variability issues, including positive ones

  ii.   What are the major climatic hazards that you have been experiencing in this area? Please rank them according to the magnitude/ seriousness of how they've been affecting you (just choose top 3).

  iii.   What are the impacts of each hazard on the livelihood(s)?   Please rank them according to the magnitude/seriousness of their effects on your livelihoods (choose the top 3)

  iv.   Who in the community is most affected by the hazards? Why?

  v.   Who is least affected by the hazards? Why?

  vi.   Which coping strategies do you implement to deal with each impact that you have identified above?   Please rank and select the most important coping strategy that you are implementing for each impact of hazard 1 *(top 1 coping strategy implemented)*.

  vii.   Please identify the coping strategies for each of the top 3 impacts of hazards 2 and 3 respectively.

  viii. Who is involved in implementing the coping strategy? In the community and externally?

  ix.   Are the coping strategies working?   Yes/No Why?

  x.   What are your desired *alternative coping* strategies for each identified impact?

  xi.   Who would be involved in the alternative coping strategy and how?

  xii.   What resources do you have that you can use to implement these alternative coping strategies?

  xiii. What are the other causes of each impact?

Vulnerability Matrix

Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hazard)	Who is most affected (gender, wealth ranks, etc) and why	Current Coping Strategies (Top 1 for each impact)	Are the strategies working?	Alternative/ Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/Desired Coping strategies	Other Causes of Impact	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
1	1		1	List	1	List	List	
	2		1		1			
	3		1		1			
Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hazard)	Who is most affected (gender, wealth ranks, etc)	Current Coping Strategies (Top 1 for each impact)	Are the strategies working?	Alternative/ Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/Desired Coping strategies	Other Causes of Impact	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
2	1		1	List	1	List	List	
	2		1		1			
	3		1		1			

Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hazard)	Who is most affected (gender, wealth ranks, etc)	Current Coping Strategies (Top 1 for each impact)	Are the strategies working?	Alternative/ Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/Desired Coping strategies	Other Causes of Impact	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
3	1		1	List	1	List	List	
	2		1		1			
	3		1		1			

Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hazard)	Alternative/Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/Desired Coping strategies	Who would be involved and how? Internally and externally	What opportunities and challenges exist?	What changes have happened in the last 5 years? Why?	Who has played a key role (individual and institution)
1	1	1	List	1	List	List	
	2	1		1			
	3	1		1			

Annex 4: Mapping of livelihood activities – example from Kamarandi

Older women's focus group, Kamarandi

Livelihood	Who does what (gender and age)	Who makes decisions on what? How are the decisions made?	Ranking of the livelihoods activities - with reasons	Who does what (according to wealth ranking)	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
FARMING	WOMEN 22-60	Mostly men make decision on what to be sold when men are drunk the women make decision	1 They get food and sell the products for cash	Gitonga	They are growing green grams and millet which are more drought resistant Farming have reduced over years due to lack of adequate rains so the community rely mostly on other activities
LIVESTOCK	Men buy livestock but women take care of them	Women and men make the decision, men decide which livestock to buy and to sell but women decide on grazing	3 They can sell livestock for cash and buy food	Gitonga	Gitonga are doing livestock keeping more because the have more source of cash The cattle herds have drastically reduced because of draught
CHARCOAL BURNING	Both women and men 18 and over	Men and women make decision depending on their financial status	Before it was the 2nd but due to decrease in number of tree it is now 4th earn of livelihood		
LABOUR CASUAL	Both women and men 18 and over	Women and men make the decision on kind of labour and where to do it	3 they are paid for labour and also they can get food from employer	Muthiini	Laboring is done by the poor who do not have land Reduced labour for more people have moved to towns
BUSINESS	WOMEN 22-60	Women make the decision then consult with husband for approval.	1. livestock	Gitonga	Cash flow is more frequent compared to farming which is seasonal Business have grown due to financers/loans from group
SAND HARVESTING	Men	Men decide on sand harvesting, selling, transport women are paid to carry the sand	5 There are no many young men around most have migrated to towns	All categories	.

DAILY ACTIVITY CALENDARS

Older men and older women, Kamarandi

MEN	Early Morning	Morning	Early afternoon	Mid Afternoon	Early evening	Late Evening
Grazing		X				
Watering Livestock			X	X		
Farming (ploughing)		X			X	
Wazee barazas						X
Charcoal burning	X					
WOMEN	**Early Morning**	**Morning**	**Early afternoon**	**Mid Afternoon**	**Early evening**	**Late Evening**
Cooking	X		X			X
Cleaning	X					X
Grazing		X	X			
Farming (planting, cultivating, harvesting)		X				
Milking	X					
Fetching firewood	X		X			
Fetching water			X			
Preparing the children	X					

Annex 5: Resource mapping – example from Iria-Itune

Young men's focus group

Natural Resources

The natural resource stock upon which people rely both directly (i.e. for income or medicine) or indirectly (i.e. flood control, protection from storms). Examples: Trees, land, clean air, fish, water, wetlands

1. Hills
2. Rivers
3. Rocks

Physical Resources

The basic infrastructure and productive capital for transport, buildings, water management, energy and communications. Examples: Roads, water tanks, tools, machines, agricultural implements, bicycles.

1. Hills
2. Dams
3. Schools
4. Dispensaries

Financial Resources

The stocks and flows of money that allow people to achieve their livelihood objectives. Examples: Cash, savings, jewelry, pensions, remittances, access to markets, liquid assets

1. Mesa
2. Table banking
3. Merry go rounds

Human Resources

The skills, knowledge, capacity and good health important to the pursuit of livelihoods. Examples: Traditional knowledge, weaving skills, education

1. Traditional medicine men

Social Resources

The formal and informal of social relationships and institutions from which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood. Examples: Church groups, women's groups, youth groups, farmer associations, political organisations

1. Charcoal burning-iruriri

2. Sand harvesting-maribwa

Resources – to be listed in order of importance to the community	Access by whom? Do others access it as well? Who is unable to access the resource and why?	What they utilize it for	When (which months/ seasons)	(Ownership & control) that makes which decisions on the resources? Gender, ages, wealth ranks, etc.?	Any changes observed in the last 5 years? Access, control, decisions on the resources? And why?	
1. land	-accessed by everyone -people who leases land for farming	-farming, i.e. crop and livestock farming	crop farming oct-Jan, march-July	the owner of the land, mostly the men decides on what to do in the land	-land leasing is now practised -all clan land has been subdivided to members of he community	
2. water	everyone	for domestic purposes	throughout the year	the community sets rule on how water is used i.e. dams	-water in the dams is dirty ad contaminated for human se -the level of water in dams has decreased due to drought	
3. trees	-land owners who has he resource -lands less people	charcoal burning, firewood, timber	throughout the year	owned and controlled by the owner	-deforestation -persistent drought due to reduced tees to pull rainfall	
4. roads	accessed by all	transportation e.g. goods, sand, children going to school	throughout the year	owned and controlled by county government	-sand harvesting has made the roads impassable through heavy trucks passing through -introduction of new roads by trucks transporting sand.	

Annex 6: Wealth ranking – example from Ntharawe

Older men's focus group

Wealth/Wellbeing Indicator	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Wealth category Name	Any changes in the wealth descriptions (quantities, population and characteristics) in the last 5 years? And why?
	Gikore	Gitonga	Mutheni	Ngia	
Livestock	100 cows 100 goats 50 sheep	30 cows 100goats 50sheep	5 cows 20 goat	2 goats	Livestock keeping has reduced due to lack of enough rainfall and the community's Changed from keeping many cows to more goats
Children and wives	6 wives 30 children	3 wives 20 children	1 wife 10 children	1 wife 10 children	Family sizes have reduced and many families are monogamous due to recent education and religion which have played a key role in educating people and enlightening them
Land	100 acreas	50 acres	5 acres	1 acre	Land size have reduced due to partitioning, now a man having 20 acre can be termed to be very rich
Monetary	billionaires	millionaires	thousand	hundred	There is increase income mostly due to miraa which many people have started farming due to it excellent market and price
Means of transport	Many luxurious cars	Around two cars	motorbike	none	People have been able to buy more vehicles(probox) and motorbikes mostly due to miraa farming which has raised the standard of living

Annex 7: Wealth group proportions overview from all communities

All focus groups

Categories: *gikore* – very wealthy; *gitonga* – wealthy; *muthini* – middle class; *ngia* – poor; *ngia mukeo* – very poor

Gender & Age-group	Wellbeing status (Wealth ranks)	Proportions out of 10	What are the reasons	Changes observed in the last 5 years and why?
NTHARAWE				
Young women	Gikore Gitonga Muthini Ngia	0 0 2 8	-Very few young women have employment and they lack good certification to secure them good jobs	-There has been improvement over the past 5 years, before it was hard for women to get employed but now they get employed E.G ECD teachers -young women lives have slightly as some have started to keep small business to sustain their families
Old women	Gikore Gitonga Muthini Ngia	0 1 5 4	-Most old women are either divorced or widowed and they do not have the energy to work.	-Women are also improving because of the government program e.g. women empowerment and women fund and they have engaged themselves in welfare groups.
Young men	Gikore Gitonga Muthini Ngia	0 0 3 7	-The young men are strong and they can engage themselves in businesses like brick making, they are also learned and they can secure themselves employment	The young men have recorded a high improvement as they are securing themselves jobs and they have businesses like bodabodas Low standard of education
Old men	Gikore Gitonga Muthini Ngia	0 1 5 4	-rely on farming and livestock keeping so when there is drought it hinders our progress	-The old men have a drop in the daily income as they have reduced livestock keeping due to climate changes and land size have reduced due to land partitioning and that where they do grazing
MUTUABARE.				
Young women	Gitonga Muthiini Irandi Ngia	1 9 0 0	Mostly women cannot be classified as ngia because they can get married by rich men	Compared to 5 yrs ago the young women have improved due to access to education and small business.

Old women	Gitonga	6	Mostly women are classified with husband status. However, most women are more economically empowered than men because they are in VSLA.	Most women own business.
	Muthiini	4		
	Irandi	0		
	Ngia	0		
Young men	Gitonga	1	Most of them are classified as middle class because have one way or another to sustain their livelihood. E.g. boda boda.	Most of them are involved in bada boda and sand harvesting.
	Muthiini	9		
	Irandi	0		
	Ngia	0		
Old men	Gitonga	2	Most are in the muthiini due to reduced number of livestock.	The number of livestock has rapidly reduced. Nowadays it's hard to find an old man with more than 5 cows unlike before them hard more than 10.
	Muthiini	6		
	Irandi	0		
	Ngia	0		
KAMARANDI.				
Young women	Gitonga	2	-Very few young women have employment and they lack good certification to secure them good jobs	-There has been improvement over the past 5 years, before it was hard for women to get employed but now they get employed E.G ECD teachers
	Muthini	3		
	Ngia	3		
	Ngia mukeu	2		
Old women	Gitonga	0	-Most old women are either divorced or widowed and they do not have the energy to work.	-Women are also improving because of the government program e.g. women empowerment and women fund and they have engaged themselves in welfare groups.
	Muthini	1		
	Ngia	9		
	Ngia mukeu	0		
Young men	Gitonga	0	-The young men are strong and they can engage themselves in businesses like brick making, they are also learned and they can secure themselves employment	The young men have recorded a high improvement as they are securing themselves jobs and they have businesses like bodabodas
	Muthini	4		
	Ngia	2		
	Ngia mukeu	4		
Old men	Gitonga	2	-Old men have land and livestock where most of the income received from the resources are used to cater for household expenses and school fees.	-The old men have a drop due to reasons like drought which forced them to sell their livestock to pay school fees and cater for household needs,
	Muthini	6		
	Ngia	2		
	Ngia mukeu	0		

IRIA-ITUNE				
Gender & Age-group	Wellbeing status (wealth ranks)	Proportions out of 10	What are the reasons	Changes observed in the last 5 years and why?
Young women	Gitonga Muthini	2 8		-There has been improvement over the past 5 years, before they did not have the women groups -there is increase in early pregnancy case among the young women
Old women	Gitonga Muthini	2 8	-Most old women are not strong enough to work, they mostly really on their husband	-there is decrease of wealth of the old women because the sell livestock and farm produce to educate their children -most women are in self help groups and they can now be able to own their own property, although men feel this has made them hard headed the do not respect their opinion any more, and the women do not involve them in the decision making for the money they receive from the groups
Young men	Gitonga Muthini	3 7	-The young men are strong and they can work has loaders of sand and some have gone through schools and secured themselves jobs like police officer.	The young men have recorded a high improvement as they are securing themselves jobs in the sand harvesting and they have businesses like bodaboda
Old men	Gitonga Muthini	2 8	-the old men are not strong enough to work	-men are dropping downwards because of more responsibility when they are old especially when their daughters get pregnant out of wedlock and it is them to bring up there grand children

Annex 8: Vulnerability matrix – example from Mutwabare

Young women's focus group

Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hazard)	Who is most affected (gender, wealth ranks, etc) and why	Current Coping Strategies (Top 1 for each impact)	Are the strategies working?	Alternative/ Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/ Desired Coping strategies	Other Causes of Impact (may not necessarily be climate related)	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
1.drought	1. Hunger /starvation	Human and livestock	Doing casual jobs	List yes	Construction of cereal board	Human power Land River/dams	Cutting down of trees	The drought cases is high
	2.death of both livestock and human	Human and livestock	Selling	Yes	Provision of slotter house	Vaccination of livestock	diseases	Reduction of livestock.
	3. diseases	Human and livestock	treatment	yes	Vaccination.	Tools Human power	Eating dirty food.	There is availability of hospitals.
2 floods	1soil erosion	famers	1arrangement of stones	Sometimes	1more dams to be constructed	Tools Human power	Sand harvesting	Few cases of flood.
	2 loss of life	All	1 Digging terraces	sometimes	1 Construction of gabions	Tools Human power	Diseases	Reduction of deaths caused by floods.

Hazards (Top 3)	Impacts (Top 3 for each Hzard)	Who is most affected (gender, wealth ranks, etc)	Current Coping Strategies (Top 1 for each impact)	Are the strategies working?	Alternative/ Desired coping Strategies (Top 1)	Resources communities have to implement alternative/ Desired Coping strategies	Other Causes of Impact	Changes in the last 5 years and why?
	3 Diseases	All	1 Having mosquito nets	yes	1 construction of gabions.	Labor tools	Poor hygiene.	No change
3 strong wind	1 Prevent rainfall	Farmers	1 Tree planting	List Trees are likely to fight with wind	1 Seedlings	Tools Land Labor	Rainbow	Dry wind There is lots of tornados
	2 Destruction of property	All	1 Migration looking for better places	Yes	Tree planting	1 tools Land Labor	Hunger	There as been strong wind regularly
	3 Diseases	ALL	1 Wearing protective clothes	yes	1 planting of trees	Tools land	Poor hygiene.	More diseases caused by tornados for example pneumonia, common cold