

# **KENYA'S COMMUNITY LAND ACT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCY:**

## **A Toolkit for Communities and Paralegals**



### List of Acronyms

CLA	Community Land Act, 2016
CLMC	Community Land Management Committee
LAPPSET	Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CCPs	Community Contingency Plans
PPs	Preparedness Plans
PDRA	Participatory disaster risk assessment

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# INTRODUCTION

**This toolkit provides detailed guidance on how facilitators can work with local communities to leverage the implementation of Kenya’s Community Land Act (2016) to address the climate change challenge. This toolkit does not seek to replace the traditional/customary climate change resilience practices the communities have adopted overtime, but rather to build on and strengthen them.**

For most rural and indigenous people in Kenya, land is their greatest asset — their source of food, water, and livelihoods, and the basis of their history, culture, and community. But increasingly, large-scale infrastructure projects like LAPPSET, conflict, population growth, climate change, and other forces are putting pressure on their land. The pressure continues to negatively affect local communities by limiting their access to natural resources for survival.

The increasingly negative effects of climate change in particular are leading to environmental hazards and risks that are directly hurting indigenous communities’ livelihood practices. These hazards include biophysical changes (i.e. as in unpredictable rain patterns, prolonged droughts, drying of water sources, raising temperatures, etc.), as well as socio-economic or political changes (i.e. conflicts with neighbors). Nevertheless, over the years, rural and indigenous communities in Kenya have adopted survival strategies to adapt to aggressive environmental pressures. They have developed various forms of adaptation as well as coping strategies to the impacts of climate change and variability. Such strategies are closely guided and informed by the communities’ customs.

The Kenya Constitution (2010), and the Community Land Act (2016) give rural and indigenous communities the legal right to own the land they live on and use for their livelihoods, culture, and homes. The Community Land Act provides a clear process which communities should follow to be able to register and govern their lands. Until 2016, all community land in Kenya was either trust land or group ranches. However, in August 2016, the Kenya parliament passed the Community Land Act which repealed both the Trust Lands Act and the Group Representatives Act. This means that all former group ranches and former trust lands are community lands which must be registered under the Community Land Act to be owned and fully managed by communities.

The Community Land Act enables communities to register and acquire legal title to their lands and offers an opportunity for communities to strengthen their internal governance mechanisms. The law requires communities to organize themselves and determine their land claim, develop bylaws to govern their land and natural resources, elect a committee to manage their land, and then complete and submit the

respective application forms for registration.

This Community Land Act provides a unique opportunity to support local communities to deliberately incorporate climate resiliency in their local governance protocols. Communities can be supported to deliberate and debate their existing resilience practices, as well as brainstorm any new practices to ensure they effectively address climate change at their local community level. Such rich discussions can be documented and enshrined in the communities’ bylaws and governance protocols.

## PURPOSE OF THIS TOOLKIT

This toolkit highlights the opportunities which the Community Land Act (2016) provides and also provides a detailed step by step approach to work with communities to leverage the Act to mainstream climate resilience into their local governance practices.

The toolkit is created primarily for staff of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), grassroots organizations, community facilitators, or paralegals who support local communities in Kenya to implement the Community Land Act.

## HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

The activities described in this toolkit complement activities in the “Facilitator Guide: Kenyan Community Land Act” which can be downloaded from Namati’s website. The Facilitator Guide was developed by Namati and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and launched on February 26, 2019 by the Kenya Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission.

A facilitator who chooses to use this toolkit should use it in consultation with the Facilitator Guide to identify which activities will be replaced with those described in this toolkit.

**“Moments” during Community-Level Implementation of the CLA that can be Leveraged to Strengthen Climate Change Resiliency**

This toolkit will highlight activities during the implementation

of the CLA which provide an opportunity to incorporate climate resilience in the governance mechanisms of local communities. Many local communities already practice climate resilience. This toolkit provides an opportunity for communities to deliberate, strengthen, and enshrine such climate resilience practices into their bylaws and local governance.

Below is a list of all activities described in the Facilitators' guide highlighting those activities **(in bold and highlighted in yellow)** which provide an opportunity to mainstream climate resilience.

<b>Activities</b>	
Activity 1:	Introduction Meeting with Local Leaders
Activity 2:	Community Introduction, Basic Legal Education, and Completion of CLA Form 1
<b>Activity 3:</b>	<b>Bylaws Introduction and Sketch Mapping (Here paralegals should work with community members to develop sketch maps highlighting land use and resilience partners. The sketch map can be used as reference throughout the bylaws drafting process)</b>
<b>Activity 4:</b>	<b>Bylaws Drafting – Natural Resource Management (During this meeting, paralegals should support community members to deliberate on rules they need to document with respect to natural resource management, land use partners, and climate resilience).</b>
Activity 5:	Bylaws Drafting – Membership and Rights
Activity 6:	Bylaws Drafting – Governance
Activity 7:	Final Bylaws and Planning for Bylaws Adoption
Activity 8	Bylaws Adoption and Election of Community Land Management Committee
Activity 9	Creation of the Community Register
Activity 10	Completion of Initial Registration Paperwork
Activity 11	Planning for Boundary Agreement and Conflict Resolution
Activity 12	Land Conflict Resolution and Documenting Boundary Agreements
<b>Activity 13</b>	<b>CLMC training and submitting an Official Request for Recognition and Adjudication of Community Land (Here the CLMC should be trained on implementation of the communities climate resilience bylaws and practices, as well as how to mitigate and manage disasters due to climate change).</b>
Activity 14	Participating in Government Surveying Process
<b>Activity 15</b>	<b>Community following up and Monitoring Government Registration Process and implementation of community bylaws/governance. (During this stage, paralegals and facilitators can support communities and their leaders to review the implementation of their climate resilience bylaws, and make adjustments or take actions where necessary).</b>

The sections below will describe in great detail how each of the highlighted activities can be implemented to ensure that climate resilience is mainstreamed in the community land registration process. Each of the activities provides a unique opportunity, and will be referred to as a “moment”. The moments which will be considered include:

**MOMENT ONE: Activity 3:** Bylaws introduction and sketch mapping, and  
**Activity 4:** Topical bylaws meeting on natural resources management

**MOMENT TWO: Activity 13:** CLMC training, land use planning and establishing  
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR).

**MOMENT THREE: Activity 14:** Community follow up, support communities’ bylaws  
implementation and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR).



# MOMENT ONE: DURING DRAFTING OF COMMUNITY LAND BYLAWS

The Community Land Act requires that communities create bylaws (rules) for using, managing, and making decisions about their community lands and natural resources. The activities and steps described here provide an opportunity for communities to catalogue their existing practice and rules for land and resource management, specifically focused on climate resilience. If well facilitated, communities can deliberately include rules on practices of climate resilience in their overall land and natural resource management plans. This will enshrine rules on climate resilience in their governance and eventually improve their ability to remain resilient and productive.

Below is a revision to **Activity 3 and Activity 4** in the Facilitator's Guide to ensure that the activities deliberately incorporate discussions on climate resilience.

## **ACTIVITY 3: BYLAWS INTRODUCTION AND SKETCH MAPPING (3-4 HOURS) - PAGE 14 OF THE GUIDE**

During this meeting, facilitators will give an overview of the bylaws drafting process and how the bylaws process offers an opportunity to mainstream climate resilience mechanisms in their governance. The community members will be supported to create a sketch map of their land and natural resources. The sketch map should also include use patterns, such as land and resources used in drought and those used in wet seasons.

This activity helps community members think about their land and natural resources – and supports them to begin thinking about the rules (bylaws) that they might want to create to govern and manage their community land, while becoming more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

**STEP 1: Introduce the bylaws drafting process.** The process of drafting community bylaws is one of the most important steps of using the **Community Land Act** to register community land. Bylaws give communities the opportunity to discuss and agree on how they want to govern and manage their land and natural resources. During the introduction, paralegals or facilitators should describe that the purpose of drafting community bylaws is to document customary rules, ensure that those rules do not go against Kenyan law, and to add new rules that would help the community manage its land and natural resources. This also provides an opportunity for the community to think critically about the effects on climate change and discuss bylaws to strengthen their resilience.

**STEP 2: Introduce the sketch mapping activity.** In this activity, community members will add to the basic sketch map that they created earlier in the process. Before the meeting, explain the mapping activity to leaders and ask them to help explain the activity at the beginning of the meeting in a way

that will address any potential concerns. Allow community members to ask any questions they have about the activity.

**STEP 3: Brainstorm a list of resources and landmarks to include on the sketch map.** Support the community to shout out a list of natural resources and other landmarks to include on their sketch map. Write down the brainstormed list on flip chart paper for reference during the activity and make sure all suggested resources are mapped. These can include physical features like roads, mountains, rivers, and other natural resources; infrastructure like schools, markets, boreholes, and clinics; sacred areas; places of historical significance; and boundaries with neighboring communities. It may help to bring a good example from another community to show people what to aim for.

**STEP 4: Brainstorm and categorize different natural resources based on their season of access and use.** Create a list of resources used in drought and those used in the rainy season. Ask community members to indicate land use patterns such as farming patterns and where livestock is grazed and in which seasons, plus which areas are normally adversely affected by natural hazards, such as floods or droughts. All of this information should be included on the map.

**STEP 5: Divide the meeting into small groups (by women, men, and youth) to draw sketch maps.** Provide each group with several sheets of blank flip chart paper and colored markers. Ask the members of each group to revise or draw a representation of the landscape of their community and include all the new list of brainstormed resources. Ask them to include potential boundary conflicts or “hot spots” on these maps. Encourage the groups to include land use patterns that were mentioned by the larger group in the previous step. Remind the groups to make a legend (a list of what they have been mapped, with a corresponding symbol or color that indicates each item on the list). For example, ask them to assign different colors to resources used in different seasons (drought or rainy season). Each group should assign a drawer and presenter.

**STEP 6: Presentation of the sketch maps.** When the groups have finished drawing their maps, bring everyone back together and invite each group to present their map. Encourage members to describe their group's discussions (including any disagreements that arose) and the legend. After each group has made its presentation, the community should discuss all the maps, especially the boundaries, locations of natural resources and season of access, and amenities that all community members access. Community members may have difficulty agreeing on the location of a certain boundary, or they may disagree about which map is most correct about a certain feature of the landscape. If a disagreement cannot be resolved, support the community to mark both ideas on the final map, and give people time to revisit the disagreement in future meetings.

**STEP 7: Combine the maps into one sketch map.**

Support the community to draw a single combined map (on a fresh piece of paper) that includes details from each group's map. After the maps have been combined into one map, the community may want to continue to add details until all important features and natural resources are accurately represented. Combining the maps and agreeing on them can take time. If the time for the meeting runs out before the community agrees that the map is finished, ask the community leaders to hold additional community meetings to finalize the map.

**STEP 8: Plan for how the map will be kept safe.**

Take photographs for your records and leave the sketch map with the community. Support the community to create a plan for keeping the map private and safe. Consider leaving extra supplies so that community members can revise their sketch map as necessary. Let them know that they will be reviewing and referring to their sketch map during the bylaws drafting meetings - that maps provide a great reference tool during discussions on natural resources and can be used as a description of the community's land claim during registration.





## **ACTIVITY 4: BYLAWS DRAFTING – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (3-4 HOURS) - PAGE 14 OF THE GUIDE**

**Step 1: Support the community to use their sketch map to document its current customary rules specific to natural resources management and climate resilience.** To help the brainstorming process go smoothly, break the community into three groups: women, men, and youth. Have each group elect a secretary who will write down the rules and a presenter who will present the rules to the larger group. Each group should go with the sketch map they drew in the last meeting. Remind them to keep referring to the sketch map. Sketch maps are a great tool to inspire community discussions. They provide a visual tool to trigger discussions. Ask the members to discuss their current practices with regard to natural resource management and the effects of climate change.

**Step 2: Ask each group to present their rules to the larger group.** Each group presents the rules they have written followed by a large discussion. Wrap up this step by asking the community members to discuss how climate change has particularly affected or shaped those existing rules. Document all their agreements on a clean flip chat.

**Step 3: Educate the community members about national laws relevant to community land and natural resources management (refer to the handout and set of guiding questions below).** Ask community members to shout out what they know about laws related to land and natural resources management. Once the community has said everything they know, fill in their knowledge (use the handout to provide some legal education to the community members).

**Step 4: Small group discussions to review the rules** they had written in light of the legal education provided by the facilitator:

- **For former trust lands:** Break the community into groups of men, women, and youth to discuss the existing rules and create a full list of rules they think should be in their new bylaws. This may involve keeping some existing rules, changing some rules, adding rules, and deleting rules. Ask the group to keep referring to their sketch map and ensure that their bylaws address climate change challenges they had highlighted. Ask each group to assign a secretary to write everything down and a presenter to present the group's work to the larger meeting. Ask the members to have a set of bylaws dedicated to climate resilience.
- **For former group ranches:** Ask a community member to read sections of the former Group Ranch constitution specific to natural resources management. Break the community into groups of men, women, and youth. Ask them to continue referring to their sketch map and ensure that their bylaws address climate change challenges they had highlighted. Identify community members who will lead each group and present in the large group discussions. Ask the members to have a set of bylaws dedicated to climate resilience. In the small groups, the group leaders should:

- Lead the members to critique their former constitution and first-draft bylaws specific to the topic of the meeting.
- Lead discussions about national laws relevant to the topic as highlighted in reference guides.
- Support members to agree on a fresh list of bylaws, by keeping some existing rules, changing some rules, adding rules, and deleting others. Ask each group to assign a secretary to write everything down and a presenter to present the group's work to the larger meeting.

**Step 5: Bring all the groups back together and ask each small group to present their rules.** Post the three groups of rules next to each other at the front of the meeting. Put up a blank sheet of paper and ask the community to agree on what rules will become part of the second draft. Once community members agree on a rule, write it on a large piece of paper, make sure that community members discuss the set of bylaws dedicated to climate resilience. Let the community debate and discuss each rule until they have combined the three groups' rules into one list agreed upon by all participants.

**Step 6: Ask the community a series of guiding questions to make sure that their bylaws on the topic are comprehensive.** See the topic guides below. It is often helpful to ask guiding questions to make sure that the community's draft bylaws fully address important issues. Keep adding any new rules to the piece of paper with all agreed rules until the community says that they have finished creating rules related to the topic. Facilitators can help communities refer back to their sketch map to enrich the discussion on bylaws.

**Step 7: Create the agenda for the next topical meeting, and agree on a mobilization plan and day and time for the meeting.** Take photos of the draft bylaws so you can type them up later. Leave the large paper with the community.

## **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCY**

- **What are the resources on the community land? Please list all of them (including forests, trees, water, sand, stones, etc.)?**
  - What are the rules for accessing and using each resource?
  - Who can access and use each resource?
  - What resources are shared with other communities, and what does a non-community member need to do if they want to use the resource?
- **Which resources are accessed seasonally? Please categorise the resources according to their respective season of access.**
  - When can people access each resource?
  - How is the access to each resource managed?
  - What actions are taken against those who do not follow the set access regulations?
  - How to avoid depletion of natural resources?
- **Has your community been affected by climate change? How? How does your community plan to remedy or ensure climate resilience going forward?**
  - How will your community coordinate grazing in the different zones?
  - How will you manage water point resources - how will you regulate access to springs, wells, pans or other water catchment sources?
  - How will your community manage access to dry season buffer zones for grazing - reserves that are critical during dry/drought periods?
  - How will your community manage farming patterns in the different seasons?
  - How will your community manage conflicts arising from the above listed areas - which bylaw will ensure mutual negotiation and dialogue involving the key actors such as community land management committee, grazing committee, village elders, and the area chiefs in cases of local or regional conflicts?
- **Does your community currently share its grazing land or natural resources with other communities?**
  - How will the community decide to share its grazing land with other communities?
  - How will the community decide to share other natural resources with other communities?
  - Are there any limitations on shared grazing or access to other natural resources?
  - How will community members be involved in agreements to share grazing land and other natural resources with other communities?
- **How will your community cause investors on your community land to adhere to environmentally and eco-friendly practices?**
  - What will be the process to allow external investors to access your land and natural resources?
  - What sort of investment projects are allowed or disallowed on your community land?
  - How shall your community push the investor to protect the environment?
- **Are there currently any areas of the community land that are used for public purposes (schools, hospitals, government offices, shrines, etc.)?**
  - Are there any areas that the community would like to designate for public purposes in the future?
  - Are there any areas that the community would like to designate for other purposes?
  - How often will you review decisions about how land has been allocated?
  - How will decisions be made about allocating land for specific purposes in the future?
  - If the government or an NGO proposes a development project to the community, how will the community decide whether to agree to the project?

# MOMENT TWO: COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (CLMC) TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

An important activity that is not directly mandated in the Act is the training of the elected CLMC on how they can manage their community land. In most cases, the elected members are not governance experts. The Facilitator's Guide highlights the importance of training the CLMC. This section will highlight how the CLMC training can be undertaken while also focusing on climate resilience.

## **ACTIVITY 14: CLMC TRAINING: LAND USE PLANNING AND ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY MANAGED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLANS (CMDRR)**

Community disaster risk reduction is a framework to ensure that disaster is avoided and resilience is achieved. Climate change has brought about changes in weather patterns often translated into disasters such as storms, floods and droughts. Community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) is used to describe a community-led and managed process whose aim is to build a communities' resilience to disasters. CMDRR seeks to strengthen communities' ability to identify and respond in a timely manner to disasters. It can also help communities to plan long term prevention and mitigation actions and community natural resource management and development initiatives, which will enable communities to diversify their livelihoods and protect their assets.

In the community-led approach of community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR), the communities are guided to identify their key challenges and possible solutions to these challenges through a participatory disaster risk analysis process. The communities then develop community contingency plans (CCPs) and preparedness plans (PPs) prioritizing activities to be implemented. The prioritized disaster risk reduction activities can include things such as pastoral field schools which promote learning based on local context and pre-existing knowledge, village saving schemes as a platform for trade and income generation, natural resources management and fodder production, livestock marketing and value chains enhancement etc.

In integrating the CMDRR process with the CLA, the CLMC should be trained to lead/participate in the CMDRR. The training should be undertaken immediately after the formal processes of documenting the community lands have been completed. CMDRR is differentiated from other disaster reduction approaches because of its emphasis on sustainability especially in i) building strong community institutions that are responsible for both, disaster risk analysis and development and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures; and ii) institutionalization of participatory planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning at community level.

## **CLMC TRAINING MODULES**

The following are the modules for the CLMC training - facilitators are urged to use the information under each module to prepare for the CLMC training on CMDRR. Facilitators should note that CLMC training can include a wide range of content, however this toolkit will only provide content specific to climate resilience and CMDRR.

### **MODULE ONE: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZING AND CMDRR**

In this session, the facilitator helps the CLMC to understand what CMDRR is and why it is important. It is very crucial that facilitators take time to clarify and explain to the CLMC in clearly understandable language that CMDRR is a process of identification, analysis, planning for and monitoring of disasters, with the aim of reducing communities' risk and enhancing their capacities to prepare for, withstand and recover from disasters. It is further important to emphasize that the focus is on empowering them to accomplish what they (communities) can do for themselves.

Facilitators should let the CLMC know that it is important to engage development partners such as county government and other agencies (e.g. National Drought Management Authority) who have the expertise and interest in undertaking the CMDRR process. It is also important to include members drawn from the community who have a high level of trust and understanding of local culture, norms, and values and of the social, political, and environmental context.

### **MODULE TWO: PARTICIPATORY DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT (PDRA) AND SEASONAL MAPPING**

In order to undertake a CMDRR, a number of steps and assessments are undertaken. The first is to prepare a PDRA and then the disaster seasonal map. In this session the CLMC are trained to undertake the following tasks with their respective communities to be able to develop a PDRA and disaster seasonal map.

First, the CLMC should organize a community meeting. Those present **identify disasters** that have occurred in the past and analyze the nature and behavior of those particular disasters. The assessment aims to capture information on the characteristics of disasters, specifically, the cause of the disaster, its impact, warning signs and signals, speed of onset, frequency, period of occurrence and duration. In this manner, the CLMC and community members present identify all of the disasters which affect the communities. For each disaster they then identify who are the most **vulnerable groups**.

Secondly, the CLMC and the community members assess their community's **capacity** to mitigate against the disasters. Community capacity assessment identifies the strengths and resources present among individuals, households and the community to cope with, withstand, prevent, prepare for, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster. They reflect on the traditional coping mechanisms which they already practice and have **adopted in their bylaws** as well as identifying other actions which are needed to strengthen their response to a disaster and the kind of knowledge, skills and resources they would need in order to implement these actions as well as external inputs to address the gaps.

Finally, they organize the identified disasters, vulnerabilities, and capacity to mitigate into a **disaster map**. The map also shows the areas affected by the specific disaster. These maps are then drawn on flip-chart paper. It is also important to

categorize the maps in their respective seasons. This leads to a **disaster seasonal calendar map** since the information contained in the maps helps to give a clear idea of when certain disasters are likely to occur. The maps prepared should be shown to the wider community members for their feedback too, to ensure that they are correct.

Distribute the handout below to CLMC, they will use it to develop a PDRA with their community.

Once the CLMC has developed the PDRA map, they should use it to develop a disaster seasonal calendar map. Distribute the handout below to the CLMC, they will use it together with their community members to develop their community's seasonal disaster calendar map.

**Fig 1: PDRA map (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disasters faced by community	Root cause of the disaster	Characteristics of disaster (warning signals, speed of onset, frequency, period of occurrence and duration)	Disaster impact (people affected & frequency)	Vulnerable group	Community's current capacity or practice to mitigate	Community's desired capacity or practice to mitigate
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				

**Fig 2: Disaster seasonal calendar map (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disaster	Area impacted by disaster	Impact of hazard	Frequency	Season of occurrence
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

### **MODULE THREE: DEVELOPMENT OF CMDRR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

In this session, CLMC members are trained to develop CMDRR implementation plans. Once the CLMC and community members have identified and assessed the disasters and have developed PDRA and disaster seasonal maps, it is important to develop an implementation plan. The disasters are ranked based on the severity of the impacts, while taking into account the capacity for response. Wider community feedback should be sought to determine the correct prioritization of the disasters. The implementation plan includes a clear articulation of the activities to mitigate disaster. This includes **the coping measures as articulated in the community land bylaws** and any other possible options to be explored to address the disaster. The CMDRR implementation plan is prepared for all disasters listed by the community. **Before implementation, the plan should be shared with the wider community, so that all members of the communities are aware of their responsibilities and the activities to be undertaken.**

The activities to mitigate the disasters may include: management of the grazing rangelands, small-scale irrigation initiatives, establishing vegetable gardens, development of alternative income generating activities for vulnerable groups, construction of water harvesting and storage structures,

asset building (through sheep/goat credit schemes and camel husbandry practices), etc. Alternative income generating activities can include initiatives such as; women’s goat credit groups, women’s petty trading groups, gum and resin incense production and marketing youth groups, heifer management groups, etc. These should be endorsed by the community.

After the training, distribute the handout below to all participants, they will use it to develop CMDRR implementation plans.

**Fig 3: CMDRR Implementation plan (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disaster (prioritized by impact)	Community's desired capacity or practice to mitigate disaster	Activities to mitigate disaster	When to implement activities	Roles and responsibilities
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

**MODULE FOUR:  
MONITORING OF THE CMDRR  
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Having trained the CLMC on CMDRR and their roles and responsibilities, and having defined and assessed disasters and developed CMDRR implementation plans, it is important to train them how to monitor and evaluate it. In this session, the CLMC will be trained how to monitor and evaluate the implementation of their CMDRR plans by building their capacity to collect, analyze and report disaster related information. The training aims to build their capacity to collect information and review the CMDRR implementation plan in order to

establish when there are signs of the onset of a disaster. They can collect data on such indicators as: animal health, human health, rainfall, crop pests, conflict, availability and source of water and food/crop situations. They share their observations during scheduled/unscheduled CLMC and community wide meetings depending on the urgency of the collected information.

In order to implement the CMDRR monitoring plan, the CLMC should have a common understanding of the objectives, expected outcomes and the methods to be involved in the implementation. The CLMC should agree on who amongst them would be assigned to coordinate the monitoring. That person will be responsible for ensuring that the CMDRR is

**Fig 4: CMDRR monitoring plan**

Disaster (prioritized by impact)	Frequency of monitoring	Indicators to look out for	Roles and responsibilities	Updates so far	Listed mitigation activity and next course of action
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

# MOMENT THREE: FOLLOW UP SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES

In this section, this toolkit will focus on follow-ups to support communities to implement their bylaws on climate resilience, and to support them to implement their CMDRR to ensure they remain resilient and quickly cope with climate change. Therefore this section will provide detailed guidance on how facilitators can support communities to effectively implement their bylaws and their CMDRR.

better implement their bylaws. The table below can help a facilitator map out some useful information before providing any feedback to the community. To provide advice to the community you need to understand whether implementation of the bylaws effectively addressed the challenges and whether there are any apparent gaps and vulnerabilities necessitating additional work or review of existing bylaws.

## **ACTIVITY 14: COMMUNITY FOLLOW UP - FOLLOW UP TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES' BYLAWS IMPLEMENTATION AND CMDRR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

To be able to support the communities to effectively implement their bylaws, a facilitator should first understand to what extent they have implemented their bylaws, what challenges they have faced, and what additional support they need to



**Fig 5: Bylaws Implementation Review Table**

Climate change related challenge/ disaster faced by community (prompt for inter and intra community challenges)	Which bylaws did they evoke to address the challenge?	How did they go about implementation of the bylaw and addressing the challenge?	Were the bylaws effectively implemented?	Did they implement the bylaws quitably?	Did implementation of the bylaw address the challenge	Advice to the community
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

**SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES TO IMPLEMENT THEIR COMMUNITY MANAGED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (CMDRR)**

This section is aimed at guiding facilitators to support communities to implement their CMDRR, the key tools to use are the community’s CMDRR implementation plan and the bylaws implementation review table. A facilitator can go through the CMDRR implementation plan and the bylaws implementation review table together with the communities to review how implementation has progressed. The aim is to assess the adherence to the developed plan as well as identify any areas for improvement. **Refer to the Fig 3: CMDRR Implementation plan (handout for participants)** for the template.

While reviewing the CMDRR implementation plan and bylaws implementation review table, a facilitator should work with the communities to brainstorm and provide feedback to the questions below too:

- Did any of the listed disasters occur?
  - If so, which one? In case a disaster which wasn’t listed occurred, how did the community address it?
- How did the community address the disaster?
  - Did they address the disaster effectively?
  - Do they have the capacity to address such disasters in the future?
- Did those who were assigned roles and responsibilities adhere?
  - Why?
- How has the community sustainably accessed and used

their natural resources?

- How have they ensured harmony with their neighbors while at the same time using natural resources sustainably?
- In case there are investors on your land, how is your community pushing them to protect the environment?
- What are some positive improvements so far registered by your community?
  - Why do you think there are some positive impacts? What would you attribute the positive impacts to?





## **CONCLUSION**

This toolkit has been tailored for facilitators working with communities in Kenya to take advantage of implementation of the Community Land Act, 2016 to mainstream climate resilience in local community governance. This toolkit aims to equip and orient facilitators on how to work with local communities to include climate resilience practices in their bylaws and practice. Many local communities face climate change associated challenges and this toolkit serves to give a basis to work with the local community leaders and champions towards remedying those challenges.

## HANDOUTS

**Fig 1: PDRA map (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disasters faced by community	Root cause of the disaster	Characteristics of disaster (warning signals, speed of onset, frequency, period of occurrence and duration)	Disaster impact (people affected & frequency)	Vulnerable group	Community's current capacity or practice to mitigate	Community's desired capacity or practice to mitigate
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				
	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.				

**Fig 2: Disaster seasonal calendar map (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disaster	Area impacted by disaster	Impact of hazard	Frequency	Season of occurrence
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

**Fig 3: CMDRR Implementation plan (handout for CLMC training participants)**

Disaster (prioritized by impact)	Community's desired capacity or practice to mitigate disaster	Activities to mitigate disaster	When to implement activities	Roles and responsibilities
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

**Fig 4: CMDRR monitoring plan**

Disaster (prioritized by impact)	Frequency of monitoring	Indicators to look out for	Roles and responsibilities	Updates so far	Listed mitigation activity and next course of action
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

**Fig 5: Bylaws Implementation Review Table**

Climate change related challenge/ disaster faced by community (prompt for inter and intra community challenges)	Which bylaws did they evoke to address the challenge?	How did they go about implementation of the bylaw and addressing the challenge?	Were the bylaws effectively implemented?	Did they implement the bylaws quitably?	Did implementation of the bylaw address the challenge	Advice to the community
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						



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