



TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

26TH MAY 2023

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Foreword



The adverse impacts of climate change are a major challenge to socio-economic development globally. The African continent, including the East African region, is particularly vulnerable to impacts of climate change, affecting key economic drivers such as water resources, agriculture, energy, transport, health, forestry, wildlife, land and infrastructure, disaster risk management among others. The impacts include water stress and scarcity; food insecurity; loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation; increased incidence of disease burden; destruction of infrastructure; high costs of disaster management as a result of increased frequency and intensity of droughts, and floods with the El Niño phenomenon.

Turkana County Government set up institutional and policy framework that aim to address climate change impacts in the region. Turkana County has the County Climate Change Policy 2021; County Climate Change Act 2021; and the County climate change finance regulation. This Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment (PCRA) provides a comprehensive baseline for the development of the County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027. This assessment is conducted to enhance the planning process on climate change for each ward in Turkana County This is required for the effective adoption and implementation of national policies and legislations on climate change at the sub-national level. Of interest is the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (2018- 2022). Besides, it is considered that a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment would promote the prudent use of resources and enhance transparency and accountability especially on the use of climate change finances in Turkana County.

Through this assessment, I believe the Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment will provide the County Government, stakeholders, decision makers and community leaders with information relevant in defining their adaptation priorities and climate change action plans. The climate change vulnerability risk assessment will also provide guidance in identifying where and what critical actions are needed to effectively manage climate change impacts and advance the adaptive capacity of Turkana Communities.

H.E, HON. JEREMIAH EKAMAIS LOMORUKAI NAPOTIKAN

THE GOVERNOR

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

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Hon. Iris Mariao

CECM - Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Natural Resources and Climate Change

The County Government of Turkana

Executive Summary

Climate change is a major challenge across the world affecting various livelihood systems. The ever-increasing climate change variabilities have severely impacted lives and negatively affected economies thus livelihoods and economies across many regions in the world, influenced by both anthropogenic and natural factors. The Global Climate Risk Index (2020) highlights that people all over the world are facing the reality of climate change in many parts of the world, this is manifesting in increased volatility of extreme weather events. Therefore, climate change is one of the most significant development challenges facing humanity. There is increasing evidence that climate change directly affects the social, economic, and human development of countries. Taking urgent action to combat climate change, therefore, has become one of the key global development priorities.

Kenya is already experiencing increased episodes of climate change, manifested by seasonal changes in precipitation and temperature of varying severity and duration and this would continue to negatively affect crop production and food security to the already vulnerable communities in the arid and semi-arid areas. Future projections indicate that climate variability will likely alter cropping patterns and yields in several regions. As the country is faced with a high population growth rate and rapid urbanization, crop production and food security systems need to become more adaptive as uncertainties of projected climate variability and change unfold. This situation affects the arid and semi-arid regions whose livelihood systems are solely dependent on the environmental systems which are already highly fragile. This calls for intense resilience building through climate funding initiatives focusing on vulnerable communities especially the ASAL areas given the high climate risks they face.

Turkana County is among largest and least developed counties in Kenya. The county is among twenty-three ASAL counties receiving low rainfall and high temperatures. Turkana County hosts pastoral communities who mainly depend on livestock. Climate change has severely impacted this livelihood system given the continued intense climate variabilities experienced in the region that have led to hunger and loss of livestock. Climate change impacts are increasingly being recognized as critical challenge to pastoral production systems in the arid and semi-arid rangelands. Furthermore, the projected climate scenarios are expected to aggravate some of the existing vulnerability of natural resource-dependent communities such as Turkana, and likely to impose new risks beyond the range of current experiences. Temperatures in Turkana County are steadily rising and projections show that temperature will continue to increase significantly until the end of this century. Turkana County is, therefore, vulnerable to climate change and it is important to design an ambitious climate change adaptation plan that will improve adaptive capacity of the local community members. Vulnerability in this region is high given its arid nature thus exposes community members to extreme drought incidences resulting from continuous failed seasons.

This assessment provides details from findings on how climate change has impacted communities from 30 wards of Turkana County. The assessment is organised into various chapters. Chapter one covers the Context of the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA). It provides a

background on the PCRA process, policy context, purpose of the PCRA process and the key steps followed in the assessment.

The second chapter discusses the county climate hazard profile. The chapter in details gives the current and historical climate hazards and trends; exposure and vulnerability profiles of the county; Differentiated impacts of climate trends and risks; and partial distribution of risks.

The third chapter looks into the future Climate Scenarios for the county. It discusses the National and downscaled climate change projections; and the County future climate scenarios

The fourth chapter analyses the existing resilience/ adaptation strategies to current and future climate risks. It gives an Overview of existing adaptation/resilience strategies and their effectiveness to current climate risks, and highlights effectiveness of adaptation/resilience strategies to future climate risks

The fifth chapter looks into the County Climate Strategic Adaptation Investment/Action Priorities while the sixth chapter gives conclusions and it summarizes the report and next steps

Acronyms

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

IOM - International Organization for MigrationCIDP - County Integrated Development Plan

INGOs - International Non-Governmental Organizations

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

FBOs - Faith Based Organizations
CSOs - Civil Society Organizations

CADP - County Annual Development Plan

CECM - County Executive Committee Member

CCO - County Chief Officer

CCAP - County Climate Change Action

NCCRS - National Climate Change Response Strategy

NCCAP - National Climate Change Action Plan
 PCRA - Participatory Climate Risk Assessment
 NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions
 UNWFP - United Nations World Food Program
 IOM - International Organization for Migration

CRS - Catholic Relief Services

NCCRS - National Climate Change Response Strategy
DFID - Department for International Development's

SLA - Sustainable Livelihood Approach

KII - Key Informant InterviewsFGDs - Focus Group Discussions#

RCPs - Representative Concentration PathwaysSPSS - Statistical Package for Social Scientists

Definition of Terms

Adaptation means adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Adaptive capacity refers to the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences

Carbon credits are generated by projects that deliver measurable reductions in GHG emissions.

Climate change means a change in the climate system which is caused by significant changes in the concentration of greenhouse gases as a consequence of human activities and which is in addition to natural climate change that has been observed during a considerable period.

Global warming refers to the gradual increase, observed or projected, in global surface temperature, as one of the consequences of climate change.

Hazard: The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.

Migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.

Mitigation means human interventions that seek to prevent or slow down the increase of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations by limiting current or future emissions and enhancing potential sinks for greenhouse gases.

Resilience refers to the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

Vulnerability refers to the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

I. Context of the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA)

In Turkana County, climate change has significantly affected ecosystems, their functions and the many benefits and services that they provide to local people, including the ability of ecosystems to regulate water flows and cycle nutrients. As these services erode, the impacts are being felt by people, communities and economies throughout the county and beyond. Food insecurity, water scarcity, altered disease patterns, extreme weather events, displacement of communities, migration, population growth, and human conflict are among the reported effects of climate change on human health that were identified from the literature materials reviewed and also what the Key informant community members shared. Turkana County is extremely vulnerable to impacts of changing climate. The county has come face to face with unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County. Most livelihoods and economic activities in the County are reliant on climate sensitive sectors namely agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, forest, and wildlife. Dependence on these natural resources means that recurring droughts, locust, erratic rainfall patterns and floods as a result of climate change will continue to negatively impact livelihoods and community asset.

Before identifying appropriate climate change adaptation actions, it is good to understand the local vulnerabilities including the most vulnerable economic sectors, social groups, and communities. This can be achieved through a vulnerability assessment, which is a process of identifying, measuring (quantifying), and analysing vulnerability to climate change and hazards. The Ward and County Climate change vulnerability risk assessment will lead to the development of Ward and County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027. The plan is expected to identify sectoral adaptation needs and also detail specific sectoral action plans, key implementing partners and indicative costs. The plan must be complementary and consistent with existing strategies of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), as well as development and economic plans, principally the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

1.1 Introduction and Background

Climate change is globally acknowledged as one of the most significant development challenges facing humanity. There is increasing evidence that climate change is directly affecting the social, economic, and human development of countries. As such, combating climate change has become one of the key global development priorities. The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presents strong evidence that surface temperatures across Africa have increased by 0.5-2°C over the past 100 years, and from 1950 onward climate change has changed the magnitude and frequency of extreme weather events (IPCC, 2014). Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to the impacts of climate change.

From the local level to the global, climate change has, therefore, become an economic, political, social, and environmental challenge, and Africa is especially vulnerable to its adverse effects. This is worsened by the fact that most of the continent's economies depend on climate sensitive natural resources and have very low levels of adaptive capacity and extreme levels of poverty.

In Kenya, climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events that have led to the loss of lives, diminished livelihoods, reduced crop and livestock production, and damaged infrastructure, among other adverse impacts. Climate change is likely to negatively impact Kenya's future development and achievement of the goals of Kenya's Vision 2030 – the long-term development blueprint which focuses on ensuring food, and nutrition security, affordable and decent housing, increased manufacturing and affordable healthcare.

Turkana County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Over the years, the county has come face to face with unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County. Most livelihoods and economic activities in the County are reliant on climate sensitive sectors namely agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, forest, and wildlife. Dependence on these natural resources means that recurring droughts, locust, erratic rainfall patterns and floods as a result of climate change will continue to negatively impact livelihoods and community asset. Turkana people predominantly secure their livelihood from pastoralism, businesses, employment and agropastoralism. However, this has come under pressure due to inter-related issues including population growth, the impacts of climate change, increased drought and continued environmental degradation. Subsequently, natural resources are limited and often prompt conflict among neighboring countries and counties. Climate change has significant implications on key livelihoods, particularly pastoral and agro-pastoral systems in the region. The county is progressively recognizing the need to increase budget allocations for climate actions given the far-reaching adverse effects of climate change on livelihoods and development fronts. This process of financing climate change activities has been substantially supported by the county government and various partners to ensure effective financing of climate change initiatives that will help improve the adaptive capacity of the local community members in the region.

To effectively address the threats posed by climate change and enhance resilience to its impacts, there needs to be a targeted approach with specific objectives and defined outcomes. Participatory Climate Risk Assessments (PCRA) provide the necessary information needed for the targeted approaches. The National Climate Change Framework Policy requires the Government to ensure integration of participatory climate change risk and vulnerability assessment in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments. This is aimed at enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity.

The Participatory Climate Risk Assessments (PCRA) in Turkana has been conducted to enhance the planning process on climate change for each ward in Turkana County. This is required for the effective adoption and implementation of national policies and legislations on climate change at the sub-national level. Besides, it is considered that a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment would promote the prudent use of resources and enhance transparency and accountability especially on the use of climate change finances in Turkana County.

I.I.I Methodology

Location, Demographics, and administrative structures

The study was undertaken in Turkana County. Turkana County covers a land area of 77,000 km², accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in Kenya. It lies between Longitudes 34° 30'E and 36° 40'E and between Latitudes 10° 30'N and 50° 30'N. Turkana is located in the northwest of Kenya and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan, and Ethiopia to the north and northeast, respectively. Internally, it borders West Pokot and Baringo counties to the south, Samburu County to the southeast, and Marsabit County to the east.

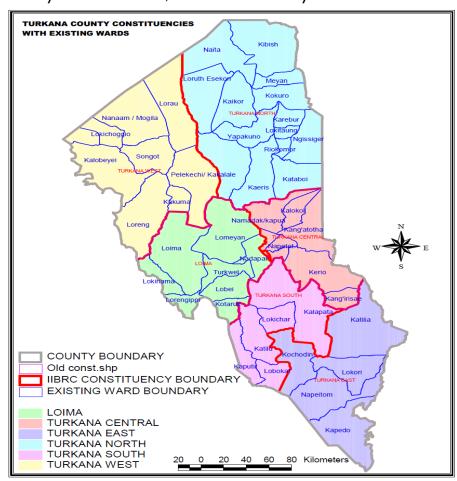


Figure 1: Turkana County Administrative and Livelihood Map

General Strategy

For the entire County, the Ward Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Ward Climate Change Action Planning was carried out through participatory processes involving all the key stakeholder groups such as relevant government agencies, academia, researchers, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities in the County. Further, present in the community meetings were women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalized and vulnerable groups. In every community meeting, people living with disabilities and old were present. Further, the refugees also participated in the process and their views were considered. The task team ensured that during the mobilization process, the minority groups were represented among the participants and were given opportunity to substantially contribute by giving their opinions and views. Examples of minority groups involved in this assessment process were the El-Molos from Kerio who are among the smallest tribes in Kenya (See the attached list of participants). The process was evidence-based and involved data collection and analysis. The process adopted a constitutionally prescribed process of public participation and the Kenya Law Reform Commission Guidelines 2015.

Research

This assessment was conducted as per the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2014 climate risk and vulnerability assessment framework, the Department for International Development's (DFID) Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) and the PCRA Manual/Guideline. Following this approach, data was collected on pre-determined specific indicators that were designed to systematically analyze individual contributing factors of climate change vulnerability namely, adaptive capacity, sensitivity and exposure. More specifically, the proposed methodology involved ward technical meetings; local community participatory workshops; surveys at ward level; a desk review of literature; use of secondary socio–economic and environmental data; and creation of datasets based on available geo–referenced data.

Survey Instrument Design

Guided by the national climate change risk and vulnerability assessment framework, the survey instruments were designed to meet the objectives and obtain the information required to establish the baselines. The instruments used were Key Informant Interview Tools, Focus Group Discussion Tools, Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment Modules Designed for Turkana Context, and Household Interview Tools (See Annex 5).

Pilot Testing

To ensure quality of the data collected, the task team conducted a pilot test of study instruments and data collection tools prior to main data collection. Pilot testing included cognitive interviews and focus group discussion based on the populations of interest. The pilot test results provided:

- Feasibility of sample selection plan
- Variability of survey population

- Testing the length and flow of the questionnaire
- Establishing the response rate
- Testing the full logistics of the survey cycle

Data collection instruments were updated and refined based on the results of the pilot test.

Data Collection

The task team visited the 30 Wards in Turkana County for Data collection. Consultative workshops were conducted in every Ward. Data for this assessment was collected using structured questionnaires, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in each ward, Focus Group Discussion Guides (FGDs) in each Ward, two (2) days PCRA module discussions in each ward, and review of relevant literature that include reports, policies, legislations, articles and books. For the Household Surveys, the questionnaire was set up in KOBO Collect to allow for electronic data collection. The questionnaires were administered in the sampled groups by the experts and enumerators engaged for this assignment. The KIIs was prioritized from climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resources, Metrological, NDMA, Disaster, water, health and governance sectors. FGDs were administered to ward climate change committee members in wards as well as opinion leaders and interest groups in each ward.

Areas of Engagement
Areas of engagement for climate risk and vulnerability assessments

Tool	Description						
I	Semi-structured interview with community members						
	 Group Interview with community members with focus on ecosystems profile, observed climate changes and impacts on ecosystems and agriculture. Group interview with community members with focus on socio—economic profile, observed climate changes and impacts on livelihood. Group interview with community members with focus on infrastructure profile, observed climate changes and impacts on infrastructure. Focus group discussion with community members (women, girls, youth 						
	and special groups) to explore gender roles and vulnerabilities						
2	Participatory Community and Risk Mapping						
3	Developing community seasonal change calendar to identify observed climate						
	changes and impacts on livelihood						
5	Developing a Potential Impact Pathways graph						
6	Developing a Venn Diagram for mapping key stakeholders						
7	Vulnerability indexing						

Table 1: Table showing areas of engagement for the assessment

Climate Change Data - Climate Modeling, Projections, and Trends

The study adopted the *Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)* of the warming potentials. The assessment adopted the hyperparameter approach, whereby all the systems influencing weather over the Turkana region will be parameterized. Factors such as the influence of low-level Jet (Turkana Jet), which is usually associated with the aridity over Turkana County were also studied.

The study analyzed the Regional Climate Models (RCMs), downscaled from the Global Climate Models (GCMs) at three levels; Historical, Current, and into the Future under four plausible future climate change scenarios namely; RCP4.5, and RCP8.5, with main concentration at the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, for the business as usual and business unusual due to the warming potential of carbon dioxide equivalent in the atmosphere.

Data Analysis

Data from the various sources was cross analyzed to identify the climate change risks and vulnerabilities in the Wards/County. Various data analysis tools and procedures were used and applied including Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), excel spreadsheets, and content analysis for qualitative data, rainfall trend and variability analysis.

Data Quality Control Measures

The following measures were put in place to ensure data quality before data collection; pretesting tools and pilot testing procedures, provision of standard instructions on common errors and defining the minimum duration for completing a quantitative interview.

During data collection exercise, over the supportive shoulder supervision of enumerators was ensured. After data collection, post-completion review of the data was be done; analysis of survey completeness/errors; deletion of incomplete errors and questionnaires for respondents who declined interviews; analysis of time taken per questionnaire; labelling and analysis; and triangulation of findings-using results from various data collection methods.

Ethical Considerations and Quality Control

The survey team adhered to the highest ethical standards. The standards include the survey being independent and impartial, culturally meaningful approaches to the informed consent process, provision of detailed information on risks and benefits of participation in the study. Further, plans for resolving conflicts surrounding evaluation implementation were developed while voluntary participation without coercion will be ensured, including the confidentiality of data. Finally, the cultural traditions of study populations and communities were respected.

Summary of Findings

For Turkana County, results show that there was indeed evidence of climate variability, climate change, land use changes and streamflow changes in the county. The results were in agreement with perception of the community and stakeholders on issues of climate variability, climate change, and land use changes. Rainfall is highly variable in Turkana region resulting to extreme climate events. Droughts and Floods were the main hazards that have impacted on livelihoods of Turkana communities. Future rainfall is also highly variable and showing a moderately increasing trend. This high to extreme variability in rainfall is likely to lead to greater scarcity and variability of the water available for households' food production in the county. This tends to make it difficult for any meaningful planning of rainfall dependent livelihood activities such as pastoralism and agro-pastoralism.

1.2 Policy Context

Kenya takes climate change seriously. This is demonstrated by its enactment of the Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016). This Act is the first climate change-dedicated legislation in Africa. It provides the regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change, and mechanisms and measures to transition to low carbon climate resilient development. Given the effects of climate change in Kenya, the national government, county governments, and various actors have made concerted efforts to ensure adaptive capacities of citizens are improved. The act provides the regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change, and mechanisms and measures to transition to low carbon climate resilient development. Complementarily, the Kenya's National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (NAP) was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017. The NAP provides a climate hazard and vulnerability assessment, and sets out priority adaptation actions.

The Climate Risk Management Framework 2017 for Kenya integrates disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development, so that they are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals. It promotes an integrated climate risk management approach as a central part of policy and planning at National and County levels. At the national level, several ministries and departments have established climate change units and climate change-related plans and policies to guide them in mainstreaming climate actions in their sectors. The National Climate Finance Policy promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks for access to, and management of climate finance. The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals.

The County Government of Turkana supported by various development partners has established the relevant climate change policy frameworks and instruments including Turkana Climate Change Policy 2021. Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021, and the Turkana County Climate Change Financial Regulation 2021 which aim to improve adaptive capacity of the community

members. Guided by the Act, policy and regulation, Turkana County Government has established various committees to support the implementation of the climate change policy and coordination between various partners and institutions. These committees include: The County Climate Change Steering Committee; Climate Change Directorate; County Climate Change Planning Committee (CCCPC); and the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. These committees have been actively involved in the Participatory Climate Change Risk and Vulnerabilities Assessments process which the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021, section 31 (1) stipulates that "The County Executive Committee Member shall in consultation with the Steering Committee and relevant sectors and through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders, formulate a County Climate Change Action Plan within one year of this Act coming into force." (TCG, 2021)

1.3 Purpose of the PCRA Report

Before identifying appropriate county climate change adaptation actions, it is good to understand the local vulnerabilities including the most vulnerable economic sectors, social groups and communities. This can be achieved through a vulnerability assessment, which is a process of identifying, measuring (quantifying) and analyzing vulnerability to climate change and hazards. The prime objective of the proposed vulnerability assessment framework is to support long—term strategic adaptation planning including the identification of objectives for climate-resilient development, and designing actions that best use the resources available to achieve them.

This assessment will inform local, regional, and national authorities (and international development organizations/donors) on: Underlying causes/factors of vulnerability including ecological, socio—economic and infrastructure; The most vulnerable locations, sectors, and social groups at current time; Potential consequences of climate change in the short—, medium—, and long—term; and those sectors that require, immediate, mid—term, and long—term action for building local-level resilience.

1.4 Key steps in the county's PCRA process

The Participatory Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment was carried through a participatory process involving all the local community members from all the wards, key stakeholder groups such as relevant government agencies, academia, researchers, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The PCRA process in Turkana involved community members who gave their views on experiences they have on climate change impacts.

The assessment process in Turkana County complied with the legal requirements for public participation because the constitution obligates the State and all State organs to ensure adequate public consultation on all public policies, legislation or any decision that is likely to impact on the people of Kenya. The study adopted a bottom-up approach whereby views of the local community members were gathered through public participation of community members.

Public participation was conducted in all the thirty (30) wards in Turkana County. The sessions were as inclusive as possible to include all segments of the society including equal participation of women and men while considering other vulnerable groups such as youth, people living with disabilities etc. and other special interest groups. The public participation sessions were organized to ensure voice of women, youth and physically challenged is heard by conducting special sessions for the women, youth while ensuring representations of people living with disability.

The Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment reports were debated and negotiated with community members, and other stakeholders. Views collected were used to beef up the assessment report. Awareness creation session helped with relevant County Assembly Committee to familiarize the members with the policy and incorporate their views in the draft in preparation for tabling at the County Assembly.

2. Turkana County Climate Hazard Profile

2.1 Historical and Current Climate Hazards and Trends

Turkana County has been highly impacted on by climate change, with droughts being the most common and some instances of flooding in some areas. The effects of climate change in Turkana County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures. These hazards pose a growing threat to the agricultural sector. Drought and heat stress are major threats to Turkana County that often result in loss of pasture, starving livestock, drying water sources, and conflict among pastoralists over resources.

By July 2022, drought had affected an estimated 728,000 people. The main livelihoods for people in this county are pastoralism, agropastoralism, and fishing. In 2018, floods had impacted on households living along River Turkwel and over 5,000 people were displaced combined with losses of livestock and properties near flood prone zones. Other climate related hazards included famines, strong winds, waterborne diseases, and vector borne diseases.

2.2 Exposure and Vulnerability Profiles of The County

Climate change impact differently on different community members and has heightened impacts on vulnerable groups including men, women, the poor, disabled, and the homeless thus threatening the achievement of sustainable development goals and Kenya's vision 2030. Climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events in Turkana causing loss of lives, diminished livelihoods, reduced crop and livestock production, and damaged infrastructure, among other adverse impacts. An example is the torrential rains and severe flooding from March to May 2018 that devastated communities that were already struggling to recover from a prolonged drought. Climate change is likely to negatively impact Turkana's future development and achievement of its mission, which is "to facilitate the socio-economic transformation of Turkana through sustainable use of resources to ensure a high quality of life for the people of Turkana County".

From the assessment, it was found out that the communities were more exposed and vulnerable to drought, floods, waterborne diseases, and cross border conflicts resulting from competition over resources. The table below highlights some of the findings from a hazard vulnerability ranking activity in Loima Ward, Turkana County during the assessment. The table below (Table 2) shows an example of vulnerability ranking by community members in Loima Ward, Turkana County.

Hazard Ranking by Community Members in Loima Ward, Turkana County

CATEGORY	RESOURCES	DROUGHT	DISEASES	CROSS BORDER CONFLICT	TOTAL
NATURAL	Rivers	3	0	3	6
	Minerals	2	0	2	4
	Hills	1	0	1	2
PHYSICAL	Settlement	3	2	3	8
	Roads	0	0	1	1
ECONOMIC	Livestock	3	3	3	9
	Businesses	3	2	2	7
	Farming	3	3	0	6
SOCIAL	Schools	2	1	1	4
	Hospitals	1	2	1	4
	Families	3	2	3	8
HUMAN	Skills	1	0	0	1
	Security	1	0	3	6
	health	3	1	2	6
TOTAL		31	15	25	
RANKING		I	3	2	

Ranking: 3=High Impact; 2=Medium Impact; I=Low Impact; 0=No or Positive Impact

Table 2: Table showing hazard vulnerability ranking in Loima Ward in Turkana

2.3 Differentiated Impacts of Climate Trends and Risks

The population of Turkana County is made up principally of the Turkana people who are mainly pastoralists who focus on nomadic cattle herding (TCG-CIDP, 2018). Many households have lost livestock in recent years due to climate variabilities such as droughts and floods. With fewer people in Turkana able to make a living from livestock keeping alone, a significant proportion of Turkana households, across all wealth groups, now source the majority of their food from market purchase rather than from livestock products (Save the Children 2016). The arid environment in the County and its marginal location within Kenya enables very few viable livelihood alternatives to nomadic pastoralism, resulting in high levels of poverty and food insecurity among the population.

Climate impacts affect disadvantaged social groups more disproportionately. Climate change is likely to provoke the drivers of conflict in many livelihood systems, including pastoral production. Climate variability and change have led to increased droughts and floods which have resulted in the loss of animal and human lives, displacements and destruction of property, reduced pasture availability and scarcity of water. This has increased poverty and competition over scarce resources (Waila, 2018). The changing climate patterns and dwindling livestock numbers have pushed the Turkana to consider alternative sources of livelihood, such as firewood and charcoal

burning, the sale of local brew, and fishing. Unfortunately, these newly adopted economic means have detrimental effects on both the community and surrounding environment. For instance, firewood and charcoal burning are the primary source of fuel for inhabitants of the Kakuma refugee camp and urban centers within and beyond Turkana County. Although selling charcoal meets a short-term need as a source of income, it is estimated that the resulting deforestation and long-term impact on persistent drought and environmental degradation will ultimately contribute to increased food insecurity, loss of ecosystem services, and increased vulnerability of this population (Waila, 2018).

The population of Turkana County is made up principally of the Turkana people who are mainly pastoralists who focus on nomadic cattle herding. Many households have lost livestock in recent years due to climate variabilities such as droughts and floods. With fewer people in Turkana able to make a living from livestock keeping alone, a significant proportion of Turkana households, across all wealth groups, now source the majority of their food from market purchase rather than from livestock products. The arid environment in the County and its marginal location within Kenya enables very few viable livelihood alternatives to nomadic pastoralism, resulting in high levels of poverty and food insecurity among the population.

2.4 Spatial Distribution of Risks

Turkana has a hot, dry climate with temperatures ranging between 20°C and 41°C and with a mean of 30.5°C. Rainfall in the area is bimodal and highly variable (Opiyo, 2015). The long rains occur between April and July and the short rains between October and November. Annual rainfall is low, ranging between 52 mm and 480 mm with a mean of 200 mm (Turkana County Investment Plan, 2016-2020). Rain patterns and distributions are erratic and unreliable. Rain usually comes in brief, violent storms that result in flash floods. The driest periods (akamu) are in January, February, and September and the county is highly prone to drought. 80% of the County is categorized as either arid or very arid. Temperature is projected increase Turkana County. The county is an arid and semi-arid region characterized by warm and hot climate. The temperatures range between 20°C and 41°C with a mean of 30.5°C. Increase in temperature patterns in the region will certainly have further impacts on local livelihoods, particularly among households that derive most of their livelihoods from weather dependent production systems such as pastoralism and fisheries.

Turkana County mainly hosts pastoralists but over the past 30 years, the ability of communities to have a good livelihood from pastoralism has been challenged by the extreme climate change variabilities. Communities here depend on llivestock sales, self-employment (charcoal, mats, baskets, brewing, building poles), Safety nets, fish sales, fishing-related casual labor, petty trade, and livestock sales. Given that the pastoral community depends largely on the existing natural resources, extreme climate change events have undermined the ability of many households to make their livelihood from nomadic pastoralism. Many households have lost livestock in recent

years due to climate variabilities such as droughts and floods. Fewer people in Turkana are able to make a living from livestock keeping alone, and are now forced to source the majority of their food from market purchase rather than from livestock products (Save the Children 2016). Unfortunately, the arid environment in the sub-county enables very few viable livelihood alternatives to nomadic pastoralism, resulting in high levels of poverty and food insecurity among the population.

Poverty, food insecurity, and the difficulty of making a livelihood from pastoralism are causing many Turkana to adopt alternative livelihoods (Opiyo et al 2015). In particular, women, who are more traditionally linked to small-scale manufacturing and petty trade, and youth who do not have access to livestock assets, demonstrate aspirations to engage in alternative livelihoods. Examples include crop production (particularly using irrigation), charcoal production and sale, manufacture and sale of handicrafts (especially baskets), petty trade (especially of household goods and small livestock), honey production, the sale of other nature-based products, and casual labor.

Adverse effects of climate variation and change have severely affected the Turkana people by exposing them to water and food insecurity. Climate change has severely affected livelihoods in the region leading to loss of animal and human lives and scarcity of water. This disrupts the local communities' socio-economic activities, which highly depend on water resources and are therefore vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is likely to provoke the drivers of conflict in many livelihood systems, including pastoral production.

Climate variability and change have led to increased droughts and floods which have resulted in the loss of animal and human lives, displacements and destruction of property, reduced pasture availability and scarcity of water. Floods have greatly impacted Turkana Central communities living in Lodwar Municipality along the riverine leading to loss of livelihood and property. This has increased poverty and competition over scarce resources.

The changing climate patterns and dwindling livestock numbers have pushed the Turkana to consider alternative sources of livelihood, such as firewood and charcoal burning, the sale of local brew, and fishing. Unfortunately, these newly adopted economic means have detrimental effects on both the community and surrounding environment. For instance, firewood and charcoal burning are the primary source of fuel for inhabitants of the Kakuma refugee camp, Turkana South, Turkana West, and urban centers within and beyond Turkana County. Although selling charcoal meets a short-term need as a source of income, it is estimated that the resulting deforestation and long-term impact on persistent drought and environmental degradation will ultimately contribute to increased food insecurity, loss of ecosystem services, and increased vulnerability of this population.

Market access in this sub-county is poor. Distances between commercial centers and villages are vast and the road network is in poor condition. In addition to the long distances there is a lack of reliable transportation. Insecurity is a problem the region due to its proximity to the border areas and hostile neighboring tribes from South Sudan and Ethiopia. This not only affects access to markets but also to grazing areas, water sources, and wild foods. Most of the vegetation covering this zone's terrain is characterized as bush land, covered in woody plants, shrubs. The county falls within Eco-climatic zone VI which is an arid environment. These are typical rangelands dominated by Commiphora and Acacia woodlands. The exotic invasive Prosopis juliflora has increasingly become threat. The increasing colonization of the grazing lands by P. juliflora needs to be addressed and managed well otherwise it constitutes an ecological and socioeconomic threat in the face of extreme climate change effects.

3. Future Climate Scenarios for the county

3.1 National and downscaled climate change projections

Kenya's mean surface temperature is projected to increase in the range of 1°C to 1.5°C by 2030. Rising temperatures trend is expected to continue in Kenya in all seasons (NDC, 2020). The temperatures may increase at a higher rate in lowlands than those in plateaus and highlands. It is estimated that temperatures in western Kenya could increase between by 0.9°C and 1.1°C by 2025. Temperatures in the northern Kenya could increase by a similar amount (1.1°C), but a projected lower rate of warming in the southern coastal region of (0.5°C). IPCC 2014 presents strong evidence that surface temperatures across the region have increased by 0.5 - 2 °C over the past 100 years, and from 1950 onwards, climate change has altered the magnitude and frequency of extreme climate events.

The frequency of cold days, cold nights, and frost, has decreased; while the frequency of hot days, hot nights, and heatwaves, has increased. Rainfall projections show that the October-December (OND) short rains will increase in many counties of Kenya compared to the March- May (MAM) long rains that will extremely be low under the RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios with most of northern Kenya having rainfall deficits whilst southern Kenya will have a slight increase of rainfall. During the dry season June-September (JAS), the rains are projected to decrease for RCP 2.6 and 8.5, whilst increase for RCP4.5. Studies forecast that by 2015, precipitation levels in the long rains season will decline by more than 100 mm in large parts of the interior of Kenya. Analysis of climate trends in 21 ASAL counties between 1977 and 2014 shows an increase in temperature in all 21 counties, with five counties surpassing a 1.5°C increase, and a general decline in rainfall in 15 out of the 21 counties. These results suggest that the normal variability in Kenya's precipitation patterns will be the dominant influence on its climate over the coming decades (NDC, 2020).

For Turkana County, results show that there was indeed evidence of climate variability, climate change, land use changes and streamflow changes in the county. The results were in agreement

with perception of the community and stakeholders on issues of climate variability, climate change, and land use changes. Rainfall is highly variable and on an upward trend. Future rainfall is also highly variable and showing a moderately increasing trend. This high to extreme variability in rainfall is likely to lead to greater scarcity and variability of the water available for households' food production in the county. This tends to make it difficult for any meaningful planning of rainfall dependent livelihood activities such as pastoralism and agro-pastoralism.

Annual temporal trends

Rainfall trend has been increasing in the first decade (1983-1992), decreasing in second decade (1993-2002), increasing in third decade (2003-2012) and also increasing in fourth decade (2013-2022) as shown in figure 2. Generally, annual rainfall has been increasing in Turkana County from 1983 to 2022, this explains sporadic flash floods that has been ravaging the county

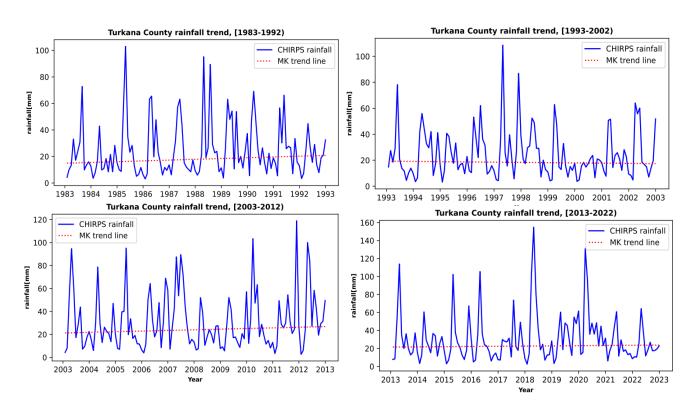


Figure 2: Graphs showing annual rainfall trends in Turkana County for the periods; first decade (1983-1992), second decade (1993-2002), third decade (2003-2012) and fourth decade (2013-2022).

Temperature trends

Generally, annual temperature has been increasing in Turkana County from 1983 to 2022 as shown in figure 3 below, this explains recent drought and heatwaves that has been realized in Turkana County.

Annual temporal trends

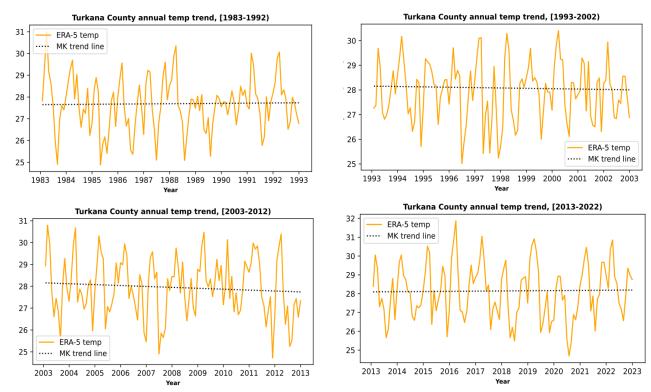


Figure 3: Graphs showing annual temperature trends in Turkana County for the periods; first decade (1983-1992), second decade (1993-2002), third decade (2003-2012) and fourth decade (2013-2022).

3.2 County future climate scenarios

Future rainfall is also highly variable and showing a moderately increasing trend as shown in figure 5 below. This high to extreme variability in rainfall is likely to lead to greater scarcity and variability of the water available for households' food production in the county. This tends to make it difficult for any meaningful planning of rainfall dependent livelihood activities such as pastoralism and agropastoralism.

Future seasonal rainfall temporal trends over Turkana County (2023-2100)

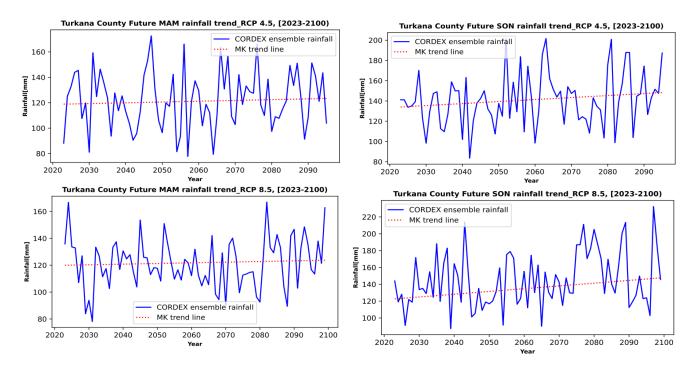


Figure 5: Graphs showing Future seasonal rainfall trends in Turkana County for the periods under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 for period 2023-2100; MAM and SON

Future rainfall and temperature spatial trends (2023-2100)

Spatially, future rainfall trends will show increased rainfall in March April may (MAM) season in Northern parts of Turkana County and along the stretches of lake Turkana region. Under RCP 8.5, the central parts of Turkana County are projected to be under decreasing rainfall trends. The September October November (SON) season is projected to experience increased rainfall in the western parts of the County under RCP 4.5 while September October November (SON) rainfall is expected to be decreased in the northern part of Turkana County under RCP 8.5 Seasonal temperature trend for both March April may (MAM) and September October November (SON) are projected to increase immensely in both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, however, temperature increase under RCP 8.5 will be higher than under RCP 4.5 for both seasons as indicated in figure 9 below.

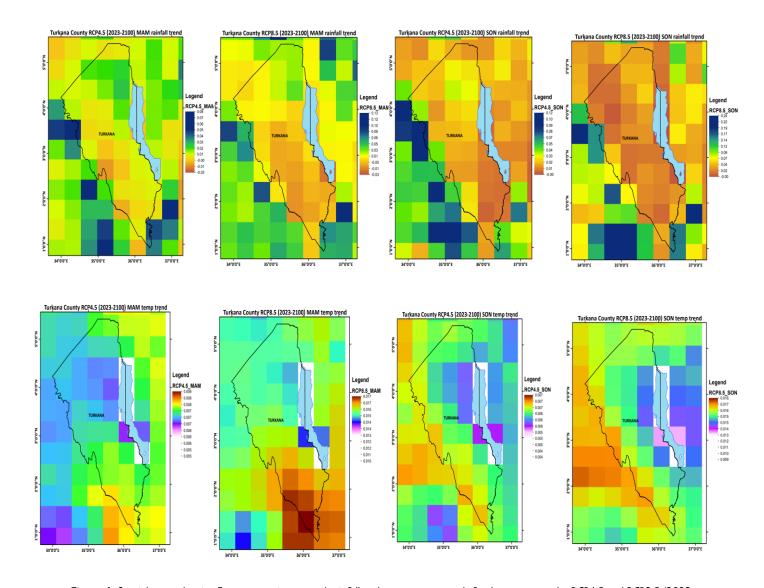


Figure 6: Spatial maps showing Future scenario seasonal rainfall and temperature trends for the seasons under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 (2023-2100) [A] MAM 1983-2022, [B] JJA 1983-2022, [C] SON 1983-2022and [D] DJF 1983-2022

These findings were corroborated by the perception of the community and other stakeholders (Figure 7) who stated that they no longer get rainfall as they used to and that rainfall is no longer predictable (53%). Once wet periods have become dry (June-August). Floods have become more severe in the recent years with the most memorable one being that of 2018/19 while droughts have become longer and more frequent (14%).

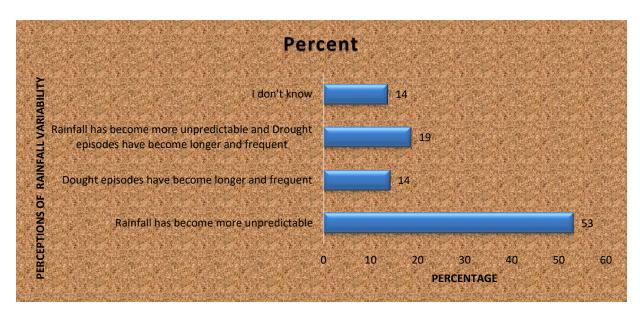


Figure 7: Community perception of rainfall variability in Turkana County

These changes in rainfall patterns have significantly affected the communities' main livelihoods that include pastoralism and agro-pastoralism among others (Figure 8 a). The effects of rainfall variability on livelihood activities that were identified included: decrease in fodder (55%), Low farm yields (21%), and decline in business and casual work (10%) which were the main effects of rainfall variability identified by the community (Figure 8 b). This is in agreement with the land use changes in the last four decades. Land under pastoralism is diminishing while the bare land is increasing. Other notable changes, though on much smaller scale, were increases in forest and cropland coverage. Since these changes in land use affect water availability from rainfall, it is important to plan for sustainable land use in the county.

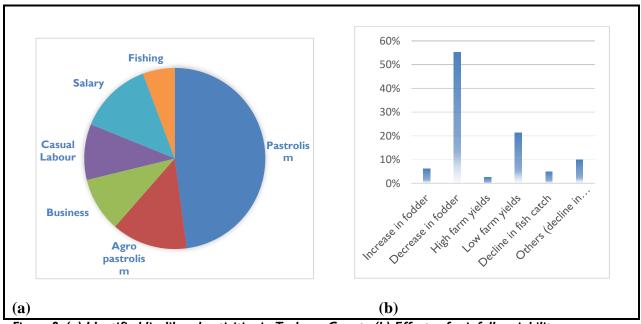


Figure 8: (a) Identified livelihood activities in Turkana County (b) Effects of rainfall variability on communities' livelihoods

4. Analysis of existing adaptation strategies to Current and Future Climate Risks

4.1 Overview of existing adaptation/resilience strategies

Climate change has had a severe impact on Turkana communities. The county is already burdened by high levels of water scarcity, health challenges, extreme weather events, displacement of communities, migration, population growth, and human conflict, which are further compounded by the adverse effects of climate change. The impacts of climate change are far-reaching, causing extreme weather events, specifically prolonged droughts and occasional flooding. These changes threaten human health, water and food security, livelihoods and economic growth. The most vulnerable in our societies—women, children, poor families, indigenous people and the disabled are at greatest risk from the effects of climate change

Climate change interventions are often frustrated by the environment within which they are to be implemented. Lack of the proper infrastructure, resources (human and financial), regulatory framework and poor co-ordination and collaboration among the relevant institutions and stakeholders are some of the major hindrances to effecting the proposed changes of any climate change policy. From the regulatory framework to the institutional support, everything and everyone has to work together seamlessly for climate change interventions to become successful. To achieve this, the county government of Turkana has to develop a "best fit" County climate change policy and supportive legislations that are rooted in Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approaches and aligned with the national climate change policies. Turkana County has already developed the Turkana County Climate Change Policy, Act, and Financial Regulation.

In order to adapt to or cope with climatic anomalies, households are using a variety of strategies. In addition to the traditional short-term coping mechanisms, the long-term adaptation strategies used include diversification of livelihood sources; livestock mobility to track forage and water resources; diversification of herd composition to benefit from the varied drought and disease tolerance, as well as fecundity of diverse livestock species; and sending children to school for formal education as a long-term investment expected to pay back through income from employment. Policies and development interventions that reduce risks, diminish livelihood constraints, and expand opportunities for increased household resilience to drought are critical complements to the existing pastoral strategies.

The main ways to adapt to climate change effects is to ensure that Turkana County's farmers are prepared. For example: farmers are now destocking and restocking their livestock accordingly and the county promotes feed production and conservation, water infrastructure development, and soil conservation.

The Department of Water and some stakeholders have drilled boreholes in Turkana County. And supported water sector development by ensuring maintenance of the water infrastructure. Some residents use water pans and dams to store water. Additionally, water vendors play a key role in meeting the county's demands for water.

Some farmers in Turkana County have begun insuring their crops and livestock against climate hazards. Initially, the government used to buy index-based insurance for pastoralists in Turkana. Currently, the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program is encouraging more farmers to embrace voluntary insurance covers that protect their farming activities

There is need to provide community members with appropriate seedlings and show them how to plant. Replanting promotes developing microclimates and water-catchment areas. Trees also protect farms from heavy winds.

Ongoing programmes such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme, food security programmes, and WASH initiatives have provided great opportunities for advancing the adaptive and resilience capacity of the vulnerable community members. High scale-sustainable impact can be achieved through continuous evidence-based planning from the participatory risk assessment processes.

4.2 Effectiveness of adaptation/resilience strategies to future climate risks

Increasing rainfall trends call for planning for rain water harvesting to improve water availability in the county. This is to be supported by community sensitization, county government policy on rainwater harvesting through the Ministry of Water Services and Mineral Resources. Given the high variability in rainfall; ranging from severe droughts to severe floods in the 1980s and 2010s respectively, rainfall in the county is highly unpredictable and this calls for the development of an Early warning system for sustainability of a water resilient community. From the observed changes in Land use; diminishing shrub and grass lands, increasing bare and crop lands, there is need for sustainable land use conservation measures supported by county government policy on land use through the Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Area Management.

Given that pastoralism, the main livelihood activity is under negative pressure as shown by the diminishing grazing lands in the county and the increasing land under agriculture and other developments, there is need to capacity-build the communality to embrace sustainable community-lead diversification of livelihoods to cushion the impacts of climate change on livelihoods. Given that selling of livestock and dependence on food aid are two of the major coping strategies employed in the county, there is need for formation of community groups to access funding for livestock off take projects: Youth Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund; Implementation of climate change response projects proposed by Ward Planning Committees and communities and approved by the county Planning Committee; Giving effect to priorities set

by communities following a community-driven participatory planning process (diversification of livelihoods).

Given the future trends in rainfall; more frequent floods up to 2033, a continuous below normal rainfall between 2034 and 2044, forecasts and projections, supported by the Kenya Meteorological Department, would help to plan for future water harvesting under a changing climate. Early warning systems would still work for the future sustainability of livelihoods; A county-level climate change fund with support of Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLLOCA) at the ward level.

5. Turkana County Strategic Adaptation Investment/Action Priorities

This section takes a cross-sectoral perspective and focuses on strategic investment priorities that strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of key livelihood, social and economic systems within Turkana County, reflecting the key interest/stakeholder groups that were represented in the climate risk assessment workshop. This section is aligned with County Integrated Development Plans and County Climate Policies.

5.1 Priority Actions to Advance Water Sector Investments/ Development

Water insecurity as a result of climate change impacts poses significant threats to livelihood systems in Turkana. Given the fragile environment resulting from climate change impacts, water reservoir systems, water quality, and water supply infrastructure remain vulnerable to prolonged drought incidences. Higher temperatures lead to more rapid evaporation, which could affect access to surface water for irrigation, household use, and livestock production. This effect could also lead to the persistence of moisture deficits for longer periods. Reducing vulnerability to these and other water-related hazards would reduce risks to investments and production, and hence would contribute to poverty reduction.

5.1.2 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

The adaption strategy needed to address water problems must consider issues such as landscape restoration, integrated water resource management, Integrated wastewater management, groundwater management including managed aquifers recharge systems. From a larger environmental perspective, environment and ecosystem protection are crucial. The combined effect of a growing population and the impacts of climate change puts significant pressure on the environment resulting in environmental degradation. Serious challenges include: poor land use planning, lack of proper liquid and solid waste management, unregulated point and non-point source pollution, dropping water levels, increase in silt loads entering the lake, catchment degradation (land and forests); lack of protection of wetlands; and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Strengthening and enforcement of environmental governance is, therefore, key to long-term resilience building. The study recommends that the county:

- Invests in community-led protection of water resources
- Develops and implement a comprehensive waste management policy and strategy to reduce pressure on the environment and ecosystems
- Conserves protected areas to withstand increasing pressures and effects of changing climate
- Sustainably develops, maintain and monitor water resources

5.2 Priority Actions on Pastoralism

This assessment has found out that climate change, in combination with existing political, environmental and economic development challenges in Turkana, has had an impact on the

Turkana people's ability to access food, water, health and security. The effects of climate change in Turkana include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures. Climate hazards that have been observed in the county include drought, floods, and intense rainfall.

Increased temperatures and unpredictable rainy seasons have placed increased pressure on water resources, resulting in less dry season grazing land, diminished livestock herds, and increased competition over grazing lands. The prolonged and more frequent droughts have exacerbated already difficult access to potable water, making every day a struggle for survival. Women and girls often walk extremely long distances to dig for water in dry riverbeds. Many children become sick because their families are unable to provide them with sufficient food and clean water. In Turkana, increased competition over grazing lands and water has heightened the likelihood of conflict and insecurity.

5.2.1 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

- Increase livestock productivity and production in a sustainable manner
- Provide a framework for funding climate change response initiatives issues
- Selective breeding of drought tolerant species,
- Capacity building on breeding to increase production, off-take of less adapted species (destocking); enhancing indigenous knowledge, enhancing government intervention within Ward e.g., extension services/ research;
- Enhancing vaccinations across county; early warning systems (surveillance) and communication infrastructure e.g., Safaricom, telecommunication lines
- Using early warning systems, early destocking, constructing modernized meat-processing unit within the county;
- Improving transport infrastructure (climate-smart roads) and mapping grazing routes for early access;
- Mapping dry grazing areas for ease of access and increasing bulking areas within the county

5.3 Priority Actions and Strategies on Agropastoralism

Agropastoralism is among the main source of livelihood in Turkana County. It creates more than 50% of household incomes and employs more than 40% of the population. Most farmers rely on pastoralism and rain-fed agriculture. This makes them more vulnerable to climate change and variability. The effects of climate change in Turkana County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures. Climate hazards that have been observed in the county include drought, floods, and intense rainfall. These hazards pose a growing threat to the agricultural sector. Drought and heat stress are major threats to the county that often result in loss of pasture, starving livestock, drying water sources, and conflict among pastoralists over resources. Heavy rains in the Mt. Elgon and West Pokot regions of the county and intense rainfall over short periods of time create flooding especially along the Turkwel River.

On farm adaptation strategies include conservation agriculture, rainwater harvesting, fodder conservation, and planting early-maturing and drought-tolerant crops as well as drought-resistant and high-value livestock breeds. Off-farm adaptation strategies include education and research on climate smart agriculture practices, early warning systems and climate-based advisories, extension services, livestock and crop insurance, afforestation, and reforestation. Women and youth contribute significantly to certain value chains. It is therefore important to promote the involvement of women and youth, and support their economic gains, decision-making powers, and participation. Inadequate resources and poor coordination between different institutions in has undermined Turkana County's ability to adapt to climate change. The establishment of community action groups and the support of governmental institutions and stakeholders has empowered Turkana's farmers to help protect the environment and use natural resources sustainably

5.3.1 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

- Strengthening disaster risk management Helping communities adapt to climate change Fortifying communities against climate hazards
- Mobilizing climate change-related finance
- Recommending adaptations that minimize risks and maximizing opportunities
- Providing effective policy and a legal and institutional framework to combat climate change
- Establishing cold chains for vaccines in each sub-county; employing/ deploying more government veterinary officers;
- Increase number of community disease reporters, and vaccination Programmes;
- On-farm feed formulation and capacity building for farmers on better feeding Programmes;
- Constructing chicken houses suitable for dry areas and enhancing capacity built

5.4 Priority Actions and Strategies on Health, Sanitation and Human Settlement

Within the constraints of current knowledge, the government has identified malaria and water-borne diseases (such as cholera and typhoid), as some of the health impacts that are likely to grow due to climate change (WHO, 2010). Climate change increases risks for human health by impacting human settlements. Towns in Turkana and the built environment concentrate populations, economic activities and built environments, thus increasing the risk of flooding, heat waves, and other climate and other weather hazards. The most affected populations are the urban poor who tend to live along river banks, on flood plains, near polluted grounds, in unstable structures vulnerable to collapse in heavy rains, and along waterfronts. This is especially true in informal settlements and other low-income areas, where high population density and lack of infrastructure aggravates these problems. Improving the resilience of the built environment in human settlements is needed including flood control, green building technologies, and waste management.

5.4.1 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

Improvement of access to safe water and improved sanitation, enhancement of public health functions such as surveillance, vulnerability mapping, and early warning systems, and coordination across sectors. Appropriate land- use planning and building norms, as well as better infrastructure, can help minimize the risk that natural hazards like heavy precipitation will translate into natural disasters.

The assessment recommends that the county:

- Establishes an effective early warning system and preparedness to save lives and protect assets:
- Establishes a social protection mechanism including Insurance-based solutions to make the population better able to cope with shocks;
- Improve the health care system to improve resilience and build capacity to prepare for climate change-induced health emergencies;
- Ensure equity by providing targeted gender interventions and specific measures to protect vulnerable populations in all sectors, including the prevention of gender- based violence (GBV);
- Ensure a conducive policy environment that will facilitate the creation of green jobs.
- Scale-up community level interventions, with an emphasis on women as community health workers, on malaria control country-wide
- Flood ways (manmade channels to divert flood water) constructed in select urban centers
- Improve the surveillance and monitoring of climate related diseases.
- Track the health impacts of the transition to clean cooking
- Develop county/ ward-based waste management plans and regulations that are consistent with the National Waste Management Strategy and other relevant policies
- Develop policy for green building, and green building codes and regulations that account for climate information
- Enforce laws on urban planning and storm water management in urban areas desilting of drainage, riparian protection

5.5 Priority Strategies and Actions on Disaster Risk Management (Drought and Flood)

Prolonged droughts lead to crop failure, shrinking of productive crop areas, and loss of livestock leading to reduced food security and increased malnutrition with impacts particularly for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children and the elderly. Droughts increase water scarcity with negative impacts for communities, especially for women and girls who have to travel long distances for water and have less water for hygiene. Droughts mean that women work harder to feed and care for their families, and women take up roles that used to be the preserve of men, who often migrate to take up paid work in urban areas.

Droughts have negative impacts on pastoralists in the ASALs, including livestock deaths due to lack of forage and water, and increases in insecurity and conflicts within Kenya and across national borders. Many pastoralists keep large livestock herds for cultural reasons, but also to cushion against the adversities of drought, that can have negative impacts on rangeland management. A significant number of people from marginalized and minority groups in the ASALs rely on emergency assistance in times of drought. Droughts negatively impact businesses through reduced water for manufacturing processes, increased costs of inputs in the agro-processing sector, and increased prices for electricity as hydropower declines and is replaced by diesel generators.

Floods have more immediate, and often large-scale impacts. Persons with disabilities and the elderly are particularly at-risk during floods and disasters because they may be left behind or abandoned during evacuation. The priority climate actions promote a proactive, rather than reactive, approach to climate related disasters. The actions work to ensure that disasters are curtailed, do not result in emergencies, and build the capacity of people to cope with the impacts of climate change. The actions include flood and drought early warning systems including at the community level, improved social protection Programmes for chronically food insecure populations, implementation of flood management plans. County Climate Change Funds for locally-identified priority adaptation actions, and community-level capacity building to raise awareness and educate on disaster management and flood hazards. In particular, women, as central players in disaster response, are provided with resources and support to carry out these roles effectively.

5.5.1 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

- Increase number of households and entities benefiting from devolved adaptive services.
 This can be achieved by ensuring that: Number of beneficiaries of social protection mechanisms and other safeguards (under the Hunger Safety Net Programme) increased, and Number of households better able to cope with climate change because of receiving benefit from County Climate Change Funds increased
- Ensure that the County Climate Change Funds address local adaptation priorities that are identified and monitored by community committees comprised of women and men.
- Improve Drought early warning systems, including the promotion of people-centered systems at the county levels.
- Develop effective climate information system
- Flood early warning systems improved, taking advantage of widespread access to mobile technology that provides an avenue for disseminating information.
- Develop a floods management strategy/ plan for the wards/ county
- Improve the coordination of disaster risk management (including floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, landslides and other disasters) by enacting and implementing the Disaster Risk Management Act

- Expertise developed to customize and manage satellite generated vegetation condition index used for drought early warning and response
- Research on migration as an adaptation strategy

5.7 Priority Strategies and Actions on Infrastructure

Climate change will affect infrastructure provision and operation, with the severity of these effects depending on the overall emissions pathway and decisions resulting in increased exposure of assets and maladaptation. Demand for infrastructure services is projected to go up, for example, changing patterns of demand driven by climate change, such as increased energy; demand for airconditioning during drought seasons; or increased water demand for irrigation. It is expected that there will be increased demand for protective infrastructure, such as buffer zones to address rising lake levels. There will be a need for the provision of infrastructure services, for example, increased cost of supply, as climate change may increase the costs of providing the same level of service (e.g., larger reservoirs needed to address more variable precipitation)

5.7.1 Adaptation Strategies and Priorities

Infrastructure specifically designed to reduce vulnerability to climate variability (e.g., flood control structures and decentralized energy systems) and general public health infrastructure (e.g., sanitation facilities, wastewater treatment systems, laboratory buildings) enhance adaptive capacity. However, infrastructure (mainly if immovable) can be adversely affected by climate, especially in extreme events such as floods.

Current settlement trends in the county lead to unplanned development, including in areas with significant and increased levels of natural risks such as flood-prone areas, wetlands, and lakeshores. To address the problem, the study recommends the following measures:

- Develop a comprehensive digitalized spatial plan for the whole county to control and prevent development in unsafe areas and reduce the vulnerability of settlement areas.
- Partner with the private sector to provide safe and affordable housing solutions in the county
- Work with the private sector to strengthen the quality and availability of affordable local construction and building materials industry.
- Assess the efficiency of the rental market and work to ensure that it meets the needs of the extremely poor.
- Upgrade informal settlements for current and future risks by adopting a passive planning approach for in situ upgrading of the settlements.

6.0 Conclusion

The development goals of Turkana County are at risk from the impacts of climate change. These impacts are already becoming a severe burden to the county's economy and its people. Turkana County Government has been keen in addressing the climate change impacts and has set up the required policy frameworks that will ensure effective operationalization of Programmes and activities geared towards addressing climate change impacts. The County Government of Turkana has for instance developed the County Climate Change Policy, Act and Regulation 2021, and went ahead to form and operationalize the various climate change committees as stipulated in the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021. This assessment report will guide the development of a County Climate Change Action Plan that will be used to Programme for climate change response to enhance the local adaptive capacities for the community members.

The plan developed from this assessment report will ensure that stakeholders including state departments, NGOs, CBOs, INGOs, women, youth, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities and other marginalized and vulnerable groups are involved in the planning and implementation of activities. The interventions for climate change impacts should be multifaceted to provide sustainable development direction. These should include the political will to implement the County Climate Change policy, County Climate Change Act and the County Climate Change Action Plan. Other proposed interventions are synergy from the County Disaster management policy, mainstreaming climate change in the County Integrated Development Plan, and having a County Climate Change Adaptation Plan for five years. The adaptation plan should be monitored and tracked throughout its implementation.

The need to provide strategic direction from the County Government through the Climate Change Directorate will be critical. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report is a critical document in the preparation of a collectively driven process in the development of a County Climate Change Action Plan for 2020-2022. These policy, legal, and institutional frameworks also act as anti-corruption safeguards and shall facilitate transparency and accountability in climate change response at the county level.

In terms of the next steps, county climate change action plan priority activities will be generated based on the evidence generated from the PCRA process. Further, there will be continuous assessment on an annual basis to ensure any arising climate change risks and vulnerabilities are captured for purposes of updating climate change programming and actions.

ANNEXES

Annex I: List of Participants for The PCRA in 30 wards in Turkana

1 Participants from Kalobeyei Ward

NO.	NAME	ORG/SECTOR & COUNTY	DESIGNATION
I	Lokaala Gideon	TCG	Village Administrator
2	Lorem Desmond	Kalobeyei Community	Youth Representative
3	Nakiria Hurdson	W.C.C.C	P.W.D
4	Echwa Martin Ekaale	TCG	Village Administrator
5	Akal Alice Ebei	Kalobeyei Community	Women Representative
6	Edung Alexander Natoo	Administration	Village Admin
7	Alfred Kapoko	Kalobeyei Community	Opinion Leader
8	Eremon Gerald	NG	Asst Chief
9	Eyapan Joseph Lokidor	Kalobeyei WRUA	Youth Representative
10	Lobeyo John	Kalobeyei Community	Opinion Leader
H	Kebo Geoffrey	Kalobeyei Community	Member
12	Sylvia Kapua Lokeun	W.C.C.C	Women Representative
13	Alexander Lopeyok	Kalobeyei Community	Youth Representative
14	Akwee Aregae Papa	W.C.C.C	Member
15	Eleman Lokisiau	Kalobeyei Community	Elder
16	Raphael Lokuron Egiron	Kalobeyei Community	Religious Leader
17	Alimlim Lomor Epero	Kalobeyei Community	Women Representative
18	Amoni Munyen Lochul	Kalobeyei Community	Women Representative
19	Alimoit Nauren Ekaal	Kalobeyei Community	Women Representative
20	Sarah Logilae	Kalobeyei Community	Farmer
21	Lopeyok Lowangiro Esinyen	Kalobeyei Community	Member
22	Esther Ngachuro Nangolol	Kalobeyei Community	Member
23	Hellen Lorot Ekuwam	W.C.C.C	Member
24	Patricia Nakale Lopokor	Kalobeyei Community	Farmer
25	Fatuma Nimo Abdi	Kalobeyei Community	Opinion Leader
26	Hellen Akai Lokiriama	Kalobeyei Community	Farmer
27	Akitela Epong Longole	Kalobeyei Community	Member
28	Nachomin Muria Lokadelio	Kalobeyei Community	Farmer
29	Joseph Emuria Logeor	Kalobeyei Community	Farmer
30	Lokungol Arem Nakurui	Kalobeyei Community	Elder
31	Regina Korinyang Lokui	Kalobeyei Community	Member

2 Participants from Letea Ward

		Org/Sector & County	Designation
No.	Name		
I	James Nangolol Ekal	W.C.C.C	Youth Representative
2	Hellen Echor	Letea Community	Pwd
3	Erukudi Ngiriele Namate	Letea Community	P.B.O
5	Jacob Aemun	W.C.C.C	Elder
	James Namorungole		
6	Lokwameri	W.C.C.C	Member
7	Lochilia Emase Chipire	W.C.C.C	Member
8	Peter Kerio Loeri	Letea Community	Faith Based Organization Representative
9	James Naweet Kiyonga	Letea Community	Village Elder
10	Joseph Adika	Letea Community	Chief Rep

11	Seline Apus Lopus	Letea Community	Pwd
12	Martha Amoni	Letea Community	P.B.O
13	Lucas Matiya Napas	Letea Community	Kraal Leader
14	Jamuhuri Lydia Ikaru	Letea Community	Member
15	Joseph Tioko Eyaran	Letea Community	Opinion Leader
16	Elizabeth Awesit Nakeru	Letea Community	Cso
17	Lourien Lokucha	Letea Community	Farmer
18	Josephine Akai Ekilan	Letea Community	Women Representative
19	Ekoomwa Tioko Iyanae	Letea Community	Youth Representative
20	Ekal Lowoton Lorot	Letea Community	Kraal Leader
21	Paul Lopem Adou	Letea Community	F.B.O
22	Melo Abuka	Letea Community	Elder
23	Dorcas Akai Kamar	Letea Community	Farmer
24	Arot Lemuya Pokotom	Letea Community	Cso
25	Lokong Ikaru Lokaala	Letea Community	Opinion Leader
26	Lotieng Muya Nakadio	Letea Community	Elder
27	Etaan Nanok Ikaru	Letea Community	Kraal Leader
28	Mathew Kalapatan Lomodei	Letea Community	Fbo Representative
29	Lokuja Losuru Ekaran	Letea Community	Women Rep

3 Participants from Loima Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Ekowma James	Community	Religious Leader
2	John Esekon	Community	Member
3	Maria Akipetot Lotiyan	Community	Member
4	Mathew Lemuya	Community	Member
5	,		Member
_	Ken Munyes Lobur	Community	
6	Pascaline Losike Ekutan	Community	Member
7	Longol Ewoi Ilukol	Community	Member
8	James Itao	Community	Member
9	Ekadeli Esekon	Community	Member
10	Paul Edipo Lomekwi	Community	Member
11	Lomurukao Epungure	Community	Member
12	Anyang Lokwang Lokotio	Community	Member
13	Lomekwi Ataan Aumo	Community	Member
14	Alice Apuwa	Community	Member
15	Lena Elimu Karononi	Community	Member
16	Ann Aroon	Community	Member
17	Daudi Eiyen	Community	Member
18	Kuya Ewoi Echakan	Community	Member
19	Jesca Nasuru	Community	Member
20	Anderson Nyangaa	Community	Member
21	Lokeun Lomura	Community	Member
22	Kangiloi Ekalale	Community	Member
23	Ekaskout Losapirei	Community	Member
24	Paulina Akiru	Community	Member
25	William Ejore	Community	Member
26	Levi Esukuku Lotieng	Community	Member
27	Gladys Atol Lotukoi	Community	Member

4 Participants from Lokichoggio Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
I	Akai Lorot	W.C.C.C	Youth Representative
2	Takaale Napeyok	Lokichoggio Community	Women Representative
3	Emuria Veronica	W.C.C.C	P.W.D
4	Daniel Losil	Оор	Chief
5	Elaar Salmon Ekadeli	C.A	M.C.A Office Manager
6	Ekata Angeline	Administration	Village Admin
7	Nangolol Lokitaung	Lokichoggio Community	Kraal Leader
8	Emoru Emoni Puuno	P.Amp	Member
9	Achoto Lopakai	Lokichoggio Wrua	Member
10	Philip Ngikeny	Lokichoggio Community	Youth Representative
П	Egialan Etengan	Lokichoggio Community	Member
12	Magrate Egule	Lokichoggio Community	Member
13	Ebenyo Nadima	W.C.C.C	Member
14	Lomor Nakali	Lokichoggio Community	Member
15	Patrick Ekunoit	Lokichoggio Community	Member
16	Akiru Ekope	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
17	Patrick Lokwameri	Lokichoggio Community	Kraal Leader
18	July Nato Etoot	Lokichoggio Community	Women Representative
19	Etabo Gabriel	Lokichoggio Community	Member
20	Lomaluk Nelson	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
21	David Kolonyo	Lokichoggio Community	Member
22	Allan Eyapan	Lokichoggio Community	Member
23	Janet Napeibur	W.C.C.C	Member
24	Judy Lokol	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
25	James Ekiru Adiaka	Lokichoggio Community	Kraal Leader
26	Ekal Jacob	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
27	Akadae Lokuwom	Lokichoggio Community	Kraal Leader
28	Mathew Loter	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
29	Nangolol Eloto	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer
30	Musa Lochongor	Lokichoggio Community	Farmer

5 Participants from Lopur

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
I	Emuron N. Eliud	W.C.C.C	Village Administrator
2	Lokipaka Etoot Lemuyawa	Tcg	Village Administrator
3	Jalton Aita Lokiren	Tcg	Village Administrator
4	Apua Lochilia Longolea	Lopur Community	Member
5	Lodwar Ekutan Augustine	W.C.C.C	Village Administrator
6	Ekal Atian Abong	W.C.C.C	Member
7	Kakuta Abong	W.C.C.C	Member
8	Stephen Eyanae	Оор	Chief
9	James Ekomwa Esinyen	Оор	Chief
10	Stephen Ewoi Erukudi	Lopur Community	Member
H	Ebei Echwa Lotubwa	Lopur Community	Member
12	Sheila Akidor Nakoi	Lopur Community	Member

13	Margaret Natoot Kole	Lopur Community	Kraal Leader
14	Ngititi Akorinyang	Lopur Community	Men Representative
15	Albert Ngipuo	Lopur Community	Opinion Leader
16	Ekapel Lokeun	Lopur Community	Member
17	Kapuchor Lokited Lopachio	Lopur Community	Farmer
18	Lochomin Lopong Lotuk	Lopur Community	Member
19	John Puku	Lopur Community	Youth Representative
20	Kidiriyo Etaan	Lopur Community	Member
21	Nancy Ikiru Ekalale	Lopur Community	F.B.O
22	Samson Esekon	Lopur Community	Member
23	Ekiru Ekal Ome	Lopur Community	Farmer
24	Ajero Emmanuel	Lopur Community	Member
25	Ngakolia Emoru Lokupuratmoe	Lopur Community	Opinion Leader
26	John Epeta	Lopur Community	Elder
27	Ibuya Obadia Emuria	Lopur Community	Member
28	Nakachalak Belinda	Lopur Community	Fbo Representative
29	Alice Imoit	Lopur Community	Women Rep
30	Michael Nagum	Lopur Community	Member
31	Florance Epus	Lopur Community	Member

6 Participants from Nakalale Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Joseph Lobur Ewoi Kuya	Tcg	Teacher
2	Kones Moses Lotiir	Nakalale Community	Youth Rep
3	Jackson Lomosingo	Nakalale Community	Member
4	Ann Louyei	Nakalale Community	Member
5	Marry Akai Ebei	Nakalale Community	Member
6	Christine Aukot Akiru	W.C.C.C	Member
7	Rosemary Arunye Ngasuban	Nakalale Community	Member
8	Ewaare Achuka Lobuin	Nakalale Community	Elder
9	Awesit Lydia Eregae	Nakalale Community	Fbo
10	Eyanae Gabriel Ekai	Nakalale Community	Youth Rep
11	Nachukul Ekeru	Nakalale Community	Elder
12	Esther Akiriket	Nakalale Community	Member
13	Lowosa Paul Ikaale	Nakalale Community	Professional Rep
14	Dellah Arukudi Egiron	Nakalale Community	Fbo
15	Ebei Namuya Mercy	Nakalale Community	Member
16	Simon Marok Loirien	Nakalale Community	Fbo-Pastor
17	Barnabus Eloiloi	Nakalale Community	Elder
18	Belida Akai	Nakalale Community	Member
19	Selina Natesiro Ekai	Nakalale Community	Member
20	Damaris Igole Longora	Nakalale Community	Member
21	Peter Kangole Atoot	Nakalale Community	Elder
22	Atoot Lomugeite Lokorinyang	Nakalale Community	Member
23	Ekai John Nangorok	Tcg	Clerical Officer
24	Samuel Ekulan	Nakalale Community	Member
25	James Erukudi Lopurucho	Nakalale Community	Elder
26	Ekwee Ebaich Ethekon	Nakalale Community	Member
27	Lowosa Akolom Andrew	Оор	Chief
28	Ekutan Elizabeth Ekiru	Tcg	Village Administrator
29	Zakayo Lomanat Lokopon	Nakalale Community	Member

7 Participants from Nanam Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Lotumwon Lopatan	W.C.C.C	Member
2	Longatunyo Dominic	Nanam Community	Youth Representative
3	Natuom Ebenyo Kokuro	Nanam Community	Farmer
4	Akajekel Lobuin	Nanam Community	Farmer
5	Namuge Kangor Lailo	Nanam Community	Kraal Leader
6	Naro Lopeto Ebei	Nanam Community	Pwd Representative
7	Emuria Heyomo Longichar	Nanam Community	Pwd Representative
8	John Kapetadie Lokuwam	W.C.C.C	Male Representative
9	Penina A. Lobaang	Nanam Community	Water Committee
10	· ·		
11	Christine Lomeyan Echom Auren Lotukoi	Nanam Community	Women Representative
		Nanam Community	Aloe Vera Group
12	Peter Kiyoi Lokero	Cso	Cso Member
13	Lobuin Christopher	W.C.C.C	Member
14	Ebenyo Aporoto	Nanam Community	Cdr
15	Philip Lokope	Nanam Community	Cdr
16	Ramina Ewesit Atapar	Nanam Community	Farmer
17	Namuge Nachi Namuge	Nanam Community	Kraal Leader
18	Atabo Lokwang Lokaamoe	Nanam Community	Women Representative
19	Samwel Koomwa	Оор	Assistant Chief
20	Epur Eminit	Nanam Community	Farmer
21	Brenda Aling'a	Nanam Community	Women Representative
22	Aloch Emuria Napokor	Nanam Community	Women Representative
23	Paulina Eris	Nanam Community	Member
24	Ng'ajerei Losike Lonyamani	Nanam Community	Farmer
25	Emuria Eleya Lokuruka	Nanam Community	Kraal Leader
26	Fred Lotaparin	Nanam Community	Aloe Vera Member
27	Eleya Kiyong'a Lokuruka	Nanam Community	Kraal Leader
28	Evans Longok	Nanam Community	Youth Representative
29	Esther Amodonyang Ikale	Nanam Community	Women Leader
30	Julius llete	Oop	Snr. Chief

8 Participants from Songot

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
I	Lodakach Lorenge	Songot Community	Pwd
2	Nicodemus Erupe	Songot Community	P.B.O
3	Ejiem James Tukur	Songot Community	Member
4	Aregae Etoot	Songot Community	Women Representative
5	Kaidio Nachodo Ekitela	Songot Community	Member
6	Natukoi Etaaba	Songot Community	Member
7	John Erot Ekeru	Songot Community	Member
8	Samuel Lotiir Ereng	Songot Community	Village Elder
9	Catherine Abei Kalimapus	Songot Community	Member
10	Nicholas Kaaman	Songot Community	Member
П	Nicodemus Egiron Kiyo	Songot Community	P.B.O
12	Julius Chila Akutan	Songot Community	Kraal Leader
13	Terry Akolong Adome	Songot Community	Women Rep
14	Emmanuel Eyeen Emuria	Songot Community	Opinion Leader

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15	Loyalot Lopeto	Songot Community	Member
16	Rebecca Ngikito Nanok	Songot Community	Farmer
17	Akaran Lowoi Apoko	Songot Community	Women Representative
18	Nakaitan Lokarach Kiletwa	Songot Community	Member
19	Emuria Charles Ngamon	Tcg	Village Administrator
20	Ngasike Naregae Edaan	W.C.C.C	Member
21	Arupe Ebenyo Ekidor	W.C.C.C	Member
22	James Ekamais Nawoto	Songot Community	Farmer
23	Ekunoit Ewoi Maide	Songot Community	Member
24	Rebecca Edukon Ebei	Songot Community	Women Representative
25	Ekai Maraka Ekidor	Songot Community	Elder
26	Timu Nicholas	Songot Community	Kraal Leader
27	Ngaukon Emoni	Songot Community	Member
28	Nawoto Naweet Xavier	Tcg	Village Administrator
29	Micah Allany Lokalei	Tcg	Village Administrator
30	Jonas Epas Lokwakol	Ng	Chief Songot
31	Rodah Akalale	Songot Community	Member

9 Participants from Turkwel Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Ezra Ebei Adome	Turkwel Community	Member
2	Ewoton Lowote Lokure	Turkwel Community	Member
3	Mercy Ewoton Lobuin	Turkwel Community	Member
4	Rebecca Nasuru	Turkwel Community	Member
5	Damaris Ekitela Ajikon	Turkwel Community	Member
6	Becky Ekalimon	Turkwel Community	Member
7	Janerose Ekal Lotesiro	Turkwel Community	Member
8	Mary Ngala Moruita	Turkwel Community	Member
9	Sammy Lokato Monti	Turkwel Community	Member
10	Lopeyok John Lorot	Turkwel Community	Member
11	Patrick Nachuch	Turkwel Community	Member
12	Esibitar Charles	Turkwel Community	Member
13	Regina Nayapar	Turkwel Community	Member
14	Lokwom Ameyan	Turkwel Community	Member
15	Lokaito Maru Esekon	Turkwel Community	Member
16	Paulina Lokwasinyena	Turkwel Community	Member
17	James Kalotum Jama	Turkwel Community	Member
18	Philip Ewwar Munyes	Turkwel Community	Member
19	Jackline Apaaya	Turkwel Community	Member
20	Atabo Adekei	Turkwel Community	Member
21	Ekadeli Lopongo Lokoom	Turkwel Community	Member
22	Elizabeth Alimlim Ekuwam	Turkwel Community	Member
23	James Erukudi	Turkwel Community	Member
24	Thomas Areki Amenele	Turkwel Community	Member
25	Lokadio Elim Peter	Turkwel Community	Member
26	Chamale Millicent	Turkwel Community	Member
27	Patrick Ekunoit	Turkwel Community	Member
28	Eleman David	Turkwel Community	Member
29	Amuria Florence	Turkwel Community	Member
30	Ariong Edukon	Turkwel Community	Member

10 Participants from Lobei Kotaruk Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Simon Muya	Community	Snr.Chief Lobei
2	Ikalale Longorio	Community	Member
3	Ekutan Lomorukai	Community	Member
4	Regina Lokui	Community	Member
5	Ekorot Paul	Community	Member
6	Kuya Lotuk	Community	Member
7	Rebecca Asinyen	Community	Member
8	Chamale Millicent	Community	Member
9	Ann Nakuchu	Community	Member
10	Peter Lopeyok	Community	Member
[]	Emuria Imoni	Community	Member
12	Loregae Inok	Community	Member
13	Naur Ejikon	Community	Member
14	Lochomin Lodukae	Community	Member
15	Julius Edome	Community	Member
16	Samuel Ekwam Ewoi	Community	Member
17	Lokadokoi Yanae	Community	Member
18	Erukwan Sekon	Community	Member
19	Walakan Lokwawi	Community	Member
20	Patrick Eyangan	Community	Member
21	Mark Imana	Community	Member
22	Patrick Ekunoit	Community	Member
23	Justus Nabei	Community	Member
24	Simale Elim	Community	Member
25	Peter Ekai	Community	Member
26	Esinyen Lokutiano	Community	Member
27	Daniel Lomorukai	Community	Member
28	Apollo Benson	Community	Member
29	Michael Lomorukai	Community	Member
30	Paul Emanman	Community	Member

11 Participants from Lokiriama Ward

No.	Name	Org/Sector & County	Designation
1	Nathan Longorio Akal	Lokiriama Community	Member
2	Francis Esuron Nachuch	Lokiriama Community	Member
3	Philip Edung Lokwawi	Lokiriama Community	Member
4	Lowokol Lokwang Titus	Lokiriama Community	Member
5	Teresa Eyanae Lokwakori	Lokiriama Community	Member
6	Sanya Ekitela Eloiloi	Lokiriama Community	Member
7	Amoni Nakoel Tioko	Lokiriama Community	Member
8	Adukan Achuka	Lokiriama Community	Member
9	Victor Napak	Lokiriama Community	Member
10	Jonathan Kaliba Lokirika	Lokiriama Community	Member
П	Eregae Ekitelaa Lokwawi	Lokiriama Community	Member
12	Peter Lokoumoit Walakan	Lokiriama Community	Member
13	Alex Lomorukai Lolem	Lokiriama Community	Member

14	James Edapal	Lokiriama Community	Member
15	Lokwawi Longorio	Lokiriama Community	Member
16	Lokoda Ingetan Lokalei	Lokiriama Community	Member
17	Iko Erukudi Kokoi	Lokiriama Community	Member
18	Lokuwom Tioko Lotiki	Lokiriama Community	Member
19	Symprose Longor Lokaru	Lokiriama Community	Member
20	Mark Ajon Lokwawi	Lokiriama Community	Member
21	Loye Irine Imoni	Lokiriama Community	Member
22	Samuel Epur Ikaale	Lokiriama Community	Member
23	Peter Ibee	Lokiriama Community	Member
24	Jemimma Aloiloi	Lokiriama Community	Member
25	Rebecca Atiir Ewoi	Lokiriama Community	Member
26	Akai Losil Betty	Lokiriama Community	Member
27	Kareng Tioko	Lokiriama Community	Member
28	Achukwa Konei	Lokiriama Community	Member
29	Lomuko William	Lokiriama Community	Member
30	Gladys Ekuwom	Lokiriama Community	Member





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County Of KAOM
Sub County I SOUTH
Ward KATILU
Date 22 5 23

S/Ne	Name	1D	Mobile No.	Gender		People with d	living	Age		signature
						(yes/ no)		Below 35	Above 35	-/
19	ENUVAE LEBURO NELVIN	31985012	21.57527275	Male	Female	Yes	No	V		46
20	MICHAEL LOYARA ERITAN	478060D	0740096370	~			N		/	Martino
21	MUSA LORITCE NAFETET	36335342	0745296296	·-·			1	~	-	istal -
22.	KEVIN EDAN LOKIRU	41612016.	0798879752	V.			~		V	2
23.	NANGOR EFENG EKAI	31 9 55157.	0768695663	V			V	~		M
24	JAMES ETOOT AMOLEN	39955418	0115795623	~			V	/		&T
25.	DAND ERUPE ECHOM	37046082	0798665893	-		•	V	/		DIM
26.	EKIDOR SIMON EKAI	39990170	0706677794	~			1	V		Hon
27.	SARAH ECHAKAN ALIMLIM	33579877	0744/3260	to	V		V	V		San





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County TIS DUTH
Ward KATILU
Date 20 5/23

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People with	living	Age		signature
		38522792	0702079291	+1		(yes/no)		Below 35	Above 35	
10	GLADYS EJORE LOYARA			Male	Female	Yes	No			Ein
11	CHA AMAL LOKIRU	37022340	0145545434		~		V	N		da
12-	RODAH NGISEKONA EKIDOR	20015588	0757053604		~		V	N		2
13.	RESECCA LONGAR LOCHAM	4760507	0704132541		~		1		V	en
14	SELINA KUNAM NAKONG	25280780	0727001885		~		V		V	2
15	COLLINS SATISTI LONING	35831783	,0702163124	~			V		V	ap
16.	ROSE DIVENDI BULIMO	37504065	0723 684 374		~	•	1	1		the
17.	DOMINICAN LIFEYOK UNETE	38494242	0748284065		~		V	1		MA
18	JOHAKIM ROSIKRIA REPLIA	36617445	0718089888	V			V	V		12/10

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TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

FCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TUCKANA
Seb County TISOUTH
Ward KATILU
Date 82 5/23

Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People living		Age		signature	
						(yes/no)		Below 35	Above 35	
1				Male	Female	Yes	No			
PAMELA	AJIKON	40093117	044279498		V		V		V.	那
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EDWARD	SPONG	22716627	022668249	V			V		V	Russ
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	PAMSLA ELIOD	*	PAMSLA AJIKON 40073117 ELLO EBSANO 30768382	PAMSLA AJIKON 40073117 PAHO74698 ELIUD EBSNYO 20768382 02242600 EDWARD SPONG 22716607 02266824	PAMELA AJIKON 40093117 PAYO74098 ELIUD EBENYO 20768382 022426507	PAMSLA AJIKON 40093117 PHO99098 V ELWD EBSNYO 20208382 07242600 V	PAMSLA AJIKON 40093117 PHO99098 V ELWD EBSNYO 20168382 072426000 V EDWARD SPONG 22716627 022668245 V	### disability (yes/no) Male Female Ves No PAMSLA AJIKEN 40093117 094094098 ELWD EBSNYO 20268382 024426064 EDWARD EPONG 227166227 022660243	With disability (yes/no) Betow 35	With disability







MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURY, NATURAL RESIDENCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County $\bigcap C \cap K \land C \land A$ Sub-County $\bigcap C \cap C \cap C \cap C$ Ward $\bigcap C \cap C \cap C \cap C$ Date $\bigcap C \cap C \cap C \cap C \cap C$

S/No	Name		10	Mobile No.	Conder		People living with disability		Age		signature
							(yes/ no)		Below 35	Above 35	
OI.					Mule	Female	Yes	No			
	MAXIMILLA	e Hugh	34-74-5552	enegels sz	K.				V		Holand
27	ZEDVANIAH I	enutés .	3433433	029092833	V				V		ZOA
3.0	CHARREN	LATISLE	1023070	DE 18 GODES		V		V		4	dew
							1		1		

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TUR KATIA Sub County TISOUTH Ward KATILU Petr 22 (\$12023

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender	Gender		living	Age		signature
			ชาพราเรลา	16		(yes/no)		Below 35	Above 35	
Of.	LENON BENARD	23260129		Male	Female	Yes	No		1	Gen
02	DERCAS ASEKON	21780514	671497 G3G4		~				1	Jan-
03-	BETHWEL ESINYEN	32013617	0711681361	~					.~	Berier
04	ESTHER PREGAE ENOI.	23403489	6728753804		~			V		E-4
05	JEREMINH LOCHEMIN EBEI	30473698	0726149385			1		1	-	I
06.	PETER AMERIANOL	11012747	0714978515	~					V	1
07.	EKUMAM ENOL	28204401	0191052017	~		•			V	511
08	ESTHER LOKIDOR	4 762510	0714978257		~				V	Hu
09	EVERLINE ATABO KORMA	36071212	0778051560		V			V		10/







MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County TISDUTH
Ward LOBOKAT
Date 12/05/2023

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender	5	People with d	living	Age		signature
i	JAMES LOKUCHE					(yes/ no)		Below 35	Above 35	
00		36412240	0127 4 170271	Male	Female	Yes	No.	V		## m
11	HANDSON LOKAL	24225120	0704283018	V			V	V		How
12	NADIT ECHWA	24934211	0924949327	V					V	A
13	IMONI NOLUMO	36348610	0112545003		/			V		an
14	ELKANAH ELIMLIM	320 93142	0795611862	/			V			AS.
15	EVERLYMS LOWER	23449042	10719466067		1			V		Alle .
16	ALICE CHENGEM	25342014	0916089336		V				1	X
17	TRINE NAPSTET	34274012	0707459233		V			~		Ida
18	BETTY LOMURIA	32080214	0758343261		V			/		Bud

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA Sub County T | SOUTH Ward LOBOKAT Date 19/05/2023

S/No	Name	1D	Mobile No.	Gender		People living with disability (yes/ no)		Age		signature
								Below 35	Above 35	1
49	NORAH ADAPAT	32116042	0745361006	Male	Female	Yes	No			大 柳/
20	PETER LOYKNAE	20664011	0113475937	1			V	1	-	THE STATE OF THE S
21	MIRRIAM AKALAZE	21485001	0717851931		V		V	V	-	MA
22	BELINDAH KEITANY	29324011	0707094608		~		~	4	/	
23	MICHAEL LONG	28421160	092945254	V			V		~	March
24	NAPUA INOK	26412014	032490200		1		~		V	Ann
25	James LOKUCHE	23103420	0223754432	1		-	V		V	कीर्श
26	PETER KITOS	32408021	107141123246	V			V	V		8
27	RICHARD EKUTAN	26741024	072738392	V			V		V	家林





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County TISOUTH
Ward LOKICHAR
Dute 22 | 5 | 2023

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People with di		Age		signature	
				-		(yes/ no)		Below 35	Above 35		
01				Male	Female	Yes	No				
01	FESTUS LORUCHA	1211350	716180019	V			V		V	ED.L.	
2	CYNTHIA KALENG	3303940	095999696		/	200	V	V		To-	
3	GEOFREY EREGIAE	21698883	0720648111	1			1	1		CAT	
4	JOHN ENIPOND	23963317	CA22 126837	/			1		/	R	
5	RITA IKACHO	13647189	CA25408984		/		1		/	6	
6	BENJAMIN LORIU	8287374	0729491648	/			/		V	2	
7	RICHARD EKUTAN	2232083	0728611515	/			/		V	Bot	
8	PAUL IPOLOT	20032182	09,22,13,4950	/		1			V	Pellen	

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County TI SCUTH
Ward KALAPATA
Data 15/05/2023

S.No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People living with disability (yes/no)				signature
								Below 35	Above 35	
C.				Male	Female	Yes	No			
26	WHENTER EWOI	36112361	07384355-09		V		v	V		Tring-
27	LEAH PRAIL LOTTED	25046937	0792619641		v		~		2	12
28	BENJAMIN LOKINET	33922213	079206883	5 🗸			V	1		80
29	PAULINE LOWER	25041040	0214282		V		V		V	8=
30	PHILIP SLIMLIM	4792607	POS(38 EZ	V			V		1	2
		×				-				







MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County T SOUTH
Ward KALAPATA
Date 15/05/2023

5/No	Name	ID Mobile No.	Mobile No.	Gender		People with di	living	Age		signature
						(yes/ no)		Below 35	Above 35	
8	SAMWEL NANGIRO	25051086	0711799674	Male	Female	Yes C	No	-	-	502
9	Christine Asafer	12433475	671922133		V	V			V	1
10	Alapatu ETuri	30483104	6715122133	V.		v			v	~
11	Francis Exame Loxusi			V		J		$\sqrt{}$		题
12	HEYRY MYCHE MURR	34037188	0707980051	~				~		Autus
13	EIRA LOKWEI KOWA	28245932	07/7486225	~			~	-		Feld
14	PHILLIP EFERAE MESO	27715 339	0727636263	-	-		V		1	Pour
15	DELIVINE AKIRO ESMITEN		0711763309		-	-	-	-	400	12
16	SAMSON ELLUAM		2757167771	~			~		~	TATUE

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TUERAMA
Sab County TISDUTH
Word KAPTIR
Date 1915 2023

NOVe	Name	1D	Mobile No.	Gender		People with di		Age		nigaature	
				1911		(yes/no)		Below 35	Above 35	1 1 4	
01	SIMON KOLOI	11512467	oansblyell	Male_/	Female	Yes	No		V	The state of	
2	ANDREW ELEON	2404817	1717144961	1			1		1	AND	
3	HOSEA KIAPA	13648263	071689190	1.			1		1	料	
4	AKALES KIYOK	474171	900458916	V		1			/	松田	
5	PETER EDAPAL	12907305	00/392180	V			1	1	/	326	
6	VITALIS EJORE	34333082	CR-D1637578				/	/		MES	
7	MARY ACHUKA	0610304	071799052		V		1		1	wit.	
8	COSMAS ESINTEN	2204460	1713479958	V			V	V		CAK	
9	DICKSON KAMARO						V	V	-	ALC C	





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TULKANA
Sab County T SOUTH
Ward LOKICHAR
Date 22/2/2023

S/No	Name	1D	Mobile Ne.	Gender		People	living disability	Age		signature
				8	(yes/no)		Below 35	Above 35		
OI				Male	Female	Yes	No			
17	Phaebe NAlimo	23817213	0746320832		V		V		V	Gin
18	DAVID EXIRU	40974966	07692440	1.			N	/	9	31
19	CHUMAN KORIKEL	10000	0797945175	1			V		V	Ku)
20	AMOS EDUNA	30422811	076144021	/				V		455
21	LONGEN JARUS	32093430	0323418807	V				V		ULS.
02	SAMNEL EREI	DE 74 6900	072100402	V		4			~	6
23	LOVA JAMES	26,209891	07.248.040	V					1	18
04	BRAMNISC EKAL	22116244	G12840.4	V				/	1	DE

14.	JAMES EDAPAL		32102844	0710804504	de la
15.	LOKOBA INGETAN LOKALET		9672925	0740757452	1
16.	I'KO ERWYDI KOKOL		36413676	0112937697	
17.	LONDWOM TIONS LOTIKI		31052229	07-18297/92	
18.	Symprose Longer Lokani	No.	3205 1286	0727095960	Ste
19.	MARK AJON LOWWANT	ASSI	23695088	0707024889	Albuig
20.	LOTE IRINE IMONI	CLERICAL OFFICER	54697240	0799613730	Du.
21.	SAMUEL EPUR IKAALE		2013 4815	0710 870415	Barre
22.	PETER IBEE		225146 12	0710251147	Pas
23.	JEMIMMA ALOILOI	Member	38197740	04 1695 2940	JASEN
24.	Rebecca Afric Em	n Member	1151 3693	0702397132	1
25.	Avai Losil Betty	member	39141346	0701521330	\$
26.	Karenga Tioxo	member	2133 4111	0714231533.	
27.	LONVED WILLIAM	WENDER	29630054	0703971058	BR.
28.	ACHUKWA KONEI	member	4557851	07 93680770	Aduke
29.	NAHAN LONGORIO AKAL	CHIEF	11513725	0714055468	Du
30.	GLADYS EXUNOM	NEMBER	36597433	0496133495	
31.					
32.					
33.					

(122)

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County] URKANA Sub County 7/5001H Ward 1080KAT Date 12/05/2023

S/No.	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People with d	living isability	Age		signature
					11	(yes/ no)	Below 35	Above 35	
oi	HOSEAH EKIYEYES	2320849	071614-714-1	Minle/	Female	Yes	No		V	Herri
02		28264402	Control (Children	1			V		V	Jan.
03	EMMANUEL CHENGE	31204022	6759748496	~			V	N		[aun
04	IDI KORIKEL	75760162	070001050	/		1	w		V	THE
05	PHILEMON LOBUIN	204706/7	0799052017	V			V	V		ang
06	BRAMWEL ENDI	32098402	0911489891	V			V			840
07	LOMEKUYA EDWIH	33,44,5081	742171455	/			V	V		5m
08	DENNIS EKUWOM	32458600	40298675	V			V	V		Paum
09	PEISE CHICHI			V			V		V	00





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT	FORM
ACTIVITY:	

WARD

S/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	FRANCIS ESURON NACHOCH		13648530	0741696669	Alber
2.	LOWOKOL LOWWANG TITUS	ASS. CHER	28225849	0706342797	duis
3.	PHILIPH EDUNG LOWNAW		32767475	0741254134	Bon
4.	TERESA EYANAE LOHHAVOR		31070346	0703668489	the?
5.	SANYA EMITELA ELDILOI		27437698	0740585703	-
6.	AMONI NAKOEL TIOKO		23670306	0758455816	1994
7.	ADUKAN AZHOKA		21381075	0768159952	Aduka
8.	VICTOR NAPAK		36387431	0706620628	OB.
9.	JONALHAN KALIBA		21344161	0712501640	table
10.	ERELONE EXITELA		31619641	0797432494	Just
11.	PETER LOKOUMOLT		10124489	07/6537348	100
12.	ALEX LOMORUKAI LOW	1	37408053	0110697505	102
13.	LOS DIMOR		31353088	0795907202	

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

LOINA WARD





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY:

WARD

s/No:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	EKOMWA JAMES	RELIGIOUS LEADER	21316462	0729209143	Jamella
2.	JOHN ESEKON	member	23347794	07 5389 4271	day
3.	MARIA AKIPETOT LOTIYAN	MEMBER .	20310269	0713795135	Station
4.	MATHEW K. LEMUYA	MEMBER	10986538	721441110	Houng
5.	KEN MUNYES LOBUR	MEMBER	34037371	0722604523	AHMUT
6.	PASCALINE LOSIKE EKAMA	7.110.2	35943445	0742630302	POR
7.	LONGOL EWOI ILUKOL	Merber	20364111	0719660106	Loop
8.	JAMES ITAO	MEMBER	5731508	0720214288	Den
9.	EKALDELIB		20275 991	0745354246	Boen
10.	PAUL EDIPO LOMEKUT		29399791	0717732671	Door
11.	LOMORNICA EDUNGUREL	MICHAGR	20278730	0723746725	takes
12.	ANTANG LOKWANG L	No. of the last of	26672404	0701637209	AN
13.	LOMEKWII ATAAN AL		12908357	0799915966	Frank

14.	ALICE ADOWA	Alchier	21491551	07/2/5/973	tab
15.	LENA ELIMU LARDA		The second secon	0768380750	0.4
16.	ANN AROON	member	26 38 2688	The same of the sa	
17.	DAUDI EHEN	ecc.	29028385	0745411196	1
18.	KUYA EWOI ECHARAL	C. Member	5888279	07 97946047	1/
19.	JESCA MASURU	C. Member	39 1581 46	079825 1768	
20.	Andrew Manga	C. Member	40425721	0718265851	1100
21.	Lokena Loniva	c member	41618381	0115237 999	-
22.	Kangiloi ekalale	CM	7477149	0793692745	Yn
23.	Skaskout Losapirei	C.M	329 18919	0700389203	TOY
24.	Paulina akin	Worran vep	12911203	0700389203	Part
25.	Kulliam gove	Youth vep.	29673495	0712354584	MAD
26.	LEVI Eskuku Lotton		37929105	0741159993	Bot.
27.	GLADYS LOTUKOI	Member	35 986557	0745784192	Glade
28.			**		
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.				72	
33.					



PARTICIPANT FORM

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT LOBE / COTALUK WA,

WEFF World Food Programme

WARD LOBEL/KOTAK

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

S/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
X.	Simon Muya Echakan	SHR CHIEF LOBE	21327561	0724883651	Simes
2.	GODFREY ESEKON	V-ADMIN	26229910	0727431805	18ser
3.	TONNY ETANAE	V-ADMIN	25826434	0702173948	0
A.	IKALALE LONGORIO	ELDER	20311852	0115419693	100
, %.	EKUTAN GOMORUKA	COMMUNITY	32387157	0704817682	ga-
, J.	REBECCA ASINYEN LOVANAE	COMMUNITY	32139444	0769649009	Surt
V	CHAMALE AKAL MILLICENS	NATURAL RESULCE OFFICER	24840046	0720822748	miller
8.	ANNE NAKUCHU NANE	COMMUNITY	13425196	0727402428	Amet
9.	PETER LOPEYOR ERENYO	COMMUNTY	20856091	0727651809	P ARE
1ø.	EMURIA IMONI NEHOLAS	Community	31935378	0798250209	Det !
11/	OREGAE INOK EBHANGA	Community	29671065	0769276418	tott
12.	MAGR ESTINGLE GERRET	COMMONITY	34326946	0741146028	tale
13.	Lochemin Lodukge	COMMUNITY	30308325	0708926183	(80

19	JULIUS E-EDOME	Commenty	10987467	DT91489564	House
75.	SAMUEL EKNAM END	Community	4764346	0705682317	Alexander
16.	LOKADOKOI YANGE	COMMUNITY	25646091	0704115175	9
17	BUKUAN SEKON	Community	24107729	0798308747	7
18.	THYAKAN TOKHAMI	COMMUNITY	24105894	0711293989	10
,19.	PATRICK ETANGAN	COMMUNITY	20856644	070609098	Lung
29.	MARK IMAKA	Commonsty	20725310	0704-175278	Manual
21.	PATRICK EKUNOT	COMMUNITY	37487442	0110031944	Somot
22.	Justas NABEI MOOTE		12434835	0759046485	apple
23.	SIMALE ELIM GODRE	Community	3367488/	0702987721	\$
24.	RETER BEET TURES	CLIER	10987865	0706148547	R
25.	ESINYO LOKUTUNO	CRIMINALLA	30374829	0707067699	BON
26.	DANIEL LOMORUKA	Commonity	20383617	0706908154	Cara
27.	MICHAEL LOMORUM	THE TOTAL PROPERTY.	12908767	0708124364	III-
28.	MADMI LOMBIUR	TELL MIRONWENT OFFICE		0725012300	Head
29.	Frot philip	Research Ass.	31984879	6791968997	Da.
30.	Erot Philip DENNIS EKUNOM P	Regented Assistant	37426113		MIL
31.	EDWINE LOWEKOYA	Research Assistant	34050626	0742171499	
32.	DUNCAN MAKADA	Repearch Assist.		0701124824	and the same
33.	Apollo genson	Community.	G711579190		AB

34.	LOKANCA NADIO LOKIYOR	Research Asst	36561820	0795790504	Hus.
35,	JOSEPH EJORE	Rosent trict	3436906	0700683378	100
36.	LAWRENCE EXAALE	PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF		The state of the s	Land
37.	PAUL EMANMAN	Community	40434653	5793587373	1
38	Exertot Paul	Commont	346992 95	0742214921	Great
300	Regina Lokui	Community	12436172	0726039827	Sto
49/	Lowe Ruya	Commenty	39425758	07-4810 4879	Ky



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY: PCV RA PARTICIPANT LICT KANGTA TO HA WARD.

S/N	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
1	E-WEST K. HILSON	YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE	36082365	V	v
2.	ALEX ETILR LONYAIT	G B 0	36084089	v	1
3	LONYAIT AYUWOM BEN	Public beneficion	4 3717-6772	V	1/
	DENNIS ERUKUDI	Public benefitien	36 074769	V	1
5.	NGIMOS N. EKAMAIS	CIVIL RIGHT	31040270		
	EKITELES N. ESINYEN	CIVIL RIGHT	36517022		
7. ,	JUNE AKIRU LOKIPI	CLERK	28151851	1	V
8	NICK OTIENO	WARD CLERK	30260784	/	1
9.	JOSEPH LONYAIT NATION	VILLAGE ELDER .	4789572	V	1
10.	MRLIAM LOBOOT KOKEI	VILLAGE ELBER	7113		
11.	EKAI SHAROH LOBATO	WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE	38452876	V	v.
12	CHRISTIAN TITIA LORIU	MEMBERS	4793631	v	V
13.	EMORU EKAL AMBROSE	ELIYE OB. 0 .	25119126	~	V
14	LANC EIBACH EMPOR	PLWD REP	28785486	~	V
15	FELIX THAPERIT	BMU MEMBER.	27165644	V	V
	PETER EXUNOM.	PASTOR REP.	23681914		V
	PETER EXAMONGO	Flember	11512766	/	1
18.	FRANCES EMBO	BMU.	20758675	V	
9	HELEH LOSING ELVIOR	me mber	0611381	-	V
0.	TACKLINE IBLITE LOKTELY	member	3077 2242		10

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY:

e (N)	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
S/N	VIVIEW ERA EKAI	nember	36083005	V	IV,
	CENTRINE NAKALA	member	33741789	~	1
2. 3.	LOCHAP LEVIS LENNOX	Member	25057751	V	V
		member	23414134	2	V
4.	EROT EDUKON	Member	25021247	V	V
5.	. TITIA LOKAL ONESMUS		34040000	40-	V
6.	· ECTONYO LONYAR PAUL	· · ·	21347665		
7.	· RHODAH AMESIT CHANGE	WARD ABUIN	31823574	(Par	
8.	· BHODMI WHEN CHAINE	MAKED THESE THE	210		
9.					
10.					
11.					7
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					-
18.					
19.					
20					

14.	THINGS EDAPAL		22/02844	0710804504	A Comme
15.	LOKOBA WESTAN LOKALES		9672925	0740757452	
16.	I'KO ERWYDI KOKOL		3641367G	0112937697	
17.	LONDWOM TONG LOTING		31052229	07-18297/72	2
18.	Sympruse Leviger Lokani		32051286	0727-095960	State
19.	MARK AJON LOKWAWI	ASSIME	23695088	0707024889	Herris
20.	LOTE IRIAE IMONI	CLERICAL OFFICER	54697240	0779613730	Em.
21.	SAMUEL EPUR IMARKE		2013 4815	0710 370415	Ba22
22.	PETER IBEE		225146 22	0710251147	Pas
23.	JEMIMMA ALOLLOI	Manher	35197740	OR L675 2940	Jaken
24.	Rebecca Afric EM	n Member	11513693	0702397132	#
25.	Areas Losel Belly	member	3914-1346	0701521330	1
26.	Karenga Tioko	member	2133 4111	0714231533.	8
27.	LONVED WILLIAM	member	29630054	0703971058	ER
28.	Achiera Konei	member	4557851	0793680770	Aduka
29.	NETHAN LENGORS AKAT	CHIEF	11513725	0714055468	Du
30.	GLASTE EXHOM	NEWBER	36579433	0446132445	
31.					
32.					
33.					





LOGOLMOE

PARTICIPANT FORM



WARD

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

S/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	FRANCIS ESURON NACHUCH		13648530	0741696669	Albert .
2.	LOWOYOL LOYMANG TITUS	ASS. CHEF	28225849	0706342797	du
3.	PHILIPH EDWIG LOWIAWI		32767475	0741254134	Par -
4.	TERESA EHANAE LOUNANDR		31070346	0703668489	400-
5.	SANYA ENITELA ELDILOI		27437698	0740585703	*
6.	AMONI NAKOEL TIOKO		23670306	0758455816	ARK
7.	ADUKAN AZHOWA		21381075	0768159952	Almka
8.	VICTOR NAPAK		36587431	0706620628	tole
9.	JONALHAN KALIBA		21344161	0712501640	table
10.	ERELANG EXITELA	_	31619641	0797432494	Just
11.	PETER LOKOUMOLT		10124489	07/6537348	(XXX)
12.	ALEX LOMORUKAI LOLON	re constant	27403053	0110697505	100

LOIMA WARD





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PART	CP	AN	TF	ORM
ACTIV	TTY			

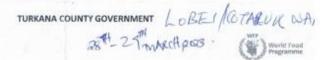
WARD

S/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	EKOMWA JAMES	RELIGIOUS LENDE	21316462	0729209143	JEZA
2.	JOHN ESEKON	number	23347794	0703894271	day
3.	MARIA AKIPETOT LOTIVAN		20310269	0713795135	Station
4.	MATHEN K. LEMUYA	MEMBER	10986538	7214491110	Howay
5.	KEN MUNYES LOBUR	NEMBER	34037371	0722604523	AHMET
6.	PASCALINE LOGIKE ERIOR	The state of the s	35943445	0742630302	AGE.
7,	LONGOL EWOI ILUKOL	Merter	20364111	07-19660106	Lot
8-	JAMES TTAO	MEMBER	B731508	0720214286	0
91	EKADELIB		20275 991	09-45354246	Boen
30	PAUL EDIPE LONERUS		29399791	0717732671	Dev
31	LOMO RUKA EPUNGUREL	MACHINE	20278730	0723746725	take
12.	ANTANT LOMWANG L	The state of the s	26672404	0701637209	ALL
13.	LOMEKWII ATHIN A		12908357	0799915966	June

14.	ALICE APOWA	Alchier	21491551	0712151973	121
15.	LENA ELIMU MARON	The state of the s	The second secon	0768380750	14
16.	ANN AROOM	member		0725042153	
17.	DAUDI EHEN	€CC.	29098395	0745411196	13
18.	KUYA EWO ECHAYAL	C. Member	5888279	07 97946047	
19.	JESCA MASURU	C. Member	39 1581 46		
20.	Andrew Nyangas	C-Member	40435721	0718265851	A Marin
21.	Lokenn Lomini	c member	41618381	0115237 999	10
22.	Kangiloi ekalale	CM	7477 149	0793692748	1/10
23.	Skaskout Losapirei	C.M	12911 203	0700389203	Product.
24.	Paulina akin	Worran vep	12911203	0700389203	Part
25.	Kuliam gove	youth vep.	29673495	0712354584	MM
26.	LEVI Eskuku Lottong		37929105	0741159993	Sect.
27.	GLADYS LOTUKOI	Member	35 986557	0745784192	Glade
28.			87		
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.					
33.					

14	JULIUS E EDOME	Commenty	10987467	0791489564
15.	SAMUEL EKWAM END	Community	4764346	0705682317
16.	LOKADOKOI YANAE	Community	25646091	0704115175
17	BRUKWAN SEKON	Community	24107729	0798308747
18.	MANAKAN LOKHANI	COMMUNITY	24105894	0711293989 40
19.	PATRICK ETANGAN	COMMUNITY	20856644	0700609098 dam
20.	MARK IMANA	Community	20725310	0704-175278 Name
21.	PATRICK EKUNDIT	COMMUNITY	37487442	0110031944 8mm
22.	Justas NAGGI KOOTO	-	12434835	0759046485
23.	SIMALE ELIM GODINE	Commonity	33674881	0702987721
24.	PETER REAL TORO	GLEER	10987865	0706148547 12
25.	ESWYE LOKUTUNO	commenty	3037-4829	0707067699 1
26.	DANIEL LOMORUKA	Community	20383617	0706908154 Ga
27.	MICHAEL LOMORUM	6 12	12908767	0708124344
28.	MADMI LONGIOR	LET YIRONMENT Office	The state of the s	0725022302 HE
29.	Frot plice	Research Ass.	31984879	6791962997 755
30.	DENNIS EXWOM	Regerved Assistant	37426513	0740298575 DX
31.	EDWINE LOMEKUYA	Research Assistant	34050626	0742171499
32.	DUNCAN MAKADA	Repearch Assid.		0742171499
33.	Apollo genson	Community.	9711579180	4

34.	LOKANIA NADIMI LOKIYOR	Research Asit	36561820	0795790504	Nue
35.	JOSEPH EJORE	Research tesist	3436908	0708683378	De
36.				0711845528	Leve
37.	PAUL EMANMAN	Community	40434653	5793587373	1
	Existot Paul	Commonty	346992 95	0742214921	Bred
	Raina Lokui	Community	12436172	0726039827	Ato
49/	Lowe Ruya	Commenty	39425758	07-48104879	Ky





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

s/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
γ,	SIMON MUYA ECHAKAN	SHR CHIEF LOBE	21327561	0724883651	Sims
2.	GODFREY ESEKON	V-ADMIN	26229910	0727431805	Sser
3.	TONNY EXAMPLE	V-ADMIN	25816434	0902173948	0
A	IKALALE LONGERID	ELDER	20311852	0115419693	100
×	EKUTAN LOTHORUKAI	COMMUNITY	32387157	0704817682	Oa-
y	REPROCE PRINTER LOUMIAE	Commonity	32139444	0769649009	Aurt
Y	CHANALE ARAL MILLICENS	LOWAR GUB - COUNTY	24840046	0720822748	
¥.	AUNE NAME NAME	COMMUNITY	13425196	0727402428	And Market and
9,	PETER LODE YOR ERENYO	COMMONTY	20856091	0727651809	棚一
Fer.	EMURIA IMPRI NEHOLES		31935378	0998250209	Opt !
13/	DREGAE INIK EBHANGAI		29671065	0769276418	tott
32	MAGR ESTRON GEORGET	COMMUNITY	35326946	0741146028	back
25.	Lochemin Ladukae	COMMUNITY	30308385	0708926192	000

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM
ACTIVITY: PEURA PARTICIPANT LIST KANGATOHA WARD.

S/N	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
	E WEST K WILSON	YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE	36082365	V	· ·
	ALEX ETHR LONYANT	C-B-0	36084089	~	L
3. ~,	LONYAIT AKUWOM BEN	Public benefician	37176882	V	1/
	DENNIS ERUKUDI	Puella benefition	36 074769	V	1
	NGMOS N EKAMAIS	CIVIL RIGHT	31040270		
	EKITELES N. ESINYEN	CIVIL RIGHT	36517023.		
	JUNE AKIRU LOKIPI	CLERK	23151251	/	V
	NICK OTIENO	WARD CLERK	30260784	/	1
	JOSEPH LONTAIT NATINI	VILLAGE ELDER.	4789572	V	~
	MILLIAM LODGET KOKEI	VILLAGE ELBER			
11.	EXAL SHARON LOBATO	WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE	38452876	V	···V
	CHRISTINA TITIA LORIU	MEMBERS	4793631	¥	70
	EMORU EKAL AMBROSE	ELIYE OB. O .	25119126	V	V
	LANC EIBACH EMPOR	PLWD REP	28765486	~	r
	FELIX THAPERIT	BMU MEMBER.	27/65644	V	~
	PETER EKUNOM .	PASTOR REP.	23 68 1914		V,
7	PETER EXAMONGO	Flember	11512766	/	1
	FRANCES EMBO	BMU.	20758675		~
9	HELEM LOSING EWOI	me mber	0611881	-	V
0.	TACKLINE IBLITE LOKELL	member	3077 2242	-	14

Authorized by:



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY:

- 644	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
s/N		nember	36083005	V	V,
2.	CENTRINE NAKALA	member	33741789	~	V
3.	LOCHAP LEVIS LENNOX	Member	25057751	V	V
4.	CONCEPTOR A MAGENE		23414134	v	1
5.	FROT FRIKAN	Wember	25021247	~	V
6.	. TITIA LOKAL ONESMUS	Climat change committee	34040000	10	V
7.	· ECCONTO LONGAR PAUL	4 11 (1	21347682		-
8.	. RHODAH AMESIT GYANAE	MARD ADMIN	31823574	STATE OF THE PERSON	-
9.		100 1000			
10.					
11.				-	100
12.					1
13.					
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15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
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Authorized by:

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT







MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY:

WARD

s/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATUR
L	FRANCIS ESGRAÑ MAGNOCH		13648530	0741696669	RBS
2.	LOWONOL LEVENNING TETUS	ASS. CHEF	28225849	0706342797	Carry .
1.	PHILIPH SEDUNC LOVERPEN		32767475	0741254134	-
4.	TESTISA EJANAE LOUASON		31870346	0703668489	-tho-
5.	SANYA EXITELA ELONO		27437698	0740685703	1
6.	AMORE NAMEL TIOKS		23670306	0758455816	1000
7.	ADUKAN AZHIWA		21381075	0768151952	Almka
8.	VICTOR NAPAK		865874/81	0706620623	66
9.	JONNEHAN KALIBA		21344161	0712501640	table
10.	ERECORD SWITCH A		31619641	0797432494	Feet
11,	PETER LONDUMONT		10124489	07/6537348	100
12.	ALEX LOMORNEAL LOLD		37403053	0110677505	102
13.	LOKWAWI LONGORIO		31353088	079690920	2.87

14.	THMES EDAPAL		32102844	0710804504	Book
15.	LOKOBA INGETAN LOKALET		9672925	0740757452	1
16.	I'KO ERUKUDI KOKOL		36413676	0112937697	
17.	LONDWOM TONG LOTIKI		31052229	07-18297/72	
18.	Symprose Lenger Lokani		3205 1286	0727-095960	542
19.	MARK AJON LOKWAWI	ASSINEF	23695088	0707024889	Albuig
20.	Lote IRINE IMONI	CLERICAL OFFICER	54697240	0779613730	Four!
21.	SAMUEL EPUR IMARKE	1000	2013 4815	0710 870415	Barre
22.	PETER IBEE		225146 22	4411320140	Pas
23.	JEMIMMA ALOILOI	Member	38197740	OA 1675 2940	Jam
24.	Rebecca Africa	n Member	11513693	0702397132	#
25.	Avai Losil Betty	member	3914-1346	0701521330	\$
26.	Karenga Tioko	member	2133 4111	DT14231533.	-
27.	LONUKO WILLIAM	Member	29630054	0703971058	(Bal)
28	ACHUKWA KONEI	member	4557851	0703680770	Aduke
29.	NATHAN LONGORO AKAL	CHIEF	11513725	0714055468	Du
30.	GLADYS EXUNOM	nember	36599433	0796133495	
31.					
32.					
33.					

LOIMA WARD



World Food Programme

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

	RTICIPANT FORM			WARD	
s/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	EKOMWA JAMES	RELIGIOUS LENDER	21316462	0729209143	Jane Z
2.	JOHN ESEKON	neules	23347794	0703894271	day
3.	MARIA AKIPETOT LOTIVAN		20310269	0713795135	Making
4.	MATABO K. LEMUYA	MEMBER	10986538	7214491110	Houng
5.	KEN MUNYES LOBUR	MEMBER	34037371	0722604523	AHAMET
6.	PASCALINE LOSIKE ENUM	The state of the s	35943445	0742630302	Page.
7.	LONGOL EWOI ILUKOL	Merber	20364111	07-19660106	Los
8.	JAMES TTAO	MEMBER	5731508	0720214286	D
91	EKADELIB	BON MEMBER	20275 991	0745354246	Boen
10.	1 PAUL FOIR LONEAUS	NEWBER	29399791	0717732671	Door
11.	LOMO RUICAT EDUNGUREL	MINMEN	20278730	0723746725	take
12.				0701637209	AN
13				0799915966	Jum



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY:

e Pau	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
S/N 1.	MMAN EROC EKai	nember	36083005	V	V
2.	CONTRINE NAKALA	member	33741789	~	1
3.	LOCHAP LEVIS LENNOX	Member	25057751	V	V
4.	CONCEPTOR A. KAGENE		23414134	1	-
5.	FROT EDVKON	Member	25021247	V	1
6.	· TITIA LOKAL ONESMUS	climat change committee	34040000	10-	V
7.	· ECTONYO LONYAR PAUL	to at ti	21347685		
8.	. RHODAH AMESIT CHANKE	MARD ADMIN	31823574	trai .	
9.					
10.					
11.					- 5
12.					-
13.					
14.					
15.					-
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					-

Authorized by:

14.	ALICE APOWA	Alchier	21491551	0712151973	1
15.	LENA ELIMU MAPON			0768380750	4.4
16.	ANN AROON	member	26 38 2688	965-5	
17.	DAUDI EHEN	€CC.	29028385	0745411196	1
18.	KUYA ENDI ECHAYAL	C. Member	5888279	07 97946047	
19,	JESCA NASURU	C. Member	- Frank References	079825 1768	
20.	Andrew Nyangas	C. Member	40425721	0718265851	1 Harris
21.	Lokena Lomiva	c member	41618381	0115237 999	-3
22.	Kangiloi ekalale	CM	7477 149	0793692745	1/1
23.	Skaskout Losapirei	C.M	12911203	0700389203	MODAL.
24.	Paulina axin	Klonia vep	12911203	0700389203	Part
25.	Kuliam gove	Youth vep.	29673495	0712354584	MA
26.	LEVI Eskuku Lottone		37929105	0741159993	Bot.
27.	GLADYS LOTUKOI	Member	35 986557	0745784192	Glade
28.			11		
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.					
33.					



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM ACTIVITY: PCV RA PARTICIPANT LIST KANGATOHA WARD.

S/N	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
1 .	E WEST K. WILSON	YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE	36082365	V	V
2	ALEX FTIR LONYAIT	6.B.O	36084089	v	L
3	LONYAIT AKUWOM BEN	Public benefician		V	1/
	DENNIS ERUKUDI	Public benefition	36.072769	V	1
	NGIMOS N. EKAMAIS	CIVIL RIGHT	31040270		
	EKITELES N. ESWYEN	CIVIL RIGHT	36517023.		
	JUNE AKIRU LOKIPI	CLERK	23121351	1	1
	NICK OTIENO	WARD CLERK	30260784	/	1
9.	JOSEPH LONYAIT NATINE	VILLAGE ELSER .	4789572	V	~
	MALIAM LODGOT KOKEI	VILLAGE ELBER			
	EWAI SHARON LOBATO	WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE	38452876	V	· v
	CHRISTIAN TITIA LORIU	MEMBERS	4793631	V	v
	EMORU EKAL AMBROSE	ELIYE OB. O .	25119126	V	V
	LOHAC EIBACH EXIPOR	PLWD REP	28765486	V	1
	FELIX THAPERIT	BMU MEMBER.	27165644	V	~
	PETER EKUNOM .	PASTOR REP.	23681914	-	V,
	PETER EXAMONGO	Member	11512766	/	1
-	FRANCII EIABO	BMU.	20758675	V	~
	HELEM LOSIKE EWOI	me mber	0611881	~	V
0	JACKLINE IBLITE LOKTEL	member	30772242		1

Authorized by:



TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT LOBE! MOTALUK WA,

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PARTICIPANT FORM
ACTIVITY: PC CORA.

WARD LOBEL/KETAR

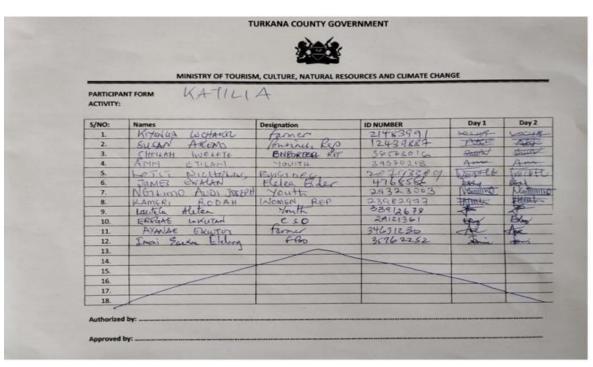
S/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NO	PHONE NO	SIGNATURE
× 1	SIMON MUYA ECHAKAN	SHR CHIEF LOBE	21327561	0724883651	Simis
2.	GODFREY ESEKON	V. ADMIN	26229910	0727431805	Sser
3.	TONNY EXAMPLE	V-ADMIN	25826434	0902173948	00
A.	IKALALE LONGORIO	ELDER	20311852	0115419693	100
, %	EKUTAN GOMBRUKAI	COMMUNITY	32387157	0704817682	20-0-
Je.	REPRECEA ASINYEN LOVANIAS	COMMONITY	32139444	0769649009	Aunt
Y.	CHAMBLE ARAL MULCENS	COMMA GUE - COUNT	1		scallade.
8	ANNE WARLEN NAME	Community	13425196	0727402428	Amet
9.	PETER LOPEYOR ERENYO	COMMUNTY	20856091	0727651809	· ARE
10.	EMURIA IMENI NEHOLAS		31935378	0778250209	QUU.
11/	LOREGAE INTEL BEHANGAN		29671065	0769276418	toto
12	MAGR ESTWON GOTHET	COMMONTY	39326946	0741146028	both
25.	Lochemin Lodukae	COMMUNITY	30308525	0708926183	100

75	JULIUS E- GOOM &	Commenty	10987467	DT91489569	Ho
75	SAMUEL ENGLY ENG	Community	4764346	9705682317	-
× .	LOKADOKO YANGE	Community	25646091	0704115175	1990
12	BUKUAN SEKON	Community	24107729	0798308749	7
18.	LINLAKAN LOKHOWHI	COMMUNITY	24105894	0711293989	4
30.	PATRICK ETANGAN	COMMONITY	20856644	0700609098	dine
20.	Mark Imana	Commentity	20725310	0704175078	Miller
21.	PATRICK EKUNDIT	COMNUNITY	37487442	0110031944	Bound /
22.	Justas NAGEI KOOPE	Compunity	12434835	0759046485	*
23.	SIMALE ELIM GEDTRE!	COMMUNITY	8367488/	0702987721	1
24.	ATER ERM TORO	CLOSE	10987865	0706148547	R
75.	ESMYE LOKUTUND	COMPINATY	30374829	0707067699	6
26.	DANIEL LOMORUKA	Community	20383617	0706908154	Caro
27.	MICHAEL LOMORUM		12908767	0708124344	THE .
28.	MADMI LONGIDA	15 P. Lukoniment Diffe		0725022303	HE
29.		Research Dis	3198687 9		1519
30.	Erst Philip	Research Assistant	34426113	6791968997	DXXI
31.	EDNINE LONEKOYA	Research Assistant	S4050626	0742171499	
32.	DUNCAN MAKADA	Research Assid.		0701124824	1
33.	Aprilo Renson	(amount).			4/10

34.	LOKANIA NADINI LOKITOR	Research Asst	36561820	402451250	Hess
35.	JURPH ELORE	Roward Kesiet	3436906	CA02683378	S
36.	LAHRENCE EXAALE	WARD ADMIN		0711845528	
37	PAUL EMANMAN	Community	40434653	5793587373	
34	Except Poul	Comment	346192 95	0742214921	
×	Rging Lokui	Community	12436172	0726039827	Ato
49/	Lowe Ruya	Commenty	39425758	07-4870 4879	King



18.	Ed (s ESEKON	Elde-Floloa	ANNO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	- September 1	Sus-
17.	LONGITA ENTROCAN	drif het elder	4767150	Correct	1050
16.	NAPETO PAUS	Connettee-mente	31808848	Kamile C	18 June
15.	KKIRU LOBBUS	wimes Elder	9526433	4	di
14,	EXWAMPE LOWERDZA	/astorust	21326353	HIND	524
13.	NATUON EXAMINE	ELDER	35882045	SAME.	Person
12.	CHARLES ADORGA	ELDER	12437866	6	OF-
11.	STARLEY CHAMALE	PW0	357125G	Sauth	2000
10.	Drehwaton Nakor	FBO	303143 CL	Thornta	BUGA
9.	JOSE 174 TLEEMEN	Committees-	10987836	Brigge	Emo
8.	July Eyenly	C50	13205730	84	Eng
7.	DAVID EPRYET LOKUKLON	670	24161659	Likespira	TONS
6.	Heiben KARSTON	Committe	22590995	1900 B	Day B
5.	JIMMY EXAL LOMULLEN		20793109	Frank	Jum
4.	ACHURA EMPRAN FRANCES	VILLAGE. ADMIN	27/18500	1-600	, Jan
3.	JOHN LANGORI LANGTRE	PED-TEG	780/0255	Sec. 25	W S
2.	SIMON NAK(LM. C.	WARD ADMIN	5381880	R	28-0
T	GIDGEN NAKWAKIRU TKAAL	Siene Citier	9526003	TO.	1
s/NO:	Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2





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8



	M, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOLUTION CONT			
Names	Designation	ID NUMBER	Day 1	Day 2
EKIRU PLOWAS PAUL		29032997	A WILL	-
JOHERH MUHOR EXACALE	YOUTH			-trans
				The state of
				1
	The second secon	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	000	2
			COUNTY	A THINK
			Colle	District
			400	10000
			A	1
			-	2000
Tethura Robert 19103	114	2296 5272	D	100
	1	DA INCO	1	
			1	
			/	
		/		
3.	TOUCH KIND CKALALE LEDGE LOUTER FOUNT ROBERT ITACK STATES ELIMITED IMPROVING HIMAN FRUND ERIND AMOUNT MARY IN EDOME FOUND KINDEN ACE OSMAN TAKNE FEBRUA KERE FINS JAMES APERICE 3.	SOUTH BOTTON CXPLATE YOU'S DECTOR TO STATE THOUGH TO STATE THOUGH THE STATE THE STAT	TOUCH DIVING CKALAGE YOUTH 57919260 LODGE LOUTHER LOUNNEY DAG THE 210349149 ROBERT HACK Physical Dags 21327059 STATELY EMPRICE OPERIN LEADER 303 7217 IMPRICIAL FROM ANNUL SCAPE ROP WOMEN REF 233570764 ENAMY TO EDOTHE WOMEN REF 23357007 EVANUE BURGALI ACC 29667066 ACCT OCHAN YANNE ACC 30636925 ECHANGE KELSI FINS PBO 32374927 JAMES APERICT NIA 22965272	TOUCH KINDS CKALAGE YOUTH 87919260 Home CONTROL LOUNDED DOCTOR 24034844 Home ROTERT 19ACK Physics 21527087 Home STATES EMPLOYED ROPINSTER ROPINSTE





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURISANA Sub County T-NORTH Ward KAMENWI KAHLOR Date 18/5/2023

S/No	Name	me ID Mobile No. Gender		,	Peopl	e living	Age		signatur	
						(yes/ n		Below 35	Above 35	
				Male	Female	Yes	No			
10	FORESO N. MARK	(0986789	0718065742	M		A	/		/	NO
2.	EMOTON ERUS	9245041	0790661684	M			V		V	how
3.	AKAH EYANAT EMONT		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		F		V		~	the
4.	ANAH MURTAN MALSA	9245045	01157-2913		F		~		~	Da/
5.	NAMONABU NAOTIN	8564497	CV 143 (4029		P		V		~	Ato
6.	ADAPAL LOWOTON	2273 6924	07 88904867	L	P		/		Y	APP
	LORTE ELIM LOKAMA				F		~		2	45
8.	WAKAPON MIO	0609009	070798053	M			V		/	ne.

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA
Sub County TNORTH
Ward KALLONG KALKOR
Date 18 5 2023

S/No	,	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People living with disability (yes/ no)		Age		signature
								Below 35	Above 35	-
				Male	Female	Yes	No			
9.	Regina Ebei	32296164	0705153200		F		V		V	Pers
10	catemina Abeny	Mo	0112069	22						Ale
11	JOSPHATI C EIPA	26230146	070038918	M			No		W.	oldo
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15	DUNCON EBE ELENY	27557056	07-11283756	M			~	-		The same
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA Sub County T. NORTH

Ward KAALDUL KAHKOR Date 15/2023

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People living with disability (yes/no)		Age		signatur
								Below 35	Above 35	
				Male	Female	Yes	No			
17	DOMINIC LAPVE LOGIN	35157591	0496961451	м			~	V		2
18	AKALAE ERUKUDI	25667594	0906832691		F		2	v		Fren
19	MELVIN LONGOE	32448210	07-18-22-458		E		V	V		Som
20	MID ALBERT	1444 8449	0701148083	M		/			V -	25
21	ELANG ERMIE	23894370	0701455614	M			V	-7	~	a
			0741620155				4		V	0928
23	The state of the s		070675697				V	V		104
24	JOHN EBET	20353482	0707850680	M			V		V	Bear Brown

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

Sub County TORKANA A DATH

Ward KARENY/KANGE

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S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People living with disability (yes/ no)		Age		signatur
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26	NOTICE BENJAMIN HARACI	35852749	D70465033L	V			1	1		业
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29	PESH EUNICE	34518162	07922514	92	~		1	V		Has
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County Todynin Sub County TORKAHA HOETH

Ward LARGE

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2	EMMANUEL A. LOTAD	27 1213 14	5702523578	V			V	0		fory.
3	JAMES LABILIA LAJEM	13025372	0716449821	~			1		~	Mark
14	PATRICK HAWGA	2135709	012939	V			V		1	de
5	JAMES EXAPS WATERET	3170722/	0941081291	V			V	~		Just .
6	PAUL EXCEN NACIONES	22857623	0758530924	V			V	V		1100
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TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County JAKON Sub County T. Neath

Ward LAND

Date_ S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender	T	People	living disability	Age		signatu
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA Sub County T. ADRTH Ward LARIZ

Date 19/05/2023

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19	ADDER AREMON	0149750	0702590059		~		~		,	10
20		10986276	070506550		v		V		V	MEKE
21	EXUTAN EPASTUS	23895278	0726820027	V			V		V	2
22	JENIFFER A. MARAKA	26537196	<i>ज्यान</i> महत्त्वपु		V		V		v	12
23	MARK ERUPE	26830280	071986574	~	140		V		V	hours
	David Opeta	29645802	E41035 9024	0/			/	V	1	A POR

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TURKANA Sub County T. NORTH

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28	BLAI DAVID	34650547	0707 182155	1			~	~		How
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TORKHA
Sub County TI NORTH
Ward | KARRIS

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				Male	Female	Yes	No			
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2	Sound Terrange Assimil	20127417	0701503161				~		-	DR
3^1	JEREMBAH ESERCEN	4800651	6790375141	~			V		V	Ai-
4	Temanous townmen.	(243566)	0+04660b93	~			-	-	-	Tu
5	ALISA Krisetis	25348697	0117772020	~			~		V	tra
6.	PETER LOTESING	10 12403(07 (6930547	V			1		V	m
2	PRUL BREDEST	134257-49	57 40491293	V			~		1	Din
8-	SELINA ERALT	9828467	(1455474lo		V		1		V	En

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

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Ward KAER (5

Date Ro/ 6/2 023

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				Male	Female	Yes	No			
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12:	PHULINA PHIESTT	92421059	6\$459972893		V		V	v		punc
13	LONGER EWING	32833160	01-955 46-971		V		~		V	Low
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County TINGTH.

Ward KAGRIS

Date 22-5/2028

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				Male	Female	Yes	No			
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TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

County To NORTH

Ward KAERIS

Date 20/05/2023

Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People with			signatur	
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			Male	Female	Yes	No			
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Annex 2: Invitation Letter to Partners for PCRA Validation Workshop

REPUBLIC OF KENYA COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TURKANA OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE MINISTRY HEADQUARTERS. Telegraphic address: "COUNTY EXECUTIVE" FORMER OXFAM GB COMPOUND, Telephone: +254 712535385 P.O.BOX 11-30500, Fax.. LODWAR. Email:irisamariao@gmail.com 24th May, 2023 Ref No: MTCNR&CC/CC/SM/1/17 VOL.1 (3) TO: Dear Sir/Madam, RE: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) VALIDATION WORKSHOP AT STEGRA The above subject refers. The directorate of Climate Change has finalized data collection for Participatory Climate Vulnerability Risk Assessment (PCVRA) across the 30 wards in Turkana County. PCVRA is a Mandatory Minimum Access Condition for FLLoCA CCRI grant. The process is guided by a template from the National Treasury which is uniform across the country and requires participation of sectorial heads from climate change sensitive sectors/stakeholders.. The purpose of this communication is to cordially invite you to a one-day validation workshop scheduled for 26th May 2023 as from 8:30 am, at the Stegra Hotel - Lodwar. We look forward to your participation. COUNTY EXECUTIVE TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT Yours in service, 2 4 MAY 2023 Iris Mariao Ministry Of Tourism, Culture, Natural Besources and Climate Change INCL: County Secretary/ Head of Public Service County Chief Officer - Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

Annex 3: List of Participants for PCRA Validation Workshop

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	MINISTRY		ULTURE, NATUR			K CLIMA	IE CHAI	NGE.		
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17	Charles Bry	2//02/66	क्रायामार्व	V				V	_	ALC:
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31	Karthur Noneld	233//31	0-/104921:	4					-	MONI
23	AURU PAUL K	27304347	071366938	* ~				/		TEL
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24	LOKOYD BENARS	31191392	0701878981	/				/		Smith
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 2674 MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TURKANA
Date 26 05 2023

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender			living isability	Age		signature		
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36	DR. ERENIUS NAKASIO	22493250	0720931191	/			/		V	Dem		
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TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TM MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TURKANA
Date 26 05 2623

S/No	Name	ID	Mobile No.	Gender		People with	living	Age		signature
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28	Dungan Makada	32207669	0701124824	-			~	~	<	Marga
29	Aromon L. George	33991670	0743149148	1			~	~		Amhul
30	NAMOR ERVELT	34425155	0748979031	/	•		V	~		Qu
31.	LOTIR HENRY	32049496	0712592460	V			V	V		Harry
32.	KAROMO LOPETO MOJES	29779532	070329710	V			V	V		Hukme





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMAT CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL LODWAR

County TURKANA
Date 26 05 2023

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3.	CORNELIOUS LOCHU			100			V		/	Mount
4	MARIKO AKILENG						/	/		lun
5	Gabriel Exalab	10987714	0729615896	M			V		V	Ma
6	RICHARD A- GOYA						/		V	Alley
7	Ton' MWANIKI	29756118	0768246322				~	~		May
8.	Lokada Lokiyor	36561828	0795790504		P		V	~		Naco

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TORKANA

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				Male	Female	Yes	No		14		
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ux	Teresa Teru Egoie	25701246	0715344750		-	,		1	1	和	
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMAT CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TULKANA Date 26 5 2023

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TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TURKAKA

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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

PCRA Consultative Meeting Form

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) AND TURKANA COUNTY CLIMAT CHANGE ACTION PLAN ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL, LODWAR

County TURKAMA Date 26/5/2023

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Annex 4: Program for PCRA Validation Workshop

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT





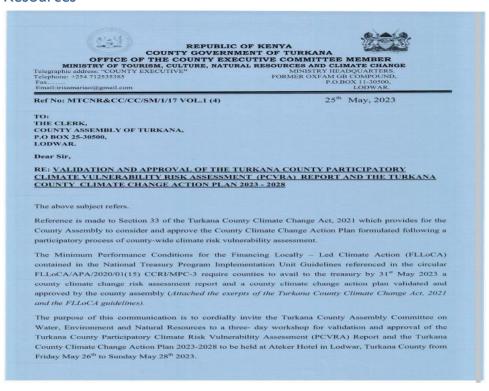
MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

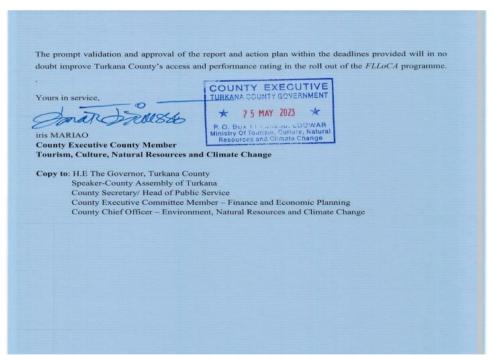
WORKSHOP PROGRAMME <u>VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT</u> (PCRA) AND WARD CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS IN TURKANA COUNTY ON 26TH MAY 2023 AT STEGRA HOTEL

TIME	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
8.00 am - 8.30 am	Arrival and registration of participants	Grace Lotoom
8.30 am - 9.45am	Welcoming Remarks by Deputy Director	Deputy Director CC,
	Climate Change, CCOs & CECM Tourism,	CCOs & CECM
	Culture, Natural Resources and Climate	
	Change	
8.45 am-9.00am	Opening Remarks by Chairperson CAT	Hon. James Ikeny
	committee on Water, Environment and	
	Natural Resources	
9:00 am - 9:20 am	National Climate Change Amendment Bill	Ikal Ang'elei-Director
		FoLT
9.20 am - 10.00 am	Overview of the PCRA process	Dr. Ong'ech
10.00 am - 10.30	Assessment methodology	Dr. Ong'ech
am		
10.30 am - 11.00	Tea break	ALL
am		
11.00 am - 12.30	PCRA Findings presentation	Dr. Ong'ech
pm		
12.30 pm-1.00 pm	PCRA Report validation	ALL
1.00 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	ALL
2.00 pm – 3. 00 pm	Climate Change Action Plan overview	Dr. Ong'ech
3.00 pm – 3.30 pm	County Climate Change Action Plan	ALL
	validation	
3.30 pm – 4.00 pm	Deliberations and commitments on way	Dr. Ong'ech &
	forward	Deputy Director
		Climate Change
4.00 pm – 4.20 pm	Vote of thanks and closing remarks	CECM TCNR&CC

4.20 pm – 5.00 pm	4 O'clock Tea	ALL
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Annex 5: Invitation Letter for County Assembly Committee on Water, Environment and Natural Resources





Annex 6: Attendance List for County Assembly Committee on Water, Environment and Natural Resources

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TURKANA





MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANG

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

VALIDATION AND APPROVAL OF THE TURKANA COUNTY PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT (PCVRA) REPORT AND THE TURKANA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2023 – 2028 ON 27th MAY 2023 AT ATEKER HOTEL

PARTICIPANT FORM

S/No	Name	Designation	ID no	Phone No.	Sign
1.	HON WAMES IKENY LOKELEI	CHARMAN	21306855	0713-361175	Janes
2.	HON. WALIMARUS DEDAN	VICHAR	24280749	0719322793	Decle
3.	HON. ABDIETTAH KAPUA GASE	Member	202386	0711694385	34704
4.	SELINA IDOKO	member	13425850	0710662531	
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Page 1 of 3

7.	HON. ELIVO EMONI	Member	21159650	0713928565	Ha-
8.	HON. WILLY NAPUTO	Member	23883078	07/1/69310	NB
9.	HON MARY ARUPE	MEMBER	21428215	0702863231	mary
10.	RHODA ATABO TIMA	COM. CLERK	29661707	0715930711	Risable
II.	KEVIN B. PRERY	COMM. CLERK	16125417	67/0362820	Leontes
12.	CHEOFFREY KEBO ELMAR	HANGARD	23552221	0726819707	Chrom23
13.	EXIDOR PAUL	Serjout at arms	23511603	07 28802985	13
14.	WKEN LOKE LITH	PENVORT FERSENT AT XXXXX	24573741	072443541	Philan
15.	Mekede Mark	Sheef Public comm-	25009SHC	07170836HC	Mount
16.	JOSEPH LOIBACH ETAAN	PRINCIPAL RESEARCH		0726391121	Amon
17.	LOKAALA NAOM LOKIYOL	CLIMATE CHANGE OFFICER	36561828	4929952966	Nerro
18.	Ebongon Jamilla	Change Officer	29769441	0798104801	All
19.	Grace Wom.	Desar climate change	21771784	0703797945	CHEET WE
20.	Toesa Teru Fore	Senior aurate denge	25201246	0715314750	The
21.	NADIO ANDREW NAMENTA	ACCOUNTANT	22596932	0706417242	(AA)
22.	JOHNSON NGIKOI	PUBLIC GUNUNICATION	DH33353	0718066336	Holomo
23.	ELIYABETH AURU	PRINCIPAL ASMINISTRA		0729305417	H.A
24.	JOSEPH EXALALE /MONI	county chief office		671158089	7-18-2

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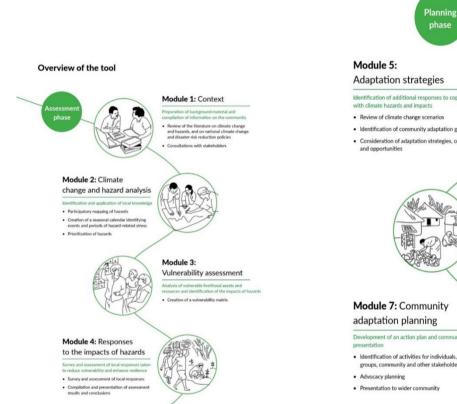
Annex 7: Tools

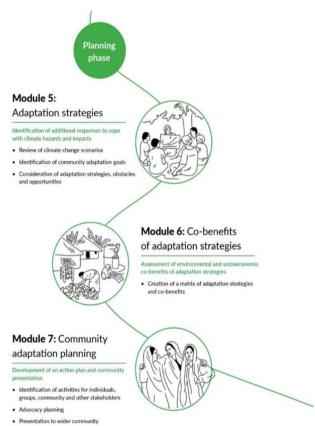
Participatory Community Engagement Modules





TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT MODULES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT





Module 2: Climate change and hazard analysis -Identification and application of local knowledge

Develops a climate change and hazard analysis in the community through three exercises – one designed to develop a map of hazards, assets, and resources in the area, one to draw up a seasonal calendar that shows when periods of hazard-related stress occur, and one to prioritize the hazards for further analysis.

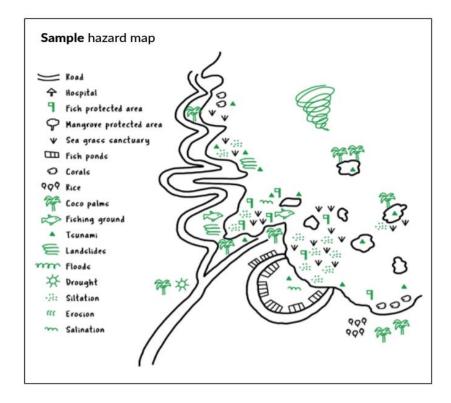
Exercise I: Hazard Map

Participants draw a map of their community, indicating the areas and livelihood resources put at risk by certain climate, natural or human-made hazards, and discuss the changes in the type, extent, frequency, and intensity of these hazards. The objectives of this exercise are to:

- a. Identify important livelihood resources and assets in the community
- b. Identify areas and resources at risk from climate, natural, or human-made hazards.
- c. Analyse changes in areas affected and types of hazards seen



Do not spend too much time drawing the boundaries, settled areas and facilities. Try to focus on the resources and hazards.

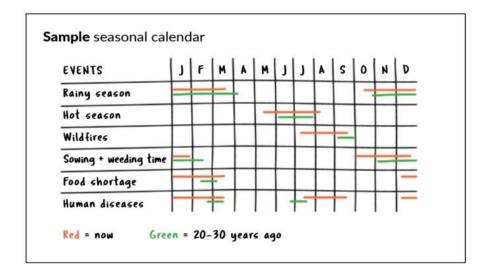


Exercise 2: Seasonal calendar

In this exercise, participants make a seasonal calendar indicating important events in the year – particularly periods of stress due to natural or human-made hazards – and discuss how the frequency, intensity, and timing of the hazards have changed.

The exercise objectives are:

- To understand the main community activities and events
- To identify periods of stress, hazard, disease, hunger, debt, and vulnerability
- To analyze changes in seasonal activities and events and their links to climate change



Provide names of events and seasons in the local language Highlight observed changes Highlight observed impacts

The participants list significant seasons, events, or conditions down the leftmost column. Among the common items to consider for placement on the list are:

• Rainy and dry seasons

- Crop seasons clearing, burning, planting, weeding, and harvest
- Livestock keeping and fishing seasons
- Typical timing of weather or climate hazards such as typhoons or cyclones, floods, drought, and wildfires
- Periods of stress: food scarcity, water shortage, diseases, pests
- Hunting and firewood collection periods
- Times of labor migration
- Periods of potential financial stress taxes, school fees, holiday expenses
- Important holidays and festivals

Notes for discussion

- Where do the calendars agree, and where do they differ?
- What are the differences in the timing of seasons and events as compared to 20 or 30 years ago?
- What could be the reasons for these changes?

Exercise 3: Prioritization of hazards

Participants summarize the knowledge gained in the map and calendar exercises, draw conclusions and identify the hazards most relevant for their community. The objectives of this exercise are to:

- Create a common understanding of the main hazards affecting the community
- Highlight changes and trends in hazards and determine possible explanations
- Create a common understanding of the differences in who is most affected

Discussion and ranking

Following exercises I and 2:

- Which hazards relate to difficult moments for the community?
- What changes and trends related to hazards and vulnerable periods are apparent, and what are possible explanations?
- Who is most affected? By which hazards?
- What are the most relevant or threatening hazards?
- How often does the hazard occur?
- How severely are we affected by the hazard?
- Voting hazards: High impact, low impact, moderate impact, etc. using sticky notes/ dots

Module 3: Vulnerability assessment

Analysis of vulnerable livelihood assets and resources and identification of the impacts of hazards

Participants identify the assets and resources most important to people's livelihoods. They then develop a matrix to determine which of the community's livelihood assets and resources are most vulnerable to the main hazards in the community

Exercise 4: Vulnerability matrix

In this exercise, participants develop a matrix that lists the resources and assets most important to the community's livelihoods against the hazards prioritized in Exercise 3. Participants then evaluate the level of impact of the hazards. The objectives of the exercise are to:

- Identify the community's most important resources and assets Identify the vulnerability of the assets and resources to the hazards
- Determine which assets and resources are most at risk
- Determine which hazards are most harmful to the resources and assets

This exercise builds on the hazard map, the seasonal calendar and the prioritization of hazards from Module 2.

Identify the main livelihood assets and resources in each of the categories listed below.

- Natural resources on which people rely for income, food, medicine, protection, fuel, and other sustenance forests, water, air, and soil, for example
- Physical resources infrastructure for transport, water management, energy, and communications such as roads, hospitals, dwellings, and water tanks
- Economic and financial resources such as income from the sale of agricultural products and handicrafts, casual work and remittances
- Social resources such as local councils, churches, cooperatives, trade unions, and family
- Human resources the skills, knowledge, capacity, and good health important to the pursuit of livelihoods, including
 agricultural and leadership skills and gender-specific knowledge

Rate the impact of every hazard on the resources using the following scoring system

- 3 = high impact on the resource
- 2 = medium impact on the resource
- 1 = low impact on the resource
- 0 = no or positive impact on the resource

Sample Blank vulnerability matrix

	LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES AND ASSETS	Hazard 1	Hazard 2	Hazard 3
NATURAL				
PHYSICAL				
ECONOMIC PHYSICAL FINANCIAL				
SOCIAL				
HUMAN SOCIAL				



When preparing the matrix, do not write "Total" or "Ranking" on the sheet. Instead, add these headings at the end of the exercise to create a moment of surprise when the totals and rankings are revealed.

Sample Filled-in vulnerability matrix

	LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES AND ASSETS	Drought	Changing rainfall patterns	Heavy winds	Total	Ranking
	Arable land	2	1	2	6	3
RAL	Pasture	3	1	0	4	
NATURAL	Water	3	1	0	4	
Ž	Forest	1	0	2	3	
H H	Houses	0	0	2	2	
SIC	Roads	0	0	1	1	
PHYSICAL	Wells	0	0	0	0	
	Farming	3	3	3	9	1
C M	Livestock	3	2	2 2	(1)	2 3
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL	Petty trade	2	2		6	3
) II	Paid work	1	0	1	2	
	Farmers association	2	1	1	4	
SOCIAL	Women's Group	2	1	1	4	l
S	Family	2	1	1	4	
z	Health	3	2	2	0	2
HOMAN	Security	2	1	1	4	
표	Skills	0	0	0	0	
Total		32	16	21		
Ranking		1	3	2		

The note-takers document key points of discussion that lead to the assigned scores, and record any disagreements on the scores.

Facilitators add the numbers vertically and horizontally to determine which livelihood resources have the highest horizontal sum and are thus most vulnerable, and which hazard has the highest vertical sum and thus has the highest impact on the identified livelihood resources.

Discussion questions

- Where do the matrices of various groups (men, women, pastoralists, etc.) agree, and where do they differ?
- Which assets or resources are most affected, and which are not affected?
- What does it mean to the community when the basic assets or resources of the most widespread livelihoods are affected the most?
- Are any groups the landless, handicapped people, the elderly, migrants, or indigenous people more affected than others?
- Why are some hazards more harmful than others?
- Where and how has the vulnerability of the community increased in recent years? If particularly vulnerable groups are identified, write them down in a list, which will be used in Exercise 6.

Module 4: Responses to the impacts of hazards

Survey and assessment of local responses taken to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience

Module 4 reviews and evaluates the effectiveness and sustainability of local responses to the impacts resulting from current climate and disaster hazards, and summarizes and interprets the results.

Exercise 5: Review and evaluation of local responses

In this exercise, participants complete a matrix that lists hazards, their related impacts on livelihoods and the local responses that people in the community currently use to lessen the negative impacts. Facilitators then guide the participants in the evaluation of these responses.

Facilitation

- 1. Facilitators select the two or three hazards with the strongest effects on livelihood resources from the vulnerability matrix created in Exercise 4, and write the first hazard in the matrix. Participants then identify the direct negative impacts of this hazard, and the facilitators list the impacts in the second column
- 2. The third column lists the strategies or practices the participants report that they or someone else in the community use in response to this impact. As each response is added to the matrix, participants evaluate the responses on the effectiveness of the measures (column four) and their sustainability (column five) by ranking the measures on the following scale:
 - +++ = Very high
 - ++ = High
 - + = Medium
 - 0 = Not effective or not sustainable
- 3. Participants work across the matrix, completing the responses to each impact and the rankings before moving on to the next impact.
- 4. Hazards may include droughts and storms, for example. Their direct impacts include crop and property damage; indirect impacts may include hunger and loss of income.

HAZARD	IMPACTS	LOCAL RESPONSES	EFFEC- TIVENESS	SUSTAIN ABILITY
	Soil erosion	Build weirs	**	**
Flood	Water pollution	Boil water	+++	
Flood	• 10000000	Add bleach to water	***	+
	Loss of income	Cut trees to sell wood	***	+
		Steal sheep	•	0
	Dehydration	Drink lots of water	++	++
O. ala		Wear a hat	**	+++
High tempera-	Water shortages	Collect river water	**	+
tures	5	Conserve water	**	**
	More difficult working conditions	Start work earlier	**	+



Facilitators can guide the participants to collect existing responses and local practices by reminding them that they should only list what they are actually doing, not what they think they should be doing. Some responses may be harmful, such as stealing, but should still be listed and discussed.

The ranking for effectiveness answers the question of how well the response is working to deal with the identified impact, and the ranking for sustainability answers the question of whether the response will work in the long term without compromising other aspects of livelihoods.

- Where do the matrices of men and women agree, and where do they differ?
- Which local responses are only identified in one of the matrices?
- Do some people face obstacles to using responses others are using?
- Which responses relate to direct impacts, and which to indirect impacts?
- In light of the rankings, what conclusions can we draw as to effectiveness and sustainability?
- Which responses are satisfying, and which are weak?
- Where do the responses have to be improved?

Summary: Review and conclusions

The objectives of this summary are to:

- Ensure that everyone shares the same understanding of the process so far
- Ensure a common understanding and clear view of the main results

• Prepare participants for the next three modules

We carry out rankings for the severity of impacts based on the prioritization of hazards in Exercise 3 and the vulnerability matrix in Exercise 4, using the same scale as in Exercise 5:

- +++ = Very high
- ++ = High
- + = Medium
- 0 = Not effective or not sustainable

Hazard	SEVERITY OF IMPACT	STRENGTH OF EXISTING RESPONSES	NEED FOR ACTION
Drought	+++		***
Flood	+++	+	***
Heatwaves	++	•	***

The compilation of the results from Modules 2-4 can stand alone as a community climate and disaster risk assessment report that can inform other, ongoing community processes and large-scale assessments.

module connects global trends and climate change scenarios to the local situation.

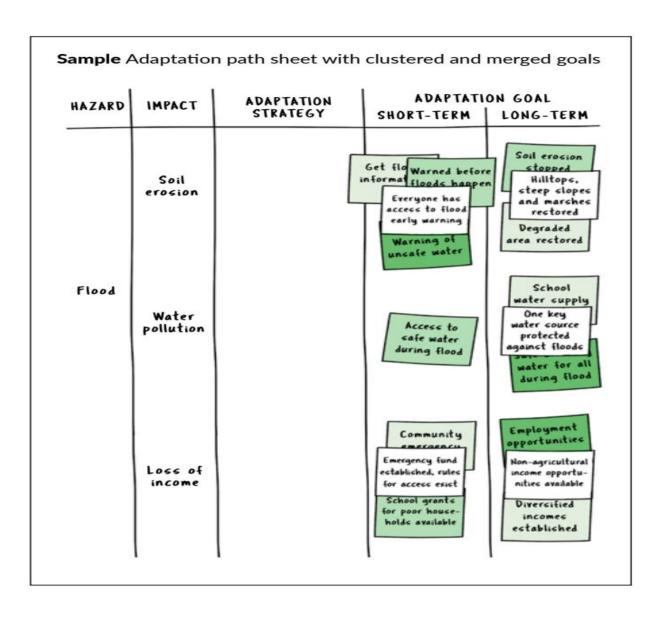
Exercise 6: Community adaptation goals

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In this exercise, participants identify short- and long-term adaptation goals for the community. As in previous modules, facilitators conduct the exercise in separate groups of men and women, and if minorities are involved another separate session is also a good idea. After each group has defined their goals, the facilitators bring together the men and women (and minorities if they have a separate session) into a single discussion of their respective results.

The objective is to have no more than five long-term goals in order to keep the number of goals manageable for planning. If more than five long-term

goals remain after the clustering, do a ranking in order to agree on the five most important long-term goals.



Sample A	Adaptatio	n path sheet with	final (merged)	goals	Di •	scussion Notes Which impacts were most critical to
HAZARD	IMPACT	ADAPTATION STRATEGY	ADAPTATI SHORT-TERM	ON GOAL LONG-TERM		women, men, and minorities if there was a separate session?
	Soil erosion		Everyone has	Hilltops, steep slopes and marshes	•	Where do the goals agree, and where do they differ?
			early warning	rectored	•	Why were certain considerations more important to one group?
Flood	Water pollution		Access to safe water during flood	One key water source protected against floods	•	How well do the identified goals fit their short- or long-term time frames?
					•	Are some goals similar, related or dependent on each other?
	Loss of income		Emergency fund established, rules for access exist	Non-agricultural income opportu- nities available	•	Can some goals be merged?

Exercise 7: Adaptation strategies, obstacles and opportunities

In this exercise, participants identify adaptation strategies for making progress towards the adaptation goals identified in Exercise 6, and build on the local responses identified in Exercise 5.

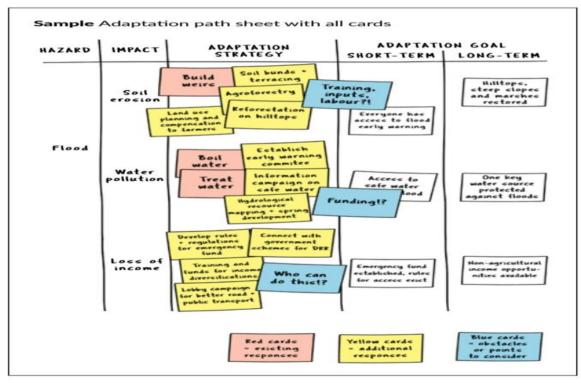
This exercise can be done in one large group. If this is difficult in the local context, facilitators can conduct the exercise in separate groups of men and women. The objective of this exercise is to:

Develop additional strategies for making progress towards the identified short- and long-term adaptation goals

Guiding questions

- For which impacts are the existing strategies insufficient to handle climate change?
- What additional actions or strategies would be needed to reach long-term resilience?
- Are there other missing responses or steps to consider?

HAZARD	IMPACT	ADAPTATION STRATEGY	ADAPTATI	
		SIKALEGY	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM
	Soil erosion	Build weirc	Everyone has access to flood early warning	Hilltops, steep slope, and marches restored
Flood	Water pollution	Boil water Treat water	Accecs to safe water during flood	One key water cource protected against floods
	Loss of income		Emergency fund established, rules for access exist	Non-agriculture income opportu nities available



Module 6: Co-benefits of adaptation strategies

Assessment of environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits of adaptation strategies

Module 6 assesses the environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits of the adaptation strategies developed in Module 5.

Much of the value of this module comes from the joint reflections of the participants, so facilitators conduct the discussion with the entire group. The objectives are to:

- Highlight the important role of communities as stewards of their natural environment
- Assess whether additional co-benefits can be realized through refinements in the strategies
- Increase awareness of life-sustaining ecological processes such as climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration

Exercise 8: Identification of co-benefits

This exercise follows up on the climate change research from Module I and the development of community adaptation goals and strategies in Exercises 6 and 7.

ADAPTATION STRATEGY	CO-BENEFITS	FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR CO-BENEFITS
o Reforestation of degraded watershed to improve stream flow during drought	o Carbon sequestration o Improved water quality o Provide shade o Increase biodiversity o Provides income for nursery owners locally	o Use indigenous tree species instead of Eucalyptus o Enhance with bee-friendly flowers o Use fodder tree species as well
o Small-scale irrigation with pumps		o Using renewable energy (solar/wind) for pumps o Monitoring of ground- water levels by the community

The guiding questions for the discussion are:

- How do the adaptation strategies positively or negatively affect the protection of soil, water, biodiversity, forests, or climate?
- How can we increase the positive environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits of adaptation strategies?

The documentation of this module will inform community planning, and the options for increasing

Module 7 identifies concrete activities the community can take towards realizing the adaptation strategies and goals, and determines how the final assessment report will be completed. A presentation to the community shares the findings and recommendations of the PACDR analysis as a starting point for more detailed community planning.

- Identify immediate and longer-term actions
- Differentiate between individual and collective action
- Identify where other stakeholders are needed for specific activities
- · Identify limiting external factors and key advocacy issues and steps to take towards government institutions

This exercise lays out first steps and main lines of action to take to achieve the community goals. The influence of the plan in the community depends to some extent on the positions and stature of those who help develop it, and this exercise might provide a good opportunity to invite prominent local figures or elected representatives to participate.

The guiding questions for the exercise are:

- What concrete short- and long-term activities are needed to reach the goals?
- What adaptation activities can community members implement individually?
- Which adaptation activities are collective and need to be guided by community institutions? Which institutions?
- Which adaptation activities can be implemented with existing community resources?
- \rightarrow For which activities do we need support? What potential funding streams might we tap? Do we need to

ADAPTATION	STRATEGY/. RESPONSE	WHAT WILL BE DONE AT COMMUNITY LEVEL		WHAT EXTERNAL ACTION/ SUPPORT IS NEEDED	
GOAL		NOW	LONG-TERM	NOW	LONG-TERM
Secure food through agro- forestry and irrigated garden	Farmer seed exchange	Women Self-Help- Group to share seeds at special event in October	Create annual seed exchange fair at village hall. Organized by farmers' cooperative and women groups	Approach extension service for new variety seeds; farmers coop head	Training on seed production and certification → Women's leader to approach NGO for support
	Hold Farmer Field Schools on variety selection trials				





TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

INTERVIEW GUIDE ON DEVELOPMENT OF WARD CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS

Introduction

This study is being conducted to help the County Government of Turkana in the development of the Ward Climate Change Action Plans 2023 – 2027 for Turkana County. This important process is being supported by various stakeholders in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Natural Resources and Climate Change. This process follows the establishment of the relevant climate change policy frameworks and instruments, the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021, section 31 (1) stipulates that "The County Executive Committee Member shall in consultation with the steering Committee and relevant sectors and through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders, formulate a County Climate Change Action Plan within one year of this Act coming into force." This is a participatory process that requires involvement of the public and all the relevant stakeholders involved in addressing climate change impacts. We therefore request your support by taking part in the interviews by providing information to help in development of the Climate Change Action Plans.

Consent

Given the above background, do you agree to be interviewed and to take part in this activity?

General Information:		
County:		Sub County:
Ward:		Sub Location/Village:
GPS Coordinates:		Date:
Latitude:	Longitude:	
Household Code:		

Note respondents Names, Gender, and roles in the community

A. Climate Change Trends and Projection

- 1. From your experience, have you observed any changes in weather patterns and climate in the last 20-30 years? How has it changed?
 - [Prompts: Overall rainfall pattern; Do you think that temperatures are changing? Is it now cooler or warmer than before? amount of rain; timing of rain short and long (later or earlier start?); heat (more or less?); cold (more or less?); flooding (more frequent/flash floods?); drought (more frequent?); wind (stronger winds, direction changed?]
- 2. What are the major climate episodes that have occurred in Turkana (Ward) in the last 20-30 years? [Prompts: Have there been major calamities (refer for example to the 2011 drought? What are the local names of these calamities (communities tend to name calamities such as drought or flooding)?
- 3. Why/What do you think has caused these changes?

 (Prompts: Divine intervention, communities destroying the communities)

 environment/ecosystem, conflict among the
- 4. How are seasons changing?
- 5. Is the rainy season getting shorter or longer compared to 20–30 years ago?
- 6. Is it raining when it is not supposed to rain nowadays?
- 7. Are there changes in the vegetation cover and productive trends
- 8. Do you think that lake water level is rising? Can you recall if the shoreline was wider before? How does this affect your livelihood?
- 9. Can you recall some major hazards experienced in your area (e.g. floods, droughts, cyclones, heat waves)?
- 10. How this has affected the environment and ecosystems including: crops production, fisheries and livestock, soil and land productivity (short— and long—term effects), water quality and availability, overall access to water for drinking and irrigation, Forests and biodiversity, aquatic ecosystems
- 11. What does the community do in response to the observed changes and hazards

B. Ecosystem Profile

- 1. What are the main natural assets available in your community?
- 2. What is the state of these natural assets (level of environmental degradation and resource depletion)?
- 3. What is the status of water resources and hydrology; seasonal variation in water availability (e.g. rivers, groundwater); water quality
- 4. Status of forests and vegetation cover, and observed changes soils and soil nutrient status
- 5. Land use and drivers of change biodiversity
- 6. What is the access of the community to water for drinking and irrigation, productive land (e.g. for agriculture and livestock), or marine resources?
- 7. To what extent the community depends on natural resources for livelihood?
- 8. Are there any environmental issues in this community such as erosion, deforestation, pollution of water resources (e.g. from agriculture), illegal fishing, expansion of agricultural land, 'slash-and-burn' practices?

C. Intersection of Climate Change and Human Mobility, Conflict Sensitivity and Food Security

Nexus of climate change and human mobility – Migrations along transhumance routes and pastoral groups' identities in relation to climate shocks. The best climate emergency adaptation strategies to promote in the area.

- I. What are the human mobility (displacement, migration, planned relocations) trends and patterns in the sub-county and the wards (forced and voluntary, permanent and temporary, in and out of the ward)?
- 2. What gendered elements there might be when considering mobility?

- **3.** Is climate change or environmental degradation influencing human mobility? If, how? What are the consequences?
- 4. What are the impacts of migration on natural resources and ecosystem services in communities of origin?
- 5. Are tensions over land and natural resources contributing to human mobility?
- 6. How do climate change impacts affect the lives and livelihoods of pastoralists? How does this experience differ by age and gender?
- 7. What are the potential solutions that could prevent forced movements?
- 8. What is being done to support those moving due to environmental and/or climatic changes (disaggregated by age, gender and migration status)?
- 9. Are there high at-risk communities, including indigenous communities and socially marginalized groups, which may require planned relocation because of climate change or environmental degradation?
- 10. How better can local community or migrants' resources and skills be tapped to support climate action?
 - a. Disaster risk reduction/management plans?
 - b. Durable solutions?
 - c. Climate change mitigation?
 - d. Climate change adaptation?
- II. Are there capacity development and advisory needs to support improved participation in climate action?
- 12. Are remittances reaching communities vulnerable to climate change? If yes, how?
- 13. Are there financial products and services to leverage remittances and diaspora funding for financing climate change adaptation?
- 14. How are migrants and human mobility reflected in the CIDP?
- 15. Are there programmes to train local-level public servants on human mobility and migrants' rights?
- 16. Are there any platforms at the county or Sub-County that have human mobility as part of their agenda?
- 17. Which are the main actors at the Sub-County who are responsible for dealing with human mobility?

Nexus of Conflict sensitivity and food security -lessons learnt from strengthening food and nutrition security while addressing drivers of conflict and enhancing the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change.

- I. Are you aware of any incidences in the last 20-30 years where the impacts of climate change led to increased hostilities among different communities?
- 2. Do you think that conflict can reduce a community's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change?
- 3. How can conflict reduce a community's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change?
- 4. Are you aware of any incidence(s) where conflict has reduced a community's ability to adapt to climate change?
- 5. Do you think that early warning systems can reduce conflicts?
- 6. How do you think that early warning systems can reduce conflicts?

Humanitarian crisis and development – Early warning system to inform Early Action Protocol (EAP) interventions and post crisis/recovery mechanisms. Pattern of displacements in case of disasters in the area and return pattern.

I. Do you think climate change affects ward/ sub-county development in any way? What ways?

- 2. Who warns the community of predicted weather events?
- 3. Do you use scientific early warning to inform your work?
- 4. Do the pastoralists use early warning messages? How?
- 5. Is the integration of indigenous early warning and conventional early warning systems necessary for the creation of sustainable futures?
- 6. What do you think the future of pastoralism will be in the face of a changing climate?
- 7. Do you think the development strategy (CIDP) represents the future that the pastoralists in Turkana envision for themselves?
- 8. Did the vision include the views of all stakeholders? Were community members involved in the CIDP Development process

D. Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

1. Identify the Adaptation Strategies per sector relevant to the ward

E. Climate Risk and Vulnerability by sector

(Economic Sector, Agriculture and Food Security, Livestock and Pastoralism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Sanitation, Natural Systems, Rangelands and Wildlife Resources, Physical and Social Infrastructure, Communication Infrastructure, Mobility, Energy Sector, Human Settlement and Land use)

- I. How have the observed hazards affected various sectors?
- 2. What does the community do in response to the observed changes and hazards?

Gender and vulnerabilities evidence and Impacts of Climate Change in the ward

- I. How does gender intersect with other significant socio-economic and cultural identities to produce complex and differentiated vulnerabilities to extreme climate events in Turkana?
- 2. What are the major gender-based inequalities undermining the Turkana County/ Ward pastoralist community's capacities to cope with extreme climate events?
- 3. What inequalities exist in access to community/household resources (e.g. weather information/early warning systems) in a pastoral community?
- 4. And how does this influence resilience and future sustainable pastoral economies in the face of extreme climate events?
- 5. Are there men's and women's animals and how does this influence resilience and future sustainable pastoral communities in the face of extreme climate events?
 - a. How do men's and women's animals affect their ability to cope are some animals more sensitive and thus vulnerable to extreme climate events?
 - b. What challenges and opportunities do these represent in the ASALs?
 - c. Do men and women have different strategies of coping with droughts and floods in the ASALs? [differential vulnerabilities] (E.g. do women's reproductive/productive roles enable them to cope better or less than men's productive roles?)
- 6. How does gender affect the mobilization of different capacities to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climatic extremes?

Livelihood Activities

I. What are the common livelihood activities in this area?

- 2. From your experience, describe any changes in livelihood activities in the last 30 years, if possible explain
- 3. In your opinion, what factors are responsible for the changes in livelihood activities in this area?
- 4. In your opinion, what challenges do the communities face in carrying out their livelihood activities in this area?
- 5. What, in your view, could be done to alleviate these challenges?
- 6. Are there any regulations, policies and laws set up by county and national government that assist communities in livelihood activities? If yes, kindly mention them

Coping Strategies

- I. From your experience, describe how the local communities apply any coping strategies during extreme climate events
- 2. Describe any, initiatives that cushion households against loss of livelihoods during extreme climate events?
- 3. What are the main intervention measures put into place by your organization to help cope with extreme climate events?
- 4. What challenges does your organization face in making livelihood projects sustainable?
- 5. In your opinion, what measures can be put in place to ensure that livelihoods in this area are sustainable?

Climate Change Mitigation Strategies

I. Identify the mitigation actions per sector relevant to the ward

Enabling Legislative and Institutional Framework

I. Name some institutions working on addressing impacts of climate change in your ward and some of the activities they carry out

List of ward climate change committees

Stakeholders Responsible for Climate Change Adaptation and Service Delivery in the ward





TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT – FGD GUIDE

TOOL I (a): Group Interview with community members with a focus on ecosystems profile, observed climate changes and impacts on ecosystems and agriculture

Ecosystem
Profile

What are the main natural assets available in your community? What is the state of these natural assets (level of environmental degradation and resource depletion)?

Depending on the case study, the following natural resources should be explored:

- marine and coastal ecosystems;
- coastal erosion and inundation
- water resources and hydrology; seasonal variation in water availability (e.g., rivers, groundwater);
- water quality, forests and vegetation cover,
- and observed changes soils and soil nutrient status, land use and drivers of change biodiversity
- wildlife resources
- Mining

What is the access of the community to water for drinking and irrigation, productive land (e.g., for agriculture and livestock), or water resources?

To what extent the community depends on natural resources for livelihood? Are there any environmental issues in this community such as erosion, deforestation, pollution of water resources (e.g., from agriculture), illegal fishing, expansion of agricultural land, 'slash-and- burn' practices?

Impact of observed climate change on ecosystems

Explore people's perception for changes in local climate. Some examples:

- Do you think that temperatures are changing? Is it now cooler or warmer than before?
- How are seasons changing? Is the rainy season getting shorter or longer compared to 20-30 years ago? Is it raining when it is not supposed to rain nowadays?
- Do you think that sea level is rising? Can you recall if the coastline was wider before? How does this affect your livelihood?
- Can you recall some major hazards experienced in your area (e.g., floods, droughts, locust, heat waves)?

For each of the observed changes/hazards, ask how this has affected the environment and ecosystems including:

- crops production, fisheries and livestock
- soil and land productivity (short- and long-term effects)
- water quality and availability, overall access to water for drinking and irrigation
- forests and biodiversity
- Wildlife
- aquatic ecosystems

Afterwards, try to find out what does the community do in response to the observed changes and hazards.

Draw a simple table on a large paper/on a flip chart and summarize the obtained information into main points using the above suggested outline.

TOOL I (b): Group interview with community members with focus on socio-economic profile, observed climate changes and impacts on livelihood.

Socio-economic profile

Main productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, business/industries) Level of household income diversification and overall food security of the community Agriculture sector profile information such as:

- Dominant form of farming (small, medium or large farms)
- Main agricultural production and level of crops diversification
- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Mining
- Economic dependency on specific production (e.g., rice or certain type of fish)
- Financial capacity such as access to credit, loans and insurance. Social issues such as access to education and health care,
- Migration.
- Cultural marriage ceremonies
- Family institutions

Impact of observed climate change on livelihood and productive sectors

Explore people's perception for changes in local climate. Some examples:

Do you think that temperatures are changing? Is it now cooler or warmer than before?

How are seasons changing? Is the rainy season getting shorter or longer compared to 20–30 years ago? Is it raining when it is not supposed to rain nowadays? How changes in rainfall and temperatures are affecting the main socio-economic activity

 Seasonal calendars changing (Traditional naming of months in a seasonal calendar changing) why?

Do you think that lake level is rising? Can you recall if the coastline was wider before? How does this affect your livelihood?

Can you recall some major hazards experienced in your area (e.g., floods, droughts, cyclones, heat waves)?

For each of the observed changes/hazards, ask how this has affected the social and economic life of the community including:

- income generation and food security, poverty levels and migration
- the productive sectors (e.g., agricultural production loss in a short— and long-term)
- the health of the population
- the access to education
- Livestock production pattern
- Fish breeding sites
- · Impact of CC on production patters, fishing etc.
- Give examples with relatable experiences

Afterwards, try to find out what does the community do in response to the observed changes and hazards.

Finally, ask respondents who are the most vulnerable people in the community such as minority groups and people with disabilities, or those living in a flood-prone area.

Draw a simple table on a large paper/on a flip chart and summarize the obtained information into main points using the above suggested outline.

Tool I (c): Group interview with community members with focus on infrastructure profile, observed climate changes and impacts on infrastructure

Infrastructure profile

Explore the community infrastructure, including what infrastructure, housing and public facilities are available, how are they maintained and are they resilient to climate hazards such as floods and droughts. Consider the following categories:

- Housing including building materials, design and retrofitting status
- Households access to water, sanitation and electricity, e.g., availability of drinking water infiltration wells, hand/motor pumps, tap water, roof-top harvesting systems, sanitation facilities
- · Main sources of energy and electrification status
- Water infrastructure and facilities such as dams, canals, farm ponds, irrigation and drainage systems of agricultural fields
- · Road infrastructure and accessibility
- · Flood control/protection infrastructure such as drainage systems, dykes, elevated evacuation routes
- Disaster-resilient infrastructure for storage of food and seeds/grains, and shelters for livestock

Access to, and availability and condition of hospitals and public health centres

Impact of observed climate change on infrastructure

Explore people's perception for changes in local climate. Some examples:

- Do you think that temperatures are changing? Is it now cooler or warmer than before?
- How are seasons changing? Is the rainy season getting shorter or longer compared to 20-30 years ago? Is it raining when it is not supposed to rain nowadays?
- Do you think that lake level is rising? Can you recall if the coastline was wider before? How does this affect your livelihood?

Can you recall some major hazards experienced in your area (e.g., floods, droughts, cyclones, heat waves)?

For each of the observed changes/hazards, ask how this has affected the housing, infrastructure, public facilities and connectivity of the community. For example: were there many destroyed houses and roads? was the access to hospitals and schools affected? did you have access to water and electricity?

Afterwards, try to find out what does the community do in response to the observed changes and hazards.

Finally, ask respondents who are the most vulnerable people in the community such as minority groups and people with disabilities, or those living in a flood-prone area.

Draw a simple table on a large paper/on a flip chart and summarize the obtained information into main points using the above suggested outline.

TOOL I (d): Focus group discussion with community members (women, girls, youth and special groups) to explore gender roles and vulnerabilities

Understanding livelihood to create community profile	What are the main labour-related activities in your community? What kind of work men do? Is it paid? How much? What do women do, and are they paid? How much? The following aspects could be considered: • Productive roles: paid work (e.g., agriculture, employment and other income-generating activities), subsistence production • Reproductive roles: domestic work (water, fuel, cooking, market), childcare and care of the sick and elderly • Community-related activities/duties
	What are the main livelihood assets available in your community? Who has access to these resources – both men and women? How and why? The following aspects could be considered: • Human assets: such as health services, education, skills/training • Natural assets: land, water, forest, fish, ecosystem service • Social assets: e.g., social networks, voluntary groups • Physical assets: housing and basic infrastructure (e.g., water, energy), transportation, communications • Financial assets: e.g., credit, loans, • Livestock ownership, production • Fisherfolks • Mining • insurance Who takes important decisions in your community? Are women involved in community decision–making? If 'no', why? If 'yes', in what way? (e.g., decision on the management of resources and community planning process)
Assessing current vulnerability	 What happens when there is flood/drought? How is the community affected? How are men affected? How are women, elderly and children affected? What do men usually do in such cases? What about women? What are their roles?
Assessing future vulnerability	 What would happen in future when the local climate is getting warmer, and rainfall is changing (and lake level is rising)? How would this affect men? What about women? Why?
Identifying needs	 Given the expected climate change, what are the needs of your community? What would help you to reduce the impact of climate change? What do women need? What do men need? The following aspects could be considered:
	ionoming aspects could be considered.

- Women's and men's need to perform their productive (labour and income-related) and reproductive (family care) roles under the challenges of climate change
- Long-term strategic perspective related to transformation of gender roles in family and community such as increased access to decision-making and resources

Draw a simple table on a large paper/on a flip chart and summarize the obtained information into main points using the above table.

TOOL 2: PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY AND RISK MAPPING

- Community mapping is used to indicate the spatial location of natural resources (main ecosystem services), land-use types (e.g., forest area, agricultural fields and residential areas), important community assets and infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, energy grid, water infrastructure and utilities), and other features.
- Hazard/risk mapping could be viewed as an extension of community mapping. It illustrates the hazard-prone locations, as well as people, ecosystems and assets most at risk of hazards such as floods. Other information that could be mapped include: safe areas/route to safe areas, and local capacities such as rescue posts.

The following specific issues could be drawn on the map:

- spatial location of natural resources and main ecosystem services
- land-use types (e.g., forest area, agricultural fields and residential areas)
- important community assets and infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, energy grid, water infrastructure and utilities)
- location of/access to emergency centres
- other features: location of/access to markets, schools, health facilities
- most at risk locations, assets and people, based upon community's experience frompast disasters.

In addition, you can collect other information relevant to support the development of infrastructure and connectivity profile of the community. More specifically, community members could be asked to share their knowledge and experience about:

- Connectivity challenges during seasonal floods (if relevant to the case study)
- Access to early-warning systems.
- Access to telecommunications (radio, television and the Internet)
- Access to electricity and main sources of energy (e.g. hydropower energy, woodharvesting)
- Main sources of and access to drinking water, household water storage and sanitation facilities

How to present the key findings to community?

Together with the produced map, prepare a summary of the obtained information in theform of bullet points (e.g., on a flip chart).

Tool 3: Developing community seasonal change calendar to identify observed climate changes and impacts on livelihood

What is a community seasonal change calendar?

Developing a seasonal calendar together with communities is a useful tool to identify how recent climate changes affect community livelihood. The calendar could be developed by drawing a simple table on a large piece of paper/flip chart as shown below.

Season	Month	Key events and names	Typical	Observed	Observed
(Length)		in local language	climate	changes	impacts
		(Annual Cycle)		_	
Hot					
Season					
Wet					
Season					
Cool					
season					

How to facilitate the process of developing community seasonal calendar and what issuesshould be explored?

Draw the above table and ask people to list:

- Key events (column two), which relate to any significant for the life of a community event during a year such as planting and harvesting, start of school year or seasonal income generating opportunities. Ask what do men and women do, as well as children and elderly, throughout community's annual cycle.
- · Climate indicators (columns three and four) could be temperatures, timing and intensity of rainfall, wind patterns, and types and occurrence of hazards. For example, to explore this you can ask the following questions:
 - Do you think that temperatures are changing? Is it now cooler or warmer than before?
 - How are seasons changing? Is the rainy season getting shorter or longer compared to 20-30 years ago? Is it raining when it is not supposed to rain nowadays?
 - Do you think that lake level is rising? Can you recall if the lacustrine (Shoreline) was widerbefore?

How does this affect your livelihood?

- Can you recall some major hazards experienced in your area (e.g., floods, droughts, cyclones, heat waves)?
- Observed impacts relate to any hardship or loss experienced by community due to observed changes such as disruption of the annual events cycle. For example, a shift/change in seasonal patterns could affect the growing period, while annual floods may disrupt access to school and affect small-scale producers. Ask about impacts on:
 - Impact on ecosystems (e.g., forest, soil, water resources)

- Productive sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, livestock, local production)
- Transportation and connectivity (e.g., access to markets, schools, health services)
- Access to water and energy
- · Health and social impacts (e.g., impacts on the poorest households, onwomen, youths, Special groups, children)

Remember:

- · The objective is to identify how recent climate changes affect community livelihood
- · Ask guiding questions but leave community members to fill the table on their own
- Ask people to provide examples as much as possible
- While community is filling the calendar, write down in detail what people say because this information will be used in the vulnerability assessment.

How to present the key findings to community?

Together with the produced calendar, prepare a summary of the obtained information in the form ofbullet points (e.g., on a flip char

Tool 4: Developing a Potential Impact Pathways graph

What is a Potential Impact Pathways graph?

The potential Impact Pathways graph is a visual presentation of the complex relationship between projected climate changes, potential hazards and multiple primary and secondary impacts (see the example provided below).

How to facilitate the process?

Working in small groups, stimulate discussion using open-ended questions such as those suggested below.

- What would happen in future when the local climate is getting warmer, rainfallis changing (and the water level is rising)?
- How would this affect:
 - Environment and natural resources such as land/soil, water, forests, fish, etc.
 - · Agriculture and food security
 - · Local production, income and migration
 - · Access to water and energy, and other services such as transportation and education
 - · Health of people
 - Mining
 - Wildlife
 - · Pastoralism
 - Fisheries
 - Livestock
 - Tourism
- How would this affect men? How would this affect women? How would this affectt elderly and children, special groups?

Tool 5 Developing a Venn Diagram

Venn diagrams are used as a tool for mapping key stakeholders and analysing their decision-making power with the objective to explore institutional relationships in a village. Understanding the decision-making power, relationships and processes in a community could help to identify vulnerable groups (according to age, gender, socio-economic status, skills and abilities), potential conflict of interest in the context of climate change, and determine how local institutions can influence adaptation.

- Who are the decision makers/leaders? How many of them are women?
- Who are the most vulnerable/marginalised people in the community? Why?
- Are there community-based organizations? What roles do they play and are they supported by the community?
- What are the relationships between different actors in the community (what
 is dividing and connecting different actors)? What are the gender roles/norms?
- What factors influence the change in decision—making power?
- What actors are relevant to any identified tensions in the community?
- Are there any plans that identify vulnerable groups and have specific plans or activities to address them?

- Are any organisations or institutions working in the community to address the needs or requirements of vulnerable people? What are they doing/what services do they provide?
- Are there any self-help groups in the community?





TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT TOURISM, CULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

INTERVIEW GUIDE ON DEVELOPMENT OF WARD CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS

Introduction

This study is being conducted to help the County Government of Turkana in the development of the Ward Climate Change Action Plans 2023 – 2027 for Turkana County. This important process is being supported by stakeholders in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Natural Resources and Climate Change. This process follows the establishment of the relevant climate change policy frameworks and instruments, the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021, section 31 (1) stipulates that "The County Executive Committee Member shall in consultation with the steering Committee and relevant sectors and through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders, formulate a County Climate Change Action Plan within one year of this Act coming into force." This is a participatory process that requires involvement of the public and all the relevant stakeholders involved in addressing climate change impacts. We therefore request your support by taking part in the interviews by providing information to help in development of the Climate Change Action Plans.

Consent

General Information:

Given the above background, do you agree to be interviewed and to take part in this activity?

County:	Sub County:		
Ward:	Sub Location/Village:		
GPS Coordinates:	Date:		
Latitude: Longitud	de:		
Household Code:			
1.0 Respondent's Socio-Demographic Characteristics			
Name of Respondent:			
I.I Are you the head of this household? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if yes skip to 1.3)			
(if yes skip to 1.5)			
1.2 If no, what is your relationship with the household head?			
01 Spouse, 02 Son 03 Daughter 04 Other (spec			
1.3 Gender of respondent:	I.4 How many members are in this household?		
I. Male [] 2. Female []	Male Female		

1.5 Respondent's Age bracket: (tick where appropriate) 01) < 30 years [] 02) 31-40 years[] 03) 41-50 years [] 04) 51-60 years [] 5) 61> years[]
1.6 How long have you lived in this area? (tick where appropriate) 01) < 20 years [] 02) 21-30 years [] 03) 31-40 years [] 04) 41-50 years [] 5) 51> years[]
1.7What is your highest level of education? 1. Primary [] 2. Secondary [] 3. Tertiary (University/College) [] 4. Other [] specify
2.0 Climate Variability and Rainfall
2.1 Have you observed any changes in rainfall in the recent past? O1 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to section 3)
2.1.1 If yes, for how many years?
2.1.1 If yes, what kind of change have you observed? 01. Increase in rainfall days in a season [] 02 Decrease in rainfall days in a season [] 03 Rainfall coming late in the season [] 04 Rainfall coming early in the season []
2.1.2 Which of the following statements are true about observed changes in rainfall in your area? 01 Rainfall has become more unpredictable [] 02 Drought episodes have become longer and more frequent []
03 Any other observed changes [] (Specify)
2.2 Have these changes affected your economic activities in any way? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to Question 2.3)
2.2.1 If yes, what changes have you observed? 01 Increase in fodder [] 02Decrease in fodder [] 03 High farm yields []
04 Low farm yields [] 05 Increase in fish catches [] 06 Decline in fish catches []
07 Others [] (Specify)
2.3 What are the main impacts extreme climate events experienced in this area? (Multiple answers allowed) 01 Drought [] 02 Floods [] 03 Desert Locust [] 04 Other [] (Specify)
4.0 Land Use and Land Use Change
4.1 What are the main uses of land in this area? 01 Forest Land [] 02 Shrub land [] 03 Cropland [] 04 Grazing land [] 05 Settlement [] 06 Urban/Artificial [] 07 Bare land [] 08 Water body [] 09 Others [] (Specify)
4.2 Based on your knowledge and experience for last 30 years, what was the original use of this land? 01 Forest Land [] 02 Shrub land [] 03 Cropland [] 04 Grazing land [] 05 Settlement [] 06 Urban/Artificial [_] 07 Bare land [_] 08 Water body [_] 09 Others [_] (Specify)
of Orbanizational Control of Visiter and Control of Others Control of Others
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes [_] 02 No [_] 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land [_] 02 Forest to Cropland [_] 03 Cropland to Forest [_] 04 Shrub to cropland [_] 05 Grazing land to settlement [_] 06 Grazing urban [_] 08 Grazing to cropland [_] 09 Others [_] (Specify)
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes [_] 02 No [_] 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land [_] 02 Forest to Cropland [_] 03 Cropland to Forest [_] 04 Shrub to cropland [_] 05 Grazing land to settlement [_] 06 Grazing urban [_]
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes 02 No 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land 02 Forest to Cropland 03 Cropland to Forest 04 Shrub to cropland 05 Grazing land to settlement 06 Grazing urban 08 Grazing to cropland 09 Others (Specify) 4.4 What are the main reasons for the changes in the use of the land? 01 Government Policies 02 Rural Urban Migration 03 Deforestation 04 Reforestation 05 Livelihood diversification 05 Livelihood diversification 05 Livelihood diversification 06 Grazing urban 07 Reforestation 07 Reforestation 08 Reforestation 09 Reforestation
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes 02 No 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land 02 Forest to Cropland 03 Cropland to Forest 04 Shrub to cropland 05 Grazing land to settlement 06 Grazing urban 08 Grazing to cropland 09 Others (Specify) 4.4 What are the main reasons for the changes in the use of the land? 01 Government Policies 02 Rural Urban Migration 03 Deforestation 04 Reforestation 05 Livelihood diversification 07 Others (Specify)
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes 02 No 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land 02 Forest to Cropland 03 Cropland to Forest 04 Shrub to cropland 05 Grazing land to settlement 06 Grazing urban 08 Grazing to cropland 09 Others (Specify) 4.4 What are the main reasons for the changes in the use of the land? 01 Government Policies 02 Rural Urban Migration 03 Deforestation 04 Reforestation 05 Livelihood diversification 07 Others (Specify) 4.5 How have the changes in the use of land affected your livelihood activities? 01 Increase in grazing land 02 Reduction in grazing land 03 Increased in farming activities 04 Decline in farming activities 05 Increase in income 06 Reduction in income 06 Reduction in income 07 Increase in grazing land 05 Increase in income 06 Reduction in income 06 Reduction in income 07 Increase in grazing land 05 Increase in income 06 Reduction in income 07 Increase in grazing land 07 Increase in income 08 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 08 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in income 09 Reduction in grazing land 09 Reduction in g
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes 02 No 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land 02 Forest to Cropland 03 Cropland to Forest 04 Shrub to cropland 05 Grazing land to settlement 06 Grazing urban 08 Grazing to cropland 09 Others (Specify) 4.4 What are the main reasons for the changes in the use of the land? 01 Government Policies 02 Rural Urban Migration 03 Deforestation 04 Reforestation 05 Livelihood diversification 07 Others (Specify) 4.5 How have the changes in the use of land affected your livelihood activities? 01 Increase in grazing land 02 Reduction in grazing land 03 Increased in farming activities 04 Decline in farming activities 05 Increase in income 06 Reduction in income 07 Other (Specify) 5.0 Household Livelihood Activities 5.1 What is your main source of income?
4.3 Has there been any change in the use of land in the last 30 years? 01 Yes 02 No 4.3.1 If yes, what are these changes? 01 Forest to Grazing Land 02 Forest to Cropland 03 Cropland to Forest 04 Shrub to cropland 05 Grazing land to settlement 06 Grazing urban 08 Grazing to cropland 09 Others (Specify) 4.4 What are the main reasons for the changes in the use of the land? 01 Government Policies 02 Rural Urban Migration 03 Deforestation 04 Reforestation 05 Livelihood diversification 07 Others (Specify) 4.5 How have the changes in the use of land affected your livelihood activities? 01 Increase in grazing land 02 Reduction in grazing land 03 Increased in farming activities 04 Decline in farming activities 05 Increase in income 06 Reduction in income 07 Other (Specify)

1. < ksh 1000[] 2. Ksh 1000 – 5000[] 3. Ksh 5000 – 10000[] 4. Ksh 10000 – 20000[] 5. Ksh 20000 – 30000[] 6. >ksh
30000[] 5.2.1 Were you getting the same income in the recent past? (if yes skip to Question 5.3)
5.2.2 If no, approximately how much was your income per month?
1. < ksh 1000 2. Ksh 1000 - 5000 3. Ksh 5000 - 10000 4. Ksh 10000 - 20000 5. Ksh 20000 - 30000 6. > ksh 30000
5.3 Does your homestead have any livestock? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to question 5.4)
5.3.1 If yes what type of livestock and how many? 01 Cattle < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 02 Goat < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 03 Sheep < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 04 Camel < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 05 Donkey < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 06 Poultry < 10 [] 11-20 [] 20-30 [] > 30 [] 07 Others [] (Specify) 5.3.2 Do you get any product from the livestock? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
5.3.4 If yes, which products are these? 01 Meat [] 02 Milk [] 03 Eggs [] 04 Hide [] 05 Others (Specify) 5.3.5 Do you sell any livestock and livestock products? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
5.3.5 How do you use the income from the sale of livestock and livestock products?
01 Purchase of food [] 02 Purchase of non-food items [] 03 Payment of school fees [] 04 Payment of hospital bills [] 05 Other [] (Specify)
5.4 Do you grow any crops in your homestead? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to question 5.5)
5.4.1 If yes, which are the main crops that you grow? 01 Maize [] 02 Beans [] 03 Sorghum [] 04 Millet [] 05 Green grams [] 06 Cowpeas [] 07 Vegetables [] 08 Fruits [] 09 Others [] (Specify)
5.4.2 How do you water your crops? 01. Rainfall [] 02. Irrigation []
5.4.3 If irrigation, what is the main source of water? 01 Borehole [] 02 Shallow Well [] 03 River [] 04 Pipeline [] 05 Dams and Pans [] 06 Natural Springs [] 07 River Wells [] 08 Others [] (Specify)
, ,
5.4.5 If yes, how do you use the income from the sale of crop harvest? 01 Purchase of food [] 02 Purchase of non-food items [] 03 Payment of school fees [] 04 Payment of hospital bills [] 05 Other [] (Specify)
5.5 Is there anybody in your household who is engaged in any form of employment? OI Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to question 5.6)
5.5.1 If yes, what kind of employment and how many?
01. Permanent [] < 2 [] 2-3 [] 3-4 [] >4 []
02. Casual [_] < 2 [] 2-3 [] 3-4 [] >4 [] 03. Self [_] < 2 [] 2-3 [] 3-4 [] >4 []
04. Others [] (Specify
5.5.2 How is the income from employment used? 01 Purchase of food [] 02 Purchase of non-food items [] 03 Payment of school fees []
04 Payment of hospital bill [] 05 Other [] (please specify
5.6 Does your household practice fishing? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
5.6.1 In a normal day, how many Kilograms of fish do you catch?
5.6.2 Do you sell your catch? 01 Yes [] 02 No []
5.6.3 If yes, how do you use the income from the sale of fish?
01 Purchase of food [] 02 Purchase of non-food items [] 03 Payment of school fees [] 04 Payment of hospital bills [] 05 Other [] (Specify)
5.7Has your household always been practicing livelihoods mentioned above? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if yes skip to section
6.0)
5.7.1 If no, what livelihood activities were you practicing previously?
5.7.2 What made you change your livelihood activities?
6.0 Household Coping Strategies /Climate Change Adaptation
6.1 Does your household experience any challenges in productivity during extreme climate events? Ol Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to 6.3)
6.2.1 If Yes What kind of challenges do you experience? (Multiple answers allowed)
01 Livestock pests and diseases [] 02 Human diseases [] 03 Crop pests and diseases [] 04 Conflicts with neighboring community [] 05 Other [] (please specify)

6.2 What alternative activities does your household engage in t	a surviva avtrama climata avanta?			
6.3 What alternative activities does your household engage in to survive extreme climate events?				
01 Sell livestock [] 02 Engage in other income generating activities []				
03 Reduce expenses on non-essentials [] 04 Withdraw ch				
05 Sell household assets (electronics, furniture, bicycle, motorb				
	ck [] 08 Borrow money/food [] 09 Remittances [] 10			
Other [] (Specify)				
6.4 Are there institutions in your area that assist your househo	old against challenges of extreme climate events? 01 Yes [] 02			
No []				
6.4.1 If yes, what category of institutions are they?				
01 National Government [] 02 County Government []	03 Non-Governmental Organizations []			
04 Community group [] 05 Private Sector []				
06 Other [] (Specify)				
6.4.2 What type of assistance has been put in place by these or	ganizations?			
01 Infrastructure development [] 02 Cash transfer [] 0				
04 Dissemination of timely weather information [] 05 Capa				
07 Other [] (Specify)	(. 004/0004)			
or other [] (specify)				
6.5 What challenges have you faced in accessing the assistance?				
01 Inadequate financial capital [] 02 Inadequate training and				
03 Little access to services []				
04 Other [] (Please specify)				
6.5.1 In your opinion what can be done to assist you to perman	nently avoid the above challenges?			
6.6 Do you belong to any social group (Chama)? 01 Yes [] 0	2 No [] (If no skip to section 7)			
6.6.1 If yes, how many of them?				
01 one [] 02 two [] 03 three [] 04 more than the	nree []			
6.6.2 What is the main purpose for the social groups (chamas?)	(multiple answers allowed)			
01 savings/Table banking/loans [] 02 Social support (during v	veddings circumcision funerals) []			
03 Other [] (please specify)	veddings, circumcision, funci ais)			
os Otilei [] (please specily)				
7.0 Water Sources				
7.1 In a normal season, where do you collect water from? (Mul	tiple answers allowed)			
01 Boreholes [] 02 Rivers [] 03 Dams and Pans [104 Wells [] 05 Piped Water []			
06 Springs [] 07 Natural ponds [] 08 River wells [
725	1017 - 1007 - 1			
7.2 Do you get sufficient water for your daily needs from these	sources? 01 Yes [] 02 No []			
(If yes, skip to question 7.3)				
7.2.1 If no, how do you supplement the deficit?				
7.3 Is the water source freely accessible by everyone? 01 Yes	[]02 No []			
	02100 []			
(If yes skip to question 7.4)				
7.3.1 If no, what has to be done in order to access the water?				
7.4 Who is responsible for collecting domestic water in your h	ousehold? 01 Males [] 02 Females [] 03 Both []			
7.5 How far is water source from your household?				
01) 0-5 Km []02) 6-10 Km []03) 10-15Km [] 04) >15 Km []				
VI) V-3 KIII				
7/ On survival handana da una surviva da ha una constata da consta				
7.6 On average, how long do you queue at the water source by				
01 0-15 mins [] 02 16-30 Mins []03 31-45 Mins []0	2 CU SNII'I U0-C+			
770				
7.7 Do you buy water at the water source?	7.8 If yes, how much is a 20 liters jerry can?			
01)Yes [] 02) No []	1. < Ksh 5[] 2. Ksh 5 – 10[] 3. Ksh 10 – 15[]			
	4. Ksh 15 – 20[] 5. >Ksh 20[]			

7.9 What are the main challenges experienced when accessing the water sources?
01 Long distance trekking [] 02 Drying up of the water source []
03 Competition with neighboring community [] 04 Water quality []
05 Breaking down of water source [] 06 Other [] (please specify)
7.10Have you ever experienced conflicts over water resources? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to section 8)
7.11 If yes, was the conflict resolved? 01 Yes [] 02 No [] (if no skip to section 8)
7.12 If yes, how was the conflict resolved?
8. Market Access
8.1 What is the name of your nearest market?
01 Lokichar []02 Lodwar [] 03 Kalokalor [] 04 Turkwell [] 05 Kainuk []06 Lorugum []
07 Kerio [] 08 Kalemngorok []09 Katilu [] 010 Other (Please Specify) []
or Reno or Raciningorok or Racini or Octrier (Flease Specify)
8.2 How far is the market from your homestead?
0.2 Flow in its the market inon your inonestead:
01) 0-5 Km []02) 6-10 Km []03) 10-15Km [] 04) >15 Km [] 8.3 Do markets operate throughout the year? 01)Yes [] 02) No []
8.4 If no, what are the main causes of market not to operate throughout the year?
01 Conflicts/Insecurity [] 02 Poor infrastructures [] 03. Quarantine [] 04. Commodities are not readily available []
05. Others [] (Please Specify)
8.5 What are the main food commodities sold in the market? (multiple answers allowed)
01 Cereals (E.g. Maize and Beans) [] 02 Livestock [] 03 Livestock products [] 04 Fish []
05 Others [] (Please Specify)
8.6 What are the main nonfood commodities sold in the market?
01 Clothing [] 02 Medicine [] 03 Toiletries [] 04 Construction Material []
05 Others [] (Please Specify)

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