



PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE
Committed to good governance

Climate Change Score Card (CCSC)



**An Implementation
Guide**



Toolkit by



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Project Collaborators



ANSA
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Climate Change Score Card (CCSC)



An Implementation Guide

This document is a *Do It Yourself* guide on the Climate Change Score Card developed by Public Affairs Centre through its experiences of working with Fisheries, Palmyrah and Agricultural Communities in Tamil Nadu, India.

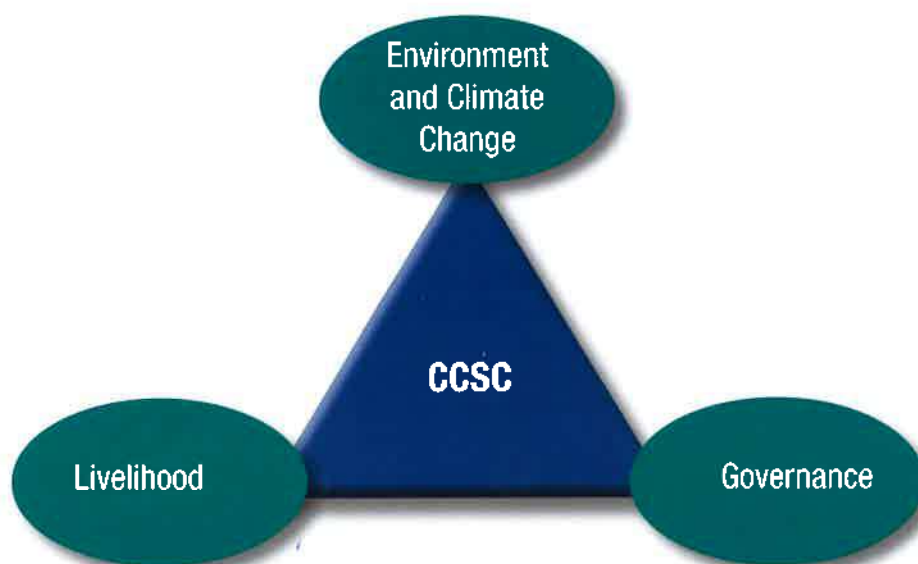
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Introduction

Climate Change Score Card (CCSC) is an adaptation of the Community Score Cards (CSC), a well-known social accountability tool (Sekhar and Nair 2008c, NRHM 2000). CSC consolidates people's opinion and facilitates an informed dialogue between communities and the local governance structures. Conventionally, a CSC aims to bridge the dialogue between two main actors: the people and the state. In the case of climate change there are not two, but three important dimensions: the people, the state and the environment. To account for this, systematic integration of information on local governance and local climate science and livelihoods will be made in the CCSC. The CCSC will support communities with evidence and rationale to prioritize issues and provide a platform for dialogue with relevant decision makers.

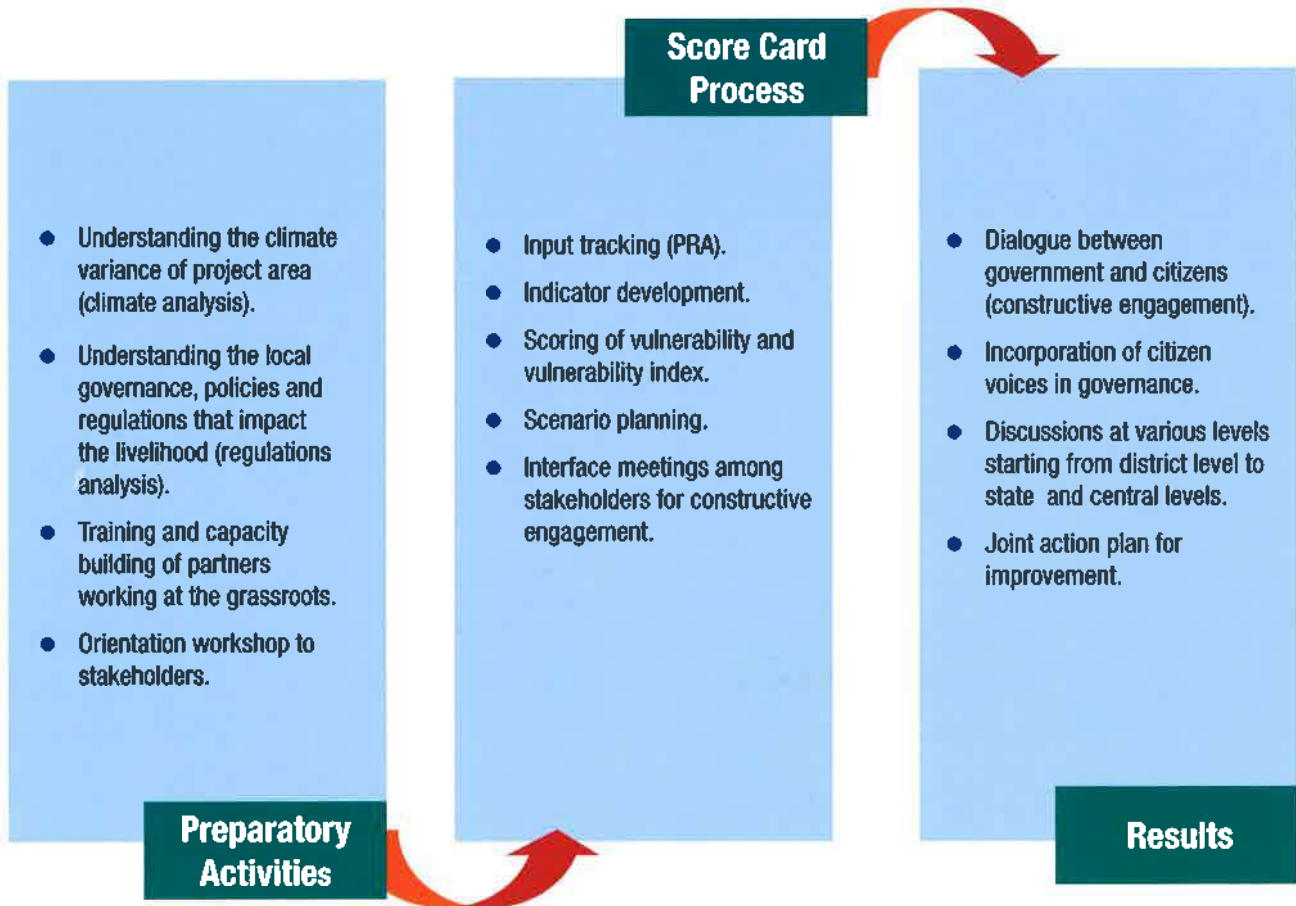
Figure 1: Key components of CCSC



The entire approach of assessing the impact of climate change and formulating adaptation methods is founded upon the following strategic principles:-

- **Knowledge Creation:** Knowledge is power, hence the generation of people's knowledge through Climate Change Score Cards will empower communities to dialogue effectively with governance structures.
- **Empowerment:** The knowledge generated through the CCSC and through secondary sources of information will enable the community to monitor the impact of environment and climate change on their lives. This will result in a more informed and empowered community.
- **Constructive and meaningful engagement for policy influence:** Constructive engagement with governance structures at different levels is achieved through dialogue. This is supported by the creation of action platforms that connect communities with informed and motivated government representatives.

Figure 2: Implementation Process of CCSC



Preparatory activities

Orientation to government and media on project goals, objectives and activities

Workshop to sensitize all the stakeholders government officials, Civil society organizations, Community, Media and henceforth are to be held at State or Provincial/District/Taluk/Gram Panchayat level. The aim of such workshops is to build the initial bridges for constructive engagement and identify champions within the system for further follow up and outreach.

Training and capacity development of the field team

Training and capacity building of field team is crucial to orient the team about the basic design and methodology of the tool. Orientation of the team on basic concepts of social accountability, score cards, climate change and adaptation is very important. Also use of Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques to understand and map issues of climate change, governance and livelihoods is a critical part of the preparatory exercise. Several rounds of pilot exercises, briefing, de-briefing and focus group discussions have to be carried out with identified members of the field team as a part of the training exercise.

Regulations analysis

One of the key components of the governance analysis is to understand the rules and regulations that govern the lives and livelihoods of the people. In CCSC, one important premise of Governance analysis is that, the expression of regulations and acts that impact the lives of people is through the design and implementation of schemes. Hence a macro analysis of the regulations is to be conducted to understand the policy environment; and a more detailed study of specific policies/schemes of the government that have a direct bearing on the sector is to be carried out. The analysis will be based on policy design, target audience, feedback mechanisms and benefits envisaged for the target audience with a specific focus on improving the adaptation capacity of beneficiaries.

Understanding the Climate Profile

It is important to first understand the climate profile of any region before studying the impacts of climate change. Towards this, primarily the variations in precipitation and temperature for the region have to be looked into the Indian Meteorological Department has created "gridded data sets", containing daily temperature and precipitation information for the entire country, for period ranging from 30-100 years. These products give time-series data for each grid box, typically of the size 1° latitude x 1° longitude. The 1° x 1° approximately corresponds to a resolution of 200 x 110 kilometers, which is ideal for a micro analysis. Using the available data, patterns in temperature and rainfall changes can be studied. The findings give a clear picture of the impacts of changing climate on the livelihoods of the region.

Designing and testing of the Climate Change Score Card

The Climate Change Score Card consists of three significant steps:

- Input tracking and selection of Indicators.
- Scoring of vulnerability and Vulnerability Index by all stakeholders.
- Scenario planning by livelihood community leaders/ representatives.
- Interface meeting bringing together all stakeholders, creating a platform for discussion, debate and decision.

Input Tracking Exercise and selection of Indicators

The input tracking exercise involves the consolidation of community knowledge on livelihood issues, the present conditions and the role that climate change has played in exacerbating the already stressed issues. The needs of the community for sustainable livelihoods are prioritized, and suitable indicators are developed for scoring. Under input tracking, the following five Participatory Rural Appraisal methods are used to gain insights on local lives, livelihoods, governance structures and the impact of climate change

- ➔ **Resource Plot** – Social mapping and Resource mapping are clubbed together to gather information related to identify vulnerable villages based on the resources and the social capital available.
- ➔ **Services and Opportunity Map** – PRA method explored spatial realities of communities with specific reference to local people's perceptions of the services and opportunities available. This helps provide valuable visual information on services and opportunities available in the area.
- ➔ **Trend and Seasonality Analysis** is used to understand the seasonality in the area and the livelihoods. This is done with a trend line for 30 years to understand the variations/changes taking place.
- ➔ **Force Field Analysis** – Is used to identify and analyse forces affecting a situation and bring about a positive change. It will help us understand the driving and restraining forces to the livelihood.
- ➔ **Livelihood Analysis** – Helps examine and map the livelihoods with in the focus area on income, expenditure, crisis and hence forth.

Indicators are developed for assessing the vulnerability of the local livelihoods to climate change. These indicators will be developed based on the findings of the Participatory Rural Appraisal Methods, Regulation Analysis and Climate Data Analysis during the input exercises. The indicators are chosen in such a manner so as to have a comparison between the livelihood capitals (natural, physical and financial) within and with other study villages.

Scoring of Vulnerability and Vulnerability Index

Scoring is an essential part of the Climate Change Score Card process. Scoring is done against indicators selected based on the PRA exercises, secondary research and regulation analysis during the input tracking in the villages. The indicators identified is classified into three capitals of the Modified Sustainable Livelihood

framework of DFID (Governance is added as a capital). Ten indicators are identified; five from Natural Capital, three from Physical Capital and two from Financial Capital.

The process of scoring provides an opportunity for stakeholders (community members/researchers/government officials) to discuss amongst themselves the various aspects of the indicator and arrive at a common score. These discussions and debates promote critical thinking and reasoning; and usually ensure that some of the minor issues are clarified at this stage. Further, it ensures that the community members are well informed about the issues. The beauty of the exercise is not in the numbers but in the richness of the discussion that happens during the scoring. Hence facilitation is extremely important. All stakeholders will score the indicators and help in assessing the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in the study villages. The vulnerability index will encompass the perceptions of all stakeholders, be it the research community, local government officials and the village community who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The vulnerability index will highlight the current and the future vulnerability of the study villages.

Steps to conduct scoring

Step 0: 15-20 members comprising of youngsters, elders, men and women who form a representative group of the community (who are avid practitioners of the livelihood).

Step 1: Indicators are identified and classified under the three livelihood capitals based on the input exercises (Participatory Rural Appraisal, Secondary Research and Regulations Analysis).

Step 2: Score sheets are prepared based on the indicators and the parameters to be scored against.

Step 3: The indicators are scored by the community against each of the parameters. The scores range from 0 to 5 with 0 being the least and 5 being the highest. The scores indicate the influence the indicators have on the parameters.

0 – nil, 1 – Very Less, 2 – Less, 3 – Moderate, 4 – High, 5 – Very High

Vulnerability Index

The indicators scored are in different units and scales hence, the scores need to be brought on a single scale. The methodology used in UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2006) is followed to normalize the scores. The methodology helps to obtain figures which are standardized and free from units and lie between 0 and 1. The value 1 will correspond to that region with maximum value and 0 will correspond to the region with minimum value. The scores are normalised using the following formula:

$$(Actual\ X_i - Minimum\ X_i) / (Maximum\ X_i - Minimum\ X_i)$$

After computing the normalized scores the index is constructed by giving equal weights to all indicators.

Patnaik and Narain Method is used to calculate the vulnerability index of the five capitals as five sources of vulnerability namely, Natural, Physical and Financial.

Once normalised, the average index (AI) for each source of vulnerability is worked out and then the overall vulnerability index is computed by employing the following formula:

$$Average\ Index\ i = [Indicator\ 1 + \dots + Indicator\ J] / J$$

n

$$Vulnerability\ Index = [\sum(Average\ Index\ i)^a]^{1/a} / n$$

$i = 1$

Where n is the number of sources of vulnerability and $a = n$

Table 1: Sample Score Sheet

Capitals	Indicators	Parameters			
		Cropping Pattern (Type of crops grown)	Crop Production	Crop Intensity (Number of Crops Grown in an Year)	Crop Infestation (Pests and Diseases)
Natural	Rainfall				
	Temperature				
	Soil Characteristics				
	Groundwater				
	River/Canal Water				
Physical	Irrigation System (Bore wells)				
	Farm Machinery				
	Market Facilities				
Financial	Accessibility to Credit				
	Asset Base				

Scenario Planning

Once the indicators are scored and the vulnerability index calculated the livelihood capitals are ranked based on the vulnerability index for each village.

Scenario planning is an exercise which helps identify the current position of the village with respect to the livelihood capitals. Scenario planning aides the community representatives themselves to identify the options/pathways to move to a 'Good-Good' scenario, based on the current policies, schemes and program. This will require a briefing of the community representatives on the government policies that have an impact on the livelihood capital and the issue prioritised.

Scenario planning exercise is carried out using the coordinate system. The governance systems are represented in the Y axis and the Livelihood capital along the X-axis. The regulations analysis will help us identify the current scenario of the policies/schemes/programs that are applicable to the capital. The issues related to the current scenario of the livelihood capital are identified through the PRA exercises and are prioritised by the community during the exercise. Scenario planning also helps in identification of key institutions at the panchayat, district and state level by the community representatives with the help of the facilitator.

Steps to conduct a scenario planning exercise

Step 0: 15-20 members comprising of youngsters, elders, men and women who form a representative group of the community (who are avid practitioners of the livelihood) (preferably the same members who were part during the Participatory Rural Appraisal exercises and scoring).

Step 1: A scenario planning exercise will require a prior identification of the issues faced by the livelihood groups. This is done through Participatory Rural Appraisal methods conducted in the villages during the input exercise.

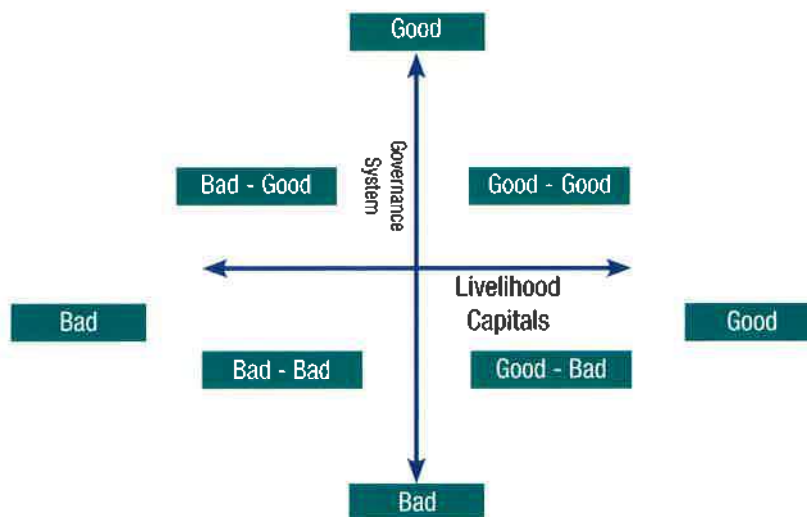
Step 2: Identification of issues and gaps in government policies, schemes and programmes. This is also completed during the input exercise through a regulations analysis.

Step 3: Ranking of livelihood capitals based on Vulnerability Indices.

Step 4: Listing of the issues/problems and regulations in the quadrants as shown below (The listing is based on the researchers' perception. However, this will be validated by the community representatives during the exercise. In case of the regulations it will be based on the regulations analysis – The regulations are analysed on subsidies/policies/responsiveness/awareness/feedback mechanisms).

Step 5: Validation of the issues listed in the quadrant by community representatives

Figure 3: Coordinates for Scenario Planning



Step 6: The community representatives then prioritise the issues under every capital and the issue with the highest priority is selected.

Step 7: The Community representatives will identify the options to overcome the problems/issues faced by them based on the policies that are present.

Table 2: Format for identifying key option for the issues identified

Issue	Options	Key Institutions			Key Officials
		Panchayat	District	State	



Step 8: The community representatives will then fill the next column on which are the key institutions at the panchayat, district and the state level and the suitable official to be contacted. In case there is a lack of knowledge about these institutions the facilitators will help them identify the same.

Interfacemeeting for constructive engagement

The interface meeting facilitates an action platform that connects communities with the rest of the stakeholder groups. Stakeholders include the key representatives of the livelihood groups who were instrumental in the scenario planning exercise, community-based organisations, government officials, public agencies, federation members, members of cooperative societies, worker's unions, research organizations, and others. This platform gives an opportunity for both parties to discuss the issues, the suggestions that the communities have in addressing these issues and also the supply side constraints from other stake holders in accepting/ implementing the suggestions.

The intention of such a moderated discussion is to bridge the knowledge gap between the providers and communities and start a process of constructive engagement. The discussion may in itself not end in actions but will initiate the process of taking relevant steps towards reducing the gap and improving the governance in a phased manner. This is a conflict-resolution exercise that is intended to result in a mutually agreeable plan of action to address the issues of the communities. Depending on the issues identified such interactions may have to be held at different levels starting from Gram Panchayat to District to State and even at the central ministry.

Things to remember before implementing a CCSC

Respondent group composition

The respondent group should consist of a group of 15 to 20 people consisting of good representation across age groups, men and women who are engaged in the livelihood activity. This is essential to get different perspectives of the issue ranging from youth to old people, from men to women and give an equal opportunity for every section of the society to be a part of the process.

Facilitation Team

The facilitation team should comprise of 2 -3 members who are good at community interactions and moderation. The members should have basic knowledge of the livelihood and the community. They should be well versed with the schemes and benefits and also the institutions that the primarily connected with the livelihood. However, he/she should be balanced in moderation and should not influence the discussion with his/her own opinions and ideas. One of them should be the facilitator and the others should perform as co-facilitators. The role of the facilitator is to engage the group in constructive discussion on the indicators and bring consensus for scoring. The Co-facilitator(s) should manage the time, record scores on the score sheets and also record relevant details on the parking sheet.

Documentation Team

The documentation team should comprise of 2-3 members who are aware and trained on the indicators. They should be aware of the schemes and entitlements. They should be well versed in documenting the conversation and be attentive to record every bit of the discussion that happens during the scoring exercise. Apart from written documentation, it will be useful to have photo/video/audio documentation for future reference.

Materials required for the exercise

- Entitlements charts.
- Scoring Sheets (1 sheet for schemes and 1 sheet for other indicators)(Specimen copy annexed).
- Parking Sheet.
- Permanent markers/ Sketch pens.
- Note pads and pens for documentation.
- Voice recorder/ Video camera/ Still camera for audio and video documentation.
- Masking tape/Guntape to fix the sheets

Learning & Limitations

Learning

CCSC tries to shift the attention from the global to local. It can play a crucial role in elevating local strategies of adaptation and survival into the framework of governance by building local capacity in engaging with government

The process of conducting the score card exercise facilitates constructive engagement between informed communities and service providers to find solutions to existing as well as emerging challenges.

CCSC is a tool to capacitate and educate the beneficiaries to assess and evaluate the performance of the government. By participating in the process, they can realize the intricacies of climate change, of governmental schemes designed to cater to their specific needs and related entitlements.

The researchers gain to learn from traditional knowledge and wisdom of communities. This discussions will highlight the local specific practices by the concerned livelihood practitioners that will enhance practical knowledge of the researchers.

Interactions also are rewarding in terms of their willingness to extend support to the initiative and engage with the communities to arrive at effective solutions.

The interface meeting helps in organizing a formal discussion forum at a regular frequency that facilitates greater transparency between the government and the citizens.

CCSC has the potential of securing increased representation of local voices within dominant spheres of decision making. The local communities have, for the first time, participated in a process facilitating direct engagement with the government and its activities.

Limitations

The primary risk of this approach lays in the non-cooperation or disinterest of government authorities towards the issues that surface as a result of the community exercises and engagements planned. Therefore identification of officials in key places who give support to the study and work in constructive engagement with them is a challenge.

The next risk lies in the expectations that arise within the communities because of the variety of participatory exercises involved. When some of the expectations of change do not materialise within a reasonable period of time, there could be anger and resentment within communities directed at those who have facilitated these exercises. Hence, even if incrementally, identification of officials supportive of regulatory change and policy reform who initiate the processes of change that will ultimately impacts the livelihoods of communities on the coast is a must.

Conclusion

In view of Public Affairs Centre (PAC), integrating the concerns of communities in an organic fashion through 'Community Centred Governance' is the best way to address many of the issues of climate change. As, we believe that local communities have a vast fund of knowledge and practical solutions to offer that are very local and easy to inculcate in their daily lives. What is required is an instrument that allows them to consolidate all their knowledge, connect it with the vast nebula of regulations and laws that apply to their lives, and empower them to engage with the governance structure in a constructive and result-oriented manner. In this regard Public Affairs Centre developed a unique social accountability tool, the Climate Change Score Card (CCSC). CCSC is a bottom-up inclusive method which is unique as it integrates social science research with technical research and helps include the Citizen Voices in policy dialogues. The method is also unique as it leads to research plus action on ground as we at PAC believe in leaving something behind with the community. In sum, Climate Change Score Cards offer citizens the space, mechanism and opportunity to offer their experiences, opinions and ideas to formulate and implement climate change policies. CCSC levels the field, placing equal values on scientific opinion, experiences of those affected and the pragmatic realities of the implementing climate adaptation programmes, thereby providing the foundation for a learning collegium.

Additional Reading

"Economic and Spatial Study of the Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change of Coastal Areas in Senegal", August 2013, Egis International

Adger, W.N., 1999. "Social Vulnerability to Climate Change and Extremes in Coastal Vietnam", World Development, 2: 249-269.

Atkins, J., S.Mazzi, and C.Ramlogan, 1998. "A Study on the Vulnerability of Developing and Island States: A Composite Index", Commonwealth Secretariat, UK.

India: Bottom-up vulnerability assessment", December 2013, GIZ

Janakarajan,S, Vulnerability Index, MIDS, Chennai

Sekhar, Nair, Reddy,"Decentralized Service Delivery in Panchayats: A Pilot Citizen's Audit", 2008, Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore

Nair, Prabhakar, Rao, Poornima. G.R, "Improving Governance the Participator Way", 2012, Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore

Audio-Visual on Farmers experiences with Climate change in Tamil Nadu

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OF_xlJdn9LI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OF_xlJdn9LI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWliNfJCFmM>

Audio-Visual on Climate Change Score Card (CCSC)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gARz6lbAsE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQKG4AiUQ2Y>

Testing the CCSC – for Agriculture Livelihood

Background

Public Affairs Centre in collaboration with its partners has implemented two projects in Tamil Nadu looking at Climate change, Governance and Livelihoods. With support from ANSA-SAR and partnership with People's Action for Development (PAD). PAC designed its first CCSC for Fisheries and Palmyrah livelihoods in Gulf of Mannar region working in two districts namely Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi.

Learning from this first experience, PAC improvised the tool further and implemented the same for agricultural livelihood in Thanjavur district of Cauvery delta region. This was implemented with support from IDRC- TTI as a part of the consortium of think tanks that included Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Centre for Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) and Institute of Environmental Transition – Nepal (ISET – N). The field partner for implementing this project was Dhan Foundation.

PAC has developed this implementation guide based on the experiences from these two projects.

The exercise in Cauvery delta region concluded with scenario planning due to paucity of time. In order to give a complete picture of the CCSC tool, the description of interface meeting from an earlier exercise on fisheries & Palmyrah tapping livelihoods in Tamil Nadu has been shared here.

Preparatory activities

Sensitization for government and media on project goals, objectives and activities

A round table discussion titled 'Resilient Thanjavur – A Think Tank' was held in Thanjavur on the 18th of June 2014. The round table saw an assembly of varied individuals from research institutes, Agriculture Universities, Civil Society Organisations and Agriculture Community Members. The round table discussion validated the findings of the PRA about the increase in temperature and increase in variations in precipitation in Cauvery Delta through scientific analysis of IMD data. The study process was explained to the participants and the indicators shared. The indicators shared covered all six capitals of the modified sustainable livelihood framework viz, Natural, Physical, Financial, Human, Social, and Governance.

Training and capacity development of the field team

Training and capacity building of DHAN Foundation team was crucial to orient the team about the basic design and goals of the project. The facilitators were trained on Climate Change Score Cards and how PRA tools were to be used to map climate change and its impact. This capacity development will go a long way in helping the team address the local issues and impacts of the changing environment on their livelihoods. Pilot testing of the tools were undertaken in one village following this session.

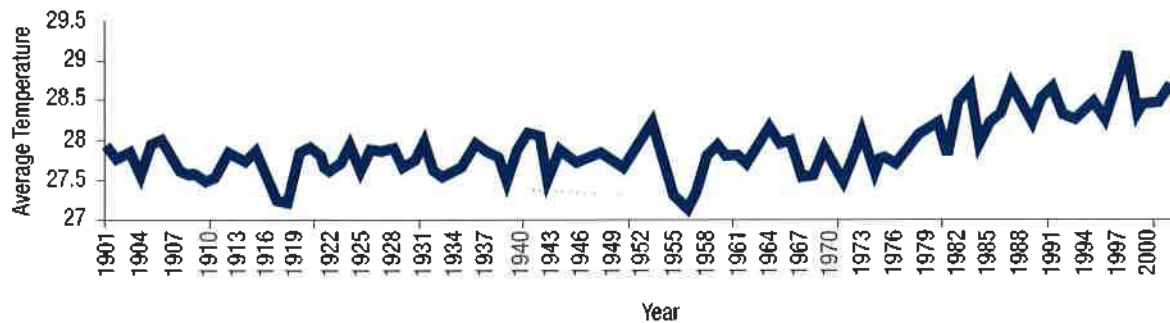
Regulations analysis

Agriculture is a complex sector/livelihood which comprises of water management, land use and land use change planning, food/commercial crops, horticulture and henceforth. For the sake of the study three regulations Agriculture Policy of the State of Tamil Nadu, Agriculture Charter and the Draft State Action Plan on Climate Change were analysed. Seeing through the lens of agriculture livelihood Cauvery Delta presents a challenge for practitioners and thinkers working in interface of environment and development. It is in this



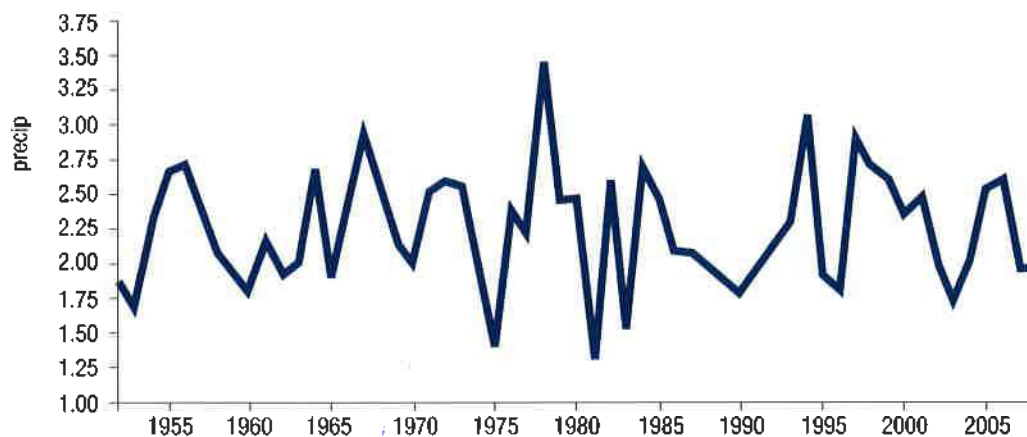
context, it is important to understand how the various issues enlisted above play out when regulation and policies with different objectives get implemented simultaneously.

Figure 4: Average temperature of Cauvery Delta (1901 - 2000), Source: IMD



A macro analysis of the regulations related to water, technology, and climate adaptation was conducted to understand the policy environment and a more detailed study of specific schemes of the government that have a direct bearing on the sector was carried out. The analysis of the policies was based on policy design, target audience, feedback mechanisms, benefits envisaged for the target audience with a specific focus on improving the adaptation capacity of the vulnerable communities.

Figure 5: Variations in Rainfall over Cauvery Delta (1955 - 2005), Source: Aphrodite



Climate Profile of Cauvery Delta

Temperatures have risen by an average of $0.90 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ per century in Cauvery Delta. What is even more troubling is that the trend doesn't seem to be linear but in fact the temperatures seem to be rising exponentially with the temperature change between 1901 and 2000 has occurred at the rate of $2.26 \pm 0.56^\circ\text{C}$ per 100 years!

The rainfall over the state of Tamil Nadu is increasing at a range of 0.8mm/year as per the data provided by the Indian Meteorological Department. The rainfall over Cauvery Delta, as seen in figure 5 is varying around the mean. It is difficult to determine this variation with high confidence levels.

Pilot testing CCSC

Introduction to communities

A brief introduction about the project, the various activities that are undertaken so far, the process that will be followed for the scoring exercise, the activities that will follow the scoring exercise was explained to the community members. The facilitation group was introduced to the community members. The entire exercise was conducted in local language (Tamil).

Explaining the scoring process

A scale of 0 – 5 with 1 being low and 5 being high that will be used for scoring was explained to the group. The necessity for giving reasons for the scores was explained and emphasized to convey the fact that the beauty is in the discussion and not in the number.

0 – nil, 1 – Very Less, 2 – Less, 3 – Moderate, 4 – High, 5 – Very High

Scoring of Indicators

The indicators were scored by the community against each of the parameters. The scores indicate the influence the indicators have on the parameters.

Score Card – Valapuram

Table 3: Score Card of Valapuram

Indicators	Scores			
	Cropping Pattern	Crop Production	Crop Intensity	Crop Infestation
Rainfall	4	3	3	1
Temperature	1	2	0	1
Soil Characteristics	4	3	2	0
Groundwater	4	3	3	0
River / Canal Water	0	0	0	0
Irrigation System (Bore well)	5	5	5	0
Farm Machinery	5	3	3	0
Market	4	4	2	2
Accessibility to Credit	1	4	1	2
Asset Base	1	2	3	3

Summarising the scores

After scoring all the indicators, the facilitator revisited the scores for every indicator with main reasons given by the community substantiating the score. The intention of this summary was to reiterate the issues and concerns that were being reflected by the scores for an overall consensus by the community.

Vulnerability Index

Patnaik and Narain Method was used to calculate the vulnerability index of the five capitals as five sources of vulnerability namely, Natural, Physical and Financial.

Table 4: Vulnerability Index of Valapuram based on Individual Livelihood Capital

Study Villages	Livelihood Capitals			Vulnerability Index
	Natural	Physical	Financial	
Valapuram	0.34	0.84	0.75	0.59

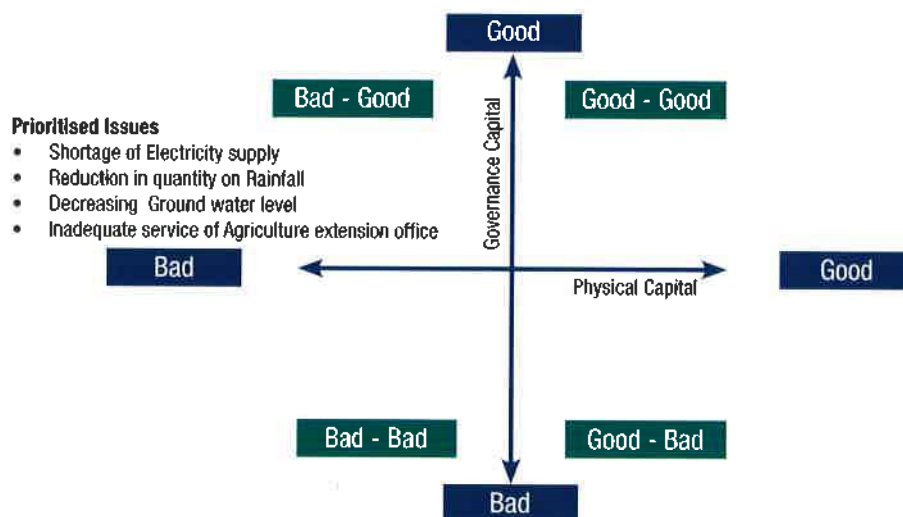
Scenario Planning

Scenario planning helps identify the current scenario of the village with respect to the livelihood. The coordinate system with the four scenarios (Good-Good, Bad-Good, Bad-Bad and Good-Bad) is explained to the community representatives and the issues identified from the input tracking exercise and the preparatory activities. These issues are validated by the community representatives.

Prioritisation of Issue

The community representatives were asked to prioritise the validated issues in the scenario planning for identification of pathways/options that will be useful for the following exercises at the block and District levels.

Figure 6: Scenario Planning exercise Valapuram



Identification of Pathways for a better Scenario

The key representatives from the livelihood communities who are actively involved in the livelihood practice and have also participated in the earlier Input Tracking and Scoring exercises sat together and discussed

Table 5: Pathways for moving to a better scenario (Valapuram)

Issues	Opportunity	Governance Level			Contact persons
		Panchayat	District	State	
Electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demanding through Farmers association • Attending Gram Panchayat to pass resolution • Shifting to Solar motor 	Panchayat president	Electricity board – district circle		Farmers grievance day at collector A.E.O
Ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of pond and kuttai • Promoting new water bodies • Constructing new Check dams 	Panchayat president	Hindu Ara nilaya department		MGNREGA – Panchayat president

the pathway that need to be taken to address the issues identified by the communities during the exercises. The exercise aides the community representatives themselves to identify the options/pathways to move to a 'Good-Good' scenario based on the current policies, schemes and program. The facilitators, conducting the exercises, linked these options with various policies/programs/schemes of State and Central Governments generated through the regulations analysis. This required a briefing of the community on the government policies.

Documentation and Recording

All the discussions that took place amongst the members were documented methodically by the documentation team.

Parking Sheet

Certain points that came during the discussion which were crucial from the livelihood perspective, but needed further investigation or was beyond the scope of this exercise was noted on the "Parking Sheet" for later discussions and action.

Interface meeting (Unconferences) at the district level

Unconferences (informally structured exchange meetings with stakeholders) held in Rameshwaram and Thoothukudi brought together key officials, communities and the stakeholders to discuss on various immediate concerns and issues of the coastal communities livelihoods and its related programmes, policies and their gaps that are to be addressed by the government at various levels. The impact of climate change on the life and livelihoods of the communities were discussed for better preparation and adaption measures required at governance and at the community level.

Towards continued dialogue for constructive engagement

The implementation of CCSC has led to the creation of dialogue platforms called 'District Platforms' in two districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram have been created with the intention of creating semi formal spaces for the communities and the representatives from the government to come together and discuss fishing and Palmyra livelihood issues of the region and arrive at possible solutions to address the same. Each of these platforms consist of representatives from the Fishery Department, Research Institutions, academic institutions and GOMBRT along with representatives from the village/ Village Development Committees, Fish Workers' Union, Community Based Organizations in the districts, Self Help Group members and representatives from PAD and other NGOs in the region.

Purpose of the platform

- ◆ To highlight and discuss issues related to fishing and Palmyra livelihoods and arrive at amicable solutions.
- ◆ To spread awareness on entitlements, enactments, benefits, schemes and policies related to the livelihoods among community members.
- ◆ To provide policy inputs to the district administration for promoting and safeguarding fishing and palmyrah livelihoods.
- ◆ To monitor the implementation of the schemes and policies by the district administration.

This implementation guide on Climate Change Score Card (CCSC) has been prepared by Public Affairs Centre through its experiences of working with Fisheries, Palmyrah and Agricultural Communities in Tamil Nadu, India. Climate Change Score Card is an adaptation of the Community Score Cards (CSC), a well-known social accountability tool. CCSC systematically integrates information on local governance and local climate science and livelihoods. This guide can be used by community groups, NGOs and research institutions working on climate change and livelihood governance.



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