NATIONAL REPORT

NATIONAL LEVEL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND POLICY FORUM FOR THE VISIBILIZE 4 CLIMATE ACTION AND PATHFINDER II INITIATIVE PROJECTS

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

20th - 21st February 2025, ICRAF Campus

Mukhwana, L., Trautman, S., Bourne, M., Mbai, G., Ritho, A., Wanda, F. 2025. *National Level Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Forum for the Visibilize 4 Climate Action and Pathfinder II Initiative Projects*. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR: Nairobi, Kenya: ICRAF.

This work is funded by the **Wellcome Trust** *to the Visibilize 4 Climate Action in Eastern African Drylands Project: National Level Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Forum for the Visibilize 4 Climate Action* [grant number 228064/Z/23/Z] *and Pathfinder II Initiative Projects*.

CIFOR
Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede
Bogor Barat 16115
Indonesia
T +62 (251) 8622622
F +62 (251) 8622100
E cifor@cifor-icraf.org

ICRAF
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 30677, Nairobi, 00100
Kenya
T +254 (20) 7224000
F +254 (20) 7224001
E worldagroforestry@cifor-icraf.org

cifor-icraf.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy African Population and Health Research Center
AU	African Union
CASCOM	County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
EAC	East African Community
FLoCCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
ICRAF	World Agroforestry (formerly International Centre for Research in Agroforestry)
JASCOM	Joint Agricultural Sector Consultation and Coordination Mechanism
KASEP	Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAS-FST	National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHARED	Stakeholder Approach to Risk-informed and Evidence-based Decision-making
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The National Level Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Forum for the Visibilize 4 Climate Action and Pathfinder Initiative Phase II Projects was held 20-21 February 2025 at the CIFOR-ICRAF Campus. It brought together 60 participants with the following objectives:

- Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on food systems and health–particularly mental health and nutrition–and the role of sustainable land management in addressing these impacts.
- Identify gaps and opportunities in the national policy space within the climate and health nexus, including any gaps and opportunities for climate and health co-benefits and potential entry points for integration.
- Explore how data can inform policy and investment programmes in the country, including the formats and processes through which it should be delivered and how different types of climate and health information may influence decisions at different stages of the policy cycle.

PARTICIPANT INTRODUCTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

As part of the introductions, participants shared their expectations for the workshop and what they want to be remembered for. Below is a summary of the expectations shared:

Climate Change and Health

- Hear experiences from other countries, especially around the gendered impacts of climate change on health.
- Learn about the links between climate change, nutrition, and mental health.
- Understand the connections between mental health and climate change and their impacts.
- Explore the intersection of puxblic health and climate change.
- Investigate the effects of climate change on urban health.

Climate Change, Food Systems, and Nutrition

- Learn about solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation in food systems.
- Understand the linkages between climate change, food, nutrition, and health.
- Explore the nexus between food, nutrition, health, and climate change.
- Support the development of sustainable and resilient food systems.
- Contribute to discussions on food justice and climate adaptation.
- Share and learn climate adaptation strategies in nutrition and dietetics with students.
- Advocate for agroecology and agrobiodiversity in climate policies.
- Research the resilience of food systems to climate change.
- Address the economic implications of food safety in the context of climate resilience.

Policy and Stakeholder Engagement

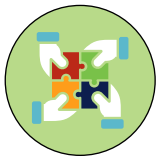
- Engage with stakeholders and identify gaps and opportunities in the policy space, particularly around health co-benefits.
- Understand policy issues surrounding climate change, nutrition, and mental health.
- Learn how to strengthen the science-policy interface for climate and health.
- Identify policy gaps between national and county governments.
- Enhance stakeholder engagement in policy development and implementation.
- Contribute to climate policy and initiative discussions.
- Strengthen evidence-based stakeholder engagement strategies.
- Explore climate-smart agriculture policies.
- Understand environmental policies at both county and national levels.

Research and Evidence-Based Action

- Understand the role of data in informing policy.
- Identify evidence-informed actions needed in specific regions of Kenya.
- Learn what data is available to support evidence generation, particularly in dryland areas of East Africa.
- Gain insights into climate-related research and initiatives.
- Explore the economic dimensions of climate-smart agriculture.
- Contribute to research on agricultural adaptation to climate change.
- Integrate research and innovation in agricultural responses to climate challenges.
- Develop sustainable agricultural practices for climate resilience.

Communication and Advocacy

- Strengthen information sharing on climate issues.
- Contribute to dialogue on the climate change–health nexus.
- Challenge misinformation and advocate for grassroots farmers' rights.
- Become a climate change ambassador in Mombasa.
- Advocate for consumer rights in climate-related policy discussions.
- Promote the integration of biodiversity and biosafety in climate strategies.
- Enhance climate change communication through media.
- Improve knowledge dissemination on climate adaptation.
- Promote clean cooking solutions as part of climate action.



Collaboration and Networking

- Improve cross-disciplinary collaboration.
- Learn more about project outcomes in Samburu, Turkana, and Laikipia.
- Engage in deeper discussions on the intersection of climate, health, and food systems and identify ways forward.
- Understand how climate intersects with different development outcomes and gather insights from the ground.
- Network and explore ways to support the Visibilize 4 Climate Action project beyond the workshop.
- Participate in climate-focused discussions.
- Examine the impacts of climate change on urbanization.
- Improve agricultural extension services to better address climate change.

Participants also shared personal reflections on what they would like to be remembered for:

- Being a changemaker and raising awareness about climate change.
- A happy go-getter who inspires positive change.
- A person who values order.
- A champion of data-driven policy.
- Amplifying community awareness of the climate–health connection.
- A climate change advocate who introduced fruit trees at health facilities.
- Bridging nutrition and climate change gaps at the grassroots, particularly in Kajiado County.
- A dedicated climate change champion.
- A change agent in land and waste management.
- A positive force for change, both individually and in the community.

OFFICIAL OPENING REMARKS

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Dr Éliane Ubalijoro, CEO, Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF)

Dr Éliane Ubalijoro stated that the forum was an opportunity to explore policy gaps and opportunities in integrating climate, food systems, and health. She noted that climate change is impacting health, including mental health, in East Africa's drylands. Furthermore, Dr Ubalijoro underscored the need for policies and coordination mechanisms that integrate climate, food systems, and health, while supporting adaptation approaches such as agroecology and sustainable land management.

Referring to the upcoming visit to the soil, seed, and SPATIAL data science labs, she observed that it presents a unique learning opportunity to understand the role of data and research in policy processes and stakeholder engagement. She also emphasised the importance of effectively linking

science, practice, and policy to maximise impact. In this regard, she reiterated CIFOR-ICRAF's role in utilising trees, forests, and agroforestry landscapes to address global challenges such as biodiversity loss, climate change, and food security.

Dr Ubalijoro concluded by acknowledging the importance of collaboration with the African Population and Health Research Center, the University of Nairobi, PELUM, and other partners in highlighting the effects of climate change on nutrition and mental health.

Dr Elizabeth Kimani-Murage, Senior Research Scientist and Head of Nutrition and Food Systems Unit, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

Dr Elizabeth Kimani-Murage appreciated the diverse representation from different counties, including Mombasa, Nakuru, Samburu, Laikipia, Turkana and Nairobi, at the workshop. She called for urgent climate action, referencing Desmond Tutu's statement:

> **Twenty-five years ago, people could be excused for not knowing much or doing much about climate change. Today we have no excuse. No more can it be dismissed as science fiction; we are already feeling the effects."**

Dr Kimani-Murage noted that climate action involves several key strategies:

- Mitigation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – including actions with both climate and health benefits. For example, mitigation efforts that reduce air pollution can also positively impact public health.
- Adaptation to minimise the impacts of climate change – through the development of strategies to manage climate-related risks while safeguarding health outcomes.
- Enhancing the resilience of communities and health systems – by strengthening their ability to withstand climate-related challenges, such as floods.

In conclusion, Dr Kimani-Murage emphasised that the conversation initiated at the workshop goes beyond the two projects in focus, noting that they serve as important entry points to inform broader dialogue and action.

Ms Elizabeth Mwangi Wangari, Acting Chief Officer, Agriculture & Irrigation, Laikipia County

Ms Elizabeth Mwangi provided insights into Laikipia County's demographics, livelihoods, climate-related challenges, and the county government's climate initiatives. She highlighted pastoralism, ranching, and farming as the primary livelihoods. Farming in Laikipia falls into three main categories: cultivation of feed crops such as beans, small-scale multicultural farming, and large-scale commercial farming. She also noted that parts of the county consist of drylands unsuitable for crop production.

Ms Mwangi added that Laikipia County is experiencing the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events such as torrential rains leading to floods, and periods of intense heat. She acknowledged that while climate change has had significant health implications, sufficient data and evidence have yet to be collected to comprehensively substantiate these effects. She therefore emphasised the importance of gathering evidence to help guide future interventions.

In response, Laikipia County has developed various policies to address climate change. These include the Climate Change Act (passed), the Rangelands Policy (at Assembly level), the Food Safety Policy, the Food and Nutrition Policy (draft), the Agroecology Policy/Strategy (under development), and the Sustainable Land Management Policy (draft).

Ms Mwangi also outlined several interventions being implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture and Irrigation to address climate change, including:

- Provision of extension services to farmers, in collaboration with health workers.
- Promotion of agroecology and agroforestry (with ICRAF), including the establishment of several fruit tree nurseries.
- Distribution of fruit tree seedlings to farmers.
- Encouragement of traditional vegetable cultivation and seed preservation among farmers.
- A climate change food resilience project in collaboration with the Department of Environment.

In conclusion, she identified the greatest gaps as the lack of linkages between research and extension, and the limited availability of e-mobile services for reaching farmers.

Mr George Emase, Director Climate Change, Turkana County

Mr George Emase conveyed greetings from the people of Turkana before providing insights into the county's demographics and its cultural, spiritual, historical, and environmental significance. He highlighted that Turkana County is the largest in Kenya, covering approximately 71,597 square kilometres—an area comparable to several countries combined. The county is predominantly inhabited by a pastoralist community, comprising a single main ethnic group divided into various clans.

With reference to climate change, Mr Emase described the county as among the most affected in the country. For example, approximately 439,000 livestock were lost during the severe drought of 2020. Given Turkana's reliance on pastoralism, such losses have had a devastating impact on livelihoods, food security, and nutrition—particularly for children who depend on milk and meat. He also noted rising temperatures, describing Turkana as experiencing summer-like conditions throughout the year. Furthermore, floods resulting from rainfall in Uganda and on Mount Elgon cause significant damage to infrastructure, including road networks and boreholes, forcing residents to travel long distances in search of water.

Mr Emase reported that the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021 was enacted, leading to the establishment of the Directorate of Climate Change to address these challenges. He further stated that all 30 wards now have climate change committees, which are actively implementing initiatives funded by the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme and the county government—approximately $262 million and $120 million respectively. As a result, 33 projects were initiated in the 2023–2024 financial year, 31 of which focused on water-related interventions such as borehole drilling.

He noted that while tree planting and conservation efforts are encouraged, access to water remains a prerequisite and a persistent challenge in the county. Turkana hosts some of the largest aquifers in the country, including the Lotikipi Basin and the Nabur-Lodwar aquifers. Despite their vast potential, these resources remain largely untapped due to the high costs associated with desalination. Nonetheless, some irrigation initiatives are under way in the Nabur-Lodwar aquifer.

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Mr John Wainana, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Mr John Wainaina outlined the shift in agricultural priorities in the country over time. Initially, the focus was primarily on food production to improve food security in the post-independence period—an approach centred on food supply chains. In the 1990s, this approach evolved from food supply chains to value chains, with the aim of integrating livelihoods. More recently, in the context of climate change, the focus has shifted towards food systems.

In response, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development developed the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2021). In closing, Mr Wainaina emphasised that collaboration is key to ensuring future food security and climate resilience.

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Mr Yussuf Hussein, Climate Change Advisor, Office of the President

Mr Yussuf Hassan began his remarks by informing participants that he was representing Ambassador Dr Ali Mohamed, Head of the Office of the Special Climate Envoy. He explained that the primary function of the Office is to support the President on climate change matters, advising on the country's position and the necessary steps forward. He noted that the impact of the presidency's efforts in this area has gained widespread recognition since President Ruto took office, positioning Kenya prominently on the global stage. For example, under Ambassador Dr Ali Mohamed's leadership, Kenya chaired the African Group of Climate Negotiators for over a year—a role now being transitioned to Tanzania. Additionally, Kenya currently chairs the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change.

Mr Hassan stated that climate change is no longer an abstract issue but a lived reality that significantly affects food systems, public health, and livelihoods—particularly in dryland communities. He highlighted some of the climate impacts experienced in drylands such as Turkana, including extreme weather conditions and temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius. He emphasised the interconnected nature of extreme weather patterns, land degradation, and declining agricultural productivity.

He stressed the importance of finding solutions through partnerships and collaborative brainstorming. He urged participants to move beyond identifying challenges and instead focus on implementing scalable, community-driven solutions. Collaboration, he stated, can help amplify local voices, drive policy reforms—an area where the Office of the Special Climate Envoy plays a central role—and support participation in local climate initiatives. This, he noted, contributes to the establishment of sustainable pathways that enhance resilience in dryland areas.

The Office, he added, is committed to engaging in discussions, listening to stakeholders, and conveying the outcomes to the presidency. Mr Hassan concluded his remarks by expressing his anticipation for the workshop's recommendations and encouraging all participants to contribute constructively to the discussions.

VISIBILIZE 4 CLIMATEACTION IN EASTERN AFRICAN DRYLANDS & PATHFINDER II INITIATIVE PROJECTS OVERVIEW

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Dr Alice Karanja

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Alice Ritho

Dr Alice Karanja and Alice Ritho from the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) provided an overview of the two projects, highlighting their rationale and objectives (see figure above), focus areas, study sites, work packages, project partners, and progress.

The objectives of the projects are as follows:

- **Visibilize 4 Climate Action project:** To make visible the impact of climate change on health (nutritional status and mental health) among vulnerable populations in the Eastern African drylands, in order to catalyse context-specific climate policy and practice change at scale.

- **Pathfinder II Initiative:** To accelerate effective action towards a healthy, net-zero future.

The projects' focus areas are summarised below.

Visibilize 4 Climate Action Project

Work Packages 1 to 3
Research

- Quantify climate impacts on nutrition (attribution science).
- Document lived experiences of climate change impacts (nutrition, mental health, environment).
- Assess community readiness for practice and policy change.
- Model future health and ecological impacts, and estimate associated costs.
- Case study: agroecology as a bold climate solution.

Work Packages 4
Public Engagement

- Enhance understanding of interlinkages between climate change, food systems, nutrition, and health.
- Communicate evidence.

Work Packages 5
Policy Engagement

To promote evidence-informed decision-making for policy and practice change:

- Policy analysis
- Policy engagement
- Policy advocacy
- Policy/practice opportunities: Agroecology and Agroforestry (incl. food tree and crop portfolios)

Pathfinder II Initiative

Work Packages 1
Evidence for Action

- To make up-to-date and relevant evidence and tools on the health co-benefits of climate change mitigation actions accessible to key decision-makers.

Work Packages 2
Monitoring and Evaluating Progress

- To promote rigorous and practical monitoring and evaluation of climate mitigation actions that aim to promote health, through development of a 'Coalition on Climate Action for Health'.

Work Packages 3
Strengthening capacity and sharing lessons

- To support the implementation of high-ambition decarbonization initiatives by strengthening the capacity of partner organizations, including providing expert technical support and enabling rapid sharing of evidence within and beyond the Coalition.

Visibilize 4 Climateaction Roadmap

Pathfinder II Progress & Milestones

DESK REVIEW

- **National and Counties** (Turkana, Samburu, Nakuru, Kisumu and Mombasa) **climate policy review and analysis** to identify opportunities for health co-benefits and implementation pathways for the LT-LEDs
- **Report Writing** (on-going)

VALIDATION & WRITE-UP

- **Stakeholdeer mapping** (on-going)
- **Stakeholder Engagement**
- **Publication**

More information about the projects can be found here.

Questions and Answers

What are the mental health indicators?

We have standard indicators in the data collection tools including depression, PTSD and anxiety.

How can we talk about vulnerable populations without conducting a gender analysis?

Gender inclusivity has been integrated into data collection, for the Visibilize 4 Climate Action Project.

Why only focus on mitigation and not strengthen our institutions to adapt better to climate change, which is faster and more feasible?

Haresh Sippy said, “Deal with the root cause of a problem and then you would not have to deal with the effect.” While we need to focus on adaptation, we also need to think about mitigation, especially those with health co-benefits for the African context.

Can you clarify the intersection of climate change, health, and food systems?

Think of the extreme events of climate change and how they affect our everyday lives and those of farmers.

A DESK REVIEW OF KENYA'S EXISTING POLICIES: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION WITH AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH WITH A FOCUS ON HEALTH CO-BENEFITS

The presentation covered the results of an analysis conducted through a desk review to assess the extent to which existing climate-related policies in Kenya integrate climate change adaptation with agriculture and health, with a particular focus on health co-benefits. The rationale, objectives, and methodology behind the analysis were also presented.

Gladys Mbai

Kanyiva Muindi

The research questions and related objectives guiding the analysis are summarised in the table below:

Research questions

How effectively do Kenya's national policies integrate climate change adaptation with agriculture, agroecology, and health—particularly mental health and nutrition—and what opportunities exist for enhancing policy coherence?

Related objectives

1. Assess the extent to which policies integrate climate change adaptation with agriculture and health, particularly mental health and nutrition.
2. Identify synergies, strengths, and best practices that promote resilience across the climate, agricultural, and health sectors.
3. Identify gaps and opportunities, and propose actionable recommendations and potential entry points for enhancing policy coherence and fostering cross-sectoral integration.

Research questions

How can Kenya effectively integrate health co-benefits into its climate change policies and strategies?

What evidence-based approaches can guide this integration to achieve sustainable outcomes?

Related objectives

1. Examine the extent to which health co-benefits are considered in Kenya's climate change policies & strategies.
2. Identify opportunities for integrating health co-benefits into formulation & implementation of climate change policies in Kenya.
3. Provide evidence-based recommendations to policymakers and stakeholders on enhancing the integration of health considerations into climate actions.

A total of 16 eligible policy documents were identified for the analysis. Key examples included the Climate Change Act, the Mental Health Policy, and the National Adaptation Plan. The analysis was guided by Walter and Gibson's (1994) policy analysis framework, which comprises four dimensions: context, content, process and strategy, and actors.

In discussing policy evolution, it was noted that most of the identified policies had been informed by global frameworks such as the Paris Agreement, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the East African Community Climate Change Policy.

More information about the desk review strategy, methodology and review results can be found in Annex 3.

Questions, Answers, and Comments

Comment: Other missing policies that should be examined as part of the analysis are natural resources policies, including those around water.

Response: We deal with policies in a particular context, which is why different issues are explicitly discussed in particular policies. However, it is important to include these additional areas in future analyses.

How are the policies creating an enabling environment for gender groups?.

POLICY MAKING AND REVIEW PROCESS AND ENTRY POINTS FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND EVIDENCE IN POLICY-MAKING PROCESSES

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Presentation by **Lillian Chepkemoi**, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

The presentation outlined the policy-making and review process, highlighting potential entry points for stakeholder engagement and the integration of evidence. In this regard, the adoption of the food systems approach in policy development by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development was identified as a key opportunity for advancing climate and health co-benefits. This approach provides a holistic perspective to address the following aspects:

- Increased production
- Increased income
- Health- and nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Impacts of climate change

The recently launched Agroecology Strategy was highlighted as an example of a policy developed using the food systems approach. Its overall goal is to promote the sustainable transformation of Kenya's food system to ensure food security and nutrition, climate-resilient livelihoods, and social inclusion for all. It therefore supports agroecology through a holistic lens.

Understanding the Policy-Making Process and Entry Points for Climate and Health Integration

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Policy-Making and Review Process

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) follows a structured process to develop and review policies:

1. **Technical Committee Formation** – Experts are convened to lead the drafting process.
2. **First Draft Development** – Created through targeted meetings, sector working groups, and county consultations.
3. **Stakeholder Adoption** – National validation workshop held to finalise stakeholder input.
4. **Ministerial Presentation** – Draft presented to top MoALD management (CS, PS, Directors).
5. **Approval and Launch** – Finalisation, publication, and launch for implementation.

Entry Points for Stakeholders & Evidence

Stakeholder engagement is embedded throughout:

- **Nomination** into the technical drafting team.
- Participation in **county consultations** and key **stakeholder engagements**.
- Input during **national validation workshops** to ensure inclusivity and evidence uptake.

Opportunities in the Climate and Health Nexus

While many existing policies address single-issue focus areas, opportunities exist for integration:

- The **food systems approach** is now guiding MoALD policy development.
- This enables a holistic lens to address:
  - Increased agricultural production
  - Income generation
  - Nutrition-sensitive agriculture
  - Climate change impacts

Spotlight: Agroecology Strategy

The recently launched **Agroecology Strategy** exemplifies a systems-based policy. Its goal is to:

- Promote **sustainable transformation** of Kenya's food systems,
- Ensure **food security, nutrition, climate-resilient livelihoods**, and **social inclusion**.

Source: *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (Presentation by Lillian Chepkemoi, 20 January 2025)*

Group Discussions on the Policy Review Findings

Participants engaged in a group work exercise to discuss the findings of the policy review, with a particular focus on identifying gaps and opportunities moving forward. Three groups were formed, each focusing on a different aspect of the nexus between climate change, health, and food systems:

1. Climate change
2. Health and nutrition
3. Agriculture and climate change

Each group addressed at least two of the following questions:

What current policies (including plans, strategies, and initiatives) exist in the country that address the relationship between climate change, food systems, health, and agriculture (including land management solutions and agroecology)?

- Are there any policies or policy-related documents that we have not included or considered?
- To what extent do policies related to climate change integrate health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits, and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology) in their existing provisions?

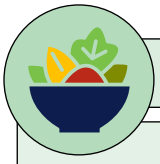
What mechanisms exist for developing, reviewing, and implementing policies related to climate change that would strengthen the inclusion of health co-benefits, health (specifically mental health and nutrition), and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology)?

What are the existing gaps in policy regarding the relationship between climate change, health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits, and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology)?

- What are the possible solutions?

What resources (including capacity strengthening and coordination) are needed to integrate health co-benefits, health (mental health and nutrition), and agriculture (land management solutions/agroecology) into climate change policies?

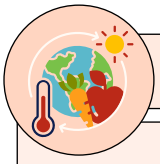
The table below summarises the group work feedback.



Group 1: Health and Nutrition

Question	Feedback
Are there policies or policy-related documents we have not included/considered?	• Nakuru County Climate Change Act 2021 • Nakuru County Energy Plan 2023 - 2027 • Public Health Act Cap 242 • Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2023-2027 • National Community Health Strategy 2022-2025
To what extent do policies related to climate change integrate health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology)?	• Key result areas related to food safety • There is no clear integration of health within climate-related policies
What are the existing gaps and possible solutions?	**Gaps** • The mechanisms used to develop, review, and implement health policies offer only a general perspective on climate change impacts, with limited specificity. • There is a need for a comprehensive strategy document that integrates the three aspects—climate change, health, and agriculture—which could then be adopted across various sectors during their policy-making processes. • The “Health in All Sectors” policy includes components on climate change and food systems, but lacks a clear focus on mental health. • The review of the Kenya National Adaptation Plan is expected to begin soon. • Implementation of relevant policies is fragmented across different ministries, presenting a significant challenge. • Resource constraints persist. • There are overlapping mandates across sectors, contributing to inefficiencies.

Question	Feedback
What are the existing gaps and possible solutions?	**Solutions** • Promote knowledge sharing across ministries to reduce duplication of efforts—though implementation remains difficult due to ministry-specific budget allocations. • Establish dedicated departments or technical working groups (e.g., Agrinutrition) to coordinate aligned actions across ministries. • Involve external partners to lead and coordinate implementation processes. • Leverage existing coordination platforms, such as the Council of Governors, to cascade integrated efforts. • Introduce a joint agricultural sector consultation and coordination mechanism. • Identify strategic entry points in the policy-making process to incorporate the nexus—for example, the ongoing review of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy presents an opportunity to integrate health components. • Use County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) as a platform for integration—encourage the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to capture components related to food, nutrition, health, and climate change. • Ensure that the next National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) integrates the three components. • A disaster policy document is under development; although it currently focuses on loss and damage, it offers an entry point to incorporate the climate–health–agriculture nexus.
What resources (including capacity strengthening and coordination) are needed?	• Financial support • Information resources, including policy briefs and national dialogues to raise awareness • Capacity building for policymakers and implementers on the nexus • Community-level capacity building • Data and evidence generation



Group 2: Agriculture and Climate Change

Question

Are there policies or policy-related documents we have not included/considered?

Feedback

Agricultural Policies

- Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (KASEP - 2023)
- Soil Health Policy
- National Agricultural Insurance Policy 2024
- National Irrigation Policy
- National Agricultural Mechanisation Policy
- Dairy Sector Strategy - KDB (in process)
- National Seed Policy
- Livestock Disease Control Policy
- Kenya Livestock Policy
- Community Rangeland Strategy
- Phytosanitary Policy

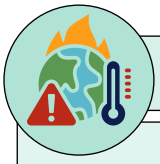
Climate Change Policies

- Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965
- Energy Policy (2018, under review) - Draft Energy Policy 2025
- Bioenergy Strategy (sustainable use & consumption of bioenergy)
- Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy
- National Livestock Extension Policy 2012
- Behaviour Change Communication Strategy 2022
- Draft Air Pollution and Health Strategy 2024
- CIDPs

To what extent do policies related to climate change integrate health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology) aspects in their existing provisions?

- Some policies include explicit provisions for climate, agriculture, and health—though mental health is often not explicitly addressed, and may only be implied

Question	Feedback
What mechanisms exist to strengthen integration?	• Interministerial/Interdepartmental technical working groups (e.g., Agrinutrition Unit) • Intergovernmental mechanisms and committees (e.g., JASCOM) • Multi-stakeholder platforms • Regional and global frameworks (e.g., AU, COP, UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNCBD) • Traditional/indigenous knowledge practices (e.g., firewood storage) • County level policy domestication and CIDP incorporation • Midterm review and annual ADP processes • Inclusion of key departments and legal review by the Attorney General's office • CIDPs reflect four thematic areas under FLOCCA, running until 2027–Agriculture, Water, Environment, and Infrastructure–all of which have direct linkages to health • Collaboration with other stakeholders, e.g., research institutions • Need to compile a comprehensive list of county level policies
What are the existing gaps and possible solutions?	**Gaps** • Weak intersectoral policy coordination • Poor policy implementation • Limited inclusivity in food systems • Lack of explicit focus on mental health **Opportunities** • Capacity building through research • Multisectoral technical working groups • Investment in research and knowledge products • Budgeting for integrated initiatives • Public awareness via social media • Incorporation of traditional and indigenous knowledge



Group 3: Climate Change

Question

What are the existing gaps in policy addressing the relationship between climate change, health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits, and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology)?

What are possible solutions?

Feedback

Gaps

- Siloed implementation at both the county and national level
- Challenges directly linking health, especially mental health, to climate change, with a focus on pastoralists and farmers
  - There is no direct correlation at the surface level
- Evidence-based policies: Policies need to be informed by in-depth research, particularly on the links between climate change and mental health
  - Poor knowledge sharing among partners working in the climate change space
  - Aga Khan University has conducted research on climate change and health linked to the SDGs
  - Lack of coordinating mechanisms for research and evidence –partners work independently and do not share data
  - Need to build an information repository to enable data sharing amongst partners.
- Limited participation by the health sector in climate change discussions. While the Ministry of Environment and NEMA coordinate climate change policies and policymaker engagement, there is often insufficient representation from health sector professionals who can speak authoritatively on the intersection of climate and health.
  - Policy formulation and stakeholder engagement processes need improvement and better streamlining to involve all stakeholders.
- Policy development led by consultants has become standard practice, but this often lacks in-depth public participation and excludes input from key target groups.
- Insufficient funding – budget allocations tend to favour specific sectors without acknowledging their relationship to climate change. For example, climate funds typically support water, agriculture, livestock, and environment sectors, with limited or no funding allocated to health.

Question	Feedback

What are the existing gaps in policy addressing the relationship between climate change, health (mental health and nutrition), health co-benefits, and agriculture (land management solutions and agroecology)?
 	
What are possible solutions?
	Solutions
	• Establish multi-stakeholder platforms that enable diverse actors to contribute to policy development.
	• Enhance participation at county level through the County Agricultural Sector Steering committee (CASCOM), using the committee to drive climate change coordination across sectors:
	  ◦ Some counties that have adopted this model now have more integrated, cross-sectoral policies.
	  ◦ Cross-border climate and security issues—some counties are developing cross-cutting policies to address these challenges.
	  ◦ Climate change intersects with many sectors (e.g., infrastructure—climate-proofing roads damaged by floods). However, implementation often depends on the availability of funds.
	• Development of knowledge management repository for information sharing among local and international partners
	• Create a strong narrative on the linkages between health, mental health, and climate change. For example:
	  ◦ Implement a tree-planting campaign to promote awareness.
	  ◦ Mobilise influencers to raise public awareness.
	  ◦ Launch a campaign around the report, supported by strategic dissemination efforts.

What resources (including capacity strengthening and coordination) are needed for the integration of health - co-benefits, health (mental health and nutrition) and agriculture (land management solutions/ agroecology in climate change policies?	• Financial resources to support the policy-making process. • Generation of data – there is a need for information, statistics, and research evidence to inform policy development. • Skilled personnel – there is a lack of technical expertise on the intersection of climate change and health, which is essential to ensure appropriate linkages during policy formulation. • Insights from the health sector – these are needed to understand ongoing efforts in mental health and nutrition, and how they are being integrated into climate change policies. • Use of technology – for early warning systems, climate modelling, and leveraging artificial intelligence. • Capacity building – targeted at policymakers and key decision-makers to strengthen understanding of the interlinkages between climate change and health. • Enforcement of regulations – there is a need for greater emphasis on the enforcement of policies, particularly those related to climate change adaptation, mitigation, and the health nexus.

INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCE AND EVIDENCE WALL SESSION

The **Interactive Evidence and Data Wall Session** offered a dynamic, hands-on opportunity for participants to engage directly with data and research findings relevant to the nexus of climate change, food systems, and health. The session aimed to bridge the gap between research and policy by encouraging dialogue and feedback across four thematic stations:

Land Health

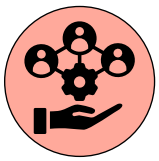
- Participants explored the role of **Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)** as an indicator of land degradation, productivity, and water retention.
- Recommendations included developing maps that link land health to socio-economic and mental health indicators, and forming partnerships with organisations that model health data to generate broader insights.

Food Tree Portfolios

- Discussions centred on the participatory selection of tree species, challenges in urban agriculture (e.g. pollution), and the need to account for environmental shocks.
- Suggestions included the use of clean inputs, adapting portfolios through machine learning to anticipate shocks, and addressing nutritional changes during fruit maturation.

Pathfinder: Climate Action for Health

- The emphasis was on localising narratives around health co-benefits, ensuring cultural sensitivity, and enhancing community engagement.
- Feedback highlighted the need for more data on sustainable livestock practices, implementation support, stakeholder mapping, and clearer project timelines and dissemination strategies.



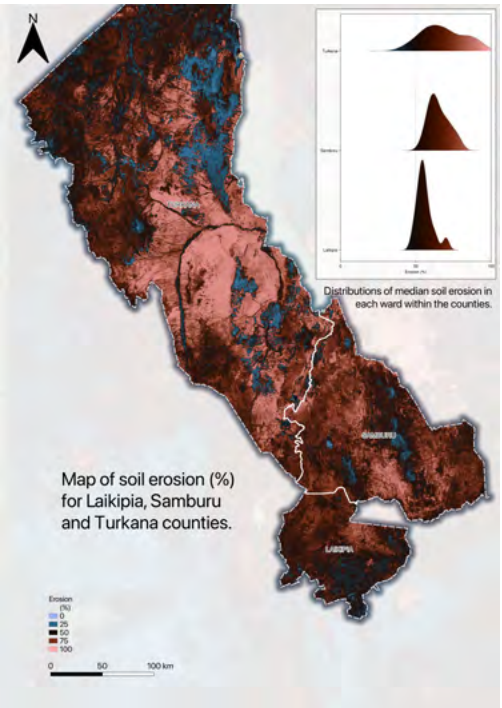
County-Level Stakeholder Mapping

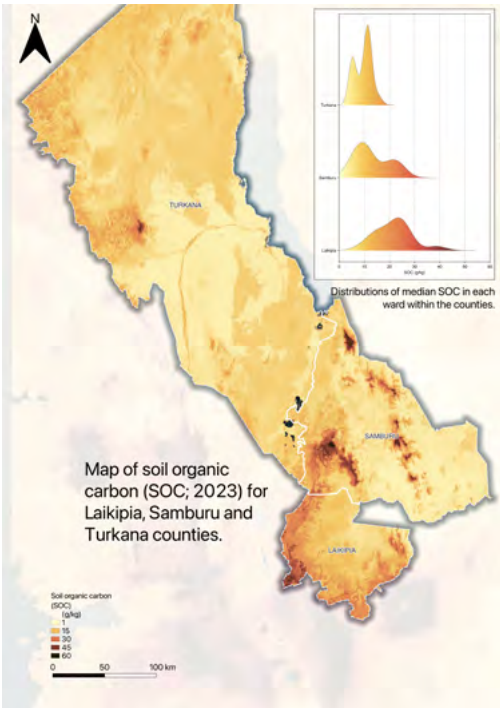
- Participants reflected on the localised challenges of stakeholder engagement in Laikipia, Turkana, and Samburu counties.
- Identified barriers included limited accessibility, illiteracy, language differences, political interference, and gatekeeping.
- Despite these challenges, opportunities were identified for **community-driven policy formulation** and the development of **inclusive engagement strategies**.

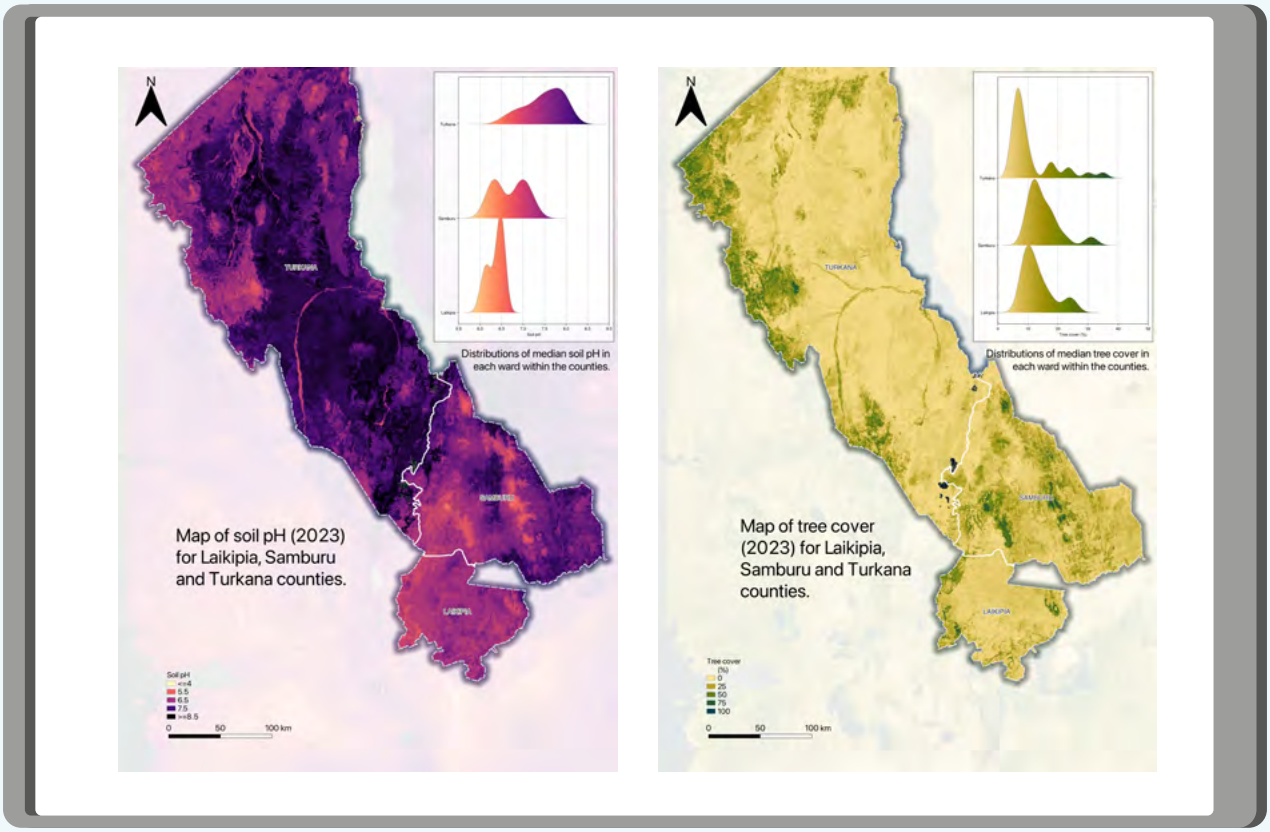
Station 1: Land Health

Discussion

- High SOC indicates the presence of abundant living organisms, which reflects high soil fertility.
- High SOC is also associated with greater tree cover and reduced erosion.
- SOC serves as an indicator for land degradation neutrality and productivity.
- High SOC suggests the soil can retain water and resist degradation, reflecting soil saturation levels.
- There is a need for a map showing the correlation between land health and socio-economic indicators, which could be linked to mental health.
- It was suggested to collaborate with organizations that model health prevalence to develop maps that illustrate the nexus between climate change and health—potentially using the Laikipia data as a case study.







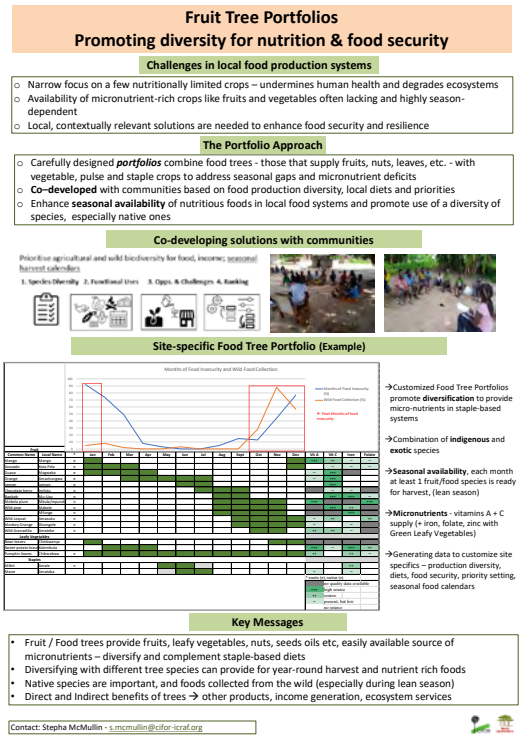
Participant Feedback

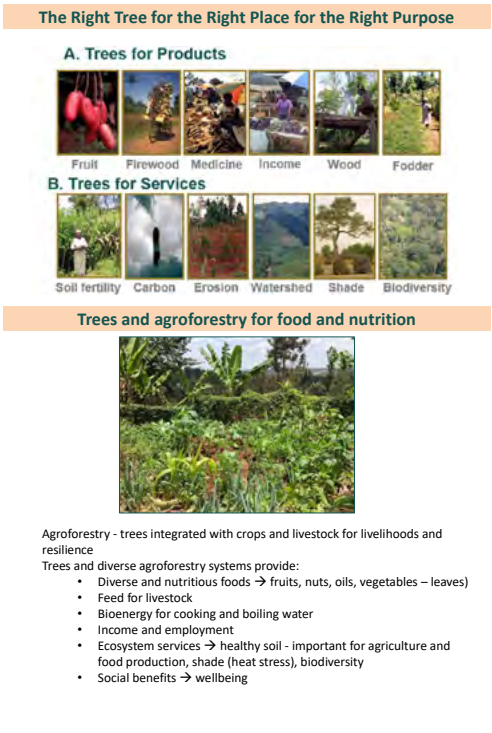
Participants generally found the data easy to understand (average rating: 4.0/5) and saw it as relevant for national policy and planning processes (average usefulness rating: 3.9). Most considered the data applicable across all stages of policy and planning, with some noting its specific use during implementation and planning. Preferred formats for sharing included workshops, policy briefs, and short communication pieces, with some calling for more interactive formats (e.g., animations, creative arts, local language media).

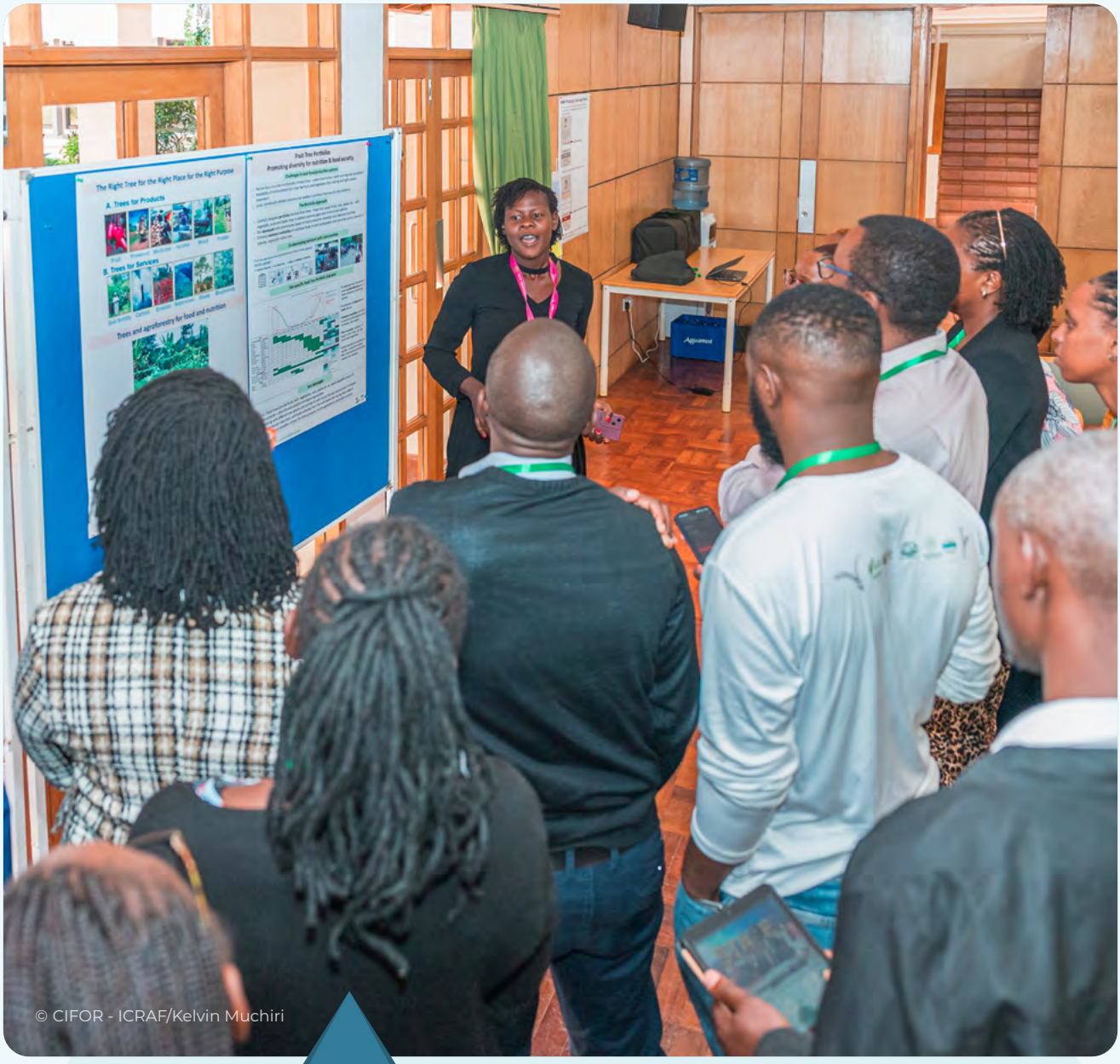
Station 2: Food Tree Portfolios

Discussion

- **How tree species are selected for planting** – This is done in consultation with the community and through the use of databases that recommend the right tree for the right place and purpose. Community involvement is central to the decision-making process.
  - **Increased inaccessibility or disappearance of forest foods –** *Recommendation:* This can be addressed through domestication.
- **How do these portfolios apply to urban agriculture, where pollution introduces heavy metals?** – Recommendation: Use healthy soil from unpolluted areas, clean water for irrigation, and plant timber trees instead of fruit trees along roadsides.
  - **The portfolio assumes constant conditions, which is not realistic. How are they adapted to withstand environmental shocks such as floods, pests, diseases, and drought?** – *Recommendation:* Use machine learning models to predict regions vulnerable to these shocks and integrate that data into portfolio development.
- **How do fruit tree portfolios account for fluctuations in nutritional content during different stages of fruit development?** – Nutritional value varies throughout the ripening process and needs to be considered in portfolio design.







Participant Feedback

This station received the highest ratings for both comprehension (4.4/5) and relevance (4.1). Respondents highlighted its usefulness throughout all stages of the policy cycle, including planning, implementation, and monitoring. Sharing preferences focused on workshops, short communication pieces, and policy briefs, with suggestions to use social media, youth groups, and farmer networks for wider outreach.

Station 3: Pathfinder –Climate Action for Health

Discussion

- **Localising the narrative of health co-benefits:**
  - For example, when discussing reducing livestock production with pastoralist communities, the narrative should promote sustainable production methods rather than discouraging livestock keeping altogether.
  - Proposed strategies should be sensitive to and not undermine African cultural values.
- **Context-specific issues:** There is a need for community engagement and participation to support behavior change and ensure solutions are locally appropriate.
- **Data collection:** More data is needed on topics such as sustainable livestock production and its contribution to climate mitigation.
- **Implementation challenges:** Some suggested strategies may be difficult to implement in the Kenyan context, as they require significant behavior change.
  - A broader issue is the weak enforcement and accountability mechanisms that hinder policy implementation in Kenya.
- **Interest on target group:**
  - Stakeholder mapping is ongoing, including AFIDEP's Africa-wide mapping of case studies.
  - Local-level stakeholder mapping is also underway through the stakeholder survey shared during the workshop.
- **Project timeline:** Clear timelines are needed for when key components of the project will be achieved, particularly for strategies requiring long-term intervention.

- **Next steps – translating knowledge into practice:** Once solutions are identified, clear next steps should be outlined.
  - Include a key outcome focused on disseminating information at the local level.
  - These actions should be linked to county-level climate change action plans.

African Population and Health Research Center

PATHFINDER PROJECT BRIEF

Background

Climate change poses an urgent global challenge, requiring immediate and sustained action to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To avoid catastrophic consequences, the global temperature rise should be kept well below 2°C—preferably 1.5°C—above pre-industrial levels. However, a significant gap remains between the projected emission trajectories under current policies and the reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement targets. Bridging this gap demands evidence-based, context-specific actions that not only cut GHG emissions but also yield co-benefits for public health.

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

The **1st phase of the Pathfinder Initiative** focused on gathering and synthesizing evidence to identify pathways that provide significant health co-benefits[1] from climate mitigation actions. This was done by conducting an umbrella review (an analysis of systematic reviews), which brought together existing evidence on the effectiveness of strategies for mitigating climate change and improving human health.

The final umbrella review comprised 14 systematic reviews and 57 primary studies from which 200 mitigation actions across a range of sectors were identified.

The key pathways identified from the review that had the most health co-benefits include:

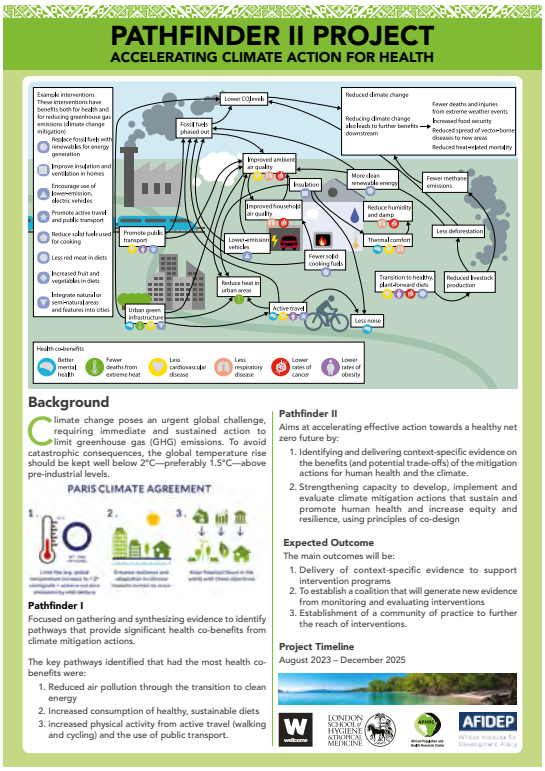
i. Reduced air pollution through the transition to clean energy
ii. Improved physical and mental health from sustainable diets and active travel
iii. Ecosystem restoration through natural climate solutions.
iv. Improved urban design and green infrastructure which also play a crucial role in mitigating environmental impacts.

The review however revealed that most of the current evidence is based on modeled estimates rather than real-world implementations, often relying on diverse assumptions and limited data from high- and middle-income countries.

Given the rapid growth of climate and health research, there is a strong demand from scientists, policymakers, and practitioners for accessible and up-to-date evidence to support informed decision-making. This resulted in a need for **phase 2 of the Pathfinder initiative** to generate evidence to ensure that the actions with the greatest potential health co-benefits can be implemented and evaluated to achieve optimal outcomes, particularly for low- and middle-income countries.

1 Health co-benefits of climate change mitigation actions refer to the positive health outcomes that result from efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change (Lancet).

1



PATHFINDER II PROJECT

ACCELERATING CLIMATE ACTION FOR HEALTH

Background

Climate change poses an urgent global challenge, requiring immediate and sustained action to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To avoid catastrophic consequences, the global temperature rise should be kept well below 2°C—preferably 1.5°C—above pre-industrial levels.

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

Pathfinder I

Focused on gathering and synthesizing evidence to identify pathways that provide significant health co-benefits from climate mitigation actions.

The key pathways identified that had the most health co-benefits were:

1. Reduced air pollution through the transition to clean energy
2. Increased consumption of healthy, sustainable diets
3. increased physical activity from active travel (walking and cycling) and the use of public transport.

Pathfinder II

Aims at accelerating effective action towards a healthy net zero future by:

1. Identifying and delivering context-specific evidence on the benefits (and potential trade-offs) of the mitigation actions for human health and the climate.
2. Strengthening capacity to develop, implement and evaluate climate mitigation actions that sustain and promote human health and increase equity and resilience, using principles of co-design

Expected Outcome

The main outcomes will be:

1. Delivery of context-specific evidence to support intervention programs
2. To establish a coalition that will generate new evidence from monitoring and evaluating interventions
3. Establishment of a community of practice to further the reach of interventions.

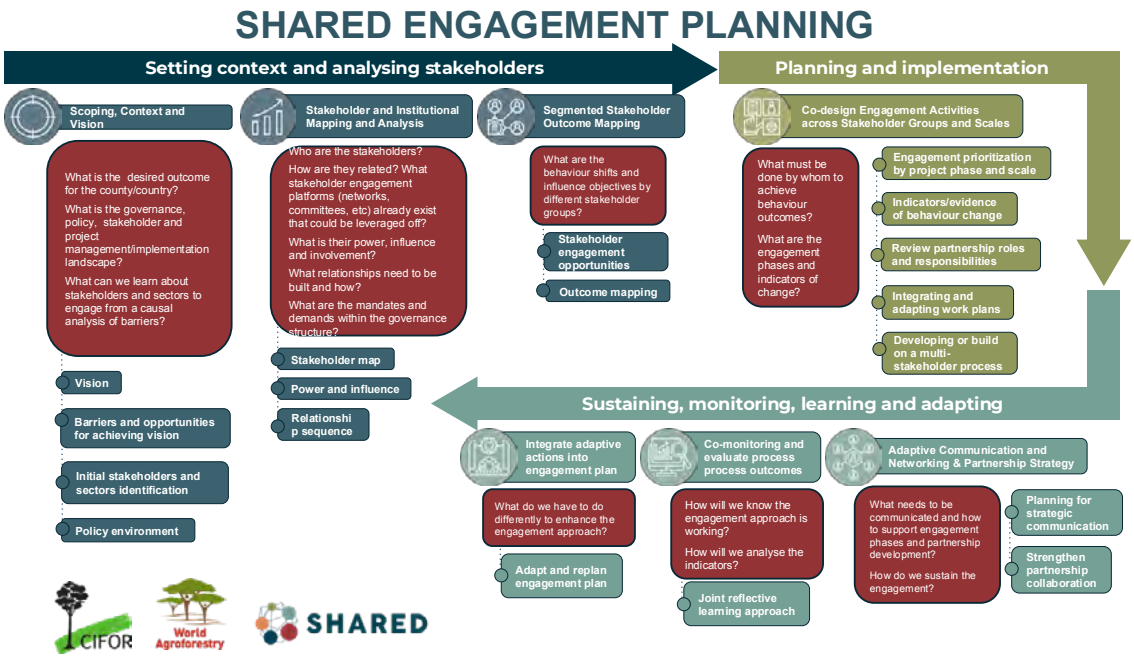
Project Timeline

August 2023 – December 2025

Participant Feedback

Participants gave this station a high ease-of-understanding rating (4.3/5) and a usefulness score of 3.9. It was seen as broadly applicable, especially across all stages, with several noting relevance during planning and implementation phases. Preferred sharing methods included workshops, short communication materials, and policy briefs, with some suggesting virtual webinars for broader access.

Station 4: County-Level Stakeholder Mapping



Discussion

Laikipia County Policy Context

- Partner support.
- National policies often do not fit the county context. As a result, they must be vetted by the county attorney for domestication. Typically, the county starts with strategies that are then aligned with national-level policies and regulations.
- Political interference remains a challenge, as new administrations may want to discard or rework existing policies.

Turkana County Policy Context

- The county's vast size, poor road network, and insecurity make some areas inaccessible. As a result, public participation for policy development is mostly limited to towns, excluding the voices of nomadic pastoralists.
- High illiteracy levels hinder public understanding of policies.
- Limited education among Members of County Assembly (MCAs) affects their ability to understand and develop quality legislative frameworks.

- Language barriers also pose a challenge.
- Gatekeepers often dominate public engagement, preventing wider community participation.
- A key policy opportunity lies in creating room for meaningful community participation—there is a clear need for local strategies and solutions to climate change.

Samburu County Policy Context

- High illiteracy levels among the population.
- The vastness of the county makes public participation difficult to implement effectively.

Questions, Answers, and Comments

- **How can we deal with regime changes that affect policy development/ adoption?**
  - Set clear timelines for policy development—for example, link FLoCCA access to completing policies within a specific timeframe.
- **How was mental health integrated into policies?**
  - A full policy analysis has not been completed yet, but mental health was acknowledged as an issue.
  - Turkana has the One Health approach that connects all sectors, including the environment.
- **The statement that counties cannot make their own policies is not accurate.**
- **Who does mobilization for public participation? (linked to the issue of gatekeepers)**
  - Administrative units such as village and ward administrators are responsible, but they often select their friends and family members.
  - On-the-ground community consultations at the village level are required, but access is a challenge due to the vastness of the counties, making many areas inaccessible.

- **Do you have farmer groups that you engage with?**
  - Yes, but public participation must also involve the general public.
- **Do policies need to be influenced by data, or should they be based on people's needs? Is this an administrative or bureaucratic issue?**
  - Data is not required to initiate policy development, but it is important for informing policies. Data can come from local people (local knowledge), various sources, and does not have to be strictly scientific.
  - We do not need to have all the data to begin; it is acceptable to start with what is available.
  - The county assembly has the authority to make policies and can develop them based on the county's needs and priorities. Counties can also adapt national policies or borrow effective policies from other counties.
  - Since MCAs are not technical experts, policies developed by the county assembly must be vetted by the county attorney.
  - Policies must be grounded in the needs of the people they are intended to serve.
- **Political interference and conflict can influence policy adoption.**
  - For example, in Turkana, the impeachment of the speaker delayed discussions on other important policies.
- **Policies need to be translated into local languages and simplified to ensure they are not too technical.**

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Participant Feedback

This data was also found to be easy to understand (average rating: 4.2/5), with an average usefulness rating of 4.0 for informing national policy and planning. Feedback indicated its use across all stages, with specific mentions of planning, implementation, and monitoring. Participants preferred data to be disseminated via workshops, policy briefs, and short summaries, suggesting a mix of in-person and written communication formats.

Bridging the Gap Between Research, Policy, and Practice: Participant Recommendations

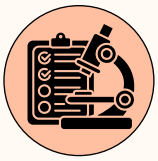
At the end of the session, participants also provided the following recommendations for closing the gap between research, policy and practice:

Public Participation and Community Engagement

- Ensure timely and inclusive public participation in research, policy, and practice development.
- Involve marginalized groups and local communities meaningfully from the start, using participatory action research.
- Use clear, accessible language to communicate research to farmers and non-scientists.
- Make research context-specific and community-centred to boost relevance and adoption.
- Raise awareness among citizens about existing policies and ensure their voices shape policy processes.

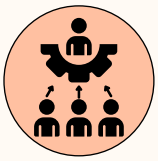
Policy Implementation and Action

- Establish and operationalize policy implementation units across thematic areas.
- Promote a bottom-up approach by starting policy implementation at the community level for ownership and ease of adoption.
- Disseminate policies clearly to stakeholders and fund their implementation.
- Strengthen collaboration among experts and institutions at the science–policy–practice interface.
- Develop research-extension-policy platforms at national and county levels.



Research Integration with Policy and Practice

- Align research with implementation needs and policy gaps.
- Secure funding and promote co-creation of solutions with community input.
- Ensure research is context-specific and includes effective feedback mechanisms.
- Disseminate findings to inform policy and encourage data-driven decision-making.



Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building

- Broaden resource mobilization and foster multi-stakeholder collaboration across sectors.
- Build capacity among policymakers, technical teams, and political leaders through workshops and ongoing engagement.
- Map stakeholders comprehensively and establish functional technical working groups.
- Strengthen partnerships with civil society, academia, and all levels of government for inclusive policymaking and implementation.

DAY 1 KEY REFLECTIONS

Key Takeaways

- There remains a significant gap in translating research and policy information into formats accessible for farmers. Translating content into local languages like Kiswahili is crucial for uptake.
- Mental health, often overlooked in climate discourse, should be integrated into climate change policies to reflect its real impacts on communities.
- Gender equity in land use and climate responses was highlighted, emphasizing women's central role in resource management and vulnerability to climate impacts.
- Research should balance economic and social indicators—particularly mental health—to reflect holistic well-being in farming communities.
- Locally driven approaches, such as community asset

Outstanding Questions

- **Policy vs. Legal Frameworks:** Participants sought clarity on the distinction between "policies" and "legal frameworks," including the roles of laws, strategies, and enforcement mechanisms. It was clarified that policies are aspirational (soft law), while legal frameworks carry enforceable authority.
- **Intersectionality in Research:** Is the Visibilize 4 Climate Action project addressing intersecting issues like gender, mental health, and reproductive health with suitable indicators?
- **Accessibility of soil testing for farmers:** Concerns were raised about the accessibility of soil testing services from ICRAF's lab for farmers in remote areas due to high transport costs, despite affordable analysis fees.

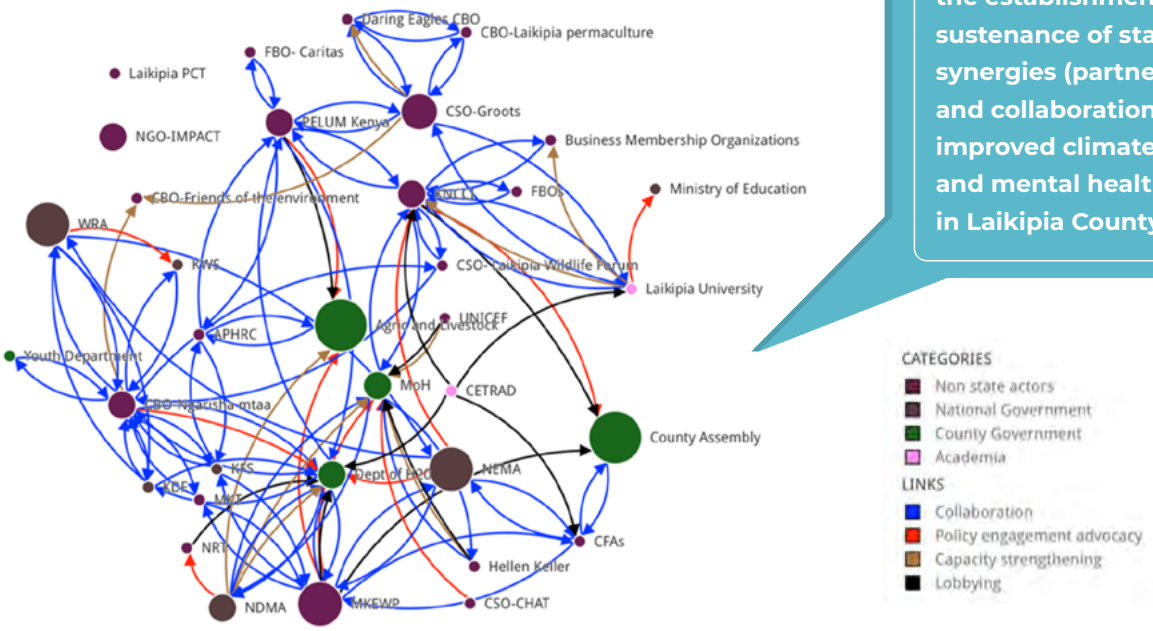
FEEDBACK ON THE ENGAGEMENTS IN LAIKIPIA, TURKANA AND SAMBURU COUNTIES AND DISCUSSION ON ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

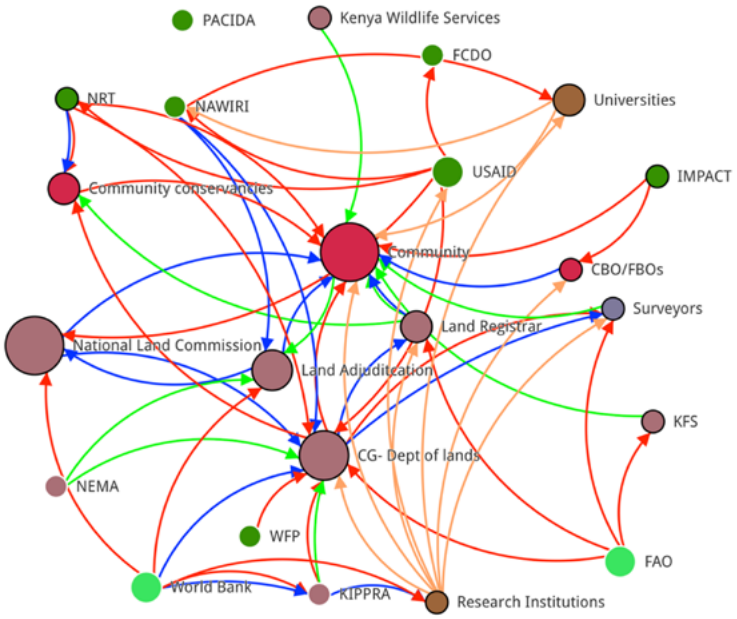
Presentation by **Ms Mieke Bourne Ochieng**, the Stakeholder Engagement with Evidence Hub Lead (CIFOR-ICRAF)

A brief summary and reflections on the engagements held in Laikipia, Samburu, and Turkana counties were shared, focusing on stakeholder mapping (conducted through surveys and net mapping) and policy analysis undertaken as part of the Visibilize 4 Climate Action County Inception and Stakeholder Engagement Workshops in July 2024.

Key framing questions included:

Who can influence the establishment and sustenance of stakeholder synergies (partnerships and collaborations) towards improved climate adaptation and mental health outcomes in Laikipia County?

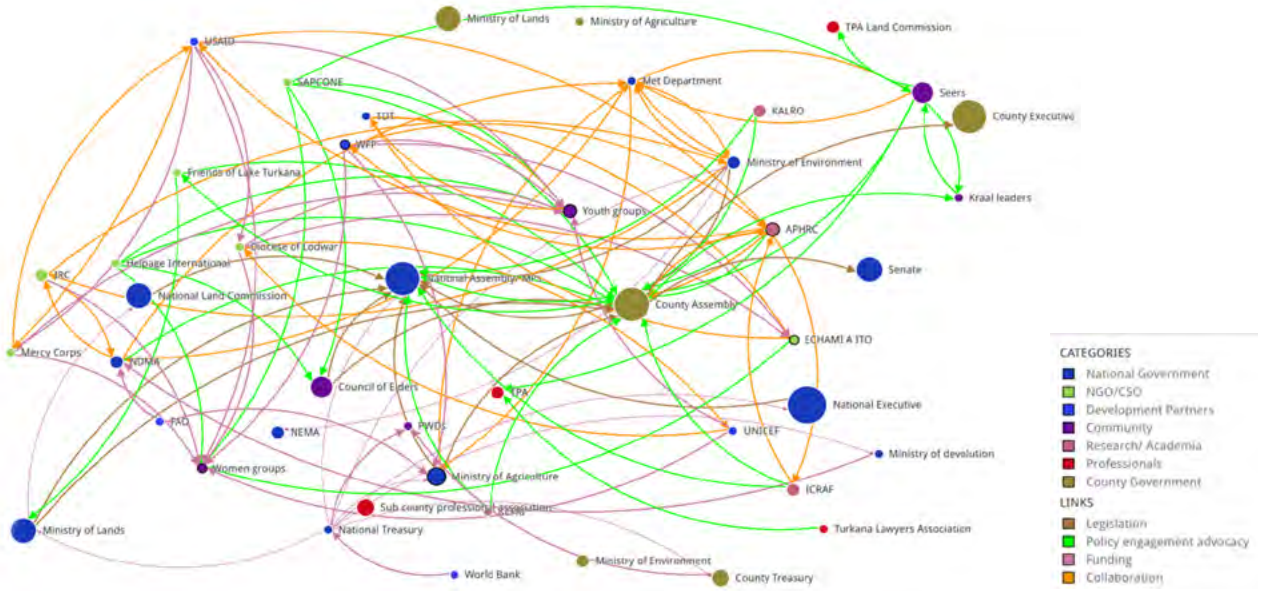




Who can influence the formulation and implementation of land policies for enhanced livelihoods of residents in Samburu County?

CATEGORIES
- Government
- Development partners
- NGOs
- Academia
- Private sector
- Community

LINKS
- Funding
- Legislation
- Capacity strengthening
- Research Dissemination



CATEGORIES
- National Government
- NGO/CSO
- Development Partners
- Community
- Research/ Academia
- Professionals
- County Government

LINKS
- Legislation
- Policy engagement advocacy
- Funding
- Collaboration

Who can influence the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the formulation of land use policies in Turkana county?

Preliminary Policy Analysis Findings

- All three counties have climate change policies and operate under the FLLoCA programme, which spans multiple sectors.
- All have agricultural policies (Turkana's is in draft, alongside a Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) policy), and both Laikipia and Turkana have Environmental Action Plans. Water and livestock were noted as gaps in some counties.
- All counties have health policies and nutrition action plans (some under review), though a gap in focus on indigenous foods was identified in Turkana.
- "One Health" strategies are at various stages: finalised in Turkana, in draft in Samburu, and under development in Laikipia.
- Samburu has a draft Rangeland Policy; in Turkana, it is recognised as a need; in Laikipia, a policy exists or is close to finalisation.
- Laikipia has both an Agroecology Policy (in progress) and a Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (final draft).
- Key challenges include limited access to information or resources for policy development, and persistent difficulties with implementation.
- Public awareness of policies remains low, and integration is limited—although County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) provide a platform for integration.
- Laikipia has a multi-sectoral (inter-departmental) collaboration policy, though lack of coordination was still cited as a gap.

Next Steps and Opportunities for Engagement

- Conduct a more detailed policy analysis including strategies, plans, CIDPs, and governors' manifestos to deepen county-level engagement on climate change, food systems, and health.
- Review findings and co-develop engagement plans with counties using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk-informed and Evidence-based Decision-making (SHARED) engagement framework.
- Make research data more accessible to support policy development and implementation, as well as awareness raising.
- Communicate climate change in simple, easy-to-understand language to support community-level awareness.
- Build the capacity of policymakers—particularly MCAs and County Executive Committee Members—on policy integration and resource allocation.

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Questions, Answers, and Comments

- It was noted that Samburu County has a draft Tree Planting Policy.
- A call was made to improve data classification beyond male and female categories, to include persons living with disabilities, elderly citizens, women of reproductive age, menstruating girls, and indigenous women.
- It was clarified that the male–female classification applied specifically to workshop participation. Further disaggregation—including age groups—will be incorporated into upcoming household-level data collection and analysis.

Agroecology Actors Landscape Mapping and Analysis

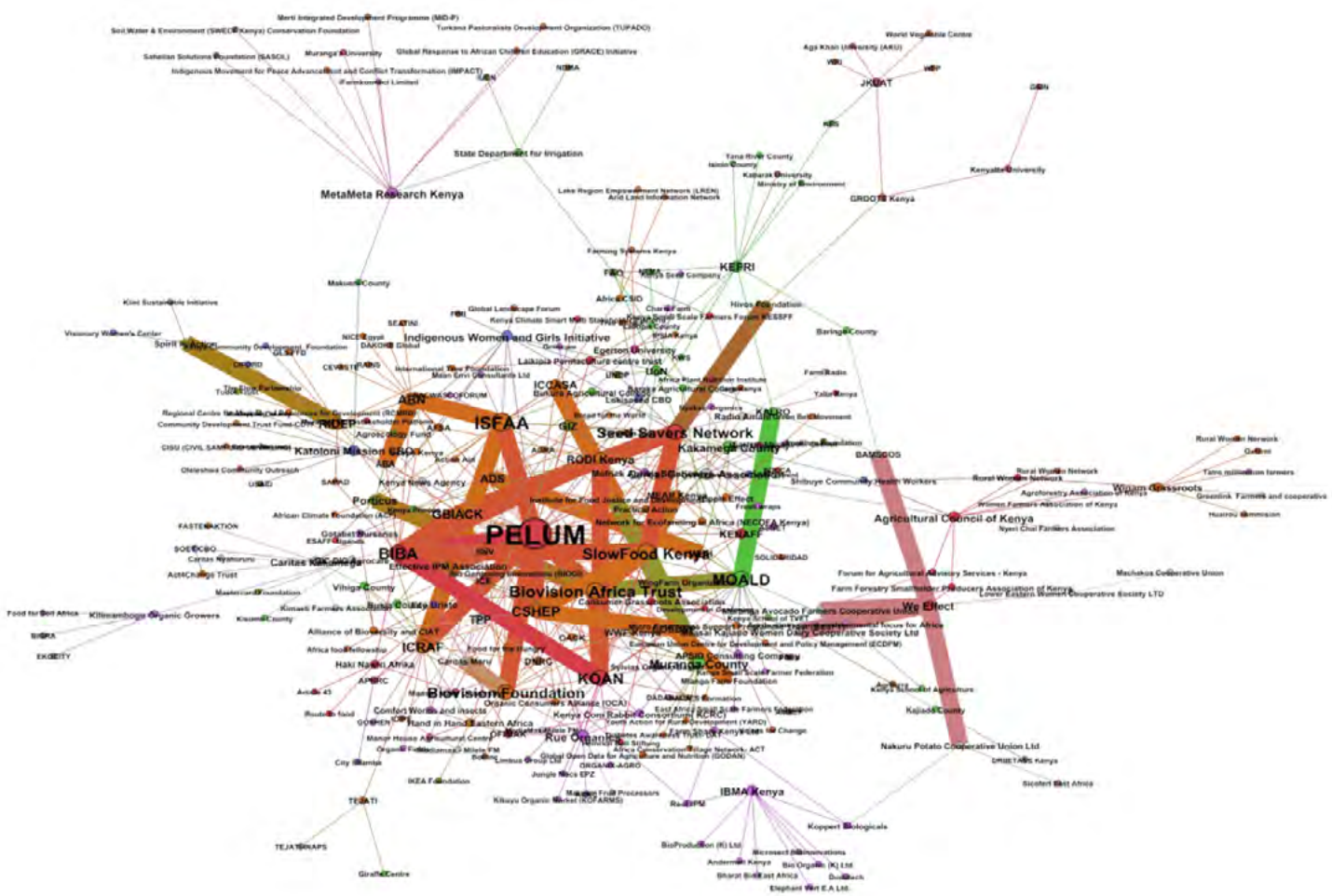


Figure of weighted degree results which can be defined the number of connections an actor had, taking into account the influence of the connected actors

The presentation covered the agroecology actors landscape mapping and analysis, objectives, its methodology, the respondents characteristics (number, stakeholders categories, scope of operation, county of operation, strategic objectives and areas of focus) and results of the analysis, limitations and next steps. The results were derived from the 107 responses received.

The mapping is aligned to the National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation (NAS-FST) and aimed to determine which stakeholders in the agroecology landscape focused on the various aspects of the strategy. In that regard, it focused on agroecology actors, their interactions and relationships amongst them. Using social network analysis, the mapping exercise investigated network structures, levels of influence, and the prevalence and centrality of actors in the agroecology space. Hubs and sub-communities within the network were also identified. Other aspects analysed were actors' interests and areas of focus related to the strategic objectives and strategic areas of the strategy. The sampling methods used were open ended data collection and snowballing to prevent dependency on specific parties.

More information about the results of the analysis can be found **here.**

Questions, Answers, and Comments

Can we use our invitations to increase density?

- We can run an analysis towards the end of the project to determine if the density has increased

Looking at relationships – is there a way to validate? Or find out if the centre of activity/node is actually is?

- Methodology – No actor is allowed to declare more than ten actors
- There is a question indicating the type of engagement among the stakeholders.

NET MAPPING – STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE AND INTEREST MAPPING

Participants engaged in a net mapping exercise to identify key stakeholders in the climate change-food systems-health nexus who can influence policy across the country focusing on their influence and interest. A net map uses the social network analysis tool that uses influence mapping to understand, visualize, discuss, and improve situations. It is a transparent and participatory method for exploring networks of influence.

Four groups were formed, and each group discussed one of the following questions:

- Who influenced the establishment of incentives that will encourage the integration of human and land health research into climate and food systems policies?
- Who influenced context specific policy design that prioritizes the consideration of mental health within climate and agricultural policies?

- Who influenced context specific policy design that prioritizes the consideration of health co-benefits within climate and agricultural policies?
- Who influenced the establishment of strategies that can be used to effectively implement policies that address the climate, food systems, and health nexus?

In the four groups, participants developed net maps by:

- Identified all the stakeholders that are relevant to responding to the question and categorising them.
- Determined the influence of each stakeholder where positive, negative or neutral.
- Identified relationships between the stakeholders whether positive or negative.

CLOSING REMARKS AND NEXT STEPS

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Ms Mieke Bourne Ochieng, the Stakeholder Engagement with Evidence Hub Lead (CIFOR - ICRAF)

Ms Mieke Bourne Ochieng thanked the workshop participants and outlined the following next steps:

- The presentations, photos, and all relevant information will be shared via email the following week.
- A full report and analysis will be compiled and distributed to all participants within a month.
- Information from the workshop will be combined with the stakeholder mapping exercise to create an engagement plan.
- Access will be ensured for those who had not received the policy analysis.

© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

Dr Elizabeth Kimani-Murage, Senior Research Scientist and Head, Nutrition and Food Systems Unit, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

Dr Kimani-Murage remarked that the two days had provided a fantastic period of engagement, fostering mutual learning and collaborative knowledge-building. She acknowledged that participating in multiple engagements with various groups had offered new insights each time, reinforcing the importance of co-learning.

Dr Kimani-Murage emphasised the need for meaningful engagement with communities to enable the exchange of ideas and co-development of solutions to the challenges posed by climate change and health, noting that knowledge often resides within communities themselves.

In conclusion, she outlined the next steps for the Visibilize 4 Climate Action project, which include public engagement and research activities. Public engagement will be carried out in collaboration with community-organised groups to strengthen community capacities around climate and health knowledge. These groups will be supported through small grants to facilitate local-level engagement, with the selection process for the community-based organisations (CBOs) currently underway. Research activities are scheduled to begin in April 2025, with further engagements and knowledge-sharing opportunities to follow.

Prof Blessing Mberu thanked all the participants and the CIFOR-ICRAF, the workshop hosts, for the highly interactive workshop. He highlighted the significance of collaboration in research and policy stating that research is a continuous process—one of searching and researching to refine understanding. Beyond research, Prof Mberu emphasized that engagement was a crucial component of this process, particularly with government officials, policymakers, and other stakeholders, who play essential roles in shaping policies, budgets, and programs. He further stressed the importance of interactions with these groups in translating research into actionable policies.

Professor Blessing mentioned that a major takeaway from the workshop was the necessity of solution-driven collaboration beyond acknowledging the challenges. He also acknowledged the importance of the workshop stating that it served as a strong model for transdisciplinary collaboration, bringing together researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to create impactful strategies. Furthermore, the research conducted, policy reviews undertaken, and the analyses presented during the workshop provided a robust foundation for future efforts.

He reiterated the importance of a bottom-up approach, emphasizing the value of learning from communities and working alongside them rather than imposing solutions. Such a participatory approach, he noted, ensures sustainable impact.

Prof Mberu concluded his remarks by urging the stakeholders to continue working together and sustaining the momentum built through the workshop by referencing the proverb

> If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together."


© CIFOR - ICRAF/Kelvin Muchiri

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

National Level Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Forum for the Visibilize4ClimateAction and Pathfinder Initiative Phase II Projects

20th - 21st February 2025, ICRAF Campus

Agenda

Objectives:

- To raise awareness of the impact of climate change on food systems and health (focused on mental health and nutrition) and the role of sustainable land management in addressing this impact.
- To identify gaps and opportunities in the national policy space within the climate and health nexus, including any gaps and opportunities for climate and health co-benefits and potential entry points for integration.
- To understand the role that data can play in informing policy and investment programs in the country, what formats and processes it should be delivered through, and how different types of information on climate and health co-benefits might affect policy decisions at different stages of the policy cycle.

DAY 1: 20TH FEBRUARY 2025		
Time	**Session**	**Lead**
08.30 - 09.00	Arrival and registration	Freidah Wanda
09.00 - 09.15	Introductions	Nicholas Etyang
09.15 - 09.30	Welcome Remarks Workshop objectives and expected deliverables	Dr. Éliane Ubalijoro, CEO CIFOR-ICRAF Dr. Elizabeth Kimani-Murage, Senior Research Scientist, APHRC

09.30 - 10.00	Presentations on Visibilize4ClimateAction and Pathfinder projects	Alice Ritho and Alice Karanja
10.00 - 10.15	Remarks from National and County Governments	County Government National Government
10.15 - 10.45	**Tea/coffee break and Group photo**	
10.45 - 11.30	Presentation on policy desk review - methods & results and questions	Kanyiva Muindi and Gladys Mbai
11.30 - 12.00	Policy making and review process Entry points for stakeholders and evidence in policy-making processes	Ministry of Agriculture representative
12.00 - 13.00	Group discussions on the findings - gaps & opportunities Group presentations and feedback	Nicholas Etyang
13.00 - 14.00	**Lunch break**	
14.00 - 15.00	Lab tours	CIFOR-ICRAF team
15.00 - 16.30	Data wall and discussion on the role of data	CIFOR-ICRAF team
16.30 - 16.45	Closing for the day and tea/coffee	Nicholas Etyang

DAY 2: 21ST FEBRUARY 2025		
Time	**Session**	**Lead**
08.30 - 09.00	Registration/arrival	
09.00 - 09.15	Recap of day 1	Freidah Wanda
09.15 - 09.45	Feedback on the engagements in Laikipia, Turkana and Samburu Counties and discussion on engagement opportunities	Mieke Bourne Ochieng
09.45-10.30	Stakeholder mapping at national level discussion and group work introduction	Mieke Bourne Ochieng / Laura Mukhwana
10.30 - 11.00	**Tea/coffee break**	
11.00 - 13.00	Stakeholder mapping exercise linked to engagement opportunities at the national level and action planning	Group work and presentation
13.00 - 13.15	Closing remarks and next steps	Mieke Bourne Ochieng/Blessing Mberu
13.15	**Lunch and departure**	

Annex 2. Workshop Participants List

	Name	Organisation	Gender
1	Newton Saisi	Children, Cities, & Climate Action Lab	Male
2	Evans Gichavia	Kisumu County Government	Male
3	Basil Angaga	Mombasa County Government	Male
4	Kitasi Wanga	Actionaid International Kenya	Female
5	Bernadette M. Muthiri	Ministry Of Energy And Petroleum	Male
6	Japheth Orieny	Children, Cities, & Climate Action Lab	Male
7	Nyaberi Elizabeth	Ministry of Health	Female
8	Lilian Lenaiyasa	DLCI (Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative)	Female
9	Abigael Jepkosgei	CIFOR-ICRAF	Female
10	Freidah Wanda	CIFOR-ICRAF	Female
11	Charles Lenjo	African Population & Health Research Centre	Male
12	Manei Naanyu	PELUM KENYA	Female
13	Alice karanja	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
14	Bernard Marangai	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	Male
15	Caroline Muthoni	Aga Khan University	Female
16	Lily Chepkemoi	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD) State Department for Agriculture (SDA).	Female
17	Dr. Caroline Mulinya	Kaimosi University	Female
18	Wambui Muchaba	Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa (ICCASA)	Female
19	Amos Kamau	KENDSA (Kenya Nutrition and Dietetics Students Association)	Male
20	Yussuf Hussein	Executive Office of the president-OSECC (Office of Special Envoy for Climate Change)	Male
21	Laura Mukhwana	CIFOR-ICRAF	Female
22	Hellen Gitere	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
23	Mieke Bourne	CIFOR-ICRAF	Female
24	Gladys Mbai	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
25	Elizabeth Kimani	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
26	Emmanuel Atamba	TMG Research gGmbH - TMG Think Tank for Sustainability	Male
27	Maureen K. Retemo	NEMA (National Environmental Management Authority) Kenya	Female
28	Victoria Wachira	Executive Office of the president-OSECC (Office of Special Envoy for Climate Change)	Female

	Name	Organisation	Gender
29	Kerubo Bosire	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Male
30	Alice Ritho	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
31	Kendi Juster	BIBA Kenya	Female
32	Faith Gikunda	ICCASA (Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa) / ICFAA	Female
33	Nokita Nkirote	ICCASA (Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa)	Female
34	Mercy Mbatia	Haki Nawiri Afrikaa	Female
35	George Emase	Turkana County Government	Male
36	Perminus Onsongo	Community Sustainable Agriculture Healthy Environmental Program (CSHEP))	Male
37	Nicholas Etyung	African Population & Health Research Centre	Male
38	George Omollo	KENDSA (Kenya Nutrition and Dietetics Students Association)	Male
39	Mercy Mbugua	MOALD (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development)	Female
40	Kanyiua Muindi	African Population & Health Research Centre	Male
41	John Wainaina	Ministry of Agriculture	Male
42	Blessing Mberu	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
43	Daniel Osuka	African Population & Health Research Centre	Male
44	Dr. Evans Chimola	University Of Nairobi	Male
45	Elizabeth Mwangi	Laikipia County Government	Female
46	Malcom Gitau	University Of Nairobi	Male
47	Alfred Kombo	University Of Nairobi	Male
48	Elly Odhiambo	CCAK (Clean Cooking Association of Kenya)	Male
49	Hildergard Wasike	Department of Health Services-MJA	Female
50	Bathsheba Ratemo	PELUM KENYA	Female
51	Evalyn Muthoni	African Population & Health Research Centre	Female
52	Anny Kaveza	Institute for Food Justice And Development (IFJAD)	Female
53	George Gachumba	Nakuru County Governemt	Male
54	Tony Boaz Leparkery	Samburu County Government	Male
55	Lilian Kirimi	Tegemeo	Female
56	Patricia Nyinguzo	Kenya Meteorological Department	Female
57	Jacob Kumenda	Africa Consumers	Male
58	Tabitha Nekesa	Institute for Food Justice And Development (IFJAD)	Female
59	Crispus Kinyua	Institute for Food Justice And Development (IFJAD)	Male
60	Larvin Jeiza	Ministry of Health	Male

Annex 3. Desk Review of Kenya's Existing Policies

African Population and Health Research Center
Transforming lives in Africa through research.

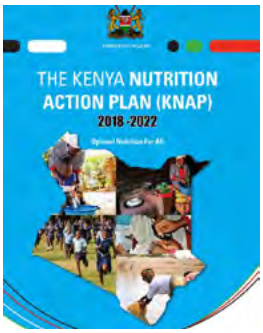
**A DESK REVIEW OF KENYA'S EXISTING POLICIES:
AN ANALYSIS OF THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION WITH AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH WITH A FOCUS ON HEALTH CO-BENEFITS**

BACKGROUND


BACKGROUND

Kenya has implemented a range of policies to address climate change and its interconnected effects:


ational
olicies



Some sector specific policies addressing food security & health

OBJECTIVES

Research question 1:

How effectively do Kenya's national policies integrate climate change adaptation with agriculture, agroecology, and health, particularly mental health and nutrition, and what opportunities exist for enhancing policy coherence?

Objectives

1. Extent which policies integrate climate change adaptation with agriculture, and health, particularly mental health and nutrition.

1. Identify synergies, strengths, and best practices that promote resilience across climate, agricultural, and health sectors.

1. Identify gaps and opportunities and propose actionable recommendations and potential entry points for enhancing policy coherence fostering cross-sectoral integration.

OBJECTIVES-2

Research Question 2:
How can Kenya effectively integrate health co-benefits into its climate change policies and strategies?

What evidence-based approaches can guide this integration to achieve sustainable outcomes?

1. Examine the extent to which health co-benefits are considered in Kenya's climate change policies & strategies.

1. Identify opportunities for integrating health co-benefits into formulation & implementation of climate change policies in Kenya.

1. Provide evidence-based recommendations to policymakers and stakeholders on enhancing the integration of health considerations into climate actions.

Health Co-benefits - improved public health indicators resulting from climate change actions

METHODS

Identification
Policy documents were identified from the agriculture, climate change and health sectors.
They included:

- Substantive / broad policies
- Sectoral/operational policy documents (strategies, frameworks, action plans, guidelines etc)
- Legal documents (laws, regulations)

The selection was based on:

- **Relevance** to climate change and adaptation (directly or indirectly) and mitigation
- **Cross -sectional integration** (demonstrated linkages)
- **Legal and strategic significance**
- **Vulnerable populations** (such as marginalized communities, pastoralists, women, small holder farmers)
- **Alignment with global frameworks** (UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, SDGs)

METHODS: Desk review strategy

Gather data from databases of relevant government departments → Develop a database that catalogues and describes the gathered information → Data analysis → Preliminary report → Consultation with key stakeholders

Examples of search terms
- Climate Change Strategy
- Climate Change Act
- National Climate Change Action Plan
- Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy
- Agriculture policy
- Health policy

Fields to be included in the database:
- Title of the document
- Implementation Period
- Targeted objectives
- Integration of health co-benefits, mental health, nutrition, agriculture
- Financing mechanisms
- Implementation pathways

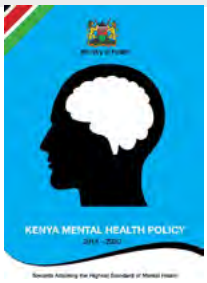
Focus on:
- Integration of climate change health and agriculture
- Mitigation & adaptation strategies
- Renewable energy
- Funding
- climate and health co-benefits
- Implementation gaps, challenges & opportunities

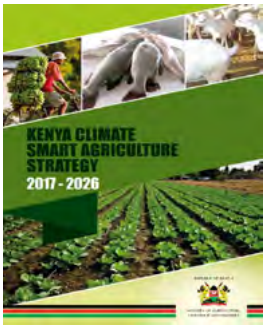
Focus on:
- Documenting initial findings
- Including policy considerations of health co-benefits in designing, formulation and implementation
- policy comprehensiveness and coherence with integration of climate change, health and agriculture

Hold forum to:
- Consult with key stakeholders from the environment, health and agriculture sectors
- Climate change experts
- Incorporate feedback in the report

7

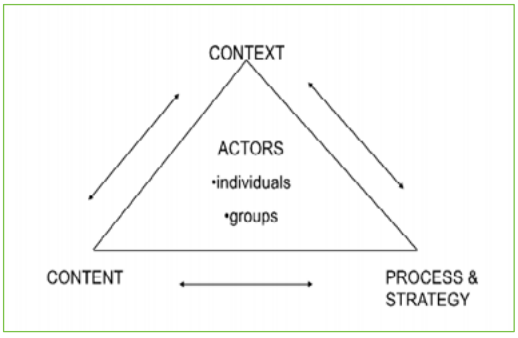
ELIGIBLE POLICY DOCUMENTS





ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

Walter and Gibson's (1994) framework of policy analysis



★ **CONTEXT :** Policy evolution shaped by political, social and economic context and alignment to international frameworks

★ **CONTENT** : Policy objectives, implementation, and mechanisms relevant to climate action/adaptation, the intersection between climate change adaptation, agriculture and health, health co- benefits, human rights based approach

★ **PROCESS & STRATEGY**: Implementation, Financing mechanisms, M&E

★ **ACTORS** - Involved in the policy process and their roles

CONTEXT: Policy Evolution

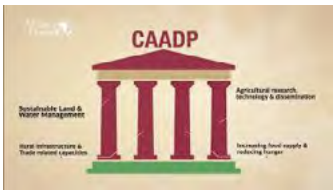
United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

Agend A 2063 The Africa we Want

2 ZERO HUNGER

13 CLIMATE ACTION



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

CONTEXT

NATIONAL LEVEL

Article 2 (6) , Article 42:, Article 43 (1)(a), (b), (c)

KENYA VISION 2030

- climate-smart agriculture,
- sustainable land and water management,
- enhanced food security

THE KENYA KWANZA PLAN

THE BOTTOM UP ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AGENDA 2022-2027

- Prioritize investment in agroecology and climate-resilient food systems, and subsidies for drought-resistant crops

Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on the National Climate Change Framework Policy provided a comprehensive framework for addressing climate change challenges and guides national and sub-national governments in integrating climate change actions into development planning,

Climate Change Act (2016) marked a significant milestone, institutionalizing climate governance **and requiring all sectors—including agriculture and health—to mainstream climate adaptation strategies.**

CONTENT: Agriculture focused policies

Policy document	Content Summary			
	Integration with climate change adaptation		Integration with Mental Health & Nutrition	
Kenya Agricultural Policy (2021)	Yes	• Climate-smart agricultural approaches, • Agroecology and agroforestry	Mixed	• Doesn't explicitly mention mental health, but addresses factors supporting mental well being • Recognizes malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) 2017–2026	Yes	• Early warning systems for droughts, floods, and extreme weather events • Drought-resistant crops, improved livestock breeds • Intercropping, mixed farming, and agroforestry	Mixed	• Diverse food production/ dietary diversity for improved nutrition • Fortification of staple foods and nutrient-rich crops to address micronutrient deficiencies. • Does not explicitly mention mental health
Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019–2029	Yes	• Climate smart agriculture • Adoption of drought-tolerant crops and livestock breeds • early warning systems for droughts, floods • Expands insurance schemes for farmers to mitigate financial risks	Mixed	• 100% food and nutrition security as part of Kenya's Vision 2030 • Fortification and value addition of staple foods to enhance micronutrient intake • Does not explicitly mention mental health

CONTENT: Agriculture focused policies

Policy document	Content Summary			
	Integration with climate change adaptation		Integration with Mental Health & Nutrition	
Kenya Agroforestry Strategy (2021–2030)	Yes	• Recognizes agroforestry as a key tool for climate resilience and adaptation in agriculture • Encourages reforestation, afforestation to prevent soil & land degradation	Mixed	• Does not mention mental health • Integrates nutrition broadly through a focus on nutrient rich foods (growing fruit and nut trees to improve nutrition security)
National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation (2024–2033)	Yes	• Encourages the adoption of organic agriculture and regenerative farming • Promotes drought-resistant and climate-adapted crop varieties	Mixed	• Supports biofortification and improved soil fertility management to enhance micronutrient availability in foods • Mental health is indirectly mentioned as the strategy supports community resilience, economic stability
Kenya Food Systems and Land Use Action Plan 2024–2030	Yes	• Climate smart agriculture • Early warning systems • conservation of natural resources (water catchment areas)	Mixed	• food production that meets the nutritional requirements of Kenya's growing population (women focus) • enhancing soil health for nutrient rich foods • No explicit mention of mental health

CONTENT: Health, Food and Nutrition focused policies

Policy Document	Content Summary	
	Integration with climate adaptation and agriculture	• Integration with mental health & nutrition
Food safety Policy	• Supports disaster preparedness and management • adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and sustainable farming methods • Implements standards for pesticide use and residue monitoring	• No explicit mention of mental health • Advocates for fortification and proper labeling
Kenya Climate Change and Health Strategy (2023–2027)	• Climate smart agriculture • restoring degraded landscapes to improve agricultural productivity	• explicitly highlights the mental health • integration of mental health services into community health programs
National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework (2017–2022)	• agro-biodiversity, organic farming, and sustainable livestock management • climate information dissemination • expansion of irrigation, particularly in ASALs, to boost food production • Promotes urban and peri-urban agriculture	• does not explicitly mention mental health • consumption of nutrient-dense indigenous food • nutrition education in schools

CONTENT: Health, Food and Nutrition focused policies

Policy Document	Content Summary	
	Integration with climate adaptation and agriculture	**Integration with mental health & nutrition**
Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2018-2022)	• sustainable agricultural practices • nutrition-sensitive agriculture in food production	• maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and addresses malnutrition in all forms • psychological burden of food insecurity, though explicit mental health strategies are limited
Kenya Mental Health Policy 2015–2030, Mental Health Action Plan (2021–2025	• mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in climate disasters and emergency response • Acknowledges agriculture as a social determinant of mental health, with food insecurity potentially leading to increased mental health disorders • Mental health embedded in all national policies	• integration of nutrition support in mental health care, • multi-sectoral approaches to address mental health through improved dietary habits

CONTENT: Climate change focused policies

Policy document	Content Summary	
	Integration with agriculture	**Integration with mental health and nutrition**
Kenya Climate Change Act 2016	• climate-smart practices, sustainable land use, and agroecology to enhance food security • disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning to safeguard agricultural livelihoods	• Nutrition-sensitive agriculture • does not explicitly mention mental health. However, it addresses broader climate adaptation measures that can impact mental health, i.e. disaster risk reduction and community well being
National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP III) 2023 - 2027 Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015–2030	• Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) • promotes agroecological practices • incorporation of indigenous knowledge to boost food security, conserve agricultural biodiversity	• highlight undernutrition, foodborne diseases • Scaling up community-level interventions as a solution • Does not explicitly mention mental health
Kenya National Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LTS) 2022-2050	• promotes CSA • agroforestry and conservation agriculture • Rangeland management and pasture restoration in ASAL areas	• Food fortification and micronutrient supplementation to combat malnutrition. • acknowledges the burden of non-communicable diseases, including mental health, • strategies focus on improved public health systems and access

CONTENT: Health co-benefits of mitigation actions in national climate change policies

Policy Document	Content Summary
Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027	-Includes objectives that propose health co-benefits for example social protection could be used to improve the nutrition status of communities in the ASAL region
Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) 2022-2050	-Does not explicitly mention any health co-benefit, it aims to reduce end-user emissions by 70% by lowering energy demand from residential, industrial, service, and agriculture sectors, to reduce emissions from mineral and chemical processes, charcoal production and consumption of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
Climate Change Act (Amendment 2023)	-Does not explicitly mention health co-benefits; however it indirectly calls for cleaner environments, disaster risk reduction, and food and water security and emphasizes low-carbon development, reduced GHG emissions, and promotion of renewable energy, which can improve air quality and reduce health risks such as respiratory and CVDs
The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017 – 2026).	-Does not explicitly mention health co-benefits but it states the impact of climate change on food availability, health and nutrition status of women, youth and vulnerable populations.

CONTENT: County policies Health co-benefits of mitigation actions

County	Explicit mention of health co-benefits	Content summary
Samburu	**Yes**	**- The Samburu County Climate Change Act, 2022-** the; integration of health in climate planning, positioning key health staff in climate committees and projects and and emphasizes public education and awareness of the health impacts of climate change.
Turkana	Mixed	-**Climate Change Action Plans-** iWhile some are explicit in integrating health, others broadly addresses health co-benefits through measures to address food insecurity, ensure access to clean water- with link to broader public health.
Nakuru	Mixed	-health co-benefits embedded in **broader objectives**, such as reducing disease burdens through improved water quality, clean energy initiatives, and disaster awareness.
Kisumu	Mixed	-**Kisumu County Integrated Climate Change Action Plan** proposes to establish an effective climate-induced disease surveillance and control system; the **Climate Change Act 2020** does not explicitly address health co-benefits.
Mombasa	Yes	-**The climate change policy 2021** highlights that actions such as reducing air pollution through the promotion of clean energy can lead to improved respiratory health

GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES: Integration of Climate Change, Health(Mental health & Nutrition), Health Co-benefits and Agriculture

GAPS

- **Limited explicit focus on mental health** - integration into agricultural and broader climate policies
- Lack or **varying degrees of inclusion of health co-benefits**
- **Siloed implementation** -despite multi-stakeholder involvement in policy making
- **Insufficient and unpredictable funding** with limited and unpredictable budget allocations
- **Gaps between policy and practice** from a rights perspective - gender mainstreaming commitments across policies but women's access to finance, land etc. limited

OPPORTUNITIES

- **Strengthening intersectoral coordination** e.g. dedicated task forces spanning climate, agriculture and health
- **Strengthening collaboration** with various actors to foster investment in climate action
- More **inclusive public participation-** support from local community leaders to ensure equal representation
- Standardizing county-level policies to integrate health, **future revisions to include health co-benefits (& the pathways to these)**

RECOMMENDATIONS

★ Integrate mental health in all sectors
★ Enhance cross-sector coordination
★ Leverage existing multi-stakeholder platforms
★ Strengthen financial mechanisms e.g. align budgeting across sectors for integrated initiatives.
★ Strengthen data collection and M&E Systems
★ Climate action community engagement with a mental health focus- demystify & destigmatize mental health

Annex 4. Workshop Feedback Survey

Following the conclusion of the National Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Forum, participants were invited to complete a feedback survey to assess the effectiveness, relevance, and overall experience of the two-day workshop. The feedback captured insights across several dimensions, including content quality, facilitation, logistics, and participant engagement.

Overall Experience

Quality of the Workshop:

- 62% rated it excellent
- 38% rated it good
- 0% rated it poor or low

Participants appreciated the structure, facilitation, content clarity, and opportunities for engagement.

Expectations Met:

- 92% said yes
- 8% said no

Relevance:

- 77% found the *workshop highly relevant*
- 15% said it was *mostly relevant*
- 8% rated it *moderately relevant*
- 0% found it *not relevant*

Key Reasons for Positive Feedback

- Strong stakeholder engagement and participatory approach
- Clear structure and facilitation
- High-quality content, useful discussions, and lab visits
- Relevance to participants' professional work in climate, health, agriculture, and policy

Insights Gained

- Importance of integrating **mental health** into climate and agriculture discussions
- Value of **policy analysis, stakeholder mapping**, and **research-policy linkages**
- Appreciation for hands-on exposure through **ICRAF lab tours** and methods like **Social Network Analysis**
- Recognition of the **climate change-food systems-health nexus** as central to sustainable development

Suggestions for Improvement

- Extend workshop duration, especially for lab sessions
- Increase frequency of similar engagements
- Improve logistical aspects like food provision

Topics Participants Want to Learn More About

- Designing **mental health and climate interventions**
- **Stakeholder mapping** and geospatial tools for ecological planning
- **Policy formulation, evaluation**, and evidence use
- Practical skills like **tree grafting, soil testing**, and **community engagement strategies**

The feedback confirms that the workshop successfully fostered knowledge exchange, cross-sectoral collaboration, and policy-oriented dialogue. Participant reflections and suggestions will be instrumental in shaping future engagements under the Visibilize 4 Climate Action and Pathfinder II initiatives.

CONTACT

APHRC
Dr. Elizabeth Wambui Kimani-Murage
ekimani@aphrc.org

CIFOR-ICRAF
Mieke Bourne
m.bourne@cifor-icraf.org