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# TOWARDS A COMMON VISION OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN **KENYA**



ClimBeR: Building Systemic  
Resilience Against Climate  
Variability and Extremes



## TOWARDS A COMMON VISION OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA

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**WRITTEN BY:** Leonardo Medina, Anna Belli, Giulia Caroli,  
Tanaya Dutta Gupta.

**ILLUSTRATIONS BY:** undraw.co

**COVER PHOTO:** @Neil Palmer/CIAT  
Two Degrees Up Climate Change photo films Mount Kenya.

### CONTACT

CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security  
climatesecurity@cgiar.org  
<https://climatesecurity.cgiar.org>

CGIAR aims to address gaps in knowledge about climate change and food security for peace and security policies and operations through a unique multidisciplinary approach. Our main objective is to align evidence from the realms of climate, land, and food systems science with peacebuilding efforts already underway that address conflict through evidence-based environmental, political, and socio-economic solutions.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank all workshop participants for their engaging deliberations and insightful thoughts.

“I call on all of us...to  
make climate adaptation  
an **instrument of peace.**”

Veronica Nzilani Ndetu

**Head of the Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,  
Fisheries and Co-operatives**



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## WORKSHOP AGENDA

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# INTRODUCTION

Climate change can potentially exacerbate the social, economic and political processes that lead to instability and conflict. Yet, there is insufficient localized and policy-relevant evidence on how exactly climate-related security risks may emerge across different geographic contexts.

The ClimBeR initiative held a 3-day workshop to understand the climate action needs of Kenya and to explore the main challenges towards integrating the climate security nexus in Kenya's climate change policy frameworks and action strategies.

## Participants

This workshop brought together over 45 stakeholders from Kenya's humanitarian, development, climate and peace sectors, including government representatives, NGOs, international organizations, and research institutes.

## Format

The workshop was carried out in person throughout 3 days of extensive engagement and dialogue.



## THE CLIMATE SECURITY NEXUS

**The linkages between climate, conflict, and human security are increasingly evident in Kenya.** Given its high economic dependence on rainfed agriculture, climatic stressors such as rising temperatures, rainfall variability and increasing frequency and intensity of droughts and floods may seriously impact climate-sensitive livelihoods relying on crop, fishery and livestock systems. The resultant pressure on available resources can then act as a trigger for conflicts, undermining peace and stability.

While it is well established that climate variability and extremes do not directly lead to conflict, under certain conditions, unavailability and reduced access to water, pasture and food due to erratic climatic patterns may exacerbate conflict risk among communities who rely on these resources for their livelihoods. This complex nexus between climate impacts and risks of societal instability can materialize through a number of context-specific pathways.

Failure to acknowledge the role of climate as a multiplier of human security risks can jeopardize the efficacy of national efforts to build and improve resilience. Further, adaptation strategies that are not conflict-sensitive might enhance existing tensions and grievances. Similarly, existing conflicts and insecurities can significantly affect the effectiveness of adaptation strategies.

However, despite increasing recognition from international actors and policymakers that climate is worsening existing challenges related to vulnerable livelihoods and resource-related conflicts, there is inadequate evidence that could be used to inform policy processes and integrated solutions.



@Neil\_Palmer/CAT

SESSION 1

# THE CLIMATE SECURITY NEXUS IN KENYA

Practitioners' Perspectives



## SESSION 1 - THE CLIMATE SECURITY NEXUS IN KENYA - PRACTITIONERS' PERSPECTIVES

A high-level panel of experts discussed how the links between climate extremes and variabilities and conflict are materializing across Kenya.

### Invited panelists:

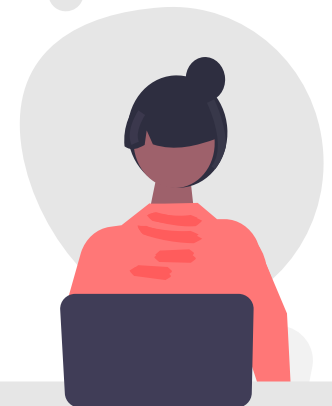
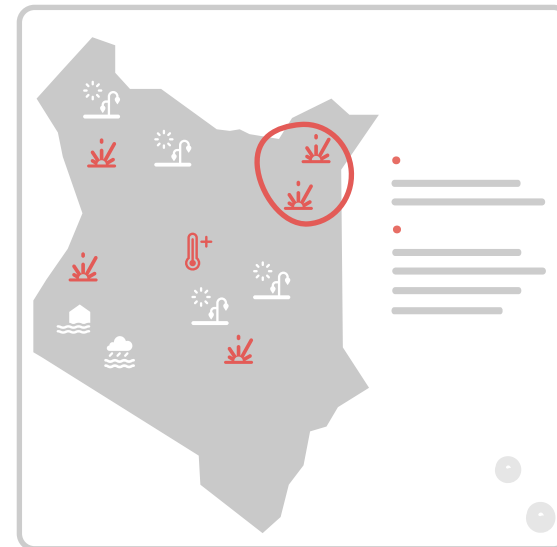
**David GIKUNGU,**  
Deputy Director Climate Services, Kenya Meteorological Department

**Duncan OCHIENG,**  
Director of the National Drought Management Authority

**Monica KINUTHIA,**  
State Department for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

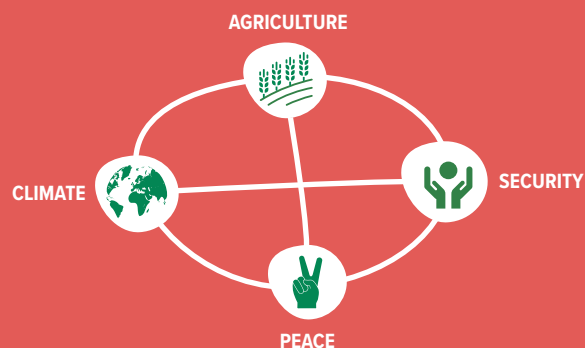
**Victor ORINDI,**  
Adaptation Consortium

**Dr. Okello ANGOMA,**  
Conflict Analyst, Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)



## THE GOAL

Building production-system resilience by recognizing the relationships between CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE, SECURITY, and PEACE.



## THE CHALLENGE

- The Global Peace Index (GPI) for Kenya dropped by 5%.
- Kenya is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 152 out of 191 countries in the 2019 ND-Gain index.
- Climate can contribute to increased conflict, along indirect pathways, such as natural resources, agricultural production, food insecurity, inequality, and others – as outlined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report 2022.
- Hotspots tend to be areas where climate vulnerabilities, inequalities, and other sources of state fragility overlap.

## THE GAPS

- **Insufficient evidence of where** climate and security risk hotspots are in Kenya, and which groups are being impacted the most by these risks. An intersectional approach is required that focuses on **gender dynamics and minority populations**.
- Low understanding of the **interconnections between drivers of conflict and climate impacts**, such as agricultural livelihoods, mobility, and political/election violence.
- **Limited investment for resilience** in areas characterized by high risks of conflict and levels of inequality.
- Ineffective integration of climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies into **county- and other sub-national level systems**, to localize decision-making power and allow affected areas to make proactive decisions.
- Need to address the challenge from a livelihoods perspective, not only from the perspective of policy sectors, and involve vulnerable people. Also need to emphasize a **human-centric, human security focused approach**.
- Foster **alternative dispute resolution mechanisms** that work from the bottom-up, including many traditional resource management and conflict resolution mechanisms that can be strengthened.
- Need for a **regional focus** given the cross-border nature of many conflicts (Uganda, Somalia, and Ethiopia).





## Northern counties

### Climate security risks in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs):

Most of the conflicts in the northern region of Kenya are resource-based disputes. Such conflicts are already on the rise due to factors such as population growth, infrastructural and industrial development, crop expansion and increasing land privatization.

Climate change has been proven to act as a 'threat multiplier' in the area, **worsening resource availability** and compounding existing economic, social and political risks that drive violence.

Despite existing evidence, the climate security nexus in the northern counties of Kenya manifests in different complex and context-specific ways that vary at the sub-national level.

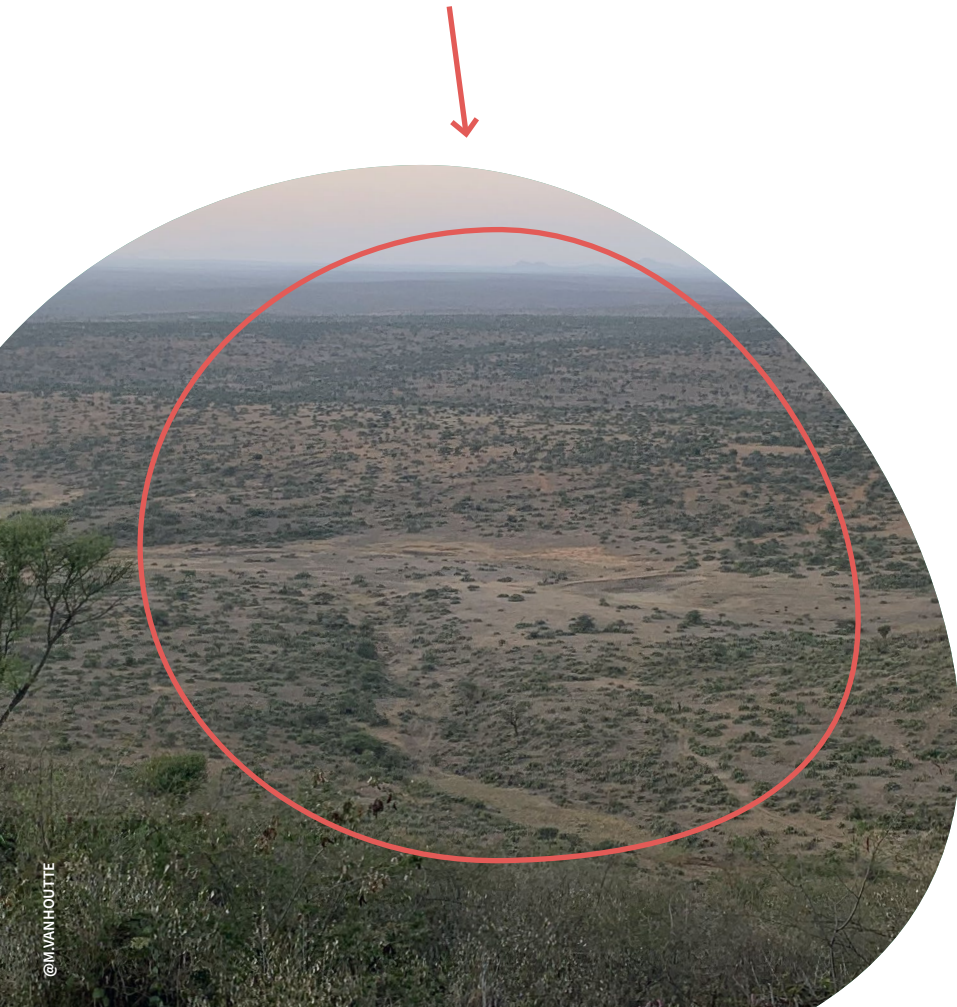
*Source: Vincent Ombaka,  
Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)*

### KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Kenya, and particularly the northern counties, must recognize climate change and insecurity as a regional, national and sub-national topic, thereby working at multiple levels to address the issue.
- It is essential to promote integrated multi-stakeholder approaches that are guided by scientific evidence and account for diverse contexts and priorities.
- In addressing climate security risks effectively, it is imperative to build upon traditional and community-level institutions which have been historically neglected.
- Integrated project and programme designs for climate action that contribute to peacebuilding should not only be informed by local voices but led by them.
- It is important to understand how the different gender groups experience and manage conflicts in this region of the country.

# Laikipia County

Laikipia currently evidences severe vegetation deficit due to increasing droughts.



## Climate impacts

- Droughts: the number of people in need of assistance due to droughts has increased from 3.5m in May to 4.1m in June 2022;
- Laikipia North and West record severe vegetation deficit;
- Current trekking distance to water source from grazing areas is worsening;
- Private ranches occupy 50% of the County total land area;
- Pasture is a predictor of conflict in Laikipia County.

## Climate security risks

- Climate change has affected land viability due to various economic and social activities;
- **Increased competition** due to dwindling land resources is raising tension;
- **Climate-induced migration** across county borders due to lack of pasture is leading to conflict with farmers;
- Competition for land and water resources due to local groups' different interests;
- Inequalities in land distribution can exacerbate climate vulnerability and risks of conflict;
- Tension due to **encroachment and scarce water sources** is leading to conflict between ranch owners, farmers and pastoralists.

Source: Lilian Wandaka, Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)

# Minorities and the climate security nexus

## Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and climate change

- IPs livelihoods are amongst the most vulnerable;
- IPs are subjected to inequality, lack of justice, exclusion from political discourse & decision making, weak access to basic social services & productive assets.

## IPs and climate security

- Climate impacts lead to cattle rustling, killing and kidnapping of herders, as well as displacement.
- Government intervention has led to repression and increasing inequalities, potentially exacerbating the risk of conflict.
- Due to climate-induced conflicts, IPs experience low productivity and loss of traditional livelihoods, hence being more vulnerable.

Source: Nyang'ori Ohenjo,  
Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Some laws are inadequate - they do not involve IPs in their formulation and implementation. For instance, there is a need for more dynamic and inclusive land use regulations.
- Despite the enactment of the Community Land Act (2016), community lands are yet to be registered.
- The response mechanisms of donors and governments are often not timely, address pure humanitarian needs, and ignore prevention mechanisms for climate induced conflicts. **Interventions need to be adapted to the real needs and rights of IPs.**
- These interventions are quite urgent considering IP's distrust of government and development-related actors as well as their isolation and marginalization from formal institutional structures.

# The climate-migration-conflict nexus

## Climate-induced migration

Migration is often used by individuals as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Such a coping strategy needs to be further examined accounting for its different root causes as well as different migrants' profiles. Some examples on **different ways in which migration relates to climate change** are reported below:

- Changing mobility patterns: lower availability of natural resources modifies traditional migratory routes and patterns;
- Labour migration: Climate change increases economic insecurity, influencing decisions to move to search for new job opportunities;
- Forced displacement: Climate change leads to temporary/permanent displacement of individuals and communities;
- Climate refugees: Climate change leads to cross-border displacement and increases the incidence of refugees' presence across countries.

Source: Linda Oucho,  
*African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC)*

## OPPORTUNITIES

- **Participate in existing coordination mechanisms** raising the climate drivers of migration as a topic to be regionally, nationally, and sub-nationally discussed.
- **Contribute and promote to the development of a National Migration Policy.** Migration and environmental action are priority areas for Kenya. However, the design of the policy has yet to be finalized, which could incorporate a focus on the climate-migration-conflict nexus.
- **Conduct research on the climate change-migration-conflict nexus** while taking into consideration the different climatic, socio-economic, and political contexts of the country. This research can then inform policy processes, e.g. the revision of the National Climate Action Plan (2018-2022), help identifying specific programming interventions for the regions that are most affected by climate change, and support the identification of best practices and lessons learned on the strategies adopted in the existing national responses.
- **Promote a continuous dialogue on the nexus** with all the relevant stakeholders, including local communities.

# Climate-related security risks in Kenya

Through a plenary discussion, participants highlighted the following characteristics of climate-related security risks, which ought to be accounted for in governance and programmatic strategies to manage them:

**CONTINGENCY:** Climate Security risks result from interaction of several climatic, socio-economic, and political processes that occur in unique ways at multiple scales and timing under different settings, hence leading to **highly localized impacts**.

**COMPLEXITY AND NON-LINEARITY:** climate impacts can be localized at one geographical scale and may be manifested in specific ways, but they may also set in motion or **strengthen cascading risk processes** that can escalate through underlying socio-economic and political factors.

**DIVERSITY:** Climate change can **contribute to conflict through multiple indirect mechanisms**, or pathways, by impacting mediation factors such as poverty and marginalization, food insecurity or political drivers of insecurity, which are considered underlying causes of conflict and fragility.

**UNPREDICTABILITY AND IN SOME CASES UNKNOWNABILITY:** given the complexity of social systems and the all-encompassing nature of climatic impacts, it is **not possible to know and understand all the variables** relevant to any given climate security situation.



“Climate security is complex, **there are no silver-bullet solutions...** We need to find a way to screen variables and see which ones have a larger **impact.**”

George Wamukoya

**Team Leader of the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)**



SESSION 2

# DEVELOPING A COMMON VISION ON CLIMATE SECURITY:

Climate security risks in Kenya's  
ASAL counties

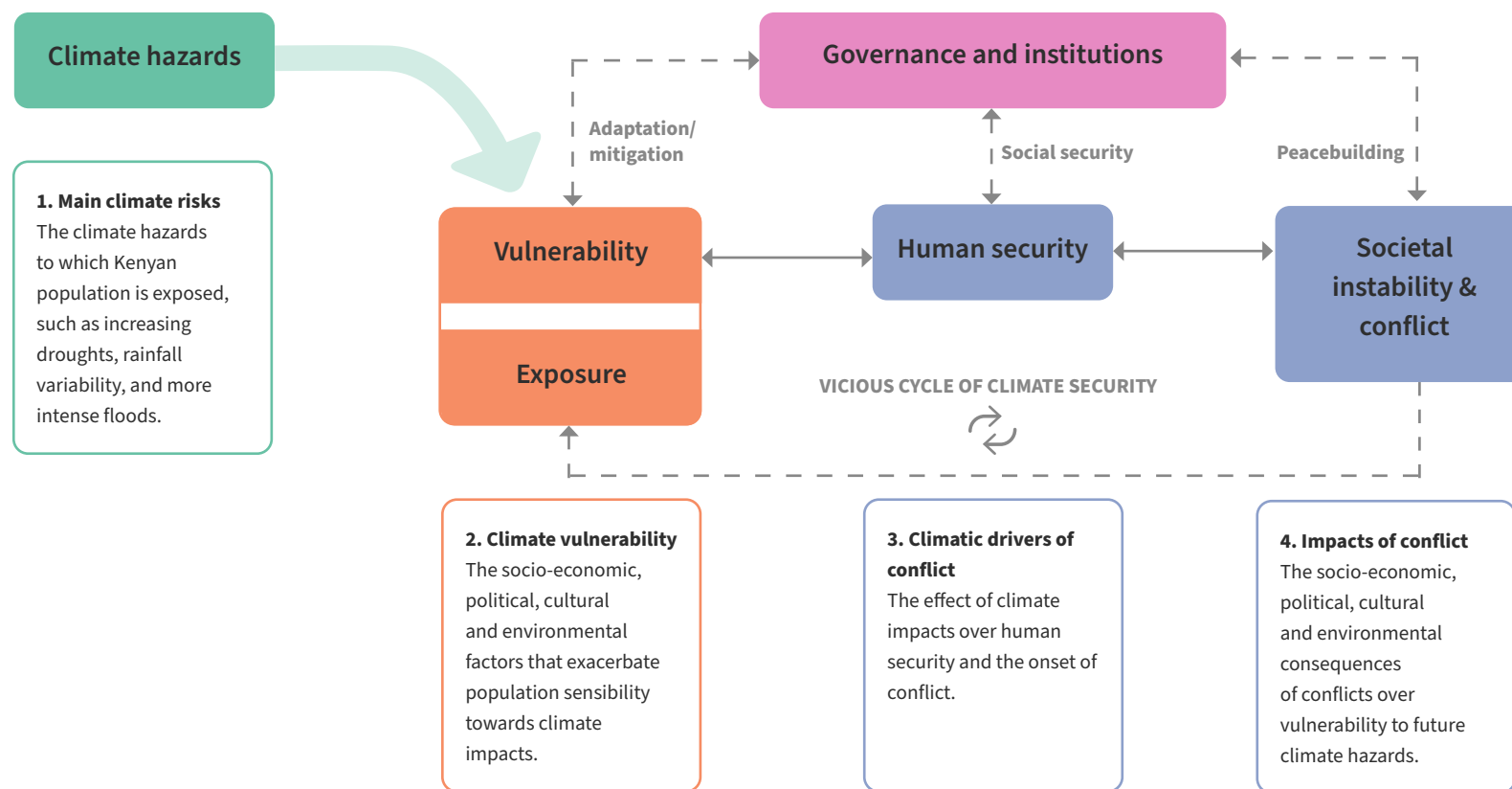


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# A climate security framework

A conceptual framework for the climate security nexus was presented to guide the discussion on potential linkages between climate hazards and conflict in Kenya. The framework consists of four dimensions:



Participants were organized into working groups to explore the question:

## **How are climate security risks manifested in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands?\***

### **STEP 1**

Definition of the main components (variables) that could play a role in the climate security nexus. Groups classified their proposed drivers through the following categories: Climate change and Environmental; Socio-economic; Conflict and security; Political; and Cultural.

- Which are the main climate stressors or shocks faced by populations under this context that could potentially exacerbate security risks?
- Which social and economic factors may lead to higher degrees of vulnerability towards these hazards?
- Which forms of conflict and societal instability under this context could be related to the impacts of climate change?
- What are the main causes of these forms of instability?

### **STEP 2**

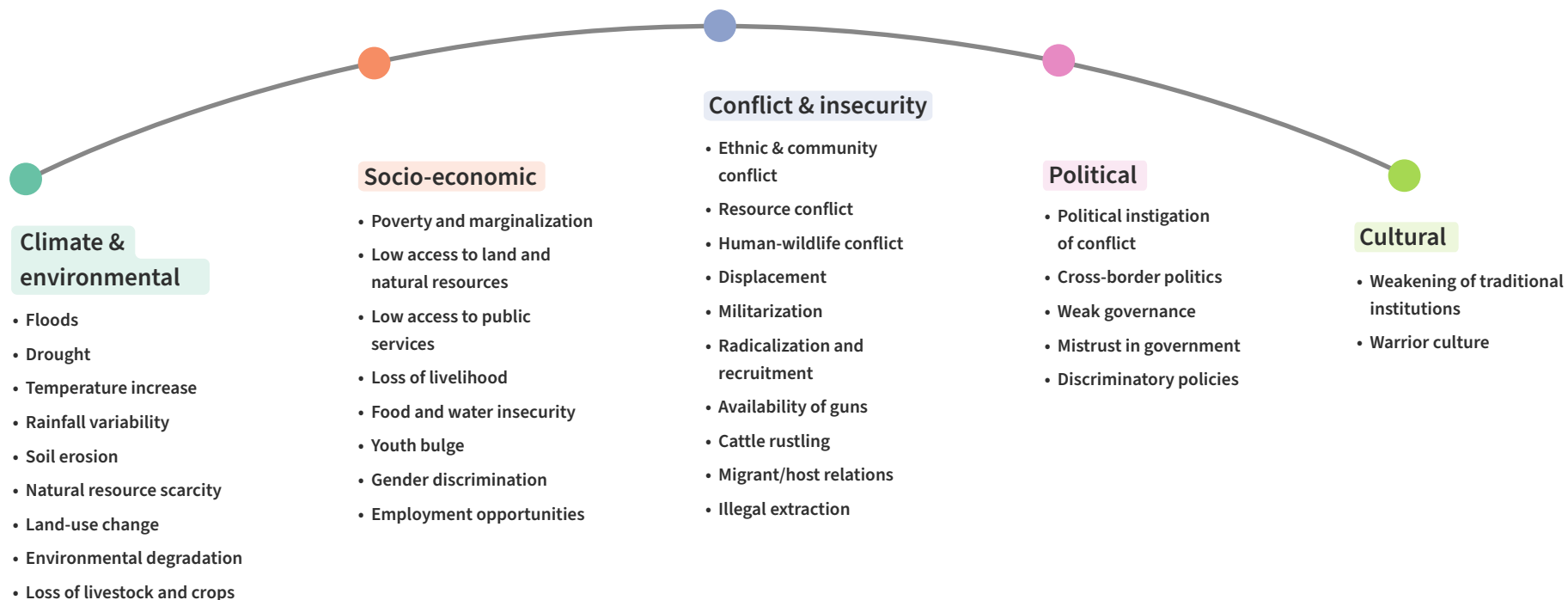
Participants selected key variables of concern and explored direct correlations between them.

- How are livelihood strategies affected by climate change impacts?
- What are other impacts of climate change on population well-being, such as effects on health, cultural identities, social networks?
- How are these climate change impacts related to identified conflict and insecurity drivers?
- What are the impacts of conflict and societal instability over the identified socio-economic components, including livelihood strategies and wellbeing?

\*Through a quick discussion, the group collectively decided to focus only on ASAL counties throughout the workshop.



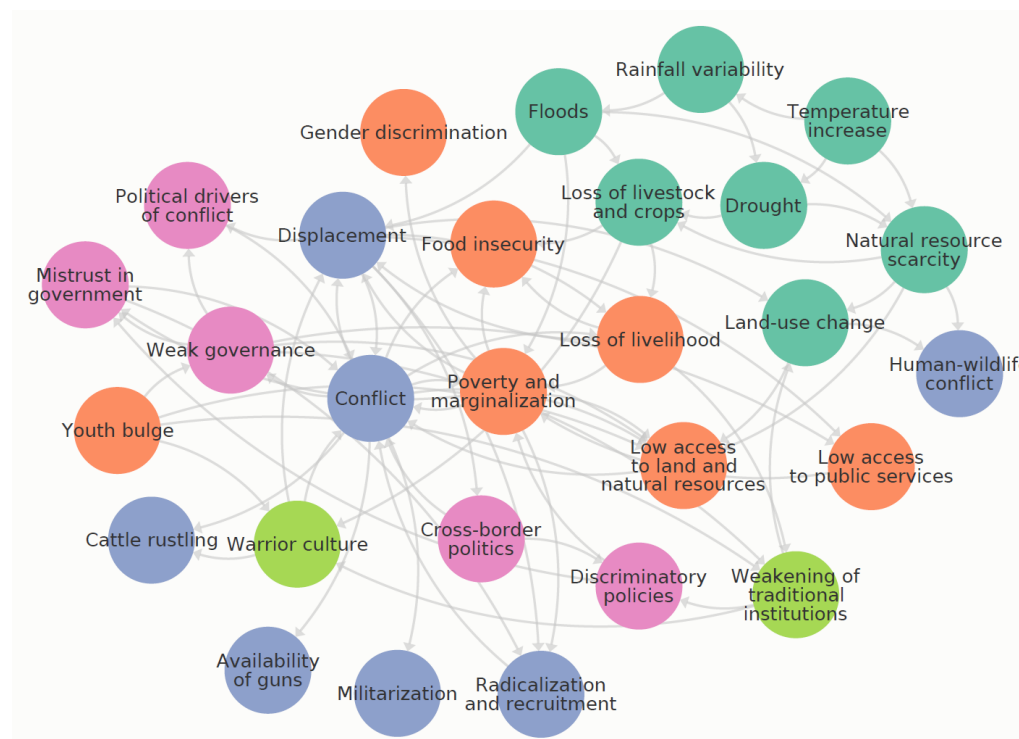
# Climate security drivers



# The common vision

The following system map reflects the integration of participants' perspectives on the climate security nexus in Kenya's ASAL counties\*.

\* Refer to the accompanying report "Towards a Shared Vision of the Climate Security Nexus in Kenya: A joint report to inform the National Climate Change Action Plan for Kenya", for an expanded description.



## Legend

- Environmental
- Socioeconomic
- Conflict
- Political
- Cultural

# Climate security pathways (CSPs)

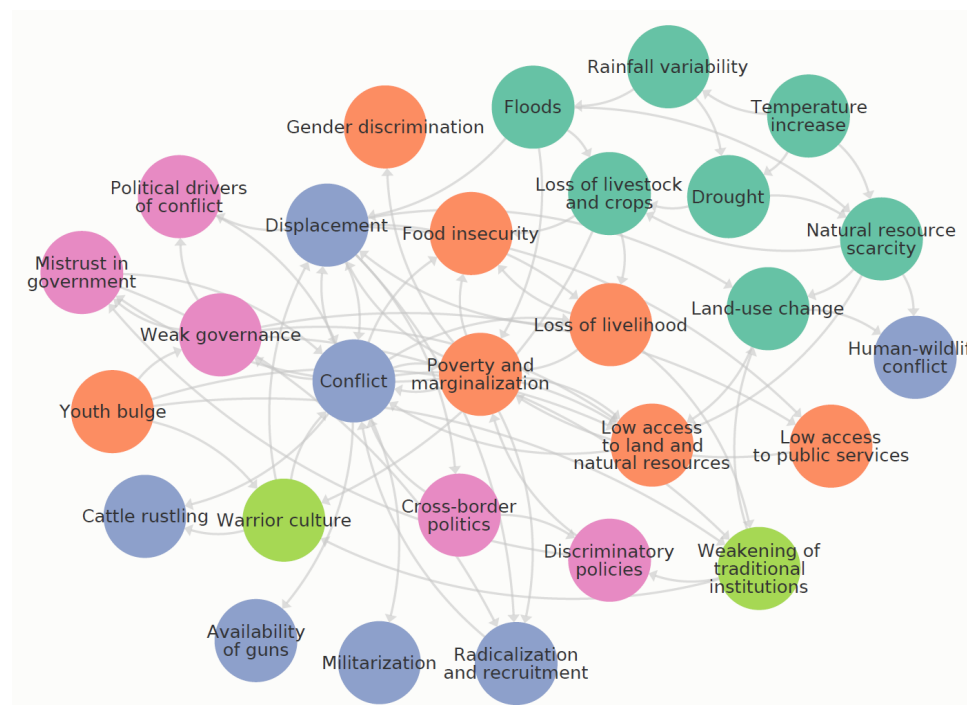
## Central components:

- **Conflict:** for practical reasons, a wide diversity of conflict expressions are simplified into a single concept.
- **Poverty and marginalization:** widespread poverty and marginalization are seen as the main drivers of conflict and the starting point of any discussion on climate security.

### Main climate security pathways\*:

- CSP1.** Competition over scarce natural resources
- CSP2.** Weakening of livelihoods
- CSP3.** Displacement and mobility
- CSP4.** Increased mistrust in government
- CSP5.** Warrior culture

\* Refer to the accompanying report "Towards a Shared Vision of the Climate Security Nexus in Kenya: A joint report to inform the National Climate Change Action Plan for Kenya", for an expanded description.



### Legend

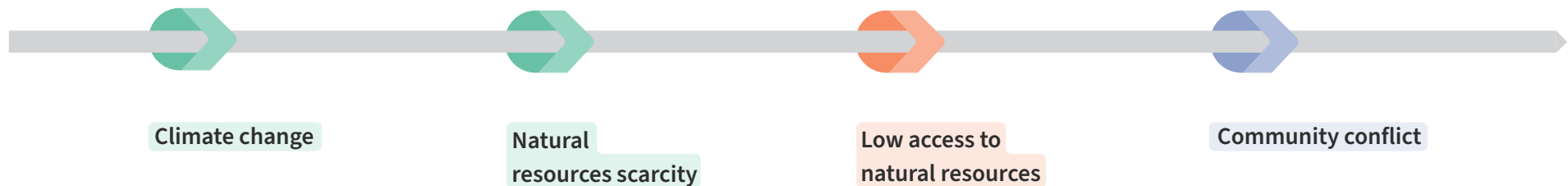
- Environmental
- Socioeconomic
- Conflict
- Political
- Cultural

## CSP1: Competition over scarce natural resources

Temperature increase and droughts can adversely impact the availability of resources for agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, **increasing the risk of conflict over natural resources**. Scarcity of resources also exacerbates human-wildlife conflict.

### Other intervening variables:

- Weakening of traditional institutions
- Land-use change
- Weak governance
- Youth bulge

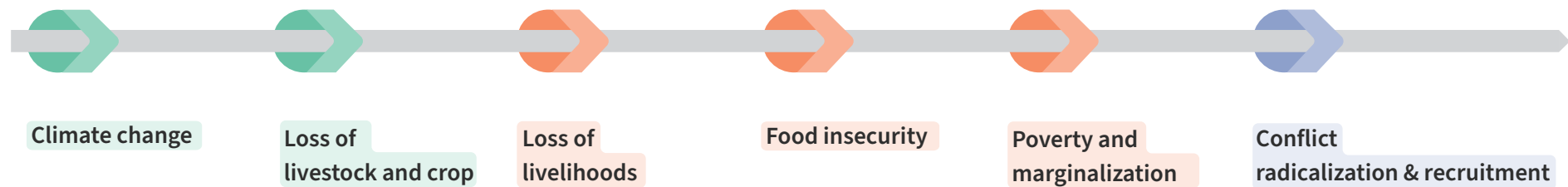


## CSP2: Weakening of livelihoods

**Reducing agricultural productivity**, due to more frequent droughts and floods, can lead to further poverty and marginalization, hence directly increasing the risk of conflict or recruitment into armed groups.

**Other intervening variables:**

- Weakening of traditional institutions
- Weak governance



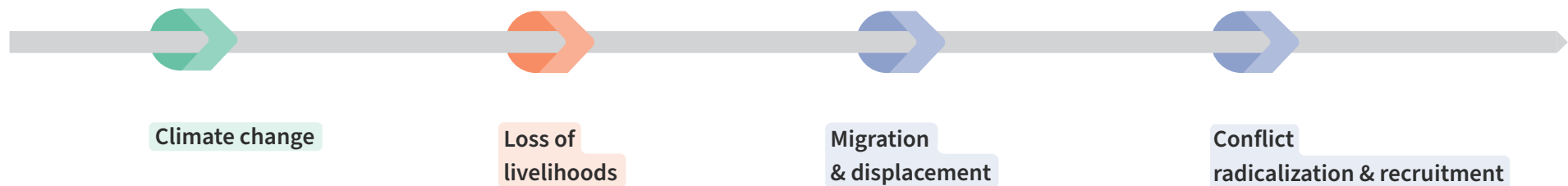


## CSP3: Displacement and mobility

Livelihood insecurity resulting from climate change impacts can drive migration and displacement. Although migration is considered a potential adaptive response, it is also linked to increasing risk of conflict and instability, particularly among host and migrant communities.

### Other intervening variables:

- Poverty and marginalization
- Low public services and social security
- Weak governance
- Cross-border politics
- Political instigation of conflict

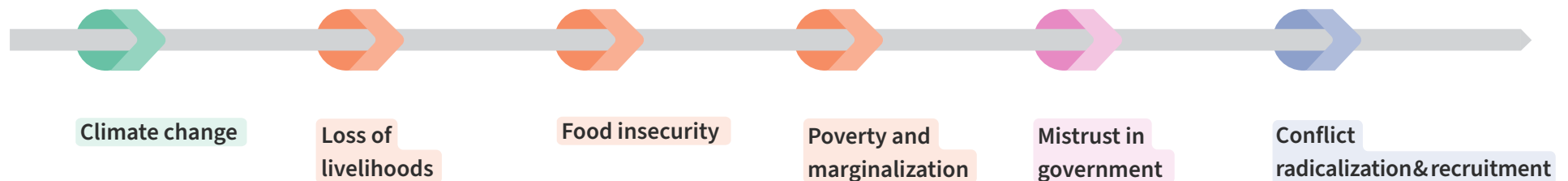


## CSP4: Increased mistrust in government

Increasing poverty and marginalization, due to climate-induced loss of livelihood, can also lead to reduced trust in the government, fueling societal instability and recruitment.

### Other intervening variables:

- Discriminatory policies
- Weak governance
- Low access to public services and social security



## CSP5: Warrior culture

Reducing agricultural productivity and natural resource scarcity can drive some **religio-spiritual mechanisms** that motivate violent episodes like cattle rustling.

### Other intervening variables:

- Weakening of traditional institutions
- Youth bulge
- Displacement

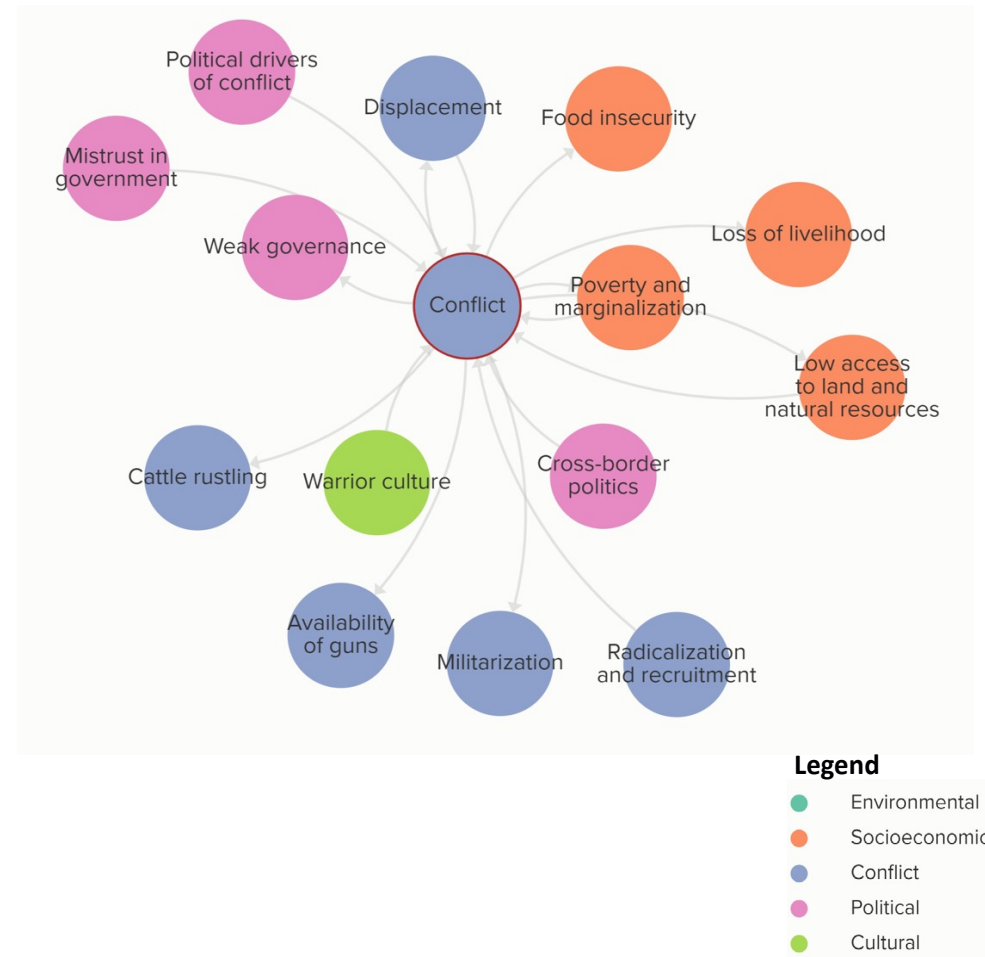


# The vicious cycle of climate security

The presence of multiple conflict types can directly contribute to increasing individuals' and communities' vulnerability towards future climate hazards, potentially trapping populations in a **vicious cycle** of instability.

## Conflict can cause and exacerbate:

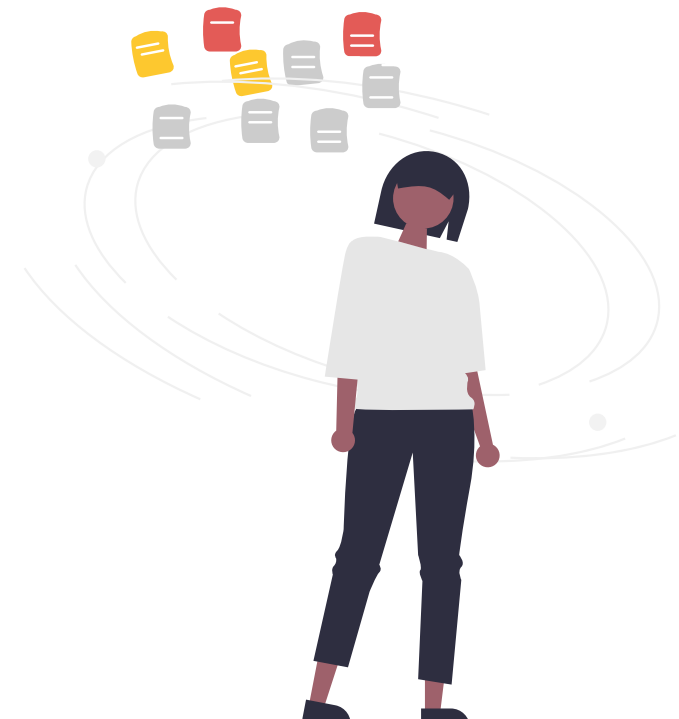
- Poverty and marginalization
- Population displacement
- Loss of livelihoods and food insecurity
- Lack of access to natural resources and land
- Weakening of governance and traditional structures



## A research agenda for climate security in Kenya

Through a brainstorming session, participants identified the following gaps in our understanding of the climate security nexus in Kenya:

- **The climate security nexus beyond a homogeneous view of conflict.** Identify how different forms of climate impacts exacerbate the risk of several forms of conflict like resource-based, inter-ethnic or territorial disputes, banditry and crime, drug-dealing, recruitment by non-State armed groups.
  - **Context-specific assessments.** Expand research focus beyond and within ASALs. There is a need for evidence around the climate security nexus that distinguishes between different settings within ASAL counties, as well as for conducting analyses in non-ASAL counties.
  - **Climate as a “risk multiplier”.** Current research is mostly focused on the increase of resource-based conflict as a result of climate effects. Developing evidence on the indirect linkages between climate and conflict, such as the role of migration and displacement, political drivers of conflict and loss of livelihoods in the climate security nexus, is fundamental.
  - **Gender and climate security.** Gender dimensions of climate security in Kenya must be the subject of further inquiry, particularly as gender roles are rapidly changing both in rural and urban settings.
- **Bottom-up perspectives.** Co-produce context-specific climate security assessments through community voices that account also for traditional risk coping strategies.



“We need to **understand the governance structures for risk management at local and county levels,** and how to cascade those into regional and national levels.”

Dr. Sokello Angoma

**Conflict Analyst, The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)**



SESSION 3

# ACTORS AT THE INTERSECTION OF CLIMATE AND SECURITY

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## SESSION 3 - ACTORS AT THE INTERSECTION OF CLIMATE AND SECURITY

Working groups examined where they intervene in the climate security nexus, and which ongoing multi-stakeholder spaces could be used as a starting point to foster a climate security agenda in Kenya.

### Part 1:

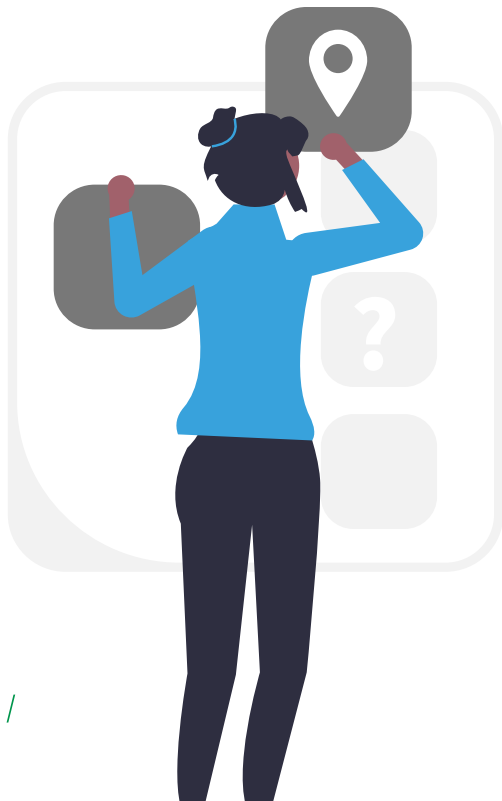
Each participant described:

- where in the climate security nexus they intervene and how
- the levels in the governance system in which they have most presence (regional, national, sub-national, local)

### Part 2:

Participants were asked to indicate the main platforms, channels and processes of collaboration between stakeholders that could be used as a base to integrate climate security in climate adaptation strategies:

- Has this space ever focused on climate security as a topic of concern?
- How did climate security become a topic of focus and which actors were involved? Which decisions were taken?
- What opportunities and challenges are there to integrate a focus on climate security action within these spaces?





# Stakeholder engagement for a climate security agenda

Participants identified existing multi-stakeholder platforms that may serve as a basis to foster a climate security agenda in Kenya:

## REGIONAL

### GHACOF

The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) is an annual conference that brings together key climate stakeholders from the region, working to develop climate services for sustainable development. It provides the opportunity to showcase innovations for climate change adaptation. Three of its working groups (Agriculture and food security, Conflict early warning and Climate change) are deemed relevant to share innovative practices towards integrating climate security in climate adaptation and peacebuilding programming.

### IDDRSI

The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) brings together different stakeholders such as IGAD Member States, development organizations, and implementing partners, including UN agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and research institutes. The platform serves as an exchange space that extends from regional to sub-national levels and means to address the phenomenon of recurrent droughts and worsening environmental concerns in a sustainable manner.

### UWIANO

The UWIANO platform within the Peace Actors Forum is managed by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict Management (NSC), PeaceNet Kenya and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The platform serves as a conflict preventive strategy that provides space for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders to build synergies and leverage their efforts for conflict prevention and peace building in Kenya. This space was considered a suitable starting point to systematically explore the integration of climate action within peacebuilding strategies across the country.



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# Stakeholder engagement for a climate security agenda

## multi-stakeholder platforms continued

### NATIONAL

#### CSAMSP

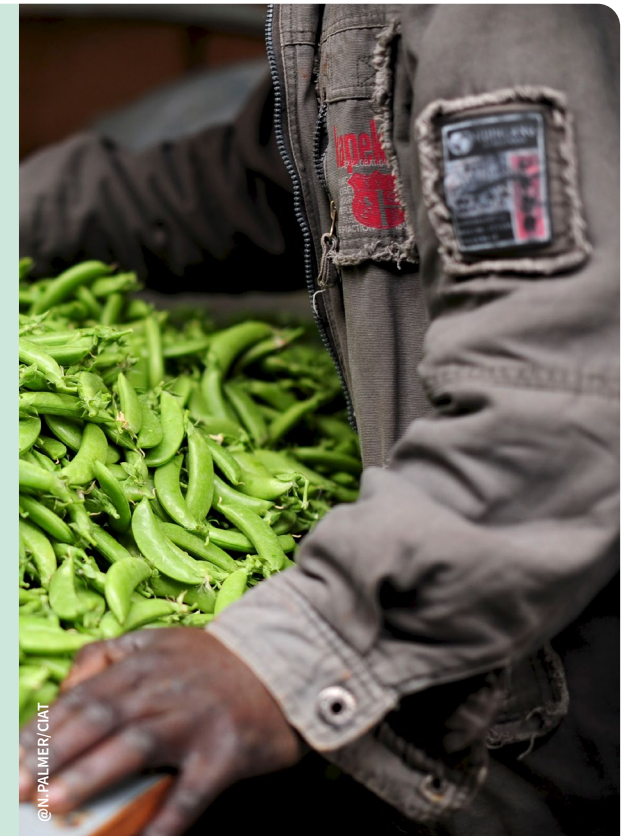
The Climate Smart Agriculture Multi-stakeholder Platform (CSAMSP) is a network of organizations whose work is inclined towards Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices. The platform's goal is to coordinate stakeholders in the CSA arena and their work. For this reason, it was proposed by workshop participants that the platform could integrate a working group to develop a climate security agenda in Kenya, including issues on policy and governance, evidence, programming and finance. Currently, county level chapters of the CSAMSP are being planned and implemented in several counties. Furthermore, there is already a strong willingness within the platform steering committee to explore and experiment with climate security action.

#### KFSM&SG

The Kenya Food Security Meeting is a multi-stakeholder exchange forum open to all organizations with an interest in food security. The Kenya Food Security Steering Group is a subset of the KFSM for which membership is restricted to organizations with a clear commitment to a collaborative approach and which possess technical, policy or administrative capability in food security and drought management. The forum was considered suitable to discuss multiple aspects of a climate security agenda in Kenya, accounting for policy, programmatic practices, and finance.

#### Peace Forums & Committees

Peace Committees are community representative institutions that facilitate peace forums at the various governance levels and bring together traditional and modern mechanisms for conflict resolution. They are supported by the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSCPCM), mostly through the Peace Forums, which act at the provincial level as coordinating mechanisms, hence linking national and sub-national efforts. Peace Committees are responsible for a wide set of peacebuilding related activities, therefore representing suitable spaces to assess climate security strategies at sub-national and ward levels.



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# Stakeholder engagement for a climate security agenda

multi-stakeholder platforms continued

## SUB-NATIONAL

### CCCPC and CCCF

The County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) finance climate projects which have been prioritized by local communities. The County Climate Change Planning Committees (CCCPCs) and the Adaptation Planning Committees (APC) are responsible for the identification and prioritization of investment opportunities for climate adaptation at ward and county levels. Ward APCs conduct participatory assessments to develop priority projects, while County APCs review the proposals and coordinate the sharing of experiences. The bottom-up approach to climate finance was deemed a suitable setting to integrate climate security risks as experienced by populations.

### CASSCOMs

The County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) are meant to enhance agricultural productivity and well-being in the agricultural sector. CASSCOMs have the mandate to establish multidisciplinary structures for coordination, develop instruments for operation and accountability, foster collaborations and linkages with public, private and CSOs, and support the implementation of agriculture-related development projects. Given that climate security risks are mostly manifested through agriculture-related livelihoods, this platform was considered suitable to explore the management of climate security risks.



# Challenges towards integrating climate security in climate action

What opportunities and challenges are there to integrate a focus on climate security action within these spaces?

## CHALLENGES

- **Siloed representation:** existing engagement spaces do not allow for peacebuilding and climate actors to coordinate.
- **Low coordination:** lack of multi-stakeholder platforms focusing on climate security as an issue of concern.
- **Lack of follow-up action:** decisions and insights derived from engagement processes do not lead to continuous action.
- **Funding challenges:** there is a need to integrate climate security goals in county development plans.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- **Long-term mandates:** define clear mandates to develop a climate security agenda in relevant organizations (e.g. Climate Change Directorate).
- **Existing institutional arrangements:** there are already key platforms to foster climate security action in Kenya and the sharing of experiences.
- **Build on existing capacities:** conduct an institutional needs assessment within identified platforms and develop clear terms of reference.
- **Funding priorities:** integrate climate security goals in county development plans and capitalize on the CCCFs.

“In developing a climate security agenda, we need to **strengthen current systems for resilience and peacebuilding**, rather than start from nothing”

Beldina Watako

**National Drought Management Authority**



SESSION 4

# TOWARDS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA



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# Spheres of action towards integrating climate security in climate action

Four action dimensions were proposed to develop and scale a climate security agenda through climate action strategies in Kenya.

## EVIDENCE

Understanding the complex linkages between climate and security for informed decision making.

## PROGRAMMING

Integrating conflict sensitive approaches in climate action

## POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Articulating, through policies and frameworks, the role of food systems for peace in a climate crisis.

## FINANCE

Leveraging finance by aligning objectives and incentives along the climate action, humanitarian and development, and peace nexus.

## SESSION 4 - TOWARDS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA

Participants were asked to reflect on the question:

**What is needed to develop a Community of Practice (CoP) on climate security in Kenya?**

### **Step 1**

Individually, write down one required action to build a CoP around climate security in Kenya.

### **Step 2**

For 2 out of the 4 areas of action, write down:

- One thing that your organization could work on as part of the CoP.
- One thing for which the CSO could support within these topics.

### **Step 3**

1. Examine your proposals.
2. Group them through similarities.
3. Discuss the differences.

### **Step 4**

Discuss and reach a consensus on a vision for a CoP on climate security in Kenya.



## SESSION 4 - TOWARDS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA

### What's next?

#### Required actions to institutionalize a Community of Practice within Kenya:

- Identify existing multi-stakeholder platforms and projects' theories of change at national and sub-national levels that may serve as a base towards integrating a climate security focus on both climate action and peacebuilding strategies. An example includes the Climate Smart Agriculture Multistakeholder Platform.
- Carry out an organizational needs assessment of the identified platforms to inform required efforts towards building the platforms' capacity to integrate a climate security focus. Account for the platform's and its members' needs in terms of stakeholder engagement, technical capacity on climate security, leadership, resources, and capacity for change.
- Identify organizational mandates within the platform and relevant government agencies that could be complemented with a focus on climate security action and cluster actors in thematic areas in relation to expertise and mandates. Align indicator and incentive systems towards greater concerted action between climate and peace actors.
- Co-develop an agenda and clear terms of reference for the community of practice that indicate coordinating mandates, priority areas of action, indicators of progress, mechanisms for collaboration, and means for sharing experiences and information.
- Anchor climate security priorities at national level in the updated National Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 (NCCAP)

## SESSION 4 - TOWARDS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA

### Which should be short-term priority areas of concern in this CoP to develop a climate security agenda in Kenya?

#### EVIDENCE

- Develop a public access digital platform that serves as an evidence repository of climate security risks across Kenyan geographies.
- Extend the scope of climate security research across the country, including research beyond ASALs and across all the climate security pathways.
- Use the digital platform also as a repository of climate and peacebuilding strategies that effectively integrate a climate security lens.
- Co-produce context-specific climate security assessment through community voices that account also for traditional risk coping strategies.

#### POLICY

- Define key priorities and actions towards integrating climate security as a topic of concern in the updated National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023-2027).
- Map existing legal and policy frameworks with a relevance for climate and security and assess their coherence in terms of climate security. This includes policies and strategies like the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) strategy.
- Map existing action plans that may be relevant for climate security within climate and peace strategies at national and sub-national levels, such as the County Integrated Development Plans 2023-2027 (CIDPs). Inform the development of these action plans through a climate security sensitive approach.
- Continue efforts of policy advocacy and lobbying towards fostering climate security efforts in policy priorities.

## SESSION 4 - TOWARDS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE OF CLIMATE SECURITY IN KENYA

### Which should be short-term priority areas of concern in this CoP to develop a climate security agenda in Kenya? (continued)

#### PROGRAMMING

- Map existing programmes and initiatives throughout Kenya, in both the climate and peacebuilding sectors, that may be relevant to address climate security risks.
- Build upon a better understanding of community-level risk coping and conflict management strategies towards developing climate security action strategies through bottom-up approaches.
- Formalize programmes and projects for resilience-building with a climate security focus, while emphasizing the multi-stakeholder approach that capitalizes on various forms of expertise.
- Strengthen the capacity of peacebuilding and climate actors towards integrating climate security sensitive approaches.

#### FINANCE

- Foster policy advocacy towards integrating climate security in annual budgets for climate action and peacebuilding, at national and sub-national levels.
- Map existing climate investment initiatives in the country that could potentially integrate a peacebuilding lens.
- Link investment initiatives with climate security hotspots across the country and develop a climate security sensitive approach to their implementation.
- Build organizational skills for grant writing and fundraising with a focus on climate security action.
- Inform the annual budgetary process at county levels.

“We felt very strongly about the **NCCAP 2023-2027**, and its **potential to guide actors** in concerted action between the climate and peace sectors.”

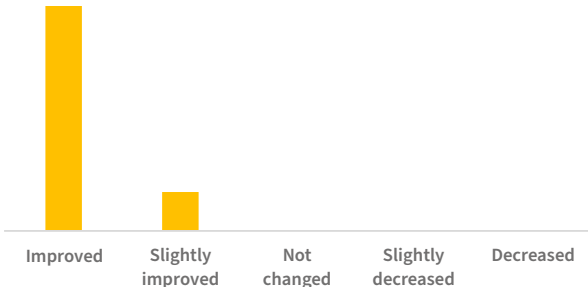
Patricia Nying'uro  
Kenya Meteorological Department



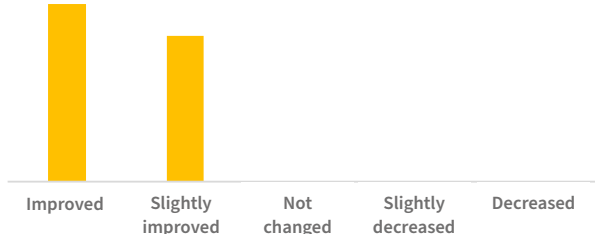
@CSCI/UBERT/CCAFS

# Workshop Impact

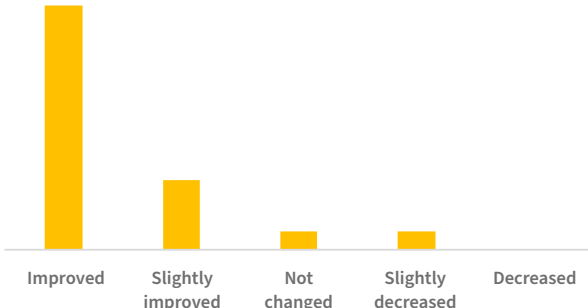
1. My understanding of how climate security risks affect Kenyan populations has:



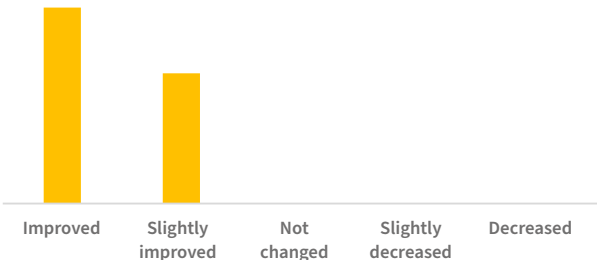
2. My understanding of climate security risks has expanded through other actors' knowledge and experiences.



3. My feeling of competency and responsibility towards addressing climate security risks through my work has:



4. I have identified opportunities to reach out and collaborate with other actors in managing climate security risks:



5. I intend to further explore the integration of climate security risks within my work:

