



KEY FINDINGS

HOLISTIC APPROACH

The provision of improved climate information will only enhance climate resilience if local NRM institutions have the capacity and legitimacy to take appropriate action based on the forecast.

RESOURCE MAPPING

Drawing maps can be highly political which suggests the process needs to be firmly embedded in county and national governance structures.

LANDSCAPE LEVEL PLANNING

Supporting local NRM institutions, and facilitating a coherent cross-border resource use regime must be implemented and enforced in partnership with neighbouring County Governments if it is to be effective and sustainable.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Single mothers highlighted the continuing problem of social exclusion, which compromises their resilience to climate hazards through lack of social support.

DIVERSIFICATION

While external investment in irrigation schemes is disproportionate to the support invested in the livestock economy, agriculture does provide an effective diversification strategy for significant numbers of households within the ward.

PASTORAL YOUTH

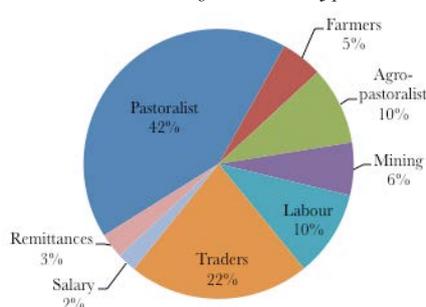
Youth should be prioritised as a 'medium-term' vulnerable group

Conducted 5th-10th May 2012

Resilience Assessment Summary

As the first day of the Resilience Assessment (RA) got underway there were 43 community participants (35% women and 35% under the age of 25) from all over the ward. Representatives from community groups, chiefs and local leaders were also in attendance.

Distribution of Livelihood Types



Kinna is generally regarded as the wealthiest of Isiolo County's wards (with the exception of Central due to Isiolo Town) with a thriving business sector.

Rainfall in Kinna, due to its proximity to the Nyambene Hills, is the highest in the county although because of the damper conditions tsetse flies are more prevalent than in other areas. The consensus from the household interviews was that the unique characteristics of Kinna ward has both advantages and disadvantages. It suffers from a lot of 'influx' (in-migration) and overgrazing in the dry season due to the permanent availability of water and plentiful pasture. However, this means that there are usually good opportunities for casual labourers, business people and traders, which buoys the local economy.

As part of the RA process a community resource mapping element was added in order to test an innovative participatory methodology for geo-referencing community maps using Google Earth.

Reflections on Resilience Differentiated Resilience

Households differentiated by livelihood type and wealth category had different vulnerabilities to specific climate hazards. This resulted in differentiated priorities to build climate resilience through the Climate Adaptation Fund (CAF).

All households highlighted the importance of natural resource management (NRM). In addition, agropastoralists requested training on agricultural techniques, better access to markets, and provision of an alternative water source for cultivation. Miners focused on clarifying the legal status of community mining rights, as well as capturing a greater share of the final market price for sapphires.

Pastoralists regarded the empowerment of NRM institutions, and an improved veterinary extension service as key to improving climate resilience. One respondent summarised the role of government in supporting effective NRM:

"Currently the Government's role is unclear because migration and use of communal land is not prescribed or written in law. The County Government should formalise the local system so everyone knows what they can do".

Youth rely heavily on the older generation who are mostly engaged in livestock keeping. Young people lack the skills and motivation to engage in the pastoral way of life. In the absence of employment or further education opportunities a significant 'resilience bottleneck' is being stored up for years to come.