



KEY FINDINGS

CLIMATE EFFECTS

Higher temperatures were identified by agropastoralists as one of the most noticeable effects of climate change. An increase in insect related disease as well as the appearance of new insects and diseases were blamed on these climatic changes.

SECONDARY CLIMATE EFFECTS

If richer pastoralists lack disposable income due to drought or flood, many of the casual labour opportunities that the poor and the youth depend upon decline drastically. Flooding also affects provision of relief food and opportunities to engage in casual labour. These can therefore be regarded as *secondary climate effects*.

MARKET SEGREGATION

Local 'over supply' of livestock during drought artificially depresses local prices due to lack of market integration nationally. Poor roads and insecurity are key barriers to market integration.

DOMESTIC WATER

Fetching water is highly time-consuming during periods of drought, which means that women are unable to focus on other activities such as petty trade, collecting tree pods, and herding small/young stock, that enhance family resilience.

PARALLEL APPROACH

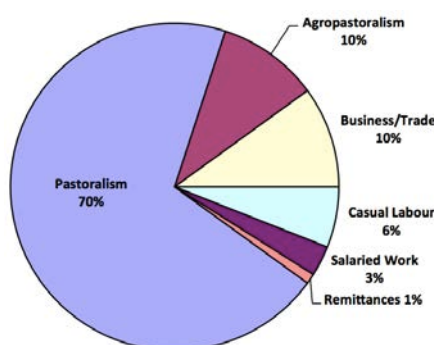
Improving climate information and institutional capacity to act upon it must go hand-in-hand.

Conducted 17th-21st March 2012

Resilience Assessment Summary

As the Resilience Assessment (RA) got underway there were 31 community participants (of which 25% were women and 19% were under the age of 25). There was also good representation from local leaders and community groups.

The Proportion of Different Livelihood Types



The focus of the various RA methods was understanding how local and formal processes of planning could be brought together to strengthen communities' climate resilience, and exploring the role of climate information in achieving this.

The Climate Adaptation Fund (CAF) was developed to test a 'bottom-up' approach to adaptation planning. The approach recognises the complex and differentiated nature of climate resilience and seeks to facilitate better understanding of the underlying factors by community members, government planners and other stakeholders.

"If you see a bad animal from far off course you run away, but if it catches you by surprise you are in problems- so your forecast is like that- it allows us to make our plans"

The seasonal forecast was well received by participants who emphasised the critical importance of accessible downscaled information to their planning process. The ability to act on climate information is dependent on strong

institutions- an issue that was regarded as top priority in terms of 'public good type' actions to address climate vulnerabilities.

As in other previous RAs, natural resource management (NRM) was prioritised by all sections of the community (age, gender, wealth, and livelihood type).

Differentiated Resilience Targeting the Vulnerable

The role of segregated markets in undermining the resilience of pastoralists is an important factor in defining County-wide resilience. Poor roads and expensive or infrequent transportation serve to depress livestock prices and drive up prices for agricultural products during drought (as a glut of livestock and a shortage of agricultural produce come into local markets). This underlines the advantages of diversification to spread risk and buffer climate variability.

Women recognised and prioritised the need for reform and empowerment of NRM institutions, and the need for accessible and affordable veterinary services, while highlighting parallel actions that would build the well-being of women in particular:

"We don't want to separate our problems from the rest of the community because if the grazing system is really strengthened rather than just talk, talk, talk then our livestock will benefit the same as the rest"

Parallel priorities included improving domestic water supply, maternal health services and training on pasture storage.