



COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION TRAINING WORKSHOP



**Hosted by Gender and Climate Change Working Group and CARE Kenya at
Longview Suites, Karen, November 18-20, 2015**

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

ALP Adaptation Learning Programme

ASAL Arid and semi-Arid Lands

ASDSP Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme

CAAP Community Adaptation Action Planning

CBA Community Based Adaptation

CC Climate Change

CIDP County Integrated Development Plan

CSO Civil Society organizations

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

IEWM Institute of Environment and Water Management

NDMA National Drought Management Authority

NEMA National Environment Management Authority

PSP Participatory Scenario Planning

1.0 Introduction

IEWM in Collaboration with CARE held a three day training session on Community Based Adaptation (CBA) bringing together participants working at the policy level (that will use learning in their advocacy) as well as programme management staff (that will use learning to improve CBA projects) on 18th and 20th November 2015. The workshop was attended by over 35 civil society organization participants from different organizations involved in climate change related interventions and activities around the country.

Executive Summary:

The training brought together practitioners, researchers and policy advocates involved in climate change adaptation and related issues at the local and national level in Kenya, to help strengthen adaptation knowledge amongst CSOs working on adaptation issues, which should in turn contribute to calls for more effective planning and budgeting around CBA. It was also intended to serve as a catalyst for collaboration and partnerships around joint messaging and advocacy on CBA.

As a pre-cursor to introducing the concept of CBA, participants were taken through a short session on how changes in climate in Kenya have invariably impacted on livelihoods. Climate variability is real and the impact is experienced globally, regionally and more specifically in Kenya. Change in rainfall patterns, increased drought, high and low flows in rivers, decline in crop productivity, decline in rain-fed yields, rise in temperature, increased storms, malnutrition levels increased and diseases and injuries associated with extreme events are all pointers of climate change impact.

It was noted that climate information is about past, present and future climate conditions from both local and scientific sources, and the resultant implications on development, people's livelihoods and the environment. Climate information helps in planning across all sectors. Against that background, an innovative tool for helping understand climate information has been developed to help analyze and disseminate the same for use by those that would potentially be impacted by the effects. This is the Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) tool used for collective sharing and interpretation of climate forecasts. The PSP process commences as soon as a seasonal climate forecast is available from meteorological services, and occurs as many times as there are rainy seasons in that particular area. The information shared by all stakeholders is interpreted into a form that is locally relevant and useful.

The workshop aimed to deepen understanding on CBA approaches, principles and models among CSO advocacy and project management staff strengthen messaging and advocacy around CBA to ensure more effective multi-stakeholder planning and budgeting at County and national levels.

It also sought to facilitate a platform for discussions and generation of partnerships amongst CSOs that are advocating for effective CBA, especially those that would not traditionally work together. It provided the basis for a CBA capacity building plan to be implemented jointly by ALAP, ALP and the participants.

From the participants' expectations, it was clear that a good number of organizations represented in the workshop already had some experience with CBA approaches. As background for moving the process forward, CBA was described as an empowering approach for climate resilient development and risk reduction. The introduction included the presentation of a conceptual framework based on triangulation of findings from different **sources** (institutions like schools, markets, health centres, met. depts.); different **people** (women, men, young and old); and use of different **methods**, to cross check findings.

Additionally, it was noted that CBA recognizes the importance of adaptive capacity as central in building resilience, while at the same time acknowledging that there are differences in vulnerability across communities, and thus capacity to respond to impacts of climate change must not be ignored.

Over the years, the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa has learned that adaptation is much more than the various technological or strategic choices helping people to adapt (e.g. improved seeds, new irrigation systems or strategies to diversify the livelihood). It is, importantly, a number of approaches enabling such choices for continuous adjustment, in response to dynamic changes. These include building capacity to anticipate and plan ahead with a better sense of what is likely or unlikely to happen, and mechanisms that enable agility and being proactive in the face of changing risks and uncertainties. The recognition that the former (adaptation strategies, or 'hardware') and the latter (adaptation approaches, or 'software') are not the same, and that adaptation is about a combination of the two, was an important milestone in ALP's evolving understanding of CBA.

There is increasing attention to the relevance of gender issues to CBA, but practitioners and policy-makers alike are often unclear on how they might go about integrating this dimension into CBA – especially when climate change itself already is an issue to be 'mainstreamed' across different sectors. In practice, few initiatives have gone beyond counting the ratios of women among their beneficiaries, targeting women with specific activities or strengthening the representation of women in decision-making fora.

The **gender continuum** was introduced as a useful tool for interrogating anything from a project plan to policy frameworks or advocacy messages, not asking *whether* but *how* they address gender. The first, basic question is whether an initiative, activity, message, and policy (etc.) is

gender-blind, or gender-aware. The second question is where on a continuum from being i) harmful or exploitative, ii) gender-accommodating or iii) gender-transformative it would fall.

Participants evaluated how some of their CBA experiences related to this continuum. For example, they found gender blindness in many of their ways of operating, e.g. in timing, venues, or methods of participation, while, on the other hand, gender-transformative approaches were recognized in work to change land ownership structures and in initiatives where men and boys took on roles as gender champions. The question was posed: What is a 'transformative' change from context to context? Among the experiences participants listed as gender-transformative, those involving aspects of **behavior change, institutional change, learning and capacity-building** seemed prominent.

Recognizing that proactive promotion of gender equality is a complex and long-term investment, participants were curious to see where and how an adequate ambition level could be set for CBA initiatives aiming to integrate gender: *"What is not too little and not too much?"*

By and large, organisations and initiatives working to promote gender equality aim for their work to be, at a minimum, gender-aware and –accommodating – in other words, not do harm or be exploitative, and avoid gender blindness.

The workshop also covered aspects of climate change financing with presentations and discussions focusing on funding streams that are available and the modalities involved in accessing the same. It was observed that in the area of climate adaptation, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund comprise the baskets where support can be accessed. In Kenya, the coordinating agency has been identified as the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), while three agencies- the Coast Development Authority (CDA), Tana River Development Authority (TARDA), and Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), have been nominated as the Implementing Entities (IEs). A further seven sub-grantees will undertake direct implementation in communities covering eleven Counties.

The workshop concluded with participants undertaking capacity needs assessment on CBA to help identify priority capacity areas and gaps which the network will follow up on to help member organizations fulfill their mandates more effectively.

Participants' Expectations

Participants' expectations were written on cards and later clustered based on topical similarities. Overall, the expectations were listed as:

Climate Change

1. How is CBA evolving/how will it evolve in the next years
2. How climate information is being used for adaptation
3. Climate change adaptation structures both at National and County level
4. Why is CBA important
5. To learn more about what others are doing on adaptation
6. To learn more on current information about advocacy
7. Know about policies related to adaptations
8. Share experiences on CBA
9. Capacity building on Climate change

Adaptation

10. What have been the best successful adaptation practices in Kenya and what are the emerging issues.
11. Who are the innovative minds to at community level
12. Relate land issues to adaptation
13. Environmental cross cutting issues with adaptation
14. Learn more on Agriculture based livelihoods
15. Adaptation mechanisms and what are they?
16. Bridging the gap between research and practice in climate change adaptation
17. On how gender is mainstreamed in Climate change
18. How to translate research into programs for actions
19. How to domesticate policies to suit grass root projects/communities integrate them into our programs
20. Youth and gender issues on Climate Change
21. Learn how to mainstream gender aspect into community land work/adaptation
22. From a human rights angle, where is the link?
23. Adaptation on Agricultural based livelihoods
24. How is adaptation sustainability with local communities
25. Climate Based Adaptation evolution over the next years.

These expectations informed the basis of subsequent training areas and topic discussions. As most of the participants mentioned during the introductions that they had previous experience in adaptation work, the expectations helped refine the training strategy hence ensuring interactive sessions between the participants and the training team.

1.1 Opening Remarks by ALP Regional Coordinator – Project Coordination Team

Fiona Percy, the ALP Regional Coordinator gave an overview of climate change impacts on the livelihoods in Kenya. As it were, climate change has become a global phenomenon. Adaptation therefore needs to start with the change agents by building capacity to be able to manage risks, be more resilient and cope with the impacts of climate change. It is a learning process and

should keep on asking two critical questions: How do we do this? And how do we convince the decision makers/policy makers for buy in.

1.2 Purpose of the training:

The training brought together participants working at the policy level as well as programme management people with the aim of 1) strengthening adaptation knowledge, coordination and partnerships amongst CSOs working on adaptation issues to call for more effective planning and budgeting around CBA, and 2) Initiating and/ or strengthening collaboration and partnerships around joint messaging and advocacy on CBA.

1.3 Objectives of the training:

The aims of the workshop were spelt out as being to:

- Deepen understanding on CBA approaches, principles and models among CSO advocacy and project management staff
- Strengthen messaging and advocacy around CBA to ensure more effective multi-stakeholder planning and budgeting at County and national levels
- Facilitate a platform for discussions and generation of partnerships amongst CSOs that are advocating for effective CBA, especially those that would not traditionally work together, and
- Collectively develop a way forward with key areas of priority; opportunities/gaps, capacity needs etc.

2.0 The Training Process:



2.1 The realities of climate change impacts in Kenya

The session was facilitated by Calistus Wachana, County Director for Meteorological Services in Trans Nzoia County. The basis of the presentation was the relevance and critical importance of climate information.

It was noted that climate information is about past, present and future climate conditions from both local and scientific sources, and the resultant implications on development, people's livelihoods and the environment. Climate information helps in planning across all sectors. Climate variability is real and the impact is experienced both globally, regionally and more specifically in Kenya. Change in rainfall patterns, increased drought, high and low flows in rivers, decline in crop productivity, decline in rain-fed yields, rise in temperature, increased storms, malnutrition levels increased and diseases and injuries associated with extreme events are all pointers of climate change impact.

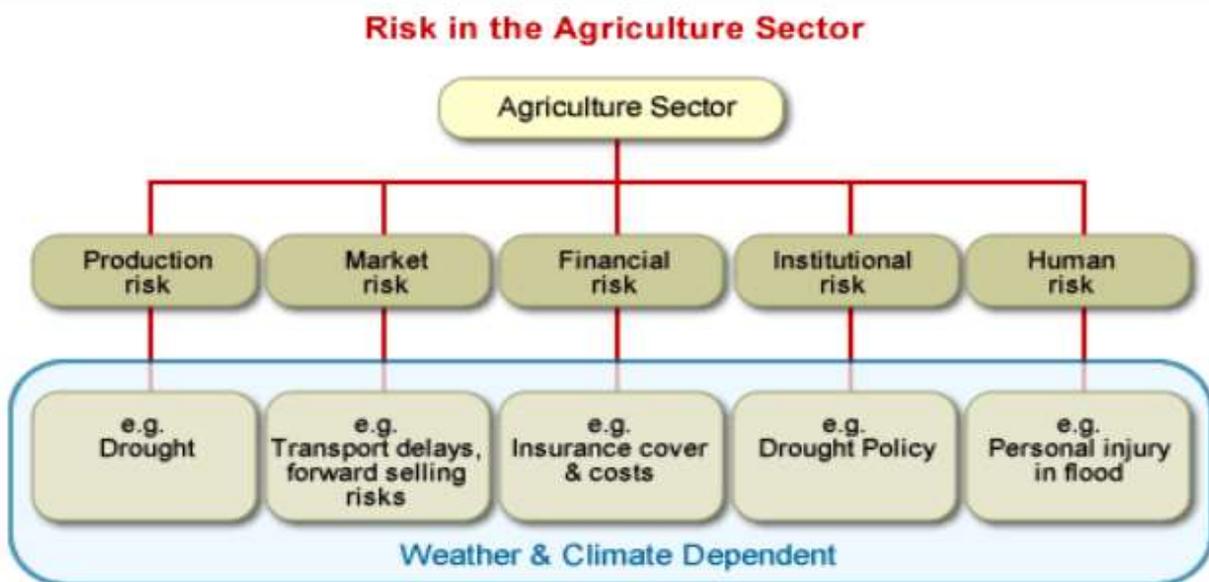
Against that background, an innovative tool for helping understand climate information has been developed to help analyze and disseminate the same for use by those that would potentially be impacted by the effects. This is the Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) tool used for collective sharing and interpretation of climate forecasts. The PSP process commences

as soon as a seasonal climate forecast is available from meteorological services, and occurs as many times as there are rainy seasons in that particular area. The information shared by all stakeholders is interpreted into a form that is locally relevant and useful.

This is achieved by participants considering climatic probabilities, assessing their likely hazards, risks, opportunities and impacts, and developing scenarios based on the assessment. For example, drought has risks like poor crop germination, wind erosion, loss of livestock, loss of water quality, reduced water recharge and power rationing. Opportunities like, advocacy forums to lobby for funds, irrigation uptake, opportunities for horticultural crops, drilling wells would be experienced. The overall impact of drought could range from food insecurity/famine, loss of livelihoods, increased crimes and poverty levels to loss of lives and property. Discussion of the potential implications of these scenarios on livelihoods leads to agreement on plans and contingencies that respond adequately to the levels of risk and uncertainty.

The facilitator then presented the schematic diagram below to help understand linkages that can translate in risk in the agricultural sector, as a result of unfavorable climate impacts

Figure 1: Risk in the Agriculture Sector.



Adapted from J. Hay, WMO, 2006 (with permission)

At the plenary discussions it was observed that at the County level there is a de-link of information flow from the National level as no effective mechanisms have previously been in place to ensure this. There is therefore a clear need for intermediaries who can disseminate climate information to the communities to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The topic around the PSP tool generated considerable interest amongst the participants most of whom admitted that for the most part, conventional weather forecasting has always been considered unreliable and too scientific for local consumption. Participants noted that the idea of having an interactive forum bringing together diverse stakeholders including, and most importantly, the community voice in the planning process improves the value, use and significance of the forecasts all round.

2.2 Introduction to Community Based Adaptation (CBA)



The facilitation team sought to gather from the participants about their encounter with the concept of community based adaptation in climate change work. A number of participants expressed some knowledge and experience of CBA in their work context, although the concept, understandably, is interpreted and used differently in different contexts.

2.3 What is CBA and why is it important?

As an introduction, it was emphasized that CBA is an empowering approach for climate resilient development and risk reduction. **Community based adaptation is just that:** It is about communities, through a conscious effort, responding to effects of climate change on their livelihoods and general well-being by reducing its impacts on the same. This, it was observed, requires empowering vulnerable communities and their local governments and service providers to understand and analyze climate patterns and how this will continue to impact on their lives. It thus envisages supporting communities in making informed and anticipatory decisions.

The facilitation further emphasized that CBA recognizes that adaptive capacity is central in building resilience, acknowledges that there are differences in vulnerabilities and thus capacity to respond to impacts of climate change must not be ignored.

After discussions on the efficacy of CBA in different contexts, the participants were then introduced to what in the ALP experience constitutes good practice in CBA.

2.4 Good practice in CBA

While acknowledging that there is no single model of good practice for CBA projects, it was noted that climatic, environmental, social, economic, and political contexts' surrounding a community determines the design, implementation and possible outcomes of CBA processes and activities.

From ALP's broad experience, five key lessons about what works well in CBA practice, across many different contexts, were shared with the participants. These included:

- **Adaptive capacity**

Delivering on all four strategies of the CBA Framework (promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods; disaster risk reduction; local capacity development; advocacy and social mobilization) at all levels, is crucial for building adaptive capacity effectively and sustainably. Adding the overarching components of 'climate information' and 'managing risk and uncertainty' helps to focus community/project decision-making around preparing for, and managing, future climate change risks, despite their uncertain nature.

- **Equitable approaches**

Participatory and rights-based approaches can help to ensure that adaptation outcomes are effective and sustainable.

They also help to ensure that project activities do not exacerbate existing inequalities and vulnerabilities, and that they fulfill the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

- **Working with partners**

External partners working with a community, for example providing resources and knowledge, are often a key factor in the success of a CBA project.

Working with existing civil society networks and platforms can facilitate the local to national-level advocacy requirements of CBA projects.

- **Integration with formal planning processes**

CBA is a multi-level approach to adaptation that puts vulnerable people and their priorities first, although action is required at all levels (household, community, local and national). Communities can then integrate their context-specific adaptation plans into more formal government plans and processes.

- **Building local capacity**

The development, application and sharing of effective participatory tools and approaches in CBA can help to build the capacity of local actors and promote the continuation of adaptation activities and processes after the lifetime of the project. CBA therefore involves an integrated approach which combines livelihoods and DRR strategies geared towards building adaptive capacity and addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, which is informed by climate knowledge and understanding of risk and uncertainty thus the need to create an enabling environment

2.5 CARE's CBA Framework:

The next task involved group work, where the participants were given the task of outlining specific CBA examples they have in different ways, interacted with, practiced, advocated or researched on. They were then divided into respective groups of interest (e.g. researchers/advocates/practitioners) and asked to identify what their experiences have been so far. In plenary the respective groups came up with the following issues, clustered around thematic areas of interest:

a) *With regard to Climate Resilient Livelihoods, experiences revolved around:*

- Integrating (PES) Payment of Ecosystem Services with good agricultural practices
- Planting of resilient crops like sorghum
- Access to multipurpose seed varieties e.g. animal feeds
- Research on drought tolerant varieties of seeds like cassava, maize (KALRO)
- Climate smart agriculture e.g. planting drought resistant crops and soil erosion control, dry irrigation, use of early maturing crops, etc.
- Livelihood diversification among pastoralist women.
- Use of renewable energy technologies e.g. solar to climate products, water pumping, etc.
- Natural production like in Kakamega forest
- Alternative land dispute resolution e.g. Samburu community
- Working with small holder farmers to grow drought resistant crops

- Water conservation using dams e.g. Kitui
- Soil conservation methods through use of organic fertilizers – agro/ecology
- Early warning systems at community level – able to detect climate information at community level.
- Use of clean energy at local levels like energy saving jikos, solar energy.
- Land use management
- Solar powered irrigated farming in Kajiado county through ALIN, Act
- Floating gardens in Bangladesh
- Rain water harvesting
- Research management – rangelands, too many animals causing drought, keeping fewer cattle through holistic management.
- Strengthening the capacity of all stakeholders to adapt on a continuous basis
- Facilitating establishment of community schools, model homes that assist communities to set their own development agenda and invite all other stakeholders
- Land use planning across communities and different land users
- Climate Field Schools
- The Asset Based Community Development Approach – that guides the community to focus on their resources and strengths.

b) On Climate Information, participants shared experiences around:

- Use of role models to mentor communities on CBA
- Early warning systems at community level
- Monthly analysis of climate information with the County (NDMA,) disseminated through radio
- Traditional weather forecasts
- Use of traditional/indigenous knowledge to understand Climate Change
- Environmental and energy education integrated in school lessons, resource centers, etc.

c) In terms of influencing for an enabling policy environment, insights shared included:

- Advocacy on protection of livelihoods in mega project areas e.g. water harvesting and enhanced storage facilities
- Collaboration and partnerships with other key players e.g. Kenya Met, ASDSP, NDMA, CARE, Counties and relevant ministries.
- Multi-stakeholders Forums like ASALs forum
- Training on gender sensitive budgeting leading to better adaptation.
- Integrating underlying issues emerging due to Climate Change into community and county government plans and policies
- Ensuring CBA principles are included in policies and strategies at National and County level plans

d) On Disaster Risk Reduction, participants listed the following experiences:

- Utilization of Climate Information for livelihood resilience
- Access to drought tolerant seed varieties in a market based system (Sorghum for Kenya Breweries)
- Maasai community conservancies in managing rangelands

From these experiences, it was clear that, in various ways, most participants have been involved in practicing or researching on one or more aspects of helping communities adapt to their changing livelihood conditions occasioned by an increasingly uncertain climate. This then provided a good platform for sharing the CARE CBA framework and explaining the underpinning principles that informed the schema. A presentation of the four components that combined to encompass CARE’s experience and definition of CBA was done and interactive discussions done based on the questions fielded by the participants. These included:

- Whether the framework applies across different contexts and circumstances
- Where it has been used practically and what the experience has been
- What issues informed the idea of “improving” the flower from the initial framework

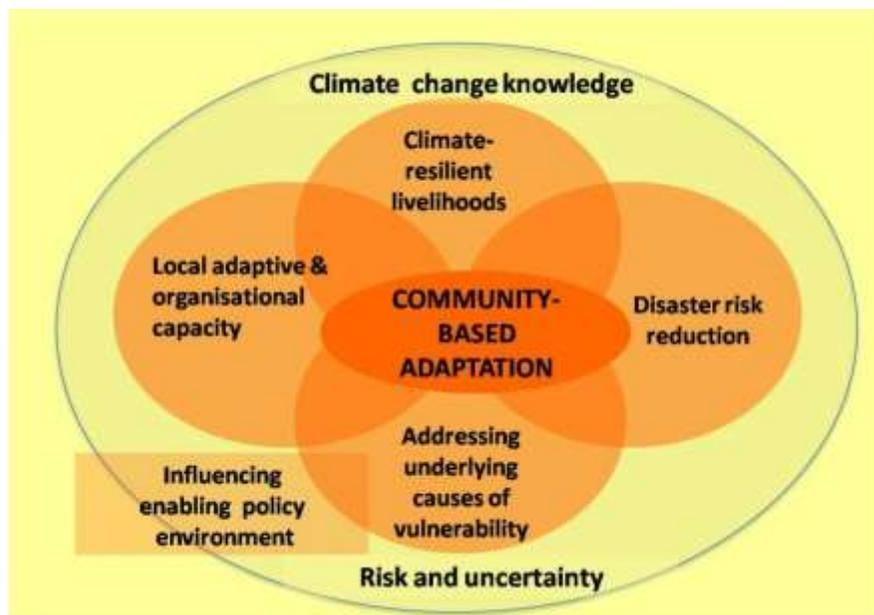
Participants expressed appreciation over the learning around the framework and how it would help improve planning for adaptation in their own work contexts.

Figure 2: CARE CBA Framework

3.0 CBA and

The process of a

were



approaches methods:

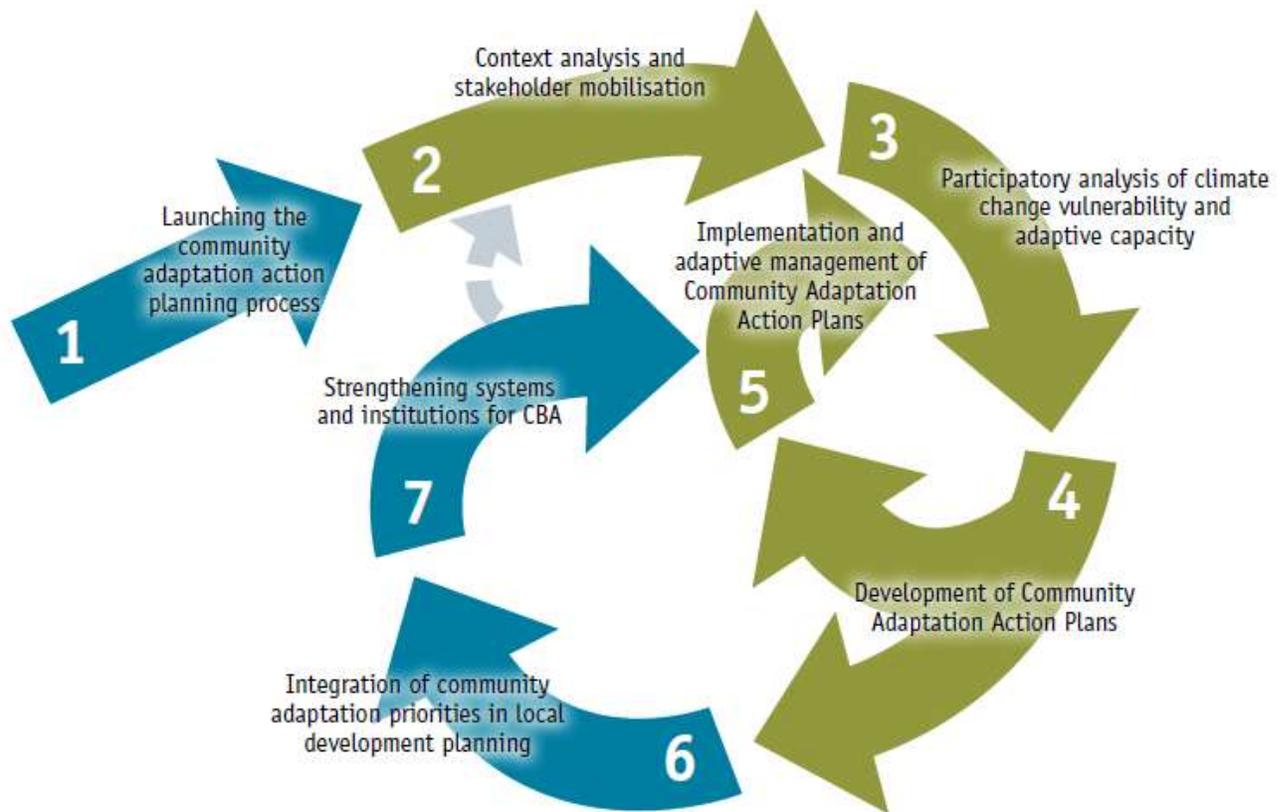
workshop took the form learning marketplace as participants taken through

CBA approaches and methods developed by the ALP. These included the Planning Steps (CAAP process), the PSP (described earlier in the report) and the Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

The basis of these CBA approaches was that they are inclusive and participatory in order to facilitate meaningful involvement of all community groups, particularly the most vulnerable in the planning and decision making process.

During the group processes that took the form of gallery presentations by the three facilitators, participants were taken through a description of the key steps of the different approaches and also given opportunity to field questions around how the processes work. One example of Practical Approaches to CBA included the Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAP) process shown below:

Figure 3: The Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAP) process



Participants' feedback during plenary discussions:

The main issues flagged by the participants at the conclusion of the learning rounds included:

- The critical need for community involvement in the planning processes

- Challenges like political will can impact on the strategies at the county planning level.
- Adaptability should be community driven for sustainability to be ensured. It must start with specific analysis of the context to understand the adaptation landscape.

Day 2:

3.1 CBA- A Gender Focused Response

3.2 Introduction to Gender:

While the issue of gender is widespread in development jargon, it is important how it is manifested in the context of climate imposed impacts on local people's livelihoods to enable more responsive strategies and plans, particularly targeting those who are invariably affected by the changes.

To start off the session, the facilitator asked participants to identify words or characteristics that define both Man and Woman. The following attributes/roles were listed:

Men	Women
Father	Mother
President	Secretary
Breadwinner	Domestic worker
Leader	Pregnant
Aggressive	Child care
Connected	Emotional
Thick skinned	Docile

The exercise helped demonstrate the deep seated stereotypes associated with men and women just because of their gender. The facilitator observed that a lot of stereotypes and perceptions about gender actually inform society's expectations about what men and women should do.

From the subsequent discussions, participants generally shared the notion that while working with communities' gender issues should be approached with open minds and not assumptions. *(One participant shared that for example, within the Kipsigis and Maasai communities, girls are more valued than boys in terms of wealth accumulation through dowry payment and not for their other roles and in these communities).*



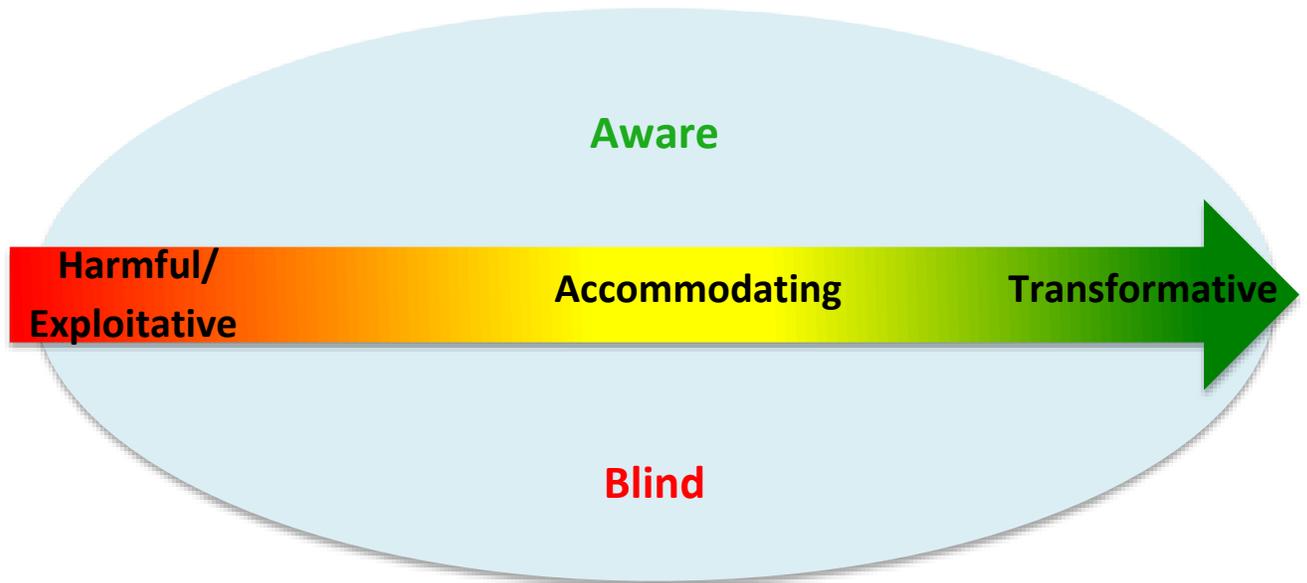
The facilitator introduced the concept of “Gender Continuum” to help demonstrate that any initiative, approach or activity can fall in any category in the scale or range in relation to gender inequality.

Breaking down the CBA and other related processes into individual steps, the group discussed where on the continuum they would place each of these steps, based on current practice. This provided the basis for discussing possible improvements, with two questions in mind:

- How far along toward “transformative”, on the continuum, do we want each of them to be?
- What needs to happen to get there?

The Gender Continuum provided opportunity for the participants to reflect on their own experiences with gender work as it opened a new window for understanding the implications of the strategies they have employed previously, without the awareness created from the use of the new tool. On the whole, it was one of the most appreciated exercises during the workshop, as most participants have always considered any gender tool to be forward looking any impacting positively in the lives of both women and men.

Figure 3: Gender Continuum



Group discussions: What we have learnt, seen, experienced, advocated for when it comes to CBA and Gender:

Reflections on the above task took place within focus groups which then presented back findings to the general plenary. In summary, participants contemplated on what they have experienced, advocated for, observed or learnt in relation to gender and CBA. The following issues were ventilated for discussions:

a) Harmful/Exploitative:

- Women not empowered in CBA decision making i.e. inclusion not factored in planning.
- Religious influence in decision making during CBA process. The example was given from the Case Study where men and women from Muslim communities in Garissa were separated, with women having a passive role.
- Women were the consumers of good agricultural practices (Bomet County). However, men ended up controlling the benefits from the proceeds.
- Positive discrimination in the civil society – “women are encouraged to apply” for particular jobs in the market.
- If fathering the nation fails – mothering can do!

b) Gender Blind:

- Women’s participation in CBA may not always be effective because of concerns over timing, venues or distances that may not be sensitive to women’s availability or

ability to access where the meetings take place, considering other competing reproductive and domestic activities they are involved in on a daily basis..

c) Gender Aware:

- Integrating gender issues across all levels of CBA
- Capacity building of different actors on gender and need for mainstreaming in adaptation program/plans
- Promotion of women participation in leadership and decision making
- Taking an unbiased approach to CBA when working with communities
- Developing CBA case studies (with gender focus)
- Sensitizing County officials on gender/climate change issues (skills transfer)/advocacy
- Baseline survey on gender roles within community before implementing
- Gender Gap Analysis in participatory market systems development.
- Gender responsive budgeting putting people first
- Gender disaggregated data
- Gender is no longer 'women'
- Trainings on gender mainstreaming in Climate Change

d) Gender Accommodative:

- Women and men should be given equal opportunities in CBA
- Experiences in range lands management where men were the entry point to the community and shared the information with women
- Gender is being mainstreamed in many sectors – policy, cross cutting, affirmative action.
- Utilizing gender sensitive ITK and cultures in CBA
- Embrace Gender sensitive cultures

e) Gender Transformative:

- Domesticating bills (DRR & CC) from National to County
- CBA Legal framework should incorporate gender components
- Gender disaggregated data
- Having gender champions in men
- Positive gains have been made with regards to issues of gender e.g. "Constitution 2010"
- PSP's with women farmers (in 4 counties)
- Development of guideline on how to mainstream climate change + gender in county plans
- Improvement in women status in Kenya – Constitution 2010, education, leadership in private sector.

Day 3:

4.0 Policy Influence and Adaptation Finance

The session was facilitated by Emma Bowa, Advocacy and Project Manager (CARE Kenya).

The purpose of this session was to bring participating organizations up to speed regarding access to adaptation finance, including mechanisms in place to date in the Kenyan context and also modalities for accessing the climate funds.

Participants had expressed concerns over the stringent measures in place for accessing climate finance and inadequate information around the modalities for the same. There seems to exist often conflicting information regarding climate finance especially the specific institutions where it is domiciled. The session therefore involved the presentation of clear guidelines and facts around different types of funding baskets for climate adaptation and how it can be accessed. These include the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. The institution in Kenya that coordinates adaptation funding was identified as the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Based on the discussions and clarifications around adaptation financing modalities, the participants broke into the respective working groups and commenced on developing generic advocacy messages that will guide in the process of pushing their agenda as a network. These were presented and merged based on areas of specific targeting.

Advocacy Messages will thus be developed based on the following thematic areas:

- Diversify in implementation entities to include local organization and institutions
- Integrate a business concept into CBA – added economic value (providers of implementing agencies and CSOS)
- Information on climate finance should be usable and timely – availed to the public, synthesized, understandable and usable (Climate Finance providers)
- Transparency and accountability and empower beneficiaries on how to monitor and report on fund demand (Custodian of CF and implementers)
- Underscore gender responsive budgeting and analysis (Providers of Climate Finance, implementing agencies and CSOs)
- Work through consortiums/partnerships for effective accountability, sustainability and impact. (implementing agencies + NGOs)

Strategies to be applied in conveying the advocacy messages were also deliberated on and discussed. They included:

- Have a vetted database of organizations in each county that can be used to access CF based on strengths
- Identifying context specific entry points for advocacy
- Disseminate/ catalyze sharing of this information (on climate finance) – share information on case studies – what funding is available plus access mechanism.
- Empower beneficiaries and implementing entities on how to monitor and report on funds demand for accountability.
- Flexibility in budgeting
- Stakeholder analysis to inform innovative and sometimes informal strategies.

Planning the Way Forward:

This brief session focused implementing strategies at National and County levels; accessing Climate finance and developing functional partnerships necessary for actualizing the strategies.

Climate Finance:

The main sources of funding were identified as, the:

- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Adaptation Fund (AF)
- Special Climate Fund (SCF)

Advocacy Messages to be refined further in this respect will focus on:

- Diversifying implementation entities to include local organization and institutions
- Integrating a business concept into CBA – added economic value (providers of implementing agencies and CSOS)
- Information on climate finance should be usable and timely – availed to the public, synthesized, understandable and usable (Climate Finance providers)
- Transparency and accountability and empower beneficiaries on how to monitor and report on fund demand (Custodian of CF and implementers)
- Underscore gender responsive budgeting and analysis (Providers of Climate Finance, implementing agencies and CSOs)
- Work through consortiums/partnerships for effective accountability, sustainability and impact. (implementing agencies and NGOs)

Strategies identified to help follow through this effort included:

- Having a vetted database of organizations in each county that can be used to access CF based on strengths
- Identifying context specific entry points for advocacy
- Disseminating/ catalyzing sharing of this information (on climate finance) – share information on case studies – establishing what funding is available including understanding the access mechanisms.
- Empowering beneficiaries and implementing entities on how to monitor and report on funds demand for accountability.
- Ensuring flexibility in budgeting
- Undertaking stakeholder analysis to inform innovative and sometimes informal strategies.

National and County level priorities:

Key advocacy target areas identified during the training at the national level include: The Vision 2030, NCCAP, INDC, NAPs and the Climate Change Bill. The main focus of the network in this respect would be the development and delivery of advocacy messages with specific targeting. Specific issues to explore and work around in this respect will have to focus on:

- Developing CBA indicators at County level (CIDPs)
- Climate Change Fund to be adequately resourced from the consolidated fund
- Ensuring participation and inclusion of all stakeholders
- Capacity building at County level on CBA and National Policies on Climate Change
- Budget Allocation at National and County Level
- Mainstreaming gender in all development sectors
- Diversifying Energy systems (including promoting solar energy and wind power alternatives)

The partners or stakeholders to be targeted in this respect will include:

- Government institutions; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Devolution, MOA counties and other relevant ministries
- Development partners – UN bodies, World Bank, Research Institutions
- Public Benefit Organizations – NGOs and FBOs
- Private Sector
- Media
- Community

Strategies for undertaking the above will vary, but from plenary deliberations, the following were identified as crucial to ensure effective impact and scale:

- Organize workshops at different levels (National and County) for dialogues
- Develop Communication strategies
- Develop Resource mobilization strategies
- Mapping process for various institutions

County Level

Activities identified for County level advocacy were identified as:

- Developing Policy Briefs/ fliers in local languages
- Sensitization workshops through building capacity and raising awareness for community members CBO, FBOs etc
- Documentation and use of evidence based proposals
- Un package policies and take to communities
- Mapping of initial project areas
- Training capacity building of community members
- Dissemination using existing communication structures i.e. local administration, FBOs, Media and Mobile technology.
- Desk review – lobbying policy makers to adopt information
- Know content of bills – review existing policies and look at compliance
- Plan for partnerships and identify existing networks in place for joint planning

5.0 Capacity Needs Assessment

At the end of the orientation on CBA, the participants carried out a capacity needs assessment exercise to help identify additional areas of training gaps and needs, considering that the orientation covered limited scope in relation to community based adaptation. The outcome of the assessment was analyzed and the following priority capacity needs were identified:

- Skills in advocacy and PSP
- Advanced CBA concepts training
- Integrating issues of climate adaptation in County level planning
- Integrating Gender in CBA
- Facilitation skills

The other capacity gaps identified were in relation to accessing climate adaptation finance, practical steps in downscaling adaptation to communities and learning from practice.

6.0 Annexes:

6.1 Annex 1: CSO Partners' Capacity Needs Assessment Tool:

Organization/Group: _____

Date: _____

Assessment by: _____

Needs Assessment:

Question		Capacity-building score			
		1	2	3	4
CBA Knowledge	What does CSO partner understand about CBA?	Member knows basic facts about CBA.	Member has basic level of knowledge needed to perform his/her duties.	CBA issues are well understood (such as causes of vulnerability, effects of climate change, adaptive capacity), but member has no (or limited) training.	CBA issues are well understood; member is trained for the work they do and often provide training and support to others.
CBA Principles and LAC	What does partner understand about CBA Principles and Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC)?	No understanding	Partner has basic understanding of the concepts, but many misperceptions or gaps in understanding still exist.	Partner has firm understanding of CBA/LAC concepts, but has not undergone training on the subject.	Partner has expert knowledge of CBA/LAC concepts and has undergone regular training.
Adaptive Capacity	What does partner understand about Adaptive Capacity specifically?	No understanding	Partner has basic understanding of Adaptive Capacity but many misperceptions or gaps in understanding still exist.	Partner has firm understanding of Adaptive Capacity but has not had regular training on the subject.	Partner has expert knowledge of Adaptive Capacity.
Adaptation Planning with	What does partner	No understanding	The partner has basic	Partner has reasonable	The Partner has expert

Communities	understand about the importance and aim of stakeholder engagement and capacity building in CBA Planning?		understanding of the need for stakeholder engagement as they relate to Community Planning processes.	understanding of stakeholder engagement and good participatory practice but has not received training specific to CBA planning processes	understanding of the importance of stakeholder engagement and capacity building in the CBA Planning Process.
CBA and Gender	What does partner understand about the relationship between gender and CBA?	No understanding	Partner knows that gender inequality and gender norms influence climate risk but do not know what to do about it.	The organization has taken steps to integrate a CBA/gender perspective into its activities and programs.	The organization always analyzes how gender is affecting vulnerability to climate and access to services within the community, and responds with appropriate strategies.
Score (Number of 1's, 2's, 3's and 4's)					
Other capacity-building needs: Are there other topics that could benefit the partners that are not listed above?					
Needs assessment: Based on the responses, what gaps exist and what steps are needed to build capacity and fill those gaps?					

6.2 Annex 2: Training Schedule

CBA WORKSHOP TRAINING PROGRAMME:

DAY	TOPIC	PURPOSE/ OBJECTIVES	FACILITATOR
Day 1 – The Why and what of CBA			
18th November 2015 8.30am-9.30am:	Official Opening and Remarks Introductions and Housekeeping Issues		
9.30-10.00am:	Training Expectations Reflections from participants experiences on Adaptation and CBA	- understanding where people are coming from, what are they bringing, what questions/ expectations they have	
10.00am- 10.30am	COFFEE BREAK	ALL	
10.30am -1.00pm	Reality of CC impacts in Kenya Introduction to CBA (What is CBA? Why is it important?)	Giving an overview of how CC affects Kenya’s communities, livelihoods, ecosystems, different sectors etc. First getting inputs from the group and then responding with some structured content Reaching common ground on what CBA is; including on the difference between adaptation approaches and strategies; importance of adaptive capacity	
1.00pm-2.00pm	LUNCH BREAK	ALL	
2.00pm-4.00pm	CBA Principles, Models and Approaches (Evidence)	Interactive – Providing a balance of demonstrating/ showcasing ALP’s own work and others introducing their own	
4.00pm-4.20pm	COFFEE BREAK		
4.20pm-5.00pm	CBA Principles, Models and Approaches continued.		
Day 2 - Focus on specific themes (gender, climate info, JPAs, ...)			
19th November 2015 8.30am-8.45am	Intro of day two	Quick recap of day 1, introducing day 2	
8.30am-10.00am	Role of Climate Information in CBA	Share PSP model with participants; appreciation of the fact that communities need to be involved in producing and using climate information	Pamela

10.00am-10.30am	COFFEE BREAK		
10.30am-1.00pm	CBA: A Gender-focused Response (A case for improved gender equality and successful adaptation)	Why gender is relevant/ important: Understanding of differential impacts; linking to issues of access & control	Agnes
1.00pm-2.00pm	LUNCH BREAK		
2.00pm-3.00pm	Gender cont.		Agnes
3.00pm-3.20pm	COFFEE BREAK		
3.20pm-4.20pm	CBA: Policy Influence and Adaptation Finance	for participants to have a good understanding of current status of adaptation policy and finance in Kenya	Emma
4.20pm-5.00pm	Discussions to deepen understanding on CBA linked to JPAs, including practical application		Agnes with Emma
Day 3 – Planning forward, advocacy, capacity and collaboration			
20th November 2015 8.30am-10.00am	Generating Advocacy Messages and Plans (Group Sessions+ Plenary Presentations)		
10.00am-10.30am	COFFEE BREAK		
10.30am-12.00	Plenary Presentations		
12.00-1.00pm	Building partnerships and future platforms for discussions		
1.00pm-2.00pm	LUNCH BREAK		
2.00pm-4.00pm	Partner Capacity Needs Assessment (Identification of training and capacity needs and Gaps)		
	Closing Session		

6.3 Annex 3: List of Participants:

Name	Organization
Nancy Omolo	UNDP
Vincent Mainga	WWF
Haoua Mamadou	Care-Niger
Caroline Kosilei	YVE-Kenya
Christine Mutuku	RECONCILE
Diana Mochoge	CANCO
Margaret Kisilu	PELUM-Kenya
Collins Ochieng	CREPP
Kantau ole Nkuruno	CFA-Representative
Eric Mwituni	Livestock-Garissa
John Nguyo	Kenya Met. Dept.
Mary Munene	Land O' Lakes
James Gathura	Kenya Met (Kirinyaga)
Elijah Kimani	IEWM
Terica Muthoni	GBM
Edna Kaptoyo	IIN
Collins Liko	Haki Jamii
Emmanuel Cyoy	Practical Action
Rose Kendagor	Practical Action
Timothy Nzioka	Conserve
Charles Tonui	ACTS
Calistus Wachana	Kenya Met. (Trans Nzoia)
Mary Nyasimi	ILRI-CCAFS
Caroline Patita	IWCP
Florence Oduk	Council of Governors
Jessica Omukuti	Mercy Corps
Annabell Waititu	IEWM
Marlene Achoki	IEWM
Shelmith Wachira	IEWM
Calum Wariner	IEWM-Volunteer
Salome Mwirabu	CARE Kenya
Emma Bowa	ALP Advocacy Manager-CARE Kenya
Peterson Mucheke	ALP M&E Advisor
Fiona Percy	ALP Regional Coordinator
Pamela Kimkung	CARE Kenya/Facilitator
Philip Oyoo	ALP Capacity Building Specialist/Facilitator
Agnes Otzelberger	Lead Facilitator