HOPE RAISERS

FUTURE YETU

BASELINE REPORT FUTURE YETU

KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES PRACTICES

AUGUST 13TH 2020

COMPILED BY:
Daniel Onyango
Joseph Magaya
Elisabeth Wamboi
Nancy Achieng
Pia Jonsson

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

SAFER NAIROBI INITIATIVE

Loughborough University

LANDSKAPSLAGET

FUTURE YETU PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overarching rationale behind this Survey was to address climate change awareness and education.

In addressing sustainable climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk programming, it is vital that where there are significant gaps in knowledge, attitude and behavioural practices amongst Korogocho, measures on how to instil best practice and understanding must be highlighted. Hence, this study aspired to

Explore the Korogocho knowledge and perceptions of climate change;

- Identify the ways in which Korogocho explain the causes of their changing weather, and the impact that such changes have on their lives;
- Investigate the barriers to responding to climate change among individuals and communities and within local, provincial and national government;
- Inform recommendations on the best methods of communicating to the Korogocho public on climate change and climate adaptation.

Structure of the Report

This document will further present the methodology, results of the survey and its detailed analysis, as well as recommendations as to how the Future Yetu initiative may proceed with designing a sustainable and culturally relevant climate adaptation campaign. The methodology provides a description of the research design and tools, along with further insight into the rationale behind the sample and locations chosen. Following the methodology is the presentation and analysis of the results that came out of the survey. These will highlight the experiences across the community as it relates to peoples' perceptions of climate change. The analysis then forms the basis for the recommendations for raising public awareness about climate change. Finally, the document ends with a conclusion.

Methodology

Research Design

In examining the knowledge, attitudes and practices people display towards a complex subject, such as climate change, it was necessary to use both quantitative and qualitative frameworks.

As stand-alone frameworks, neither would be able to convey a holistic image of how it is that Korogocho community engage in the discourse of climate change and climate adaptation. Hence, the methodology included the following:

- Quantitative Surveys

Face-to-Face Surveys

Online questionnaires

- Qualitative Interviews

Focus Groups

Key Stakeholder/Informant Interviews

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

STUDY AREAS

Distribution of Respondents by Community and Region for General Survey		
No	**Region**	**No of respondents**
1.	High ridge	64
2.	Nyayo	23
3.	Kisumu Ndogo	29
4.	Ngomongo	102
5.	Gitathuru	38
6.	Grogon A	29
7.	Grogon B	12
8.	Gitathuru A	15
9.	Gitathuru B	18
10.	Maandrakos	12
11.	Korogocho A	48
12.	Korogocho B	58
	TOTAL	**448**

The eight villages of Korogocho.

KEY QUESTIONS

As the nature of this activity is to establish understanding of and best practices in how the Korogocho community adapts, mitigates and manages climate change. These key macro-questions generated cross-cutting analysis between the project objectives and levels of stakeholders' understanding, and are as follows:

1) What is the level of awareness of climate change?

2) How is this level of awareness disaggregated by gender, age, religion, ethnicity, location, and status?

3) What do people understand by the term climate change?

4) What are the general interpretations and applications of climate change within communities?

5) What are current practices and practices towards climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management plans?

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

A qualitative investigation was also conducted to introduce contextual information to the study to address "how" and "why" certain attitudes and practices exist. Hence, the qualitative component provides anecdotal data to establish a deeper understanding. The qualitative component of this survey involved in-depth interviews with 30 key stakeholders from local community members, the media, national government, local leaders and non-governmental organisations.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Key Informant Interviews were held with members of the surveyed communities as well as integral local stakeholders of the climate change discourse identified by Hope raisers. Respondents were interviewed through 30-60 minute semi-structured interviews. These interviews were guided by four main questions:

1. How participants believed climate change will impact their sector or community;

2. How prepared they believed their own organisation

3. How they perceived their own role in facilitating climate change awareness and adaptation;

4. What they believed the best mitigation and adaptation practices to be for achieving climate resilience within their sector and why these are the best practices to adopt?

FINDINGS

Demography and Education

For the general survey, a 50:50 ratios of males and females was almost maintained with 223 female respondents (49.7 percent) and 225 male respondents (50.3 percent).

The average age of the male respondents was 23.6 years, while the female respondents averaged 26.2 years. During the survey, most respondents had an age range 19-65 years for males and females. The highest percentage of respondents came from High ridge, with a total of 14.3 percent of the total respondents.

Most respondents stated that they had completed secondary school (79 percent), and another 20 percent stated that they have completed up to a primary education. One percent has completed University. However, some of the respondents who had completed secondary stated that they were currently attending university.

Livelihoods of the study population

Almost half of the respondents (44 percent) worked in the services industry, with another 15 percent stating that they were housewives or performed home duties. Of this group, all were women, making up 31% of all women's (n=139) employment from the sample group.

Understanding Climate Change: It's meaning and Causes

All of the surveyed population had heard about the term 'climate change.' However, when asked whether they understood what it meant, only 32 percent stated 'yes', whereas almost half of the respondents indicated that they understood climate change 'to some extent (49 percent). There was no large variance between men and women's understandings, with the exception of those respondents who stated 'yes' (8 percent of female's vs 4 percent of males).

To further test this knowledge, all respondents were asked what they believed to be the cause(s) of climate change. Of all respondents, 30 percent attributed climate change to Deforestation followed by Carbon Emissions (26 percent) followed by Burning of Fossil Fuels (25 percent)

Korogocho and its environs and surrounding areas.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE

Respondents were asked how they felt about climate change. According to 56 percent of respondents, they were 'hopeful' that something could be done about climate change. However, a there were a few of respondents were sceptical about whether climate change could be mitigated (2 percent) and another 7 percent unsure as to their feelings towards the subject.

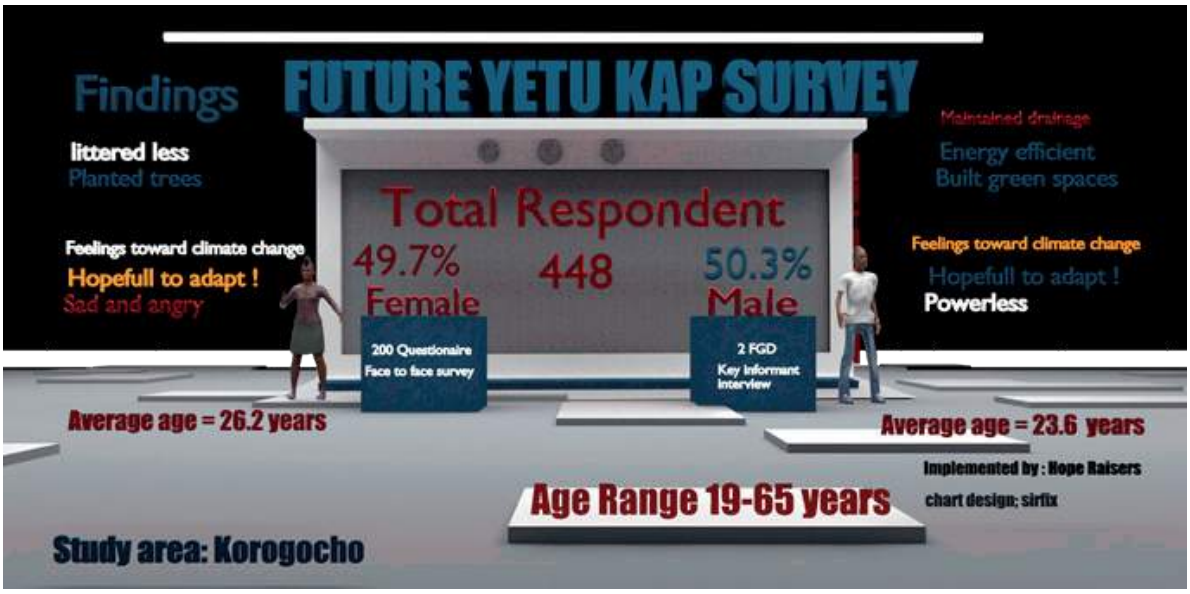
Feelings towards Climate Change				
Feelings	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand total**	**% of participants (448)**
fearful/afraid	73	66	139	31
confused	20	21	41	9
angry	20	45	65	15
sad	63	21	84	19
powerless	12	68	80	18
hopeful (we can do something to adapt)	98	61	159	36
do not believe it exists	76	111	187	36
I do not know	78	2	80	18
other (please specify)	0	0	0	

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

When asked if respondents were taking action to adapt to climate change 69 percent (n=310/448) reported that they were taking measures. Yet, the variance occurred as to intensity in which respondents acted based on their location. Respondents who lived in regions Highridge & KB reported a higher percentage of actions taken to adapt to climate change.

What have you done already to adapt to climate change?				
Activity	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand total**	**% of participants (448)**
planted trees	67	22	97	22
cleaned or helped to maintain public drainage systems from waste	10	145	155	35
turned off lights when not in use (energy efficiency)	78	83	161	36
turned off water when not in use	102	172	274	61
built or helped to build green spaces, such as parks or gardens	51	106	157	35
not litter even when bins are not available	201	21	222	50
nothing	3	0	3	1
I do not know/remember	0	0	9	0
other (specify)	0	0	9	0

RECOMMENDATION MATRIX		
Context	**Recommendation**	**Description**
There is relative understanding of climate change, however respondents asked for more access to information	Increase communication tools for helping public understand climate change	Design communications on climate change around the information sources that most Korogocho community use and trust: talking wall
Key informants from industry, NGOs and national government have indicated that successful responses to climate change have not been adequately developed and implemented	Build on success stories of national awareness strategies as it pertains to climate change	
Key stakeholders highlighted that in understanding how they could work towards climate change adaptation they needed to understand what were some of the best practices.	Showcase diversity of issues across the country and globally	Invite stakeholders (e.g. farmers, business owners, government officials, etc) from varying regions to be part of a radio chat show round table to share experiences and adaptation measures
During the focus group discussions, a common theme as to why information on climate change had not been retained had to do with how unfamiliar a lot of the terms were. They felt that if people communicated information on climate change in a way that was not only familiar but innovative (and exciting) they would retain the information more	Ensure information on climate change and adaptation strategies offer familiar messages and imagery.	Develop recognisable links between the realities of communities and the awareness campaign. Ensure that "good for the environment" translates into "good for you" & "feel good" concepts.



Result diagram illustrating the result from the Quantitative survey.

QUALITATIVE SURVEY

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The qualitative survey includes 2 focus group discussions, or workshops, to understand the knowledge of climate change and climate adaptation, as well as create a framework for communication language that will be used in the following Digital storytelling sessions.

The Focus groups where divided in two, where the first group consisted of men and women from Korogocho Community. The second group consisted of young people from the community. Both groups had a 50/50 division of men and female representatives.

The sessions where constructed in different steps;

- Understanding of Korogocho
- Defining the four elements; Wind, Earth, Air, Fire.
- Defining the concepts of Climate change and Climate adaptation.

The four elements

An important step in this survey is to be able to define and talk about climate change and climate adaptation in a comprehensive manner that everyone can relate to. To do this we wanted to go to the roots of climate, by discussing the four elements. By using pictures to describe the elements where the participants themselves could choose a photo in connection to the element, we also got a bigger understanding of how they react to nature, as well as their emotions attached to it.

DESCRIBE KOROGOCHO!

The participants where asked to name words of positive and negative aspects that they connect to Korogocho, This exercise was made to get an understanding of the location and the identity of the place.

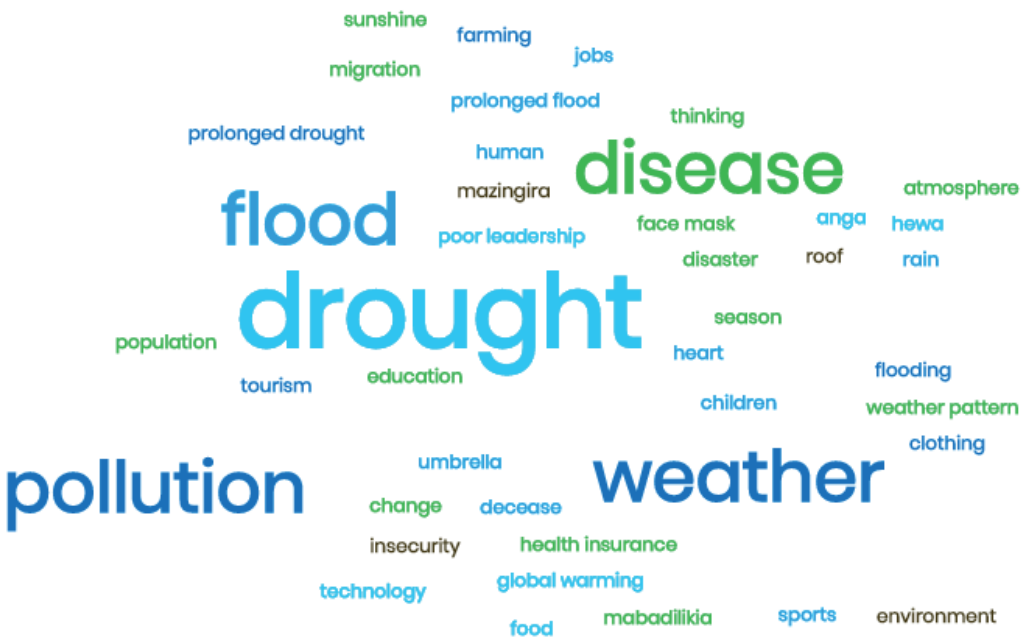
CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS IN KOROGOCHO

The participatns were asked to name some of the effects that they can see facing Korogocho when it comes to climate change. Below are their answers:

- Leaking roofs
- Wearing of masks
- Poor roads
- Diseases
- Mutations
- Acid rain
- Poor waste management
- Informal systems
- Loss of man hours
- Insecurity
- Poor houses
- Higher prices on food
- Low harvests
- Destruction of infrastructure
- Poor waste management
- School dropouts

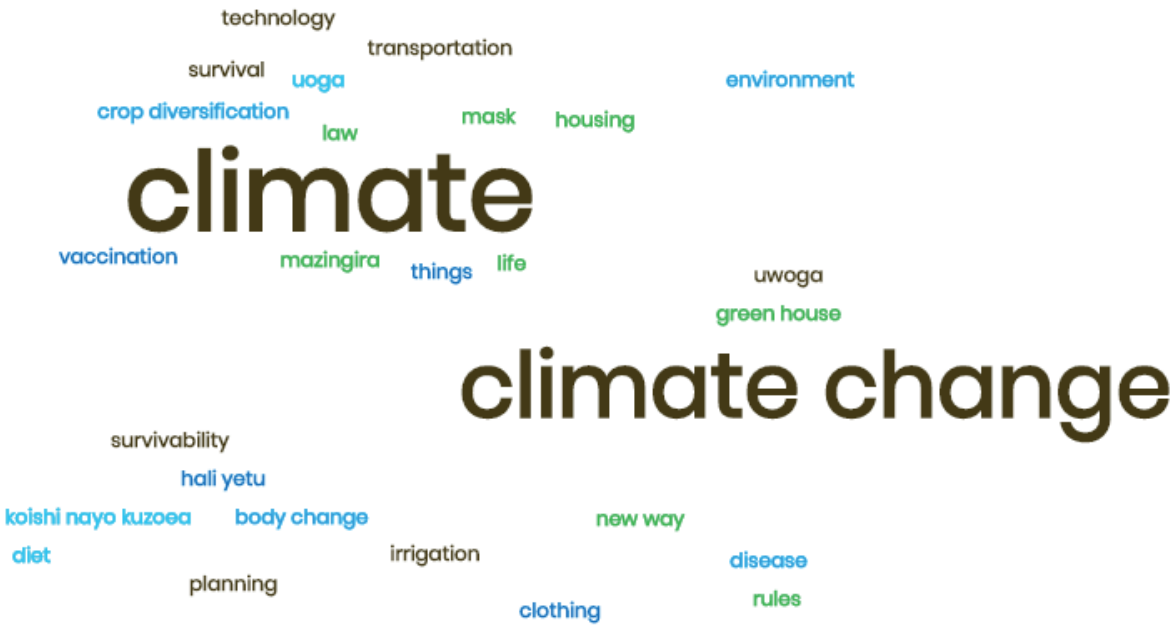
UNDERSTANING OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The participants where asked to name words they connect to climate change. This exercise was made to get an understanding of how the community perceive and understand climate change and will guide to following work and language used



UNDERSTANING OF CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The participants where asked to name words they connect to climate adaptation. This exercise was made to get an understanding of how the community perceive and understand climate adaptation and will guide to following work and language used



Pictures from the Focus group discssions with representatives from Korogocho. Women and men, elderly, middle aged and young people were represented during the sessions.

THE FOUR ELEMENTS

Everything is made up of four elements: earth, water, air, and fire. The elements were "pure" but could not be found in that state on earth. Every visible thing was made up of some combination of earth, water, air, and fire.

We use the four elements to understand climate, and climate change. Below are the representatives and descriptions based on the focus group discussions with residents from Korogocho.

First Element: Earth

Community discussion

- Good soils for growing plants
- Soil for healthy foods
- Soils bring mud, makes an area inaccessible
- Soil can be used to mould, make things, like jikos
- Soil home for animals

Second Element: Water

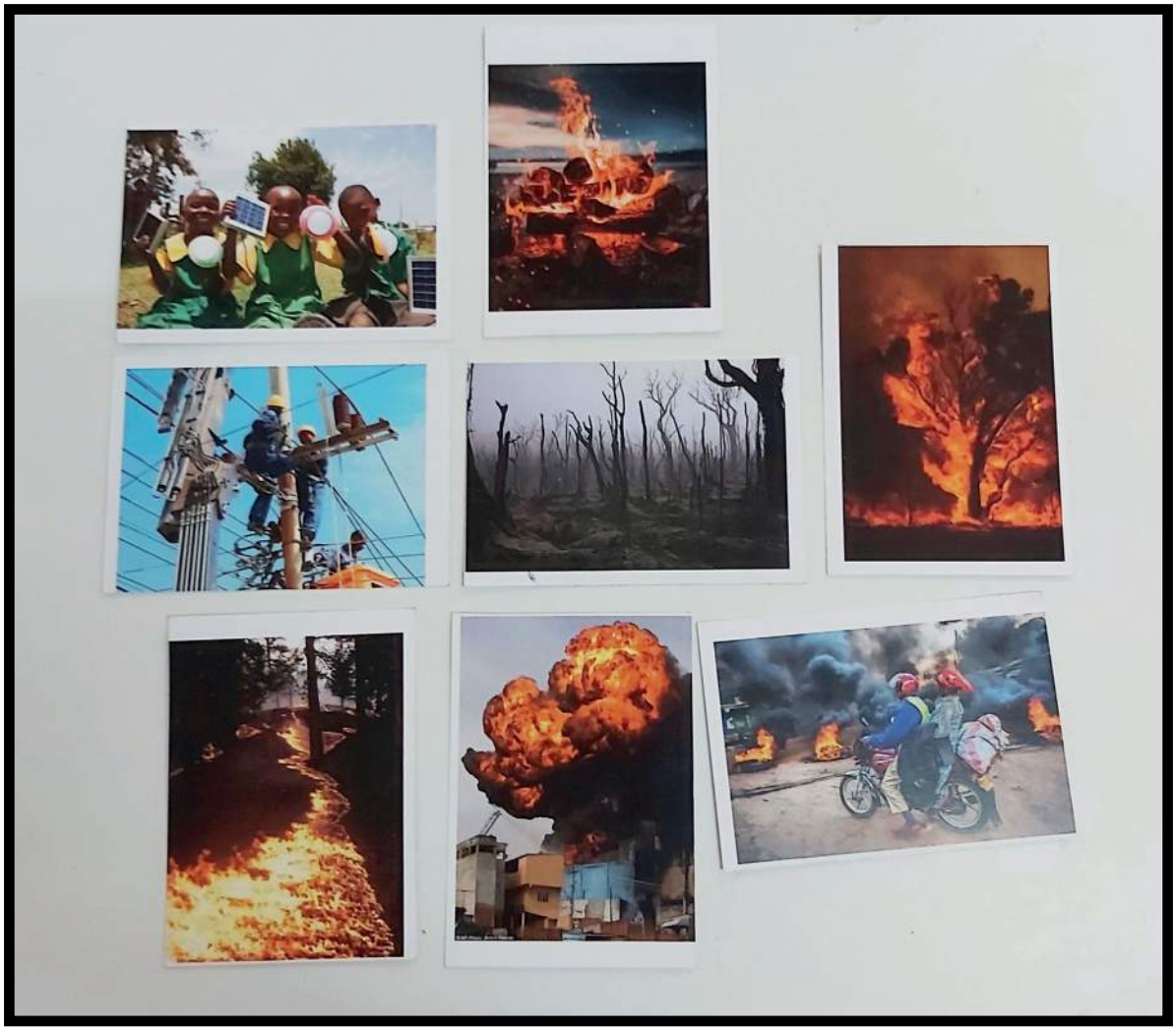
Community discussion

- No clean water in Koch
- Rehabilitation of rivers to access clean water
- Clean air for recreation, swimming
- Water is destructive causes flooding due to deforestation
- Water is used to make drinks, water plus chemicals
- Everyone wants clean water
- Use for bathing
- If we clean water, we can have recreation facilities and nature that can bring tourist and income

Third Element: Air

Community discussion

- No clean air, no future. Children will die. Must stop air pollution
- Clean air enables people to relax
- Air is used to cool machines
- If we dispose waste wrongly we will pollute air
- Air can be used in air balloons
- Air used for medium of communication through waves
- If we clean and manage waste, we will have clean air



Fourth Element: Fire

Community discussion

- Forest fires due to human activities which is a risk
- Camp fires for recreation
- Solar brings light to children to study <t night
- Fire brings destruction
- Fire used for cooking
- Electricity brings security
- Fire can cause damage to soil and earth
- Electricity used for communication, light
- Electricity can also cause destruction

Part of the Future Yetu Climate Adaptation Committee that was hsaped during the focus group discussions.

SUMMARY OF QUALITATIVE SURVEY

The participants where asked to name words they connect to climate change. This exercise was made to get an understanding of how the community perceive and understand climate change and will guide to following work and language used in the project.

In general the concept of climate change is very much connected to weather patterns, like drought, flooding and pollution. Many also referred to deseases and pandemics in connection to the current situation of Covid-19.

When it comes to climate adaptation the concept felt distant to the participants. Many described it as something that is happening on a top level, an issue that is handled by the policy makers and stakeholders. It was also understood as something that can be solved with new technology. In general, few connected it to their own daily activities.

The four elements and the chosen pictures that the participants choose to describe them encourage many interesting discussions and different relationships to nature. It could be divided in description of the element as itself, as well as the element in its more destructive form.

A Future Yetu Climate Adaptation Committee were established where 16 community members, represented from the different areas of Korogocho as well as gender balanced, are taking part and will help in through out the project.

HOPE RAISERS INITIATIVE
Bega Kwa Bega
Baba Dogo rd
Nairobi, Kenya

www.hoperaisersinitiative.com

Tel no. +254 797163822
e-mail: admin@hoperaisersinitiative.com