



Climate Landscape Analysis for Children in Kenya

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared by KPMG Norway International Development Advisory Services for the UNICEF Kenya Country Office. The report was written by Rebecca Bushby and Cathrine Haarsaker, with support from Dr Robert Kibugi as well as Tracy Lane of KPMG Kenya.

The report team would also like to thank all the key informants from the UN, government, and non-governmental organisations who shared their perspectives. We particularly appreciate the young people who took the time to be part of focus group discussions.

This report would not have been possible without the guidance and inputs of the UNICEF Kenya Climate Change Task Force, comprising members from across UNICEF Kenya sections and zonal offices. The report team are deeply grateful to the Task Force for their encouragement and contributions.

Acronyms

AWP	Annual work plan
CCRI (-DRM)	Children's climate risk (and disaster risk management) index
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CEED	Climate, environment, energy, and disaster risk reduction
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLAC	Climate landscape analysis for children
COP	Conference of Parties
CPD	Country programme document
CSI	Core standard indicator
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
FAO	Food and agricultural organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GNI	Gross national income
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(I)NGO	(International) non-governmental organization
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MECC&F	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoEP	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoYASA	Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports, and the Arts
MLPWH&UD	Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
MoWSI	Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NAP	National adaptation plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PAR	Participatory action research
PSN	Programme strategy note
SBC	Social and behavioural change
SCAP	UNICEF Global Sustainability and Climate Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SoP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary

Adaptation: As defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC¹), adaptation in human systems is the process of adjustment to the actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Human intervention may facilitate adjustment to the expected climate and its effects.

Environmental degradation: According to the General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus², environmental degradation is a process through which the natural environment is compromised in some way, reducing biological diversity and the general health of the environment. This process can be entirely natural in origin, or it can be accelerated or caused by human activities.

Resilience: As defined by the IPCC, resilience is the capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

Vulnerability: As defined by the IPCC, vulnerability is the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Anticipatory action: As defined by the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP³), anticipatory action is defined as acting ahead of predicted hazardous events to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold.

Risk: As defined by REAP, risk is the probability of an outcome having a negative effect on people, systems, or assets. Risk is typically depicted as being a function of the combined effects of elements that together contribute to these negative effects: hazards, the assets or people exposed to hazard and the vulnerability of those exposed elements.

Disaster risk: As defined by REAP, disaster risk is the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society, or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR): As defined by REAP, disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

Disaster risk management (DRM): As defined by REAP, disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses. For this report, it should be noted that DRM is often used in the context of public policy and finance, for example in context of pre-arranged finance or disaster risk insurance.

Hazard: As defined by REAP, it is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation.

Exposure: As defined by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR⁴), exposure is the situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

Adaptive social protection: Per the World Bank's definition, adaptive social protection helps to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks: protecting their wellbeing and ensuring that they do not fall into poverty or become trapped in poverty as a result of the impacts.

¹ IPCC. Sixth Assessment Report – Annex II: Glossary. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/annex-ii/>

² General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus, version 4.2. Available at: <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/about/>

³ REAP. Glossary of Early Action Terms, 2022 Edition. Available at: https://www.early-action-reap.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/REAP_Glossarypercent20ofpercent20Earlypercent20Actionpercent20terms_2022percent20edition_FINAL.pdf

⁴ UNDRR. Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology. Available at: <https://www.undrr.org/drr-glossary/terminology#E>

Contents

Acronyms	3
Glossary	4
Executive summary	8
Introduction	11
Methodology	11
1. The climate, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction (CEED) situation in Kenya	14
1.1 Country context and background	14
1.2 Climate Change.....	16
1.3 Natural hazards and disaster risk	17
1.4 Environment.....	18
Forests and land degradation	18
Water resources	18
Sanitation and wastewater management.....	20
Biodiversity	21
Agriculture and food systems	21
Coastal and freshwater environments	22
Urban environments.....	22
Solid waste management	23
Air quality.....	23
1.5 Energy	24
2. The Impact of Climate, Environment and Energy Issues on Children	27
2.1 Climate risks to children in Kenya.....	27
2.2 How CEED impacts affect children's health and health systems	29
2.3 How CEED impacts on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) affect children	31
2.4 How CEED impacts food and nutrition security	32
2.5 How CEED impacts affect children's access to education	33
2.6 How CEED impacts on poverty and social inclusion affect children.....	34
2.7 How CEED impacts affect child protection.....	35
3. Government Responses to and Priorities on Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Disasters	37
3.1 Commitment to international treaties, conventions, and instruments on climate, environment, and disaster risk.....	37
3.2 Climate action, environmental management, and disaster risk management in the Kenyan constitution	38
3.3 National responsibilities and institutional arrangements on climate change, environment, energy, and disaster risk management.....	39

Legal framework for climate action, environmental protection, access to energy and disaster risk reduction in Kenya	39
Key institutions: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	40
Key institution: The Climate Change Directorate	40
Key institution: The National Drought Management Authority	41
Key institution: The National Disaster Operations Centre and the forthcoming National Disaster Risk Management Authority.....	41
Key Institution: The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	41
Key institution: The National Treasury	41
3.4 County level responsibilities and mandates related to climate, environment, access to energy and disasters	41
3.5 National climate change, environment, energy access and disaster risk management policies	43
National environmental protection and management legislation and policies	44
National energy legislation and policies	45
Child sensitivity and inclusivity of climate, environment, energy and DRR policies	46
3.6 CEED integration in child-critical policies.....	48
3.7 Government-led CEED programming.....	49
3.8 International climate finance support for CEED in Kenya.....	50
Other sources of international support for climate risk management and response	51
4. UNICEF Country Programme and Linkages to CEED	52
4.1 Health.....	52
4.2 Nutrition	53
4.3 Social Policy and Social Protection.....	53
4.4 Education.....	54
4.5 Child protection	55
4.6 WASH	55
4.7 Youth and innovation	56
4.8 Cross-cutting	57
5. Conclusion.....	58
Annex 1 – Additional CEED Conventions to which Kenya is party.....	61
Annex 2 – National Adaptation Plan Actions of Relevance to UNICEF	62
Annex 3– Priority areas and strategies in the Youth Climate Action Strategy 2021-2030	64
Annex 4 – NCCAP priorities of relevance to UNICEF	65
Annex 5 - Child sensitivity of national climate, environmental, energy and DRR policies	69
Annex 6 - CEED Integration in key apex development policies and sectoral policies	77
Annex 7 - List of active DRR, Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Disaster programming stakeholders in Kenya	83

References	90
------------------	----

Executive summary

The climate crisis is a child's rights crisis.

The Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC)

A CLAC supports a UNICEF country office to strengthen the understanding of climate, environment, energy, and disaster risk (CEED) impacts on children and youth in a given country, as well as the policy, and programming landscape for action. The CLAC helps identify areas where UNICEF can best support interventions, research, and advocacy for child-centred action, addressing climate change impacts, environmental degradation, inequitable access to energy and disaster risk. It provides an evidence basis for recommendations for UNICEF efforts towards promoting sustainable and resilient development for children.

Following UNICEF's global CLAC development methodology, this CLAC developed for UNICEF Kenya Country Office is based on a desk review of literature, project documentation and policy documents, as well as input from key informant interviews with stakeholders in government, civil society, and the international community. In addition, focus group discussions with youth and county officials have been conducted in two counties. Finally, 8000 youth and children provided their views on climate action on a survey disseminated via UNICEF's SMS-based survey platform "Yunitok".

The Situation in Kenya

Kenya, with its diverse landscape and rapidly growing population, faces significant climate, environment, energy, and disaster risk challenges. These impacts are becoming increasingly visible through frequent and more severe droughts alternating with floods, which not only threaten development gains but also slow the country's growth and exacerbate inequality.

While droughts and floods are not new hazards to Kenya, climate change has significantly increased their frequency and severity, amplifying the risks faced by vulnerable populations and those who depend on natural resources and agriculture for their livelihoods. Climate projections indicate that the cycle of droughts and intense rainfall events is likely to be further exacerbated in the future.

Independently of climate change, Kenya is facing significant environmental degradation and water and air pollution challenges. Environmental health impacts on the population are exacerbated by climate change effects, particularly in continually expanding informal settlements characterised by poverty, poor living conditions, flood risk and poor services.

Ensuring that all Kenyans have access to clean energy is a key step to reducing environmental degradation, air pollution and related impacts on health, but reliance on biofuels for domestic purposes remains common.

Children are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Their fundamental rights to protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), good health and quality nutrition are under threat from extreme weather events and changes to ecosystems. According to the UNICEF [CCRI-DRM](#), about 12 million children face climate and disaster risk in Kenya, and 2.4 million children live in counties with very high levels of risk to climate and environmental shocks.

The key impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on children in Kenya are:

- Increased prevalence of vector-borne diseases, waterborne diseases and respiratory issues due to air pollution. These health risks are exacerbated by damaged healthcare infrastructure and limited access to medical facilities during extreme weather events.
- Severe impacts on children's access to WASH, with more than 9.2 million children currently exposed to drought conditions, leading to more frequent outbreaks of waterborne diseases and school absenteeism increasing. Weather events such as flooding also lead to sanitation challenges.

- Education disruptions, with floods and droughts leading to school closures, infrastructure damage, and increased dropout rates. Rural and arid regions are particularly affected, with girls and children with disabilities facing additional barriers.
- Kenya's Global Hunger Index Score is 23.7, positioning it at the lower end of the 'serious' category as per the 2020 GHI report. The likelihood of increased food insecurity and undernutrition is high due to rising temperatures, scarcity of land and water, flooding, drought and displacement. These factors collectively threaten to adversely affect agricultural production.
- Exacerbation of child protection issues, including increased risks of child marriage, sexual exploitation, and displacement. Economic strain on families due to climate impacts has led to negative coping mechanisms, putting children at risk.

The policy and governance landscape

Kenya has a comprehensive body of national legislation and policy pertaining to climate change and its interaction with environment, energy and disaster issues. The sophistication of the institutional framework has made the country a recognised leader among African countries in terms of developing comprehensive climate policy and legislation. At the same time, the comprehensiveness of national legislation and policy leads to a level of complexity which runs the risk of hindering coherence.

A key feature of Kenya's governance is its system of devolved government, in which a number of functions are devolved from the national level to each of the 47 counties. Responsibility for protection of the environment and natural resources, energy policy and disaster management rests with the national level of government. County governments, however, play a key role in creating localised sectoral legislation and policies, providing basic services, implementing national policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, regulating energy and controlling air pollution.

These devolved responsibilities include preparation of county-level climate change-related policies, legislation and plans. Reporting on Kenya's last National Climate Change Action Plan shows that all 47 counties had prepared climate change policies and legislation, as well as established their own Climate Change Units. However, although counties are in compliance with national governance requirements related to climate change, capacity to follow up on and implement climate, environmental, disaster and energy policy varies. Key barriers to CEED action identified through this CLAC include the lack of institutional coherence, lack of coordination, capacity gaps, legal mandate gaps, lack of access to finance, underfunding of county level Contingency Funds and lack of access to environmental monitoring data.

Government-led climate policies influence and direct local, regional and national finance and action. When policies are child sensitive, their potential to lower child vulnerability to climate change increases. Child-sensitive policies also position children and young people to be more aware, educated, empowered and resilient. Hence, the CLAC also examines the child sensitivity of CEED policies.

While the foundational Kenyan climate change policies developed prior to 2020 make reference to children and youth, the policies developed in the last five years are notably more child-inclusive. The plans also clearly reflect broader policy efforts to ensure youth employment and employability as part of the green transition. In general, the climate policies tend to consistently include priorities related to the water sector and often include priorities related to health and to social protection. The development of a youth climate strategy and the integration of a child and youth-focused priority action (1 of 8) in the National Climate Change Action Plan demonstrates that the climate action domain is more advanced in this matter than the environment, DRR and energy domains.

Although expressing general commitment to the Sendai Framework principles of inclusion, Kenyan disaster risk management policies primarily mention children and youth as vulnerable groups. The disaster risk management policies tend to focus on institutional arrangements for risk and incident management, with less detail about actions in other sectors. Links to the health and social protection are most strongly integrated and water issues are usually considered.

The application of child and youth lenses varies significantly between the specific environmental policies and plans reviewed, with the National Forest Program taking a notably child-inclusive approach. There are key and explicit linkages articulated with health and water sectors in these policies and the need for environmental education is mentioned.

Over time, Kenyan energy policies have increasingly come to recognise children and youth as key stakeholders. The way those stakeholderships are framed do, however, diverge. Children are primarily considered as a group whose health is affected by energy policy and interventions, while youth are most often identified as stakeholders who can also be mobilised for action to support policy implementation, with co-benefits for their employment and livelihood options. The energy-related policies' references to child critical sectors is generally limited to energy efficiency and clean cooking in schools and hospitals and "energy safety nets" as a social protection measure.

In general, child protection concerns beyond children's physical safety from hazards are not explicitly addressed in the CEED policies, nor are child rights. Where children are mentioned, the focus is most often on the health and safety impacts of climate change, hazards, and environmental degradation.

While Kenya has already developed a robust policy framework to CEED issues, significant challenges remain in effectively implementing these policies. These include an overlap and saturation of policies, all of which do not take children into account and a disconnect between national-level policy formulation and county-level implementation. Lack of access to sufficient funding is a significant challenge and, while international funding comprises a large portion of the country's climate finance, it does not match the scale of needs.

While Kenya has a high-level climate action ambition, its climate finance needs are not matched by current expenditure. Although Kenya ranks among Africa's top 10 recipients of climate finance, the actual funding received is limited and there is a substantial financing gap for adaptation. The government's key partners at present include the multilateral development banks, UNDP, IUCN and the German development agencies.

Introduction

Kenya, with its diverse landscape and rapidly growing population, **faces significant climate, environment, energy, and disaster risk challenges**. Despite contributing less than 0.1 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, Kenya is one of the countries hardest hit by climate change impacts.¹ Climate changes in Kenya are characterised by increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and more frequent extreme weather events, particularly droughts and floods. These changes have far-reaching consequences for Kenya's economy, environment and communities.

These **impacts threaten children's fundamental rights** to education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), good health and quality nutrition. According to the UNICEF CCRI-DRM, about 12 million children face moderate to very high climate and disaster risk in Kenya and 2.4 million children live in counties with very high levels of risk to climate and environmental shocks. Exposure to hazards, baseline vulnerability and an escalating climate crisis jeopardises their lives, health and wellbeing.

The climate crisis has **life-threatening and life-long consequences** for these children. Working to ensure that the children of Kenya are able to meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, UNICEF is committed to advocating for children and young people's rights and to helping address their needs in the face of a rapidly changing climate.

The **Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC)** is a key step in UNICEF's climate change, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction (CEED) work. The CLAC aims to inform and enhance UNICEF's efforts to address impacts on children from the climate crisis and the humanitarian impacts of environmental degradation and inequitable access to energy. The CLAC aims to provide an overview of the CEED risk, policy, and programming landscape of the country. Following UNICEF's global CLAC methodology, the approach analyses data availability, existing policies and programs, as well as key actors and their roles.

Based on a literature review, key informant interviews with stakeholders in government, civil society, and the international community, an online Yunitok poll of over 8000 youth and focus group discussions with both young people and local government, the CLAC **identifies priority areas where interventions are most urgently needed to support child centred CEED action** in Kenya. The CLAC aims to provide clear and actionable recommendations for integrating CEED considerations into UNICEF programming. These recommendations are based on evidence gathered through the analysis and are designed to guide UNICEF's efforts towards promoting sustainable and resilient development for children.

The CLAC is an important stepping stone for **UNICEF to scale its efforts to address the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, inequitable access to energy and disaster risk on children in Kenya**. In a context marked by profound humanitarian and development challenges, it is particularly important to understand the CLAC as a beginning, not an end to itself. Global climate change means that the baseline climate and environmental conditions will continue to change for the foreseeable future, requiring both humanitarian and development actors to continually reassess and adjust their future programming.

Methodology

The CLAC has been conducted according to the methodology described in UNICEF global guidance on conducting CLACs, with some adjustments for the Kenyan context and the UNICEF Country Office.

Desk review

As per the CLAC global guidance, a desk review of relevant and publically available policy, plans, and literature has been conducted, examining documents primarily from the last five year period. The desk review included:

- National government policies and strategies related to CEED issues;
- Government-issued reports on CEED issues at national level;
- UNICEF Kenya rolling work plans and strategies;

- UNICEF regional and global strategies, resources, and policies;
- Climate change data and projections;
- Climate change impact and adaptation in Kenya, including the CCRI-DRM;
- White papers on CEED issues in Kenya;
- UNICEF counterpart line ministry and sector documentation;
- UN and development partner planning, project and reporting documents, as well as CEED reports.

Key informant interviews with national counterparts, UN agencies, and implementing partners

In order to supplement data and evidence available from secondary sources, data collection was undertaken to deepen understanding of key CEED actors, policies and programmes in Kenya. Key informants interviewed using guides for semi-structured interviews included:

- UNICEF staff – a total of 15 interviews;
- Development partner staff – GiZ, UNEP, WFP, and the NDC Partnership;
- National government counterparts of UNICEF across eight ministries;
- UNICEF implementing partners – Kenya Red Cross, Equal Access Kenya and Save the Children.

Use of CCDRI-DRM data

The CLAC is meant to be a scoping exercise of what the CEED issues are in a country and how they affect child rights in the country. The global guidance provided assumes it to be one of the first substantive steps by a country office scaling up its engagement on climate action. In the case of UNICEF Kenya, however, the CLAC follows the country office collaboration with the government on the [Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model \(CCRI-DRM\)](#). The CCRI-DRM has generated insights into hazards, vulnerabilities and risks at county level. As such, the CCRI-DRM was added to the list of sources consulted for the CLAC.

Focus-group discussions at county level

Considering Kenya's devolved governance model and youth participation, additional data collection was undertaken at sub-national level through focus group discussions. Five focus group discussions were conducted: two with youth aged 18-25 in Garissa and Kisumu; two with a mixed group of youth, county government counterparts and UNICEF staff in Garissa and Kisumu and one with UNICEF staff in Lodwar.

Yunitok questionnaire

U-Report (referred to as Yunitok in Kenya) is a digital platform developed by UNICEF to empower young people's voices in matters affecting their lives. It is a free tool that utilises mobile technology to facilitate community participation and social monitoring. The platform operates by sending questions to registered users, who respond via SMS or Facebook messenger.

To ensure that the views and concerns of young people, relating to climate change, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction, are captured throughout this CLAC, a Yunitok questionnaire was launched. The multiple-choice questionnaire was answered by 8032 young people across all counties of Kenya, but it should be noted that since participation in Yunitok depends on access to a personal digital communications device and two layers of personal opt-in (first general Yunitok registration, then specific questionnaire participation) the sample is not controlled for representativeness.

By incorporating youth voices in the CLAC, this report aims to reflect the concerns, ideas, and aspirations of Kenya's young people in shaping CEED policies and programs. Their input is crucial for developing effective, inclusive and sustainable solutions to the climate and environmental challenges facing Kenya.

The views of over 8,000 young respondents across Kenya are also reflected in this report. Youth were invited to participate in focus group discussions in two counties (Garissa and Kisumu) and an online questionnaire using UNICEF's Facebook-based platform Yunitok.



1. The climate, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction (CEED) situation in Kenya

Key takeaways

- Kenya, with its diverse landscape and rapidly growing population, **faces significant climate, environment, energy and disaster risk challenges**. These impacts are becoming increasingly visible through frequent and more severe droughts alternating with floods, which not only threaten development gains but also slow the country's growth and exacerbate inequality.
- **While droughts and floods are not new hazards to Kenya, climate change has significantly increased their frequency and severity, amplifying the risks faced by vulnerable populations** and those who depend on natural resources and agriculture for their livelihoods. Climate projections indicate that the cycle of droughts and intense rainfall events is likely to be further exacerbated in the future.
- Independently of climate change, Kenya is facing significant **environmental degradation and water and air pollution** challenges. Environmental health impacts on the population are exacerbated by climate change effects, particularly in continually expanding informal settlements characterised by poverty, poor living conditions, flood risk and poor services.
- Ensuring that all Kenyans have **access to clean energy** is a key step to reducing environmental degradation, air pollution and their impacts on health, but reliance on biofuels for domestic purposes remains common.

The **vulnerability and resilience of a country and its population to climate change** is determined by a complex set of factors, including the national development situation, exposure to natural hazards and interactions within the climate-environment-energy nexus.

This chapter **establishes the background for the climate landscape analysis for children**, by providing an overview of key issues, including Kenya's development situation, climate and disaster risks and the environment and energy situation.

1.1 Country context and background

The Republic of Kenya became independent in 1963, and has since enjoyed stability and relative peace, compared to many of its neighbours. Having adopted a new constitution in 2010, the country now has a **decentralised system of government**, with power shared between the national government and the 47 counties. The country has achieved significant progress on key development indicators, including significant reduction of childhood and maternal mortality rates and increases in the proportion of fully vaccinated children.²

The seventh most populous country in Africa, Kenya is home to an estimated 55 million people. **Its population is young**, with close to half – 24.6 million – being children and young people under 18 years of age (please see Figure 1 for a breakdown in terms of age groups).³ The population is projected to grow steadily, and the Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics estimate that the population may reach 57.8 million by 2030⁴. With a territory of 591,958 square kilometres, the country is the third largest in East Africa and has a population density of 96.6 people per square km.⁵

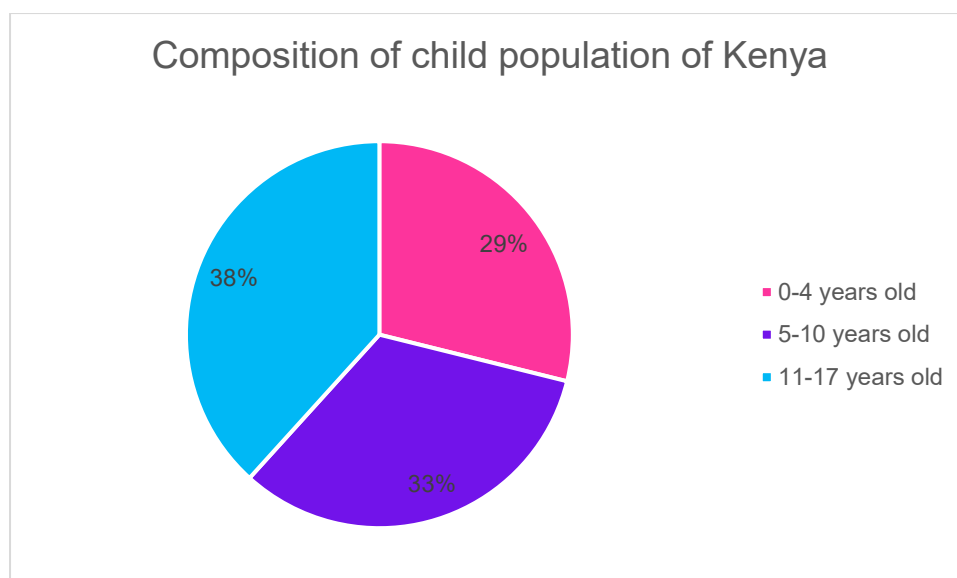


Figure 1 – Composition of child population of Kenya⁶

In addition to bordering Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, Kenya has a **coastline on the Indian Ocean**, stretching approximately 536 km from the border of Somalia in the north to the Tanzanian border in the south⁷. While the capital Nairobi lies inland, the historically important city of Mombasa is among the largest cities in the country and remains a key economic hub and the largest trading port in East Africa.

Driven by agriculture, manufacture, services and tourism, **the Kenyan economy is a regional powerhouse**. The country transitioned from low-income status to lower middle-income status in 2014, and obtaining middle-income country status is a key objective in the long-term development plan “Kenya Vision 2030”. GDP growth has been consistently high – averaging five per cent in the 2002-2022 period.⁸

However, disasters and climate change pose a **significant threat to Kenya’s development goals**. Between 2010 and 2020, adverse climate change-related events led to annual losses of three to five per cent of total gross domestic product.⁹ In the absence of climate action, these costs may rise to between 6.5 and 8.5 per cent between 2021 and 2050.¹⁰ In consequence, climate changes amplify domestic competition for public funding for basic services, further compromising their quality and availability.¹¹

The country also continues to grapple with significant **development challenges, including poverty, inequality, and regional disparities**. While poverty rates and inequality have declined in the last decade, inequalities, nevertheless, persist and Kenya faces significant equity challenges between counties and nationwide. Despite robust economic growth in recent years, the benefits have been unevenly distributed, leading to disparities between regions. The arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties in the north and northeastern parts of the country lag behind considerably in human capital development and economic activity.¹² These areas show consistently lower incidences of skilled birth attendance, primary school enrolment rates below the national average and lower transition rates to secondary education.¹³ Gender inequality also remains a concern, particularly in economic empowerment and political representation. While some progress has been made, with Kenya having closed 71 per cent of its gender gap in 2023, women still face barriers in land ownership, labour force participation and representation in leadership positions.^{14, 15} Unemployment rates are higher among young people than the population in general and bottlenecks persist in most social sectors, including inadequate financing and coordination between national and county levels.¹⁶

Kenya is rapidly urbanising, with a **high urbanisation rate** of 4.3 per cent per annum. While only 27 per cent of the total population currently live in urban areas today, it is projected that approximately half of the total population will be living in urban areas by 2050.¹⁷ With rapid growth outstripping existing infrastructure and services, informal settlements with poor living conditions and lack of access to basic amenities are on the rise (see below section 1.4 for further discussion of urban issues).

The difference between the “two Kenyas” – the resilient economy and robust system of governance on one side and severe inequality and vulnerable populations on the other – is particularly visible in the context of climate shocks. The central role of the agricultural sector leaves **certain segments of the population disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation**. This includes both flood-exposed populations in the western parts of the country, urban slum-dwellers, as well as people living in the ASALs that comprise 89 per cent of Kenya. Home to approximately 38 per cent of the population, 90 per cent of the wildlife and 70 per cent of national livestock herd¹⁸, the ASALs have been particularly hard-hit by climate shocks in the last half decade.

Kenya ranks among the top **refugee-hosting** countries in Africa. There were 823,932 registered refugees and asylum seekers in the country by 31 December 2024, of whom 53 percent are children under 18. The vast majority (87 per cent) reside in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, with only 13 percent staying in urban areas and cities¹⁹.

In addition to refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, Kenya also has a record number of **internally displaced people** at present. At the end of 2023, the total number of internally displaced people in the country was estimated to stand at 171,000. Of these, 131,000 people had been displaced by disasters and 40,000 had been displaced by violence or conflict, either in 2023 or previously. It should be noted that the tally of people who remained displaced by the end of the year masks a far higher number of people reported to have been displaced by disasters *at some point* during the year – 641,000 people.²⁰

1.2 Climate Change

Kenya’s climate is highly varied throughout the year and in different areas of the country. Roughly speaking, the country falls into two main climatic zones: the arid and semi-arid region and the highland region.²¹ In addition to the weather dynamics introduced by terrain, altitude and water bodies, several climate drivers affect weather throughout the year. These include the Intertropical Convergence Zone (the low-pressure belt that drives the wet and dry seasons), the Indian Ocean Dipole (sea surface temperature variations affecting rainfall in East Africa) and the El Niño Southern Oscillation (sea surface temperature variation with global effects).²²

Historically, Kenya’s weather has been characterised by the cycle of dry weather interrupted by the long **rainy season** (lasting March through May) and the short rainy season (lasting October through December). These rainy seasons have been observed to have greater variation in rainfall in recent years.²³ Specifically, a decline in rainfall during the long rainy season due to late onset and early cessation has been observed,²⁴ while the short rainy season has been observed to be longer and wetter²⁵.

While rainfall in East Africa has been below average in the last five years, extreme rainfall events have become more frequent and intense. During the 2019-2023 drought, rainfall was well below average across the region. However, the 2023 long rains that followed brought one and a half times as much rain in northern Kenya compared to the average for the last 40 years. At the same time, drought conditions are also persisting for longer and becoming more intense. The impacts of this cycle of **drought and flooding** have had devastating impacts on people, animals and livelihoods.²⁶

Temperatures in Kenya have noticeably increased in the last 45 years. Analysis of temperature data from 1979 to 2023 show an increase in *average maximum* temperatures from 29 degrees Celsius to 30.5.²⁷ *Average annual* temperatures have also increased by one degree since 1960.²⁸ There are differences in warming between different parts of the country, with higher temperatures in some ASAL counties and lower temperatures in the coastal region. Temperatures have increased by more than 1.5 C in Baringo, Turkana, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Narok and Laikipia in the last fifty years.²⁹

Beyond weather effects, climate change is affecting **sea levels** along Kenya’s coastline. Sea levels in the Western Indian Ocean are rising faster than the global mean and both sea levels and tidal heights on the Kenyan coast have increased in the past three decades.³⁰ It is estimated that by 2030, 267,000 Kenyans living in coastal areas will be at risk from flooding due to sea level rise.

Climate projections for Kenya differ between the two climate zones – please see table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of climate projections for Kenya ³¹

	Northern and Eastern Kenya (Arid and semi-arid zone)	Western and Southern Kenya (Highland zone)
Rainfall and rain-induced flooding	Projections suggest that average annual rainfall will increase due to climate change, primarily during the short rains. Heavy rainfall events are expected to increase in frequency and duration, but projections suggest that the dry season could become longer.	Projections show more uncertainty, but most models project an increase in average annual precipitation. Models suggest that short rains may get more rainfall. Extreme rainfall is likely to become more intense in the future, and flood risk in Lake Victoria will most likely increase due to this.
	Overall, rainfall amounts will vary more from year to years, making weather conditions more unpredictable.	
Heat extremes	The region is expected to be warmer than today throughout the year, with more frequent days with temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius. Today's range of temperatures is likely to be exceeded, with new record highs likely to be set.	The region is expected to be warmer than today throughout the year, with more frequent days with temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius. Heatwave conditions are likely to increase.
Average annual temperatures	There are high levels of confidence that the average annual temperature will keep increasing by an additional 1-3.5 C by the 2050s. It is expected that temperatures will increase across all months of the year.	There are high levels of confidence that the average annual temperature will keep increasing by an additional 1-3.5 C by the 2050s. It is expected that temperatures will increase across all months of the year.

1.3 Natural hazards and disaster risk

Kenya is at risk of multiple **climate-sensitive hazards**, including drought, excess rainfall, flooding, landslides, tropical storms, wildfires, and heat waves and associated public health emergencies (disease outbreaks). Droughts and floods are two most significant hazards nationally and have caused significant loss of life, health and livelihoods in recent decades.

Due to a combination of exposure and vulnerability, Kenya faces significant **disaster and climate risk**. The country is ranked 38th most at-risk (out of 193 countries) in the World Risk Index, primarily due to a combination of very high levels of exposure and limitations in adaptive capacities.³² As the majority of the hazards the country is exposed to are hydrometeorological, this also places the country at higher climate risk. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index ranks Kenya as the 52nd most vulnerable country in the world to climate change, with particularly high vulnerability in terms of agricultural capacity³³. UNICEF's CCRI-DRM shows that there is some heterogeneity between different parts of the country, however, the northern region of Kenya is worst off, recording the highest index values for exposure to hazards, shocks, stresses and vulnerability.³⁴

Looking at the recent past, **droughts** have repeatedly affected Kenya, with severe droughts occurring from 2008 to 2009, from 2014 to 2018, and from 2019 to 2023. Generally affecting the ASAL counties the most, drought impacts on livestock and crops lead to loss of life, food insecurity, malnutrition, displacement and erosion of pastoral livelihoods. The recent 2019-2023 drought caused significant impacts to agriculture, forestry, wildlife and fisheries and exposed 27 per cent of the ASAL population to high levels of acute food insecurity.³⁵ Beyond humanitarian needs, the drought had severe and far-reaching impacts on pastoralists, causing significant loss of livelihoods, forced immobility and cultural losses. Women, girls and youth, in general, face particular challenges in this context (see further discussion in chapter 2).³⁶

Due to extreme rainfall events during the rainy seasons, **flooding is, likewise, a recurrent disaster** in the Kenyan context. Both inundation from rising river and lake levels, as well as urban flash floods, tend to occur during and after extreme rainfall.³⁷ On average, 75,000 Kenyans are affected by floods each year, with impacts including loss of life, school closures, outbreaks of cholera and vector-borne diseases and damage to farmland, crops and buildings.³⁸ Most recently, large-scale flooding affected an estimated 306,522 people in 43 counties across the country in spring of 2024.³⁹

Due to the East African Rift running through the west of country, Kenya is also **moderately exposed to earthquakes as well as some risk of volcanic eruptions**. The earthquake risk is primarily concentrated in the Western, Nyanza, Coast and Rift Valley Provinces, with particularly high levels of risk in the Rift Valley province. While most known earthquakes in Kenya have been shallow, the risk to human life and wellbeing is increased by the fact that seismically resistant building designs are not widely applied in the country. Volcanic eruption and ashfall risks are primarily concentrated around the Longonot, Menegal and Suswa volcanoes.⁴⁰

Although not a national concern, high winds and storms do sometimes affect the country. A review of extreme climate events in the country between 2011 and 2020 only mentions two significant high velocity wind events.⁴¹ However, the northern parts of the country are susceptible **to dust storms** during droughts and dry spells. The CLAC desk review identified news articles related to dust storms in the counties of Tana River, Kajiado, Baringo, Nairobi and Makueni all in the period 2017-2020.

1.4 Environment

Forests and land degradation

Forestry and tree growing is a national priority in Kenya, as forest resources have declined over time due to pressures associated with population increase and rising energy demands.⁴² The Constitution of Kenya obligates the State to work to achieve and maintain tree cover on at least ten per cent of the country's land area. National ambition is higher, however – aiming for 30 per cent tree cover by 2032. As of 2023, national tree cover stood at 12.13 percent and national forest cover at 8.83 percent. The 2023-2027 Forestry Services Strategic Plan aims to increase those figures to 21.03 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Tree planting in and by schools has become a means to operationalise the national priority. The success of the supporting afforestation and reforestation programs are, however, increasingly threatened by climate change and extreme weather events, including forest fires, flash floods, and droughts.⁴³

With arid and semi-arid lands comprising a large portion of the country, Kenya is particularly vulnerable to **land degradation**. As of 2019, it was estimated that 11.4 per cent of the country's land area was degraded. While there is a lack of comprehensive data, the UN Common Country Assessment points to evidence suggesting that up to 30 per cent may be severely degraded. Key drivers of this degradation include use of synthetic fertilisers and agro-chemicals, unplanned urbanisation, agricultural and pastoral encroachment on forests, soil acidification and climate change impacts.⁴⁴

Water resources

Kenya's **water resources** are distributed across five major drainage basins, with Lake Victoria Basin being the largest, accounting for 59 per cent of surface water and 54 per cent of total renewable freshwater. The Tana River Basin supplies 19 per cent of freshwater resources, while the Rift Valley, Athi River, and Ewaso Ng'iro Basins contribute 14 per cent, 6 per cent, and 2 per cent respectively.^{45 46}

More than half of Kenya's water resources, mostly surface water, are shared with neighbouring countries. Through the Lake Victoria Basin, Kenya provides about 45 per cent of surface water inflows to Lake Victoria, which then flows into the upper River Nile. Approximately 33 per cent of Kenya's water resources originate outside the country, making Kenya vulnerable to upstream water management decisions.^{47, 48}

Kenya is classified as **water-scarce**, with approximately 80 per cent of the land mass classified as arid and semi-arid. Kenya has one of the lowest freshwater replenishment rates globally at 647 m³ per capita - well below the global benchmark of 1,000 m³ per capita. Total annual renewable water resources per person in Kenya were only 617 m³ as of 2021, indicating severe water stress.^{49,50} Though updated numbers are not available, a 2014 study estimated that 98 per cent of the water footprint in Kenya is used to sustain agricultural activities.

Table 2: Overview of largest aquifers in Kenya ^{51 52 53}

Basin	Area (km ²)	Annual Replenishment (million m ³)	Key Uses
Lake Victoria Basin	45,400	12,390	Primarily domestic and agricultural use. 54 per cent of Kenya's surface water supply. Faces long-term water stress due to high demand. Occasionally floods.
Tana Basin	126,208	3,990	Supplies 80 per cent of Nairobi's water via Thika Dam. Generates 55 per cent of Kenya's electricity. Experiences sharp rises in water levels and floods during high rainfall events. Facing increasing pressure due to growing urban demand
Athi Basin	66,559	1,260	3.5 million urban residents depend on Athi River. Supports Nairobi's manufacturing sector. Experiences water stress due to urban and industrial demands.
Ewaso Ng'iro North	210,226	780	Sustains pastoralist communities in arid counties. Covers 36 per cent of Kenya's land area but accounts for only 2 per cent of surface water. Highly water-scarce, with demand projected to surpass available resources by 2050. Flash floods during high-rainfall events.
Rift Valley Basin	131,423	2,340	Supports horticulture in Nakuru and Naivasha, as well as geothermal plants. Faces water scarcity due to saline lakes and limited freshwater sources. Flash floods during high-rainfall events.
Coastal Basins	65,000	1,740	50 per cent of coastal residents rely on groundwater and face saltwater intrusion in aquifers, compromising freshwater availability. Flash floods during high-rainfall events.

The country faces numerous **water-related challenges**, including deterioration of infrastructure for water supply and wastewater systems, leading to high levels of non-revenue water (water lost through leaks, theft, or unbilled consumption, before reaching customers). In 2024, the Water Services Regulatory Board reported non-revenue water as being 43 per cent nationally per year, equivalent to 195 million cubic meters (worth KES 10.2 billion according to some sources).⁵⁴ Urban utilities report higher losses, up to 45–60 per cent in aging systems like in Nairobi, where infrastructure is 40–60 years old.⁵⁵ Inadequate infrastructure, including a limitation in the availability of wells, boreholes and water treatment facilities, particularly in rural areas, exacerbates water scarcity issues. The water transport system is inadequate, with aging and poorly constructed pipes leading to significant water loss.⁵⁶

Overexploitation has increased **groundwater salinity** in several aquifers, particularly in northwestern Turkana County, coastal regions, and the eastern Merti Aquifer. Shallow aquifers also face contamination from agricultural runoff and inadequate sanitation, resulting in elevated concentrations of nitrates and pathogenic contaminants. This poses significant health risks to communities relying on these water sources.⁵⁷ Deforestation and soil erosion have also led to increased turbidity, sedimentation, and flooding, reducing overall storage capacity in lakes like Victoria and Naivasha.⁵⁸

Water resources are unevenly distributed throughout Kenya, linked to precipitation patterns, geographical landscapes, population distribution and socio-economic factors.⁵⁹ There are **significant links between socio-economic status of areas and their water access**. The areas facing the most acute water scarcity include the ASAL region, which receive less than 200 mm of annual rainfall, exacerbating poverty and food insecurity among pastoralist communities.⁶⁰ Similarly, southeastern counties like Kitui, Makueni, and Machakos struggle with erratic rainfall and frequent droughts, hindering agricultural productivity and economic development.⁶¹ Coastal regions face challenges with saltwater intrusion in aquifers, impacting both subsistence farming and tourism-dependent economies.⁶² The Rift Valley Internal Drainage Basin, including areas like Baringo, Turkana, and Samburu, contends with saline lakes and limited freshwater sources,

constraining livelihood options for local populations.⁶³ Urban informal settlements, such as Kibera and Mathare in Nairobi, also face severe water access issues, with residents often paying exorbitant prices for water from informal vendors, perpetuating cycles of poverty and health inequities.⁶⁴

61 per cent of Kenyans have **access to basic water services**. However, urban areas show higher rates of safely managed water services at 57 per cent, while 51 per cent of rural residents have at least basic access to water. 24.1 per cent of rural households still rely on surface water for drinking, highlighting the ongoing disparities.^{65,66} Access to water in Kenya's urban slums remains a critical challenge, characterised by severe shortages, inflated costs and systemic infrastructure gaps.

In Nairobi's informal settlements, such as Kibera, Mathare, and Mukuru, 60 per cent of residents live without reliable access to safe water, **relying instead on informal vendors, public taps or contaminated sources, such as burst pipes mixed with sewage**.⁶⁷ Water scarcity is exacerbated by aging infrastructure, with Nairobi's pipes, many dating back 40 to 60 years, failing to meet demand from a rapidly growing urban population. Residents often pay 10 times more for water than wealthier neighbourhoods, with vendors exploiting shortages by hiking prices during rationing periods.⁶⁸ The country's rapidly growing population is putting additional pressure on water resources. By 2030, an estimated 48 per cent of Kenya's population will live in urban areas, which will further strain water infrastructure.⁶⁹

Water provision in Kenya is regulated by the **Water Services Regulations of 2021**, which aim to improve access to clean and safe water across the country, while ensuring sustainable and efficient service provision. The regulations require county governments to develop water and sewerage service strategies, which must include plans to increase access to basic water supply and sanitation services. This focus on expanding coverage may lead to more Kenyans having access to regulated water services, particularly in underserved areas.⁷⁰

Sanitation and wastewater management

As of 2022, **only 32 percent of Kenyans have access to basic sanitation services**, with a stark urban-rural divide: 35 per cent of urban residents have access to at least basic sanitation compared to a mere 2 per cent in rural areas. Open defecation, while decreasing, still persists at 7.4 percent of the population.⁷¹ The Demographic Health Survey (2022) reveals that 66.6 per cent of Kenyans have access to improved sanitation facilities, though large disparities exist: urban areas stand at 91.8 per cent coverage, while this drops to 53.9 per cent in rural regions.⁷² In Nairobi, sewerage coverage remains low at 51 per cent, with informal settlements heavily reliant on pit latrines and septic tanks.⁷³

As of 2024, **37 million Kenyans lack access to a safe sanitation facility**. Approximately 8.5 per cent of Kenya's population (five million people) still practice open defecation, concentrated in 15 high-burden counties such as Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa. In these arid regions, less than 2 per cent of rural residents have access to basic sanitation, exacerbating contamination of water sources. During the 2024 floods, latrine overflows and submerged pit systems contaminated water supplies, raising cholera risks in counties like Nairobi and Kisumu. Post-flood assessments found 75 per cent of faecal sludge delivered to treatment plants in flood-affected areas remained untreated, due to infrastructure damage.⁷⁴

Wealth disparities continue to drive **inequalities in sanitation and waste service delivery**. Access to improved sanitation facilities varies widely across urban and rural areas. In urban areas, particularly in informal settlements, the situation is dire, with more than ten million residents living in slums with poor environmental conditions and limited access to adequate sanitation.⁷⁵ These inequalities are further exacerbated by factors such as inadequate investment, with less than 0.5 percent of Kenya's GDP earmarked for sanitation, insufficient infrastructure, and challenges in waste collection and disposal services, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. Fragmented governance worsens the crisis: multiple agencies oversee sanitation, leading to poor coordination.⁷⁶

Kenya treats only five per cent of its wastewater, with aging sewer networks in cities like Nairobi operating at 60 per cent capacity due to vandalism and underinvestment. In 2024, 88 per cent of fecal sludge in Nairobi was untreated. Market-based solutions, such as Nakuru's public-private partnerships for fecal sludge treatment, show promise but face funding gaps. Kenya requires \$365 billion USD to achieve universal urban sanitation by 2030.^{77 78}

Biodiversity

Given the tourism sector plays an important role in the Kenyan economy, **conservation of ecosystems and wildlife** is a national development priority. The country's wildlife is, however, threatened by habitat fragmentation and conversion, competition with livestock for food, infrastructure development and poaching.⁷⁹ Extreme weather events and climate changes compound these threats. Since 90 per cent of the wildlife on which safari tourism focuses live in the ASAL counties, droughts and floods pose a significant threat to both biodiversity and tourism-related livelihoods. Drought impacts on animal deaths, annual migrations and human-wildlife conflict have all been registered.⁸⁰

In terms of **marine species**, mass coral bleaching events associated with marine heatwaves are already taking place and marine heatwaves are becoming more frequent and intense. Under high emissions scenarios, sea surface temperatures in Kenyan waters may increase by 4 to 5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. As a result of changes in temperatures and water circulation, both the availability of food for fish and the distribution of marine species are expected to change.⁸¹

Human activities and their impact on ecosystems threaten the **health and biodiversity of the inland waterbodies**. Issues identified include (but are not limited to): declining water quality; increased pollution load; wetland degradation and decreasing biodiversity in Lake Victoria; construction and agricultural activities along Lake Turkana and ecosystem degradation and inadequate natural hazard management in Lake Nakuru.⁸² It has also been noted that the emergence and proliferation of Water Hyacinth (an invasive species) in inland waterways is hindering fishing and transport.⁸³

Agriculture and food systems

The **agricultural sector faces intensifying challenges from shifting rainfall patterns and rising temperatures**.⁸⁴ These climatic changes have reduced water availability and altered growing seasons, leading to decreased crop yields, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. More frequent extreme weather events including prolonged droughts and unexpected floods have become more common, damaging crops and livestock while enabling the spread of new pests and diseases.⁸⁵

Elevated temperatures and altered rainfall patterns also **accelerate the spread and reproduction of pests**, expanding their range and damaging crops. Consequently, Kenya has experienced unprecedented locust outbreaks, jeopardising local agriculture and food security.⁸⁶ Beyond crop devastation, locusts ravage pasturelands vital for livestock, amplifying water scarcity by consuming crucial vegetation for soil water retention. This not only undermines herders' livelihoods but also triggers financial strain on farmers due to crop damage and elevated pest control expenses.⁸⁷ The regional locust upsurge of 2020-2021 has been tied to climate change effects temperatures and rainfall,⁸⁸ and affected 26 counties in Kenya (15 of which were ASAL counties).⁸⁹ The outbreak was reported to have affected more than 3.1 million people in the country,⁹⁰ led to displacement due to food insecurity⁹¹ and resulted in large losses in the 16 most affected countries.⁹² Kenya is also exposed to Fall armyworm, a relatively new hazard which causes massive losses in maize production annually.⁹³

The economic consequences of these shocks are profound. The decline in productivity adversely **affects the livelihoods** of those engaged in agriculture, particularly vulnerable populations. Kenya's natural resource base (including, but not limited to, agricultural land, fisheries, and forests) is the primary source of livelihood for over 80 per cent of its population, accounts for 35 per cent of the total wealth of the country and 42 per cent of the GDP. The large proportion of workers, 48 per cent, employed in rainfed agriculture, makes the population highly climate sensitive.⁹⁴

Climate change impacts on livelihoods and the availability of food also **exacerbates nutrition insecurity**. For instance, maize, a staple crop in Kenya, has seen its climate-suitable areas decrease by 28 per cent between 1980 and 2020. These climate-induced disruptions not only limit the availability of nutritious foods but also drive up their prices. As a result, many Kenyans are forced to shift towards cheaper, often less nutritious alternatives. This dietary shift is particularly concerning in urban settings, where the prevalence of diabetes is nearly four times higher than in rural areas, partly due to the increased consumption of processed foods.⁹⁵ This is further discussed in Chapter 2.

Coastal and freshwater environments

Kenya's **aquatic ecosystems** are diverse and significant and include the Tana River Basin (comprising 22 per cent of the country's landmass), Lake Victoria on its western border, and the Indian Ocean in the east. While fisheries make a small contribution to GDP, marine fisheries are an important food and livelihood source to coastal communities. Marine fisheries are estimated to employ 27,000 people, including over 13,000 small-scale fisherfolk as well as the men and women who trade in fish markets. It should be noted that Kenya's blue economy also includes livelihoods associated with inland waterbodies. While it is difficult to find a consolidated figure for people employed in the inland fisheries, the number of fishers in Lake Victoria alone includes more than 43,000 people.⁹⁶

Overfishing by domestic and foreign vessels, use of destructive fishing methods and agricultural, industrial, and municipal pollution already **threaten the health of Kenya's aquatic ecosystems and the ecosystem services** they deliver.⁹⁷ Climate change compounds the impacts of these pressures, with effects including sea level rise, more frequent high tides, coastal erosion, inundation and salinisation of freshwater.⁹⁸

Climate change **impacts on coastal communities** are likely to be multifaceted. As Kenya is exposed to tropical cyclone systems from the Indian Ocean, coastal areas will bear the brunt of climate change effects on storm intensity, frequency and direction.⁹⁹ The coastal counties of Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale all face high exposure to hazards, shocks and stresses, according to the CCRI-DRM pillar 1 index.¹⁰⁰ This means that, in addition to climate impacts on fish stocks, coastal communities and fisherfolk may also be subject to losses and damages due to changing cyclone and storm patterns. The University of Nairobi has emphasised that coastal agriculture is more sensitive to climate change effects than inland farming systems. Reductions in water availability in rivers could also reduce access to freshwater for irrigation and livestock husbandry.¹⁰¹

The Kenyan government's sectoral plan for the Blue Economy plan notes that climate change already affects this sector through acidification of lakes and water bodies, changes in water circulation patterns, sea level rise and other ecological changes. It estimates that the **economic impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture will be 3 per cent of GDP per annum by 2030**, possibly 4 per cent by 2050. In addition to impacts on fisheries, these would be coming from changes to shipping demands due to disasters, impacts on cruise tourism and on maritime vessels and ports.¹⁰² Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) highlights that climate change-exacerbated storms and rainfall has already made fishing in Lake Victoria more difficult,¹⁰³ while the Blue Economy Sector Plan notes that high temperatures have led to loss of cold-water "fish growing areas and rivers" in Kenya. In a broader CEED perspective, the plan also notes that past droughts have had significant impacts on fisheries.¹⁰⁴

Urban environments

Urbanisation is rapidly accelerating, intensified by climate shocks. As of 2022, it was estimated that 28 per cent of the Kenyan population lives in urban areas. Droughts and other climate shocks are significant drivers of this urban growth, with people from the ASALs (primarily men) seeking employment in the cities. The cities also host refugees (approximately 81,000 people) and unregistered migrants.¹⁰⁵ The World Bank estimates that by 2050, the urban population in Kenya will have increased to 40 million people and close to 50 per cent of the total population of the country.¹⁰⁶

At the same time, the **number of people living in poverty in cities and urban areas is increasing.** 60 per cent of the urban population is classified as poor.¹⁰⁷ Looking specifically at the child population in Kenya overall, 18 per cent of children under five live in poor urban areas while 18 per cent live in non-poor urban areas (the rest live in rural areas).¹⁰⁸ It is estimated that 24.5 percent of children in urban areas live in multidimensional poverty, while 36.2 percent live in monetary poverty.¹⁰⁹ These rates are lower than in rural areas but refers to urban areas as a whole – not differentiating between formal and informal urban settlements.

The **informal settlements**, in which the urban poor often live, are characterised by inadequate infrastructure and services, poor access to water and sanitation, overcrowding and weak health systems. Analysis of health indicators show that children in poor urban areas are less likely to be delivered in a health facility and are more likely to be underweight than children living in non-poor urban areas.¹¹⁰

These informal settlements are at **particular risk of disasters and climate shocks**. People, especially children and women, living in these informal urban settlements are among the groups most vulnerable to disasters and climate impacts in the country,¹¹¹ particularly to floods¹¹² and heatwaves.¹¹³ A climate attribution study of the regional spring of 2024 floods showed their devastating impacts could be traced to a combination of climatic changes and the consequences of rapid urbanisation. Construction on flood-prone land, lack of protection measures against the rain and people's lack of resources for recovery were all found to have played a major role in exacerbated climate risks.¹¹⁴

Rapid **urbanisation is also affecting the environment** in a variety of ways. In addition to contributing to pollution in nearby lakes and water bodies, urban development and informal settlements are encroaching on agricultural land. The urban population is putting pressure on water resources. Inadequate electricity access is also compounding pressure on forest resources and degrading air quality, as households in informal urban settlements rely primarily on charcoal for cooking purposes (see more in section on energy below).¹¹⁵

Solid waste management

While Kenya's overall ranking on waste management in the global Environmental Performance Index is relatively good, the indexed ranking is heavily influenced by Kenya's low volume of waste generated per capita compared to other countries. Looking at performance in terms of **waste collection and treatment capacity and waste recovery rate**, performance is far weaker and has declined in the last ten-year period.¹¹⁶ Put simply, there is a lack of safe landfills and organised, municipal waste collection.

The **amount of waste generated has increased significantly** in Kenya in past decades. Although the amount of waste per capita remains low compared to the global average (only 11 kg compared to the global average of 29 kg)¹¹⁷, waste generation is higher in the urban centers and increasing. While domestic waste generation in Nairobi was estimated to stand at 0.59 kg per person per day in 1998, it is projected to rise to 0.77 kg in 2030. Analyses of waste in urban areas also shows a shift in the type of waste generated, with the portion of organic waste declining and inorganic waste (such as paper and plastics) increasing.¹¹⁸

The increasing amounts of waste generated are evidence of **consumption shifts with significant public health implications**. In addition to the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of inorganic materials (particularly petroleum-based ones), the absence of a network of sanitary landfills results in environmental pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, increased urban flood risk, and hazardous health conditions for neighborhoods and those who make their living in the waste sector (see next chapter for further discussion).¹¹⁹

With the amount of **plastic waste** generated in the country expected to increase to 1.9 million metric tons per year by 2060, the Kenyan government has introduced bans on single-use plastic bags and single-use plastics, regulations on production and sales of plastic bags, incentives for recycling and the 2019 National Sustainable Waste Management Bill. However, challenges to implementation remain, including (but not limited to) both systems-level and user-level challenges, including lower awareness of alternatives to plastic bags in rural areas, compared to urban areas.

Air quality

As the country has urbanised, **air quality and air pollution** has increasingly become an issue of concern. In the Air Quality component of the global Environmental Performance Index, Kenya ranks very low, 141st worst out of 180 countries ranked. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 estimated that 3750 deaths occurred in the country, as a result of particulate matter pollution that year.¹²⁰

Fine particle pollution generated by traffic, fossil fuel use, indoor stove use, and burning of waste, forests and fields is a significant source of air pollution in Kenya. UNEP estimates that Kenyans' annual mean exposure to **fine particle pollution is 4.9 higher than the WHO guideline**.¹²¹ According to a 2020 study, the entire population of Kenya is living in areas with greater particulate matter exposure than what is recommended by WHO.¹²²

Indoor air pollution is particularly affecting rural households and low-income areas, due to poor ventilation, use of traditional fuel burning for cooking and heating and the use of kerosene lamps for lighting. Air pollution is a particularly

acute issue in urban areas, where traffic pollution compounds with indoor pollution from reliance on traditional cooking fuels.¹²³

It should be noted, however, that both **national and local air pollution monitoring data is limited**.¹²⁴ The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has noted that key challenges to managing air quality in the country include data gaps, legislative gaps, technical capacity gaps, low public awareness levels and lack of funding.¹²⁵

1.5 Energy

Development of **energy infrastructure is high on the Kenyan government's list of priorities** and considered a key element to achieve national economic growth goals. As of 2023, the composition of the country's energy supply is still heavily reliant on biofuels and waste (approximately 61 per cent of the supply). Other sources include wind, solar and thermal (18 per cent), oil (close to 17 per cent), coal (3 per cent), and hydro (less than 1 per cent). It should be noted, however, that close to 90 per cent of the electricity supply comes from renewable sources, including geothermal energy, hydro, wind solar and biofuels.¹²⁶

Kenya has made major **improvements in access to energy** over the past decades.¹²⁷ Today, 76 per cent of the population has access to electricity.¹²⁸ With energy needs rising, energy imports have increased by 65 per cent in the period 2000-2023. In terms of domestic energy production, biofuels and waste comprise 76.6 per cent, while wind, solar and thermal is 22.5 percent, and hydro 1 per cent.¹²⁹

The development of geothermal power plants has been a major enabler of electricity expansion in the country and now fuels half of Kenya's electricity generation.¹³⁰ There is also significant potential for solar and wind energy generation in the ASAL counties.¹³¹ Nevertheless, **energy consumption remains skewed towards biofuels and waste**, with electricity, oil products and coal contributing to less than 37 per cent of consumption.¹³²

A geospatial analysis conducted in June 2024 examined electrification throughout the country. Assessing more than 53,000 settlements in total, the analysis found **that 1,662 settlements were fully electrified, while 45,481 were unelectrified**. The assessment suggested that a mix of electricity grid extension, grid intensification, and market provision of solar home systems and mini grids could help expand access to electricity. The potential for solar home systems and mini grids was assessed to be highest in the counties Lamu, Machakos, Turkana and Kilifi.¹³³

Kenya has made significant **progress on ensuring access to clean cooking solutions** in the last ten years, with the percentage of Kenyans utilising these having doubled from 15 to 31 per cent.¹³⁴ However, continued reliance on traditional fuels increases the exposure of Kenyans, particularly women and children, to particulate matter pollution. While the proportion of households relying on firewood for cooking has decreased, the total number of households has increased from 4.7 million to 6.7 million.¹³⁵ Nationwide, slightly over 52 per cent of households rely primarily on firewood for cooking and the number rises to approximately 81 per cent when looking at rural areas only. LPG, charcoal, and kerosene comprise the other top sources of cooking fuel nationally. Electricity remains the least used, standing at 0.2 percent of households nationally and 0.1 percent in rural areas.¹³⁶

Consequently, the National Forest program has noted several challenges related to the demand and supply of wood products (as well as charcoal), including **rising demands for firewood and charcoal**, sourcing from land owned and used by farmers and pastoralists, distorted valuation of timber, illegal logging and climate risks to forest replenishment rates.¹³⁷

The Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy (discussed further in chapter 3) has identified the three most significant **constraints to achieving universal access to clean cooking** as (a) supply gap, (b) affordability, and (c) the availability of low-cost and no-cost alternatives. Implementation of the Strategy has been costed at \$210 million USD, assuming that households will bear \$71 million of that cost. The government aims to cover its costs (including subsidies to households) through trading clean cooking credits (including but not limited to carbon credits) generated by the transition.¹³⁸

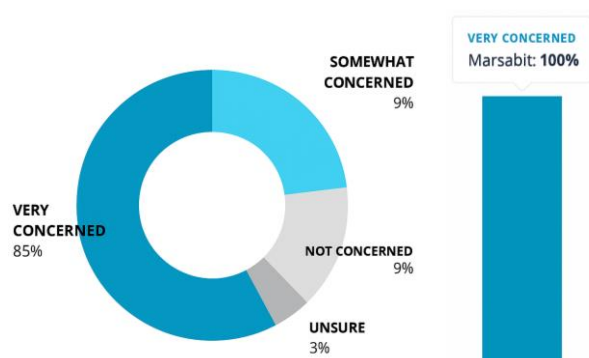
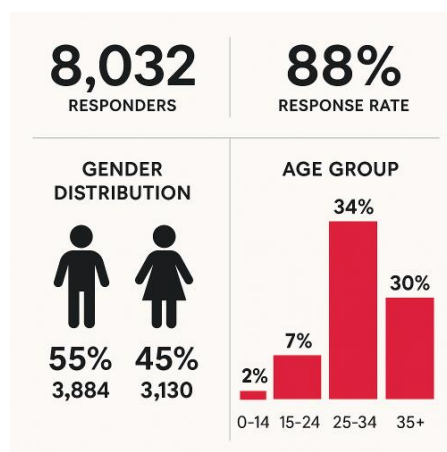
It should be noted that in rural areas, **firewood collection puts a disproportionate burden on women and girls**. The time spent collecting firewood limits girls' ability to attend school and women's earning potential. Collection of firewood in forests also presents risks to their physical safety, including from human-animal conflict with elephants.¹³⁹ Considering the disproportionate impacts of reliance on firewood on women and girls, the Kenyan Ministry of Energy has developed

a Gender Policy, with support from development partners and civil society. The policy aims to identify gaps, enhance inclusivity in access to energy services and promote the participation of both men and women, the sharing of benefits, and the creation of inclusive work environments in the sector.¹⁴⁰

Electricity shortages significantly impact essential services such as healthcare, water supply, and education. In the healthcare sector, facilities often face power outages that disrupt critical operations, including the functioning of life-saving equipment and refrigeration for vaccines. **Lack of reliable electricity supply can compromise patient care and lead to increased health risks.** Similarly, in the water sector, facilities responsible for water treatment and distribution struggle to maintain consistent service during power cuts, affecting communities' access to clean water.

In **education**, schools across the country, such as those in rural areas like Turkana County, experience disruptions in learning activities due to power failures.¹⁴¹ As a result, facilities often have to resort to using generators, which can have implications for child health. The lack of reliable power compromises the security of school premises, especially in cases where backup generators are either malfunctioning or entirely absent.¹⁴² Disruptions in electricity supply also disrupt children's ability to learn at home during evening hours, when they hinder students' ability to study and complete assignments.

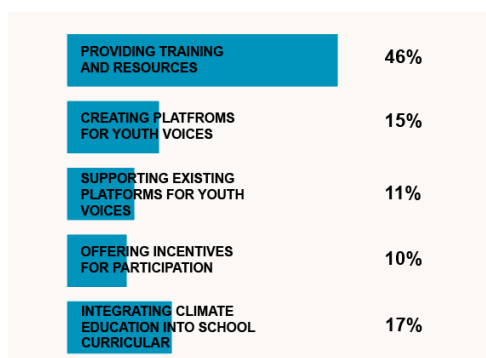
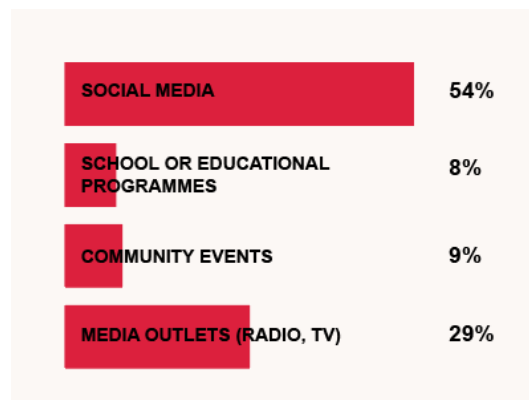
We asked more than 8,000 youth in Kenya five questions about their views on climate change....



They told us they are **concerned** about the impact of climate change in their communities. Overall, 85 per cent are very concerned. It is the youth aged 20-35+ who are the most concerned, in combination with those who live in high-risk areas.

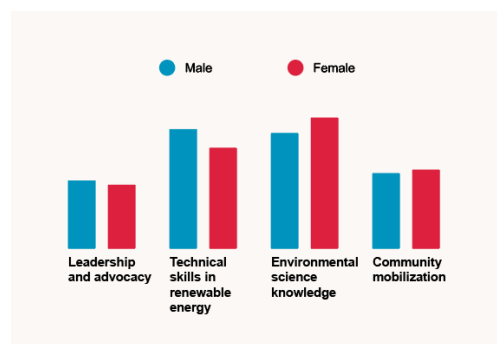
In Marsabit, 100 percent of youth polled are very concerned. In Laikipia, Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Homa Bay and Samburu less than 90 percent are very concerned. Only in Embu and Kirinyaga are less than 75 per cent of youth very concerned. There is very little difference across genders.

Social media is where most youth receive information about climate change. Only 8 per cent of youth receive “most of their information about climate change and environmental issues” through schools and other educational programmes, with little differences across age groups, locations or gender. The poll shows that girls have a slightly higher preference for learning via media outlets (radio, tv), whereas boys have a slightly higher preference for social media. There are limited differences across counties, though the youth in counties who had higher selection percentage for media outlets, also had lower percentage selection for social media.



46 per cent said the most effective way to engage young people is through training and resources. 34 per cent of 14-year-olds selected training and resources and 26 per cent chose integrating education into school curriculum as a close second. The number of youth selecting school curriculum significantly drops after the age of 20, and instead, youth above the age of 20 select “training and resources”. “Creating platforms for youth voices” is most popular among the 15–19-year-olds, and slightly more popular among girls than boys. There are limited differences across counties.

In terms of skills, **youth find environmental science knowledge and technical skills in renewable energy** to be the most needed. Girls had a preference for environmental science, whereas boys had a preference for technical skills in renewable energy. The younger age groups had a much stronger preference for environmental science, whereas the older age groups were more “spread out”.



Finally, we asked the youth what role they think UNICEF should play in addressing climate change in Kenya, and across all ages, genders and locations, the youth selected “all of the above”. However, providing education and awareness programs was of interest (particularly with the under 19-year-olds), linking back to the responses on effective ways of engaging young people.

2. The Impact of Climate, Environment and Energy Issues on Children

Key takeaways

- Climate change **disproportionately affects children in Kenya**, with approximately 12 million out of 24.6 million children facing moderate to very high climate and disaster risk levels.
- Climate-related health impacts on children include **increased prevalence of vector-borne diseases waterborne diseases and respiratory issues** due to air pollution. These health risks are exacerbated by damaged healthcare infrastructure and limited access to medical facilities during extreme weather events.
- Climate change in Kenya **severely impacts children's access to WASH**, with more than 9.2 million children exposed to drought conditions, leading to increased outbreaks of waterborne diseases and school absenteeism. Weather events such as flooding also lead to sanitation challenges.
- **Climate change disrupts education**, with floods and droughts leading to school closures, infrastructure damage and increased dropout rates. Rural and arid regions are particularly affected, with girls and children with disabilities facing additional barriers.
- **Food insecurity and malnutrition among children have worsened** due to climate-induced agricultural challenges, with 1.7 million individuals in arid and semi-arid lands projected to require urgent nutrition action in early 2025.
- **Climate change exacerbates child protection issues**, including increased risks of child marriage, sexual exploitation and displacement. Economic strain on families due to climate impacts has led to negative coping mechanisms, putting children at risk.

Climate change, environmental degradation, energy disruptions and disaster risk have a disproportionate effect on children. This chapter reviews some of the major documented impacts in the Kenyan context.

2.1 Climate risks to children in Kenya

In an analysis of both climate and environmental factors as well as child vulnerability, the **UNICEF's Global Children's Climate Risk Index** found that among 163 countries, Kenya places 49th highest in terms climate risks to children.

To analyse **exposure, vulnerability, and risk at subnational level**, UNICEF Kenya country office introduced the CCRI-DRM index in 2024. This tool evaluates risk through two primary pillars, which are indexed and combined into a final risk score: Pillar 1 focuses on exposure to hazards, shocks, and stresses while Pillar 2 assesses child vulnerability. Combined, these two indexes show where children are the at risk to climate change impacts and disasters.

Key findings in the Children's Climate and Disaster Risk Model

- About **12 million out of 24.6 million children** face climate and disaster risk in Kenya (moderate to very high-risk levels).
- Children in **7 counties** (Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa & Tana River) are at a very high-risk category to climate and environmental shocks.
- Children in an additional 4 counties (West Pokot, Kilifi, Isiolo, and Kwale) are in the high-risk category.
- About **2.4 million out of 24.6 million children live in counties with very high levels of risk** to climate and environmental shocks.
- Approximately **9 million children in Kenya are exposed to droughts and water scarcity**.
- Over **1.3 million are exposed to flood risks**, and over **10 million are exposed to Malaria risks**.

Children's exposure is evaluated using 22 indicators divided into seven components: water scarcity; drought; heat stress; floods; vector-borne diseases; air pollution and conflicts. The northern region of Kenya recorded the **highest index values for exposure to hazards, shocks, and stresses**, with Turkana (9.3/10), Marsabit (8.2), Wajir (8.4), Mandera (8.7), and Garissa (8.9) being the most affected, indicating that children in these areas are significantly exposed to various climatic and environmental shocks and stressors, which threaten their rights to wellbeing, growth and development.

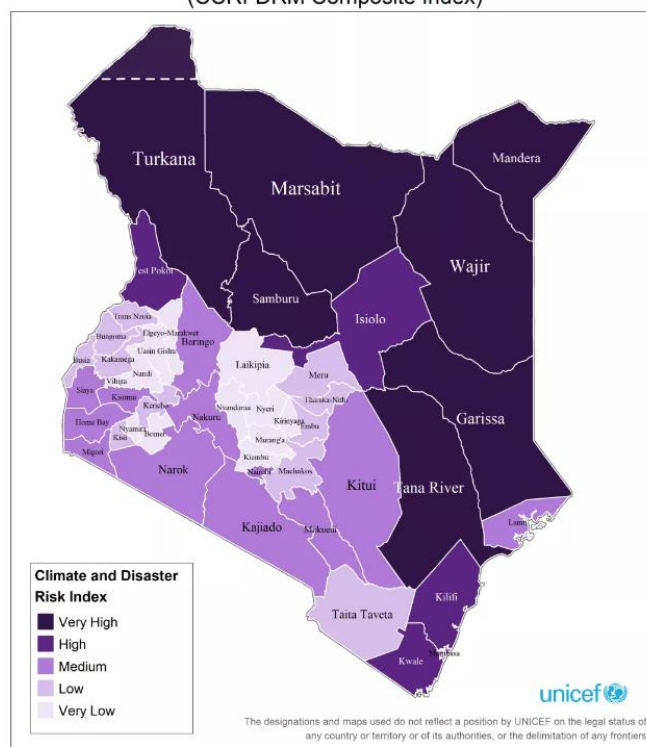
The CCRI-DRM indicates that approximately **9 million children are exposed to at least moderate drought conditions**. Furthermore, about 1.3 million children face flood risks, and 10 million children are at risk of malaria infection. **These hazards are likely to worsen due to climate change**. Combined with children's underlying vulnerabilities and the fragility of the systems supporting their growth and development, the futures of many Kenyan children are threatened by climate change impacts.

Pillar Two of the CCRI-DRM model focuses on child vulnerability. Vulnerability is assessed using 31 indicators across five components: child health and nutrition; education; water sanitation and hygiene; livelihoods and social protection and child protection. The model highlights that children in seven counties (**Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Tana River, and Garissa**) are **particularly vulnerable to climate and environmental shocks and stressors**. This high vulnerability is attributed to the inadequate or limited critical services and systems such as livelihoods, child health and nutrition, education, WASH and child protection systems. Consequently, children and their communities in these areas are more susceptible to climatic and environmental challenges.

Additionally, the model identifies five more counties (**West Pokot, Isiolo, Baringo, Narok, and Kwale**) as **highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and stressors**. These findings underscore the need for strategic interventions to enhance the resilience of support systems for children in these regions.

Combined, the two pillars reveal that around **2.4 million children living in seven counties** (Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Tana River, and Garissa) are at very high risk of climate and other shocks and hazards and have high child vulnerability. In these locations, youth are particularly concerned about the impacts of climate change to their communities, according to the Yunitok survey undertaken as part of this CLAC. Additionally, four counties (West Pokot, Kilifi, Isiolo, and Kwale) are classified as high-risk areas for children. The high and very high-risk scores indicate that children in these counties are highly exposed and vulnerable to climate and disaster risks.

CCRI-DRM Kenya: Children's Climate and Disaster Index
(CCRI-DRM Composite Index)



2.2 How CEED impacts affect children's health and health systems

Climate-related health disruptions in childhood can have **profound and lasting effects on children's wellbeing, potentially shaping health outcomes throughout their entire lifespan**. Climate change increases disease prevalence and often results in the migration or displacement of communities, leading to overcrowding. Both slow-onset and sudden climate events can increase pressure on services, including healthcare, and limit access to essential services. This consequently heightens children's vulnerability to disease outbreaks and threatens their survival.¹⁴³

Children are notably **susceptible to health risks** due to their evolving physical development. They live their lives at a faster rate. For example, young children breathe at twice the rate of adults. In polluted environments, their risk of respiratory infections, such as pneumonia, or conditions such as asthma, is likely to be far higher than for adults. They also require more food and water per unit of body weight than adults, making them particularly vulnerable to climate-related health impacts. These factors combine to create a complex web of challenges for children's health and wellbeing in the face of climate change.^{144,145}

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the likelihood of heatwave conditions are expected to increase in Kenya. The population affected by at least one heatwave per year is projected to rise from 0.6 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2080, with 59 more very hot days per year occurring over this period. As a consequence, **heat-related mortality is estimated to increase by a factor of five by 2080**.¹⁴⁶ In general, heat-related mortality in the country is expected to rise, but projections differ significantly depending on emissions and development scenarios.¹⁴⁷ Regardless, it should be noted that children are more susceptible to morbidity and mortality during heatwaves due to physiological factors such as a higher surface area to body mass ratio and a limited ability to regulate body temperature, coupled with potential challenges in expressing discomfort or seeking hydration, which increases the risk of heat-related illnesses¹⁴⁸.

Child and maternal mortality rates in Kenya, whilst improving, remain concerning. Notably, reductions in neonatal and maternal mortality rates have stagnated. The under-five mortality rate stands at 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, with the infant mortality rate at 31 deaths per 1,000 live births and neonatal mortality rate at 23 lives per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is estimated at 350 deaths per 100,000 live births. In Kenya, about 2.2 percent of children die within the first month of life, 3.1 percent before their first birthday and 4.1 percent before reaching the age of five. Contributing factors to newborn and child deaths include birth asphyxia, pneumonia, diarrhoea, and malaria, **all of which may be linked to climate change and air pollution**. Malnutrition, the occurrence of which is highly climate-sensitive in Kenya, is an underlying factor in many child deaths.¹⁴⁹

Vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria, pose a significant threat to children in Kenya. Despite progress over time, malaria is consistently reported as the **leading cause of death for children under five**¹⁵⁰. Due to flooding causing stagnant water, as well as temperature changes affecting the reach of vectors, the spread of vector-borne diseases have a causal link with climate change. A 2024 study found that while malaria prevalence in Kenya decreased from 8 per cent to 6 per cent overall between 2015 and 2020, northern regions like Turkana experienced a significant surge, with malaria risk increasing three to four times due to rising temperatures and rainfall.¹⁵¹ Similarly, in the Kenyan highlands, a mere 0.5°C increase in temperature since the 1970s was associated with an eight-fold increase in malaria cases.¹⁵²

This **resurgence of malaria** in these areas demonstrates how small changes in climate can significantly influence disease geography. Although there has been a marked decrease in overall mortality rates from malaria over time, progress has slowed in recent years. Factors contributing to increased risk include age, with the youngest children being the most vulnerable; healthcare facility access; low maternal education and low socioeconomic status. Of these, access to healthcare and continuation of services can be further impacted by climatic events (see discussion below). In addition to malaria, children are also at risk for other vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever and Rift Valley fever.^{153, 154}

Children are more susceptible to **waterborne diseases** than adults due to underdeveloped immune systems and their higher water intake relative to body weight. Limited access to clean water and sanitation, coupled with malnutrition, further increases the vulnerability of children to these diseases.¹⁵⁵ In 2024, Kenya continues to face cholera outbreaks, exacerbated by heavy rains and flooding. The burden is higher in informal settlements, characterised by insufficient toilet facilities, inadequate sewage drainage infrastructure, limitations in food hygiene, overcrowding and poor sanitation practices.¹⁵⁶

Overall, death and illness due to waterborne diseases in Kenya is expected to increase by 56 per cent by 2050.¹⁵⁷ Climate change is projected to contribute to **9.1 per cent of 13,800 diarrhoea-related deaths in children under 15 by 2030** in Kenya, rising to 13 per cent by 2050.¹⁵⁸ More than 80 per cent of these deaths are projected to be attributed to unsafe drinking water (linked to sanitation, see the following section). Higher temperatures and extreme rainfall variability are linked to increased diarrhoea risk, with drier conditions elevating probabilities by 29 per cent.¹⁵⁹

Table 3: Summary of selected climate-sensitive diseases and how they impact children

Health risk	Link to climate change	Impact on children
Malaria	Vector reach due to temperature. Stagnant water from floods linked to breeding. Overcrowded settlements.	Higher mortality risk. Potential long-term health impacts.
Dengue fever	Vector reach due to temperature. Stagnant water from floods linked to breeding. Overcrowded settlements.	Disproportionate fever symptoms. Potential long-term health impacts.
Rift valley fever	Vector reach due to temperature, stagnant water from floods linked to breeding, overcrowded settlements.	Disproportionate fever symptoms. Potential long-term health impacts.
Cholera and diarrhoeal diseases	Direct link to unsafe water (linked to sanitation) which is further linked to droughts and floods. Projected to contribute to 9.1 per cent of 13,800 diarrhoeal deaths in children under 15 by 2030 and 15 per cent of morbidity in children under five.	Third leading cause of child death. 80 per cent of deaths attributable to unsafe water. Linked to malnutrition.
Chikungunya	Vector reach due to temperature. Stagnant water from floods linked to breeding. Overcrowded settlements.	Increased risk in displaced or migrant communities. Potential long-term health consequences.
Yellow fever	Vector reach due to temperature. Stagnant water from floods linked to breeding. Overcrowded settlements.	Higher mortality risk in children. Potential neurological complications.
Pneumonia	Increased risk due to air pollution and temperature fluctuations. Accounts for 15 per cent of deaths in children under five in Kenya	Leading cause of death in children under five. Exacerbated by malnutrition and indoor air pollution. Higher risk in crowded urban settlements.

Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves can **damage healthcare infrastructure, impede access to medical facilities and strain already limited resources**. Examples include flooding, where health facilities are often made inaccessible. For instance, during the flooding event in May-June 2024, the Ministry of Health reported that 18 health facilities were inaccessible (destroyed or submerged) across six counties.¹⁶⁰ Disruptions, such as floods, not only limit access to the facilities, but they can also lead to breakdowns in supply chains for essential medicines and medical equipment. They also lead to diversion of funds from routine health services to emergency response efforts. As a result, children's health is significantly affected. For instance, disruptions to vaccination programs and maternal health services have left many children vulnerable to preventable diseases and complications.

A study conducted in 2020 showed that **only 12 per cent of Kenyan counties have climate-adaptive health budgets**.¹⁶¹ Without adaptive capacity of facilities and healthcare systems, climate change creates a vicious cycle where climate shocks reduce healthcare capacity precisely when demand surges, leaving children particularly vulnerable to both immediate health risks and long-term developmental challenges.^{162,163} The focus group discussions conducted as part of the CLAC (see this report's introduction for more information) also revealed that healthcare workers struggle to reach medical facilities due to adverse weather conditions, while increased social unrest further impedes their mobility.

Climate change is significantly affecting **mental and emotional wellbeing in Kenya**, particularly among youth and vulnerable populations.¹⁶⁴ Economic insecurity resulting from climate change is a major driver of emotional distress among Kenyan farmers, exacerbated by the disruption of communal and family support systems.¹⁶⁵ Research in Embu and Meru Counties revealed a 35.2 per cent prevalence of mental health issues among smallholder crop farmers, correlating with climate change impacts. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) also highlighted that during the long drought of 2018-2022, they reported a higher rate of suicide among those reliant on livestock. Compounding these issues is limited access to mental health care in Kenya, with 75 per cent of Kenyans unable to access such services and only 71 psychiatrists available for a population of almost 50 million people in 2021¹⁶⁶.

On a more general level, children and young people are particularly at risk of “**climate anxiety**” encompassing real, valid and natural feelings of fear, worry, stress, helplessness and unease related to the escalating climate crisis. Climate anxiety is not in itself a mental health problem but is of concern if it begins interfering with a child or young person’s daily life or ability to function.¹⁶⁷ Of the 8032 youth who responded to the Yunitok poll for the CLAC, 85 per cent are very concerned about the impact of climate change on their community. In regions highly exposed to impacts of climate change according to the CCRI-DRM, such as Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, Garissa, Samburu and Tana River, the results were slightly higher on average and 100 per cent of respondents in Marsabit said they were very concerned.

Looking beyond climate change and disasters, the health of Kenyan children is also affected by **environmental degradation**, including littering and pollution of water bodies, the air and food products.

Firstly, there are **significant environmental and public health risks associated with lack of national waste management capacity**. With no collection services in rural areas and inadequate services in urban areas, 92 per cent of waste is mismanaged.¹⁶⁸ It should be noted that in addition to the limited formal waste management system, there is a large informal waste management sector in which an estimated 100,000 people participate. The people engaged in this sector are largely vulnerable city dwellers, including children. Many work without protective gear and are exposed to health hazards on a daily basis – for example, children living near the dumpsites have been found to have high concentrations of heavy metals (e.g. lead and mercury) in their bodies.¹⁶⁹

Due to lack of waste management capacity, **plastic waste is a particular concern to health** with waste finding its way into lakes, waterways and other ecosystems.¹⁷⁰ Persistent organic pollutants have also been found to contaminate Kenyan food products due to burning of plastic.¹⁷¹

A 2020 study found a total of **19,000 annual deaths in Kenya are attributed to air pollution**, with 5,000 of these thought to be due to outdoor air pollution.¹⁷² In 2021, the Global Burden of Disease Study estimated that **29 per cent of neonatal deaths** in Kenya could be tied to indoor household air pollution from solid fuels.¹⁷³

Children are particularly vulnerable to the **harmful effects of indoor and outdoor air pollution** due to their developing bodies, higher breathing rates and weaker immune systems. Studies have found that exposure begins prenatally and continues throughout childhood. Air pollution has been shown to affect respiratory function, cardiovascular health and neurodevelopment, as well as asthma, reduced lung function, allergies, and respiratory infections, low birth weight and premature birth.¹⁷⁴

UNEP estimates from 2021 suggest that **4 per cent of deaths from neonatal disorders in Kenya were attributable to fine particle outdoor air pollution**.¹⁷⁵ This severe air pollution can weaken respiratory defences and increase chances of infections like pneumonia. The UNICEF CCRI-DRM estimates that the exposure of children to fine particle matter pollution is particularly high in the corridor of counties stretching eastwards from Nairobi to Lake Victoria.¹⁷⁶

2.3 How CEED impacts on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) affect children

Kenya's WASH sector faces major problems due to climate change, as discussed in the section above. In recent years, Kenya has experienced **prolonged dry spells**, leading to depleted water sources, dried-up rivers and lowered groundwater levels. Simultaneously, adverse rainfall events are causing flooding, which not only impact WASH infrastructure, but risk physical injury for children.¹⁷⁷

Water scarcity and drought in Kenya have become increasingly severe due to climate change. According to the CCRI-DRM, more than 9.2 million children are exposed to drought.¹⁷⁸ As access to water diminishes and poverty levels escalate, **there is a higher likelihood that people will resort to using unsafe water resources.** This increases the risk of waterborne diseases, leading to elevated morbidity and mortality rates, particularly among children.¹⁷⁹

Children are also affected by **secondary impacts of drought** as they have to travel longer distances to collect water, reducing time for school and play. They also risk being pulled out of school to support livelihood activities when agricultural productivity is affected. Kenya faces significant school absenteeism due to climate-related water scarcity, poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene infrastructure. In arid regions like Kajiado, Turkana, and Narok, 99 per cent of school dropouts (2022–2023) were linked to drought, as children migrate with families or spend hours fetching water instead of attending class.¹⁸⁰

Droughts have also been shown to **exacerbate sanitation issues.** For instance, in Machakos and Kitui counties, 45 per cent of households abandoned pour-flush toilets during the 2023 drought due to water scarcity, forcing reliance on open defecation. Reduced water flow during dry spells also causes sewer blockages, with 54 per cent of Nakuru's sewer lines clogging in 2023. These disruptions disproportionately affect vulnerable communities, particularly in arid regions and urban slums, where aging infrastructure struggles to cope, and puts children at particular risk of waterborne diseases.¹⁸¹

Droughts also leave **salt deposits in soil and groundwater that affect children's health and wellbeing.** For example, in the Ewaso Ng'iro Basin, evaporation concentrates salts in shallow aquifers, increasing salinity by 30–50 per cent during dry seasons. Studies have shown that saline drinking water ($\geq 1,500 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) increases hypertension risk by 45 per cent and hyper-diluted urine (indicative of kidney stress) by 33 per cent, even among lean populations like Turkana's Daasanach pastoralists. Chronic exposure to high salt in water is linked to high blood pressure and heart issues in children. This can limit cognitive development for children and strain low-income families, perpetuating cycles of poverty.^{182,183}

Adverse weather events can **damage physical WASH infrastructure,** leaving people without functioning water and sanitation systems. Floods cause pit latrines and septic tanks to overflow, contaminating water sources. During the 2024 floods, 73 per cent of pit latrines in Nairobi's informal settlements overflowed, while 28 per cent of sewage treatment plants were inundated, releasing raw sewage into rivers and lakes and putting large populations, including children, at risk of waterborne diseases¹⁸⁴.

The **collapse of sanitation systems** during climate shocks heightens public health risks, to which children are particularly vulnerable. Floods and droughts destroyed 65 per cent of latrines in Turkana and Mandera in 2024, leaving 38–65 per cent of households without safe sanitation and contributing to 12,256 cholera cases nationwide. In Kibera, open defecation rates surged to 20 per cent post-floods, as damaged toilets remained unrepaired. Contaminated groundwater from flooded pit latrines and sewers has polluted 75 per cent of shallow wells in high-risk areas like Kisumu.¹⁸⁵

Flooding can also lead to stagnant water, providing **breeding ground for vectors.**¹⁸⁶ The increased incidence of vector-borne and waterborne diseases puts children at higher risk of illness, potentially impacting children's long-term health and development.

Reduced water availability intensifies competition between communities, **affecting inter-communal tension as well as agricultural productivity and livelihoods.** Competition for water resources can lead to conflicts. Deaths from water related conflicts in Kenya have risen from 200 yearly in 2009 to 1200 in 2023, and conflicts that were previously limited to rural pastoralist communities have now also spread to informal settlements in urban areas because of the failed rainy seasons.¹⁸⁷ This puts children at risk of physical harm, as well as at risk of displacement.

2.4 How CEED impacts food and nutrition security

Food production challenges (as discussed in chapter 1) ripple through the entire supply chain. Extreme weather events limit agricultural productivity and agricultural livelihoods, and frequently damage critical infrastructure, such as when

floods wash out roads and bridges. The infrastructure damages delay food transportation from farms to markets, interfering with supply chain, trade and access to food items in rural areas. Post-harvest storage also becomes increasingly difficult, due to a more unpredictable climate, as rainfall variability can complicate traditional crop-drying methods and higher temperatures can accelerate food spoilage during storage and transit.^{188 189}

Reduced agricultural output and problems with distribution can **drive up food prices**, particularly straining low-income households. Farmers and supply chain workers experience income volatility, limiting their capacity to invest in climate adaptation measures. Families often respond to price spikes and shortages by shifting to cheaper, less nutritious processed foods, a coping mechanism which can exacerbate nutritional deficits, particularly among children.¹⁹⁰

These **impacts vary significantly across regions and population groups**. While all Kenyans face some climate-related food challenges, pastoralist communities and smallholder farmers in arid regions bear disproportionate risks due to their reliance on rainfed agriculture and livestock keeping. The urban poor face different risks, being heavily reliant on market systems which become unstable during climate shocks.^{191,192}

The **resulting nutritional consequences for children are severe**, with increased risks of stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and long-term developmental impairments. Kenya has seen a sharp increase in the number of people facing acute food insecurity, with the latest projections indicating the highest magnitude and severity in years.^{193 194} Food security projections for late 2024 and early 2025 estimate that 1.7 million individuals, 11 per cent of the ASAL population, will require urgent nutrition action. This deterioration is attributed to anticipated severe rainfall deficits during the October-December season, which are expected to result in below-average harvests, particularly in northern and eastern Kenya.¹⁹⁵ Children in the lowest wealth quartile in Kenya are particularly affected by these impacts, with 36 per cent of them being stunted.¹⁹⁶ Additionally, the psychosocial impact of uncertainty and anxiety associated with inadequate food can adversely affect children's mental health and overall wellbeing.¹⁹⁷

2.5 How CEED impacts affect children's access to education

Climate change poses significant challenges to children's education through various direct and indirect impacts. The impacts **threaten to reverse progress** made in improving education access and retention in Kenya, potentially leading to long-term consequences for literacy rates and overall development in affected regions.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and storms, often lead to **extended interruptions in schooling**. These disruptions can occur both during the events themselves and sustain in the aftermath. **The UNICEF CCRI-DRM shows that the counties with the highest index value for pillar 1 - exposure to shocks and stresses - are also the counties with the highest rates of out of school children.** Climate-related disasters threaten to damage or destroy school buildings, potentially leaving children without access to formal learning spaces for extended periods.¹⁹⁸ Between 2020 and 2023, an estimated 1.4 million children had their education disrupted by migration, school closure, or sickness due to floods and drought in the Horn of Africa as a whole.¹⁹⁹

For example, the 2024 floods affected nearly 2,000 schools, disrupting education for approximately 15,000 students. The **damage to school buildings** extended beyond classrooms as 20,000 toilet blocks were reportedly severely damaged, introducing additional health risks within school environments. The Kenyan government announced that 1 billion Kenyan shillings (approximately \$7.5 million USD) was needed to rehabilitate schools affected by the floods.²⁰⁰ The subsequent cholera outbreak raised concerns about reopening schools due to contamination fears, **further prolonging educational disruptions.**²⁰¹

WASH facilities in schools are often damaged during extreme weather events, leaving schools without adequate facilities. Limited availability of proper sanitation facilities in schools can also lead to **increased absenteeism, particularly for girls during menstruation**. Poor hygiene practices increase the spread of diseases among children in schools and communities. Challenges remain in expanding infrastructure, especially in rural and low-income urban areas.²⁰²

Beyond floods, **drought has had a significant and multifaceted impact on access to education** in Kenya in recent years. The severe and prolonged droughts have led to increased school dropouts, with reports indicating that millions of children have been affected. For instance, in 2022, a study found that 99 per cent of children who dropped out of school in Kajiado

Central Sub-County did so due to drought-related issues.²⁰³ Drought forces many families and children to prioritise survival over education, as children help their families search for food, water and pasture for livestock. Schools in affected areas have reported persistent absenteeism, with some experiencing attendance rates below 50 per cent. Those students who do attend often struggle with concentration due to hunger, with 84 per cent of students reported to have short attention spans or falling asleep in class.²⁰⁴ Lack of water in schools is another critical factor, with many institutions forced to purchase water or ask students to bring their own, adding an extra burden to their daily routines.

These **impacts are not distributed equally**. Rural and ASAL areas, such as Turkana County, experience disproportionate impacts. In these regions, girls are particularly vulnerable, being more likely to drop out of school to take on domestic duties during climate-related hardships.²⁰⁵ Climate change also intensifies educational barriers for children with disabilities in Kenya, by exacerbating physical and systemic challenges. Floods frequently damage school infrastructure and further intensify the gap for children living with disabilities, given that only 3 per cent of schools had disability-friendly facilities in 2017. Systemic exclusion is amplified during climate shocks. Only 15 per cent of children with disabilities attend school and displacement can sever access to the limited inclusive schools available.²⁰⁶

Refugee learners also face compounded risks, as climate disasters strain already fragile education systems. In camps like Kakuma and Dadaab, floods destroy temporary classrooms and learning materials, while extreme heat makes makeshift schools poor locations for learning. More than 100,000 refugee learners lack climate-resilient infrastructure and national adaptation plans often exclude camps from funding.²⁰⁷

Climate-induced migration also presents another significant threat to children's education. As families are forced to relocate due to environmental pressures, **children's schooling is often interrupted or abandoned entirely**. This displacement can lead to long-term educational setbacks and increased vulnerability. Economic hardships exacerbated by climate events may also force children to drop out of school to support their families. During the focus group discussions conducted for this CLAC, participants also highlighted issues of teachers moving during climate events, leaving schools without the staff needed to stay open. Additionally, conflicts over scarce resources during droughts can lead to school closures, further disrupting education and food insecurity, resulting from droughts, can affect children's ability to concentrate in school.^{208,209.}

Extended exposure to high temperatures can adversely affect children's **learning abilities and academic performance**. Heat can lead to discomfort, dehydration and fatigue, all of which contribute to decreased concentration and cognitive function.²¹⁰ A World Bank study shows that each additional day above 29°C reduces reading performance among Kenyan primary students, with girls disproportionately affected.²¹¹

The Yunitok survey results reveal a concerning tendency regarding climate change education, with only **8 per cent of respondents obtaining most of their information about climate change and environmental issues from schools or educational programmes**. This percentage rises to 21 per cent for those over 14 years old but declines significantly in older age groups. Geographical differences were minimal, with Nairobi youth only slightly more likely to select educational sources. Yet, training was deemed the most effective way to engage young people in climate action, with a 46 per cent average selection rate. Environmental science knowledge (33 per cent) and technical skills in renewable energy (30 per cent) were the most requested skills, with female respondents showing a preference for the former and males for the latter.

2.6 How CEED impacts on poverty and social inclusion affect children

Kenya faces significant challenges of economic inequality and persistent poverty in certain segments of the population. The poverty cycle, intensified by the impacts of climate change, places numerous Kenyan children and young people at a **lasting disadvantage**. They face challenges in acquiring education and securing stable employment, perpetuating a cycle of populations lacking adaptive and resilient capacities.

Child poverty remains high in Kenya, with an estimated **10.5 million children (47.7 per cent) being multi-dimensionally poor** and deprived of fulfilment of three or more (out of six) basic needs, services and rights²¹². Climate change has already further entrenched extreme poverty in vulnerable communities, particularly in the ASAL. As of 2024,

approximately 3.4 million people, including 1.8 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance due to the compounded effects of drought, floods and other climate-related disasters.²¹³

The **climate-driven humanitarian crisis in Kenya** is deeply intertwined with poverty and systemic social exclusion, exacerbating existing inequalities. The impacts of drought, floods, and disease outbreaks disproportionately affect marginalized groups, including rural farmers, pastoralists, urban slum dwellers, refugees, women and girls. Climate shocks destroy livelihoods, drive up food prices and disrupt education, perpetuating cycles of poverty.

Families **reliant on livestock and agriculture are particularly vulnerable**. In the ASAL counties, many families rely on agriculture and pastoralism for their sustenance, but unpredictable weather patterns have disrupted these traditional practices. Drought and flooding severely impact livestock and nomadic populations. During dry periods, animals lack sufficient fodder and water. A study done in 2022 showed that drought caused a 10-15 per cent increase in livestock mortality above normal rates in affected areas, equivalent to 5 per cent of Kenya's total livestock population. In six months alone, drought had killed 439,400 livestock in Turkana and 273,000 in Marsabit counties.²¹⁴

On the other hand, **floods hinder nomadic groups' ability to move their herds** to suitable pastures and can cause physical harm to livestock. For instance, by March 2024, the seasonal floods had resulted in the loss of approximately 11,311 livestock across Kenya.²¹⁵ Floods and droughts have both left families, and subsequently children, more vulnerable to climate shocks, with consequent negative coping mechanisms. It was reported that some households in Kenya turned to illegal charcoal production as an alternate response to loss of livelihood²¹⁶. Limited access to education and healthcare services, compounded by the economic strain resulting from climate-related challenges, further restricted opportunities for children to break free from the poverty cycle.²¹⁷

Save the Children estimated that the number of children in Kenya displaced due to climate shocks increased sevenfold in 2022 alone, amounting to a total of 187,000 children. In 2023, 649,000 internal displacements were reported, almost all of which were triggered by floods. For many climate-displaced individuals in Kenya, the protracted nature of their displacement has meant that children are born and raised in temporary settlements or urban slums. Displaced families often face harsh living conditions in overcrowded settlements with inadequate resources, exposing children to heightened risks of disease, malnutrition and exploitation, which further reduces their resilience to climate change impacts and their opportunities to break free from poverty.^{218, 219}

Though social protection coverage in Kenya has made significant strides, it faces **challenges in effectively addressing the impacts of climate change**, according to informants of this report. The government has recognised the importance of extending social protection coverage, especially to informal and rural workers, but is still not able to expand horizontally and vertically to be shock responsive during climate change impacts. The focus group discussions conducted for this CLAC highlighted issues related to dependence on aid and limitations in adaptive capacity at county level.

2.7 How CEED impacts affect child protection

Climate change is having a profound impact on **child protection in Kenya, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and creating new challenges for children**, particularly girls. The effects of climate-related events such as drought and flooding are reshaping social structures, economic conditions and cultural practices in ways that directly affect children's wellbeing and safety. The CCRI-DRM notes high vulnerabilities in child protection in Marsabit and Samburu particularly, indicating that children in this region may face protection issues as the impacts of climate change continue.²²⁰

In counties like Kajiado, Turkana, and Kisumu, climate change has led to severe drought and flooding, affecting traditional livelihoods based on agriculture and pastoralism. The economic strain on families has forced many children, especially **girls, into vulnerable situations**. A UNICEF study done in 2023 found that, as a result of economic hardship from climate change, young girls engage in transactional sex to meet basic needs, including obtaining sanitary pads. Consequences of this included both higher rates of teenage pregnancy and exposure to sexual exploitation.^{221, 222}

Climate change is also eroding **traditional community support mechanisms**. The loss of livestock has "equalized" poverty levels, making it difficult for community members to support each other as they once did. This breakdown of social

cohesion leaves children more vulnerable, as families struggle to cope with reduced resources and increased stress levels.²²³

Droughts and other climate-related crises has also been seen to lead to an **increase in child marriages**, as families seek dowries to sustain themselves. This practice is often preceded by female genital mutilation (FGM), further endangering girls' health and futures.²²⁴ However, in some areas the opposite has been seen. For instance, in Turkana and Kajiado, traditional marriages involving dowry exchanges have been put on hold due to the loss of livestock. Instead, informal unions known as "come we stay" are becoming more common. These unions often involve younger individuals and lack the support and guidance typically provided in traditional marriages, potentially increasing risks for young girls.²²⁵

To adapt to more frequent dry spells and inadequate water and pasture, pastoralists are forced to adopt longer alternative routes for transhumance or dig deep wells in dry riverbeds. During the 2022 drought, trekking distances increased by 150 per cent, with most pastoralists walking 20 to 35 kilometres daily to access water sources.²²⁶ These **extended water-fetching distances have been shown to expose girls to sexual violence**, with 22 per cent reporting assault incidents in Marsabit's drought migration corridors.²²⁷

Climate change is **exacerbating cross-border and cross-county conflicts** in Kenya, particularly in the ASAL counties that rely heavily on climate-sensitive activities. The scarcity of natural resources, further intensified by climate change, is a significant driver of conflict in these regions.²²⁸ Conflicts often arise in areas with higher water availability compared to surrounding dry grasslands, as the search for resources forces migration from lowlands to highlands. These conflicts disproportionately harm children. Studies have shown that displaced children in Kenya face displacement, disrupted education and exposure to gender-based violence, child labour, and recruitment into armed groups.²²⁹

In response to declining livelihoods and increased conflicts, **many families migrate from rural to urban areas**. This migration surge strains urban infrastructure and services, particularly in cities like Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu, potentially exacerbating tensions, insecurity and disputes over resources, while creating risks of family separation and children left without parental care.²³⁰ Children in displacement settings are particularly vulnerable to protection challenges, including gender-based violence, increased substance abuse within families and issues relating to lack of access to menstrual supplies. The disruption of traditional family structures intensifies child protection risks, with 35 per cent of slum-dwelling children experiencing sexual abuse before age 18 and 22 per cent engaging in hazardous labour due to economic desperation.²³¹

The intersecting challenges of climate change, poverty, and evolving cultural practices are having significant **implications for the mental health and psychosocial well-being** of children and their families. High levels of stress are contributing to increased violence and sexual exploitation, creating a negative cycle that further impacts children's wellbeing.²³²

3. Government Responses to and Priorities on Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Disasters

Key takeaways

- Kenya has a comprehensive and sophisticated system of policies addressing CEED risks, but faces challenges when it comes to implementation and localisation at county level and below. **Key barriers include the lack of institutional coherence, lack of coordination, capacity gaps, legal mandate gaps, lack of access to finance, underfunding of county level Contingency Funds and lack of access to environmental monitoring data.**
- **The newer climate action-related policies are notably more cognisant of children's agency and rights than the disaster, environment, and energy policies.** The degree to which these policies are responsive to the needs of children and link to child-critical sectors vary, with linkages to health and water generally being the most common.
- In terms of inclusivity, Kenyan policies related to CEED generally reflect a **robust commitment to women's empowerment and targeted interventions often focus on youth and women together.** Beyond this, there is a general recognition that low-income families, agro-pastoralists and people living in ASAL counties as particularly vulnerable. There is room for improvement in addressing intersectionality and including other vulnerable groups beyond women and youth.
- **While Kenya has a high levels climate action ambition, its climate finance needs are not matched by current expenditure.** Although Kenya ranks among Africa's top 10 recipients of climate finance, the actual funding received is limited and there is a substantial financing gap for adaptation. The government's key partners at present include the multilateral development banks, UNDP, IUCN, and the German development agencies.

Households, communities, and civil society all have a role to play in managing climate and disaster risk, conserving the environment and promoting equitable access to energy – but **it is government that plays the vital leadership role** in managing, regulating and addressing these issues at scale. Understanding government responses to, and priorities on, climate change, environment, energy and disaster issues is therefore a critical part of understanding the landscape for action in Kenya.

This includes understanding the **extent to which government policies related to CEED issues are child sensitive**, as well as key nexus points between CEED policies, apex development policies and sectoral policies in child-critical sectors.

Accordingly, this chapter provides an **overview and analysis of policies and strategies, programming and key government agencies** at the national level. For more details on the policies, stakeholders and programming identified, please see Annex 2-7 as well as Annex 9.

3.1 Commitment to international treaties, conventions, and instruments on climate, environment, and disaster risk

Kenya has been a Party to the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** since 1992 and has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (2005) and the Paris Agreement (ratified 2016). The country submitted its original NDC in 2016 and a revision in 2020. At the time of writing, the Government of Kenya is working to prepare its NDC 3.0, with support from UNICEF and other international partners. A National Adaptation Plan for the period 2015 to 2030 was submitted to UNFCCC in 2016, building on the country's first National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017). The National Action Plan is aligned with the Climate Change Act (promulgated 2016) and the country's overarching national development strategy Vision 2030.

The country has a history of applying international frameworks for disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, including adopting **the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** in 2015. Kenya also applies the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa. Both the global framework and the African Programme of Action emphasise the need to engage and include children and youth in disaster risk reduction capacity development and implementation, and at the regional level, the African Union has established an Africa Youth Advisory Board on Disaster Risk Reduction.

The country is also party to a number of **international conventions and treaties related to the environment, management of hazardous materials and biodiversity** – see annex 1 for an overview.

Kenya is also party to several **regional initiatives of relevance to climate and environmental action**, including:

- a. The African Union's Agenda 2063, which calls on countries to implement the Programme on Climate Action in Africa;
- b. The African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032), supporting the realization of Agenda 2063;
- c. The Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, committing signatory states to address the effects of climate change in human mobility in the East Africa region by building and strengthening resilience of communities living in at-risk areas;
- d. The continental expansion addendum to the Kampala Declaration;
- e. The East African Community's Climate Change Policy and Strategy;
- f. The Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance;
- g. The African Forest landscape Restoration Initiative, aiming to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030;
- h. The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, committing allocation of at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture;
- i. The Nairobi Declaration, launched at the 2023 Africa Climate Summit, committing governments to climate action.

Finally, Kenya is a member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), one of the eight regional economic communities in the larger African Economic Community. As such, the country is part of the **IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative**. The Initiative was launched following the devastating 2010-2011 drought and serves as a mechanism for coordinated action for state and non-state stakeholders. Environmental protection and climate action is one of thirteen priority areas in the **IGAD Youth Policy**, which identifies strategic actions aiming to ensure youth participation in all phases of national and regional plans, policies and strategies for environmental protection and climate action.

3.2 Climate action, environmental management, and disaster risk management in the Kenyan constitution

Following major constitutional reform, the current Kenyan Constitution was adopted in 2010. The constitution describes the system of government and key rights, including **the right of Kenyans present and future to a clean and healthy environment**.

A key feature of Kenya's governance is its system of **devolved government**, in which a number of functions are devolved from the national level to each of the 47 counties. This includes formulation of policies and legislation in many areas (including CEED-related legislation and policies, see section 3.4), as well as provision of services.

As per Schedule 4 of the Constitution, **responsibility for protection of the environment and natural resources, energy policy and disaster management rests with the national level of government**. County governments, however, play a key role in creating localised sectoral policies, provision of basic services, implementation of national policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, regulation of energy and controlling air pollution. With regards to climate action, a key responsibility is the requirement to integrate climate action into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

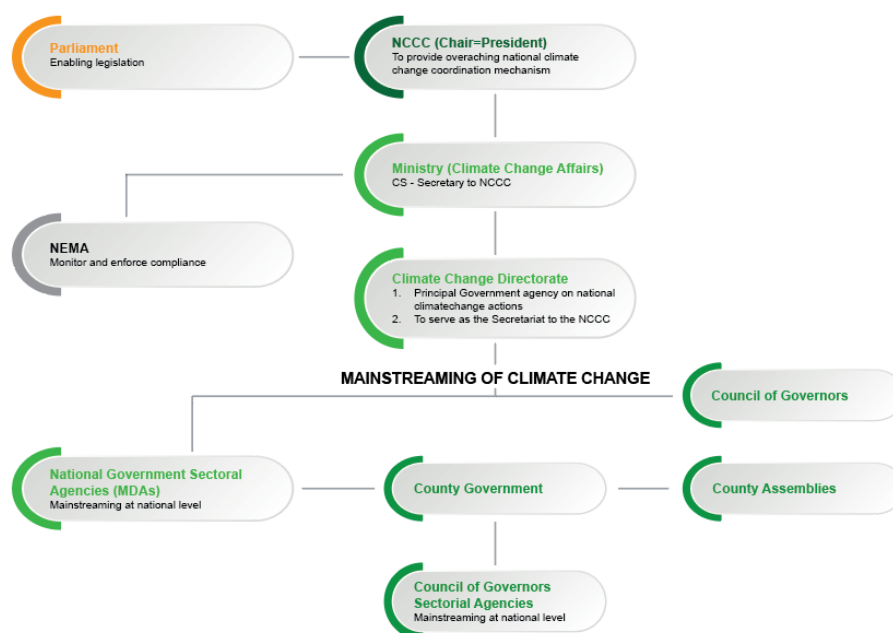


Figure 2 – Kenyan Institutional Arrangements for Climate Action (facsimile from NCCAP 2023-2027), as headed by the National Climate Change Council (NCCC).

3.3 National responsibilities and institutional arrangements on climate change, environment, energy, and disaster risk management

Kenya has a **comprehensive body of national legislation and policy** pertaining to climate change and its interaction with environment, energy, and disaster issues. The sophistication of the institutional framework has made the country a recognised leader among African countries in terms of developing comprehensive climate policy and legislation.²³³

At the same time, the comprehensiveness of national legislation and policy leads to a level of **complexity which runs the risk of hindering coherent action**. In its 2021 review of Kenyan legislation and policy related to climate-smart disaster risk management, the IFRC highlighted a number of challenges, include the plurality of actors, overlapping mandates, sectoral silos, and fragmentation of responsibilities in financing and implementation.²³⁴

Key **aspects of the legal framework and the functions of key institutions** at the national level are described in the overview below.

Legal framework for climate action, environmental protection, access to energy and disaster risk reduction in Kenya

Kenya's environmental protection and management efforts are guided by the **Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act (promulgated 1999, revised 2022)**. Outlining the legal and institutional framework (including the responsibilities of the county levels), the act forms the foundation of the country's environmental management policies. In addition, the act emphasises and explains the rights and duties of citizens with regards to conservation of a healthy environment. The Act also provides the legal basis for the establishment of the National Environmental Management Authority

Kenya's **Climate Change Act (promulgated in 2016, revised in 2023)** is the key reference point for national climate policy and governance, establishing the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) as a policy oversight body chaired by the Kenyan President. The Act describes the institutional arrangements for climate action, including mainstreaming of climate action across sectors and in the CIDPs.

The National Drought Management Authority Act (also of 2016, revised in 2022) establishes and mandates the National Drought Management Authority for overall coordination of drought risk management and drought emergency response. The act considers climate change, but is largely framed in terms of disaster risk reduction.

The **National Energy Act of 2019** (revised in 2022) consolidated pre-existing laws relating to energy, in light of the adoption of Kenya Vision 2030 and constitutional reform. It provides guidance for national and county government functions related to energy, energy sector entities and promotion of renewable energy, as well as regulation of geothermal energy, petroleum, coal and electricity activities.

The **National Disaster Risk Management Bill (2023, as of January 2025 still awaiting approval from the Senate)** provides the institutional framework for management of disaster risk and coordination of risk management initiatives at national and county level. It establishes an Intergovernmental Council on Disaster Risk Management to advise national leaders and provide policy direction, as well as the National Disaster Risk Management Authority. It also mandates disaster risk data collection at the national level, and the establishment of County Disaster Risk Management Committees.

In addition to overarching CEED legislation, other Kenyan legislation of high relevance to CEED issues includes the **Solid Waste Management Act (2022)**, the **Urban Areas and Cities Act (revised 2016)**, the **Water Act (2016)** and the **Forest Conservation and Management Act (2022)**. Each Act outlines the responsibilities and mandates of government at both national and county level.

Key institutions: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry

The **Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MECC&F)** is mandated to conserve, protect, sustainably manage the environment and natural resources to support biodiversity and socio-economic transformation. Its strategic goals include:

1. Enhancement of environmental, climate change and forestry governance;
2. Sustainably managed and resilient environment and forest ecosystems;
3. Mitigation of climate change impacts;
4. Expansion of agroforestry and commercial forestry;
5. Ensuring adequate and sustainable resources.

The MECC&F consists of two state departments. The first of these is the **State Department for Forestry, which oversees forestry** development policy, forestry management, developments of forests, reforestation and agroforestry. They also provide specialised support on climate action and policy.

The second department, the **State Department for Environment and Climate Change, maintains a far broader number of key functions**, these include national environmental and climate change policy and action, promotion of low carbon technologies, protection and conservation of the environment, meteorological services and protection of key water resources.

Entities under the remit of the State Department for Environment and Climate Change of particular relevance to UNICEF engagement on climate include:

1. The National Environmental Management Authority;
2. The National Climate Change Council;
3. Kenya Meteorological Department.

Key institution: The Climate Change Directorate

As part of the MECC&F, the Climate Change Directorate is responsible for **coordination of climate adaptation and mitigation activities, development of strategies and plans and provision of technical support to counties**.

It is the **lead operational agency for climate action** at national level. It serves as the secretariat to the National Climate Change Council and develops and oversees implementation of the NDC and NCCAP. It is also responsible for managing data, information and knowledge on climate change in the Kenyan context.

Key institution: The National Drought Management Authority

Established in 2016, the **National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)** is mandated to coordinate all matters relating to drought risk management and ending drought emergencies in the country. NDMA is the focal point for the IDDRSI and reports on Kenya's progress towards ending drought emergencies at the IGAD level. Guided by the NAP, the NDC, the National Climate Change Framework Policy, and the National Policy for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid lands. The National Drought Management Authority also administers the National Drought Emergency Fund.

The **NDMA Strategic Plan 2023-2027** identifies its operational structures in the 23 ASAL counties, multi-sectoral approach to information management and partnerships as its strength. Identified weaknesses include (inter alia) understaffing, inadequate feedback mechanisms for early warning and weak records management.

Key institution: The National Disaster Operations Centre and the forthcoming National Disaster Risk Management Authority

In addition to the efforts of the National Drought Management Authority, **disaster risk management** efforts in Kenya are also supported by multiple other entities.

The **National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC)** was first established and institutionalised in response to several emergency events in 1998, and maintains a mandate to monitor, coordinate and mobilise resources for incident response. In addition, the **National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU)** was established by presidential directive in 2013 to provide best practices and strengthen coordination of DRM. Both entities come under the remit of the Ministry of Interior and National Administration.²³⁵

The National Disaster Risk Management Bill (2023) mandates the **establishment of a National Disaster Risk Management Authority** as a new body for coordination, advice on and implementation of disaster risk management, including collaboration with international partners and county governments. Provisions in the bill describes transitional arrangements for staff of the NDOC and the NDMU seconded to this new institution.

Key Institution: The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum is responsible for developing and implementing policies that **enable and regulate efficient operation and growth in the Kenyan energy** sector.

Its **core functions** include development and management of the National Energy Policy, development of thermal, geothermal and hydropower, rural electrification, energy regulation and security and promotion of renewable energy.

Key institution: The National Treasury

As the **National Designated Authority (NDA) for climate finance in Kenya**, the **National Treasury** is a key actor in climate action. In addition to acting as the NDA in relation to international finance, the Treasury also manages the National Climate Change fund and leads the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Finance.

3.4 County level responsibilities and mandates related to climate, environment, energy, access to energy and disasters

As part of the devolved system of government, the national legislative framework for climate, environment, energy, and disaster issues devolves a number of functions to the county level. An overview of key **obligations of the county government** and their mother legislation is provided in box 3.

These devolved responsibilities include **preparation of county-level climate change-related policies, legislation and plans**. Reporting on Kenya's last National Climate Change Action Plan shows that all 47 counties had prepared climate change policies and legislation, as well as established their own Climate Change Units. 44 counties reported mainstreaming climate change in their planning, while 45 reported that they had developed County Climate Change Funds.²³⁶ The same 45 counties were reported as fulfilling their commitment to allocate a minimum of 1.5 percent of their development budget to their fund²³⁷ Although counties are in compliance with national governance requirements related to climate change, **capacity to follow up on and implement climate, environmental, disaster and energy policy varies**. Key issues identified during the desk review include:

1. Lack of institutional coherence and coordination, with **responsibility for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction divided between different departments and ministries** (i.e. adaptation often assigned to environment, water, or natural resource ministries, DRR often assigned to the office of the governor or departments for special programmes or security).²³⁸ This issue was also brought up in several key informant interviews conducted for the CLAC;
2. Counties have **not established environmental committees** and those which exist do not necessarily function well;²³⁹
3. Capacity gaps and lack of legal mandate to enforce environmental policies **hinder effective delivery of devolved environmental functions**;^{240,241}
4. Lack of access to high-quality and long-term environmental monitoring data;²⁴²
5. Slow uptake of devolved forestry functions;²⁴³
6. Uneven access to anticipatory disaster risk finance, with Nairobi, Mombasa and several ASAL counties particularly underserved.²⁴⁴

Additional challenges at county level, raised during focus group discussions and key informant interviews for the CLAC, included:

1. Lack of actual access to climate finance, despite provisions set out in national policies and plans:
2. Inadequate funding for implementation of disaster response and recovery plans, including lack of established Contingency Funds, underfunding of Contingency Funds, and diversion of allocated funding:
3. Widely varying capacity to implement climate action, policies, and strategies:
4. Poor coordination between county governments and county assemblies:
5. Limited of capacity development support, including gaps in financing, lack of support to capacity needs assessments and lack of trainers:
6. Limited understanding of how CEED issues affect children and young people.

Table 4 - Key responsibilities of counties in CEED

Key responsibilities of counties in CEED	
Mainstreaming of climate change in the CIDPS and sectoral plans	Climate Change Act, 2016/2023
Designate County Executive Committee member to coordinate climate change affairs	Climate Change Act, 2016/2023
If necessary or desirable, enact legislation that further defines implementation of its obligations under this act	Climate Change Act, 2016/2023
Submit a report on progress of implementation of climate action to the County Assembly and the Climate Change directorate	Climate Change Act, 2016/2023
Establishment of County Disaster Risk Management Committee	National Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2023
Establishment of a County Disaster Risk Management Centre	National Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2023
Submit an annual report on activities of the committee, disasters that have occurred, and preparation/updating of disaster risk management plans in the county	National Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2023
Establishment of a County Environment Committee	The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act, 2015
Development of a county strategic environmental action plan	The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act, 2015
Notify the national government of hilly and mountainous areas at risk of degradation, areas to be targeted for afforestation and reforestation,	The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act, 2015
If necessary or desirable, enact legislation in matters related to environmental management and coordination under the Constitution and the national Act	The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act, 2015
Develop water and sewerage services strategies	Water Services Regulations of 2021
Preparation of county energy plan	National Energy Act
Establish a fund for the purposes of promotion of efficient use and conservation of energy	National Energy Act

3.5 National climate change, environment, energy access and disaster risk management policies

Kenya has a comprehensive landscape of CEED policies and strategies. Key national policies, plans and strategies are briefly described below, followed by a table showing the findings from an analysis of their level of child sensitivity:

The **Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (NAP)** outlines Kenya's long-term adaptation strategies and was originally submitted to UNFCCC in 2017. It emphasizes: (a) the need to mainstream adaptation in across the public sector and in county level development plans; (b) taking action in the education, land, health, water, housing and environmental sectors; (c) supporting innovation and capacity development; (d) enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience in the informal sector and among vulnerable groups; and (e) enhancing the resilience of infrastructure and key economic sectors. See annex 2 for an overview of NAP priorities of particular relevance to children and to UNICEF's mandate.

The **Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya** was formulated in 2016 with the objective of integrating disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and sustainable development efforts and enabling the pursuit of integrated climate risk management in policy and planning. The framework outlines ten priority areas, centring around institutional and policy framework development, capacity development, risk analysis, gender mainstreaming, learning and piloting and resource mobilisation.

Launched the same year as the Climate Risk Management Framework and the Climate Change Act, Kenya's **National Policy on Climate Finance** aims to further national development goals through mobilisation of climate finance. The implementation of the policy is led by the National Treasury.

The **National Disaster Risk Management Policy** was promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior in 2017 to establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) at all levels and across sectors, enhance resilience, and enhance all phases of the DRM cycle. It also emphasizes that the 47 county governments are expected to develop their own county DRM policies in line with this national policy.

In extension of the National DRM Policy, the **Thematic Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2018-2022** identified key programmes and provided guidance to sectors and counties on how to implement risk reduction efforts. The plan emphasised the need to address the challenge of inadequate mainstreaming of DRR into development plans, the lack of DRM information and knowledge management, the lack of early warning coordination and the lack of disaster risk financing strategy.

Kenya submitted its **Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC** in 2020. In terms of mitigation, the NDC emphasises increasing the proportion of renewable energy in the national grid, enhancement of energy and resource efficiency, increasing tree cover and achieving land degradation neutrality, reducing the use of fossil and unsustainable biomass fuels, and promoting climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable waste management. The NDC adaptation component is based on the NAP. There are plans within the CCD to revise the NDC.

The **Youth Climate Action Strategy 2021-2030** aims to empower Kenyan youth to take climate action. It emphasises the interactions between climate action, environmental management and energy issues and recommends how to mobilise youth in managing these issues. See annex 3 for an overview of priorities.

The **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027** operationalises the priorities of the NDC and NAP in the context of the Fourth Medium Term Development Plan. The Action Plan aims to align climate action with the overall development agenda and to strengthen all-of-society participation in climate action. It identifies key actions in a broad range of sectors, including disaster risk management; food and nutrition security; water, fisheries, and the blue economy; forestry, wildlife, and tourism; health, sanitation, and human settlements; manufacturing; and energy and transport. It has a particular emphasis on engagement of children and youth and includes a set of ten enabling actions to facilitate child and youth engagement in the implementation of the NCCAP. See annex 4 for an overview of the NCCAP results areas of greatest relevance to UNICEF.

The **Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap/Strategy** was launched in 2024. The objective of the roadmap is to integrate anticipatory action, a forecast-based activation of protocols for preparedness and direct household and community support, into national disaster risk management policies.

The Kenyan government is currently preparing a **Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0** with the support of development partners and UN agencies. The NDC 3.0 is expected to be submitted to UNFCCC in early 2025, and was not available for review when this CLAC was being conducted.

National environmental protection and management legislation and policies

The **National Action Programme for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification** was articulated in 2002, and outlines priority areas for action to combat desertification. These include enhancing the enabling environment, cross-sectoral measures and sectoral programmes related to energy, vegetation cover and wildlife, forest conservation, agriculture and pastoralism and water resources management.

The **National Environment Policy 2013** takes an intergenerational view of environmental management and aims to ensure better quality of life for present and future generations through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. Key principles of the policy include the environmental rights of people and the right to development.

The policy sets out policy priorities for the management of ecosystems and use of natural resources, environmental stewardship (including DRM), environmental quality and health, environmental governance and research and education.

The **National Forest Programme 2016-2030** aims to develop and sustainably manage, conserve, restore and utilise forests. Strategic objectives include increasing tree cover and reversing forest degradation, improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, enhancing capacity development and research for forest products, and creating an enabling environment for forest development and good forest governance. The programme was developed in light of the 2013-2017 National Climate Change Action Plan.

The **Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan 2019-2030** approaches biodiversity by acknowledging the interdependence of society and nature and aims to enhance and foster partnerships for conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity for continued provision of ecosystem goods and services. Its objectives include reducing loss of biodiversity, promoting biodiversity value and improving community livelihoods.

Developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWSI), the **National Water Resources Strategy (2020-2025)** aims to ensure availability and accessibility of water to all. It outlines a strategic framework for this work, with strategic objectives related to water resource monitoring and assessment, water protection and conservation, availability and equitable access to water, water disaster management, governance of inter-basin and inter-country resources, regulation and financing and research and capacity building. Mainstreaming of climate change is highlighted as a cross-cutting issue, with risk information and modelling, early warning and preparedness, enhancement of infrastructure and enhancement of sectoral agencies and institutional frameworks identified as key areas of action.

National energy legislation and policies

The **National Energy Policy** was formulated in 2018 with the overarching objective of ensuring sustainable, adequate, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy for meeting national and county needs. This comprehensive policy outlines policies related to coal resources, renewable energies, electricity, energy efficiency, energy financing and devolved responsibilities. It also sets out priorities related to land, environment, health and safety, including climate change and disaster preparedness.

The **Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (2020)** aims to enable Kenya to realise its international commitments and national targets for cleaner energy and reduction of GHGs. The strategy supports the implementation of the NDC and identifies policy priorities for supporting action at various levels, including household, building, industry, agriculture, transport and power utilities.

The **Bioenergy Strategy 2020-2027** and **Bioenergy Strategy Action Plan (2023)** aim to promote the sustainable production and consumption of bioenergy, the acceleration of transition to clean cooking technologies and the provision of required information to potential investors. The Action Plan identifies both short-term and medium-to-long term strategic action, with a particular focus on the enabling environment, knowledge, resource mobilization, awareness and transitioning to clean and sustainable cooking for better health outcomes.

Launched at COP28, the **Kenya Energy Transition and Investment Plan (2023-2050)** sets out an energy transition agenda for the country that can attract investment while ensuring just transition and economic growth. The plan assesses the feasibility, potential implications and potential risks of decarbonisation technologies and strategies for the country.

The newly published **Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy (2024-2028)** assesses the current state of access to clean cooking technology in the country, identifies barriers and opportunities for action and sets out a strategic plan for action. The strategy, launched by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, was developed with support from the GCF and a number of other partners.

Child sensitivity and inclusivity of climate, environment, energy and DRR policies

Kenya ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 2000. However, the country is not yet signatory of the declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action.

Government-led climate policies influence and direct local, regional and national finance and action. When policies are **child sensitive, their potential to lower child vulnerability to climate change increases**. Child-sensitive policies also position children and young people to be more aware, educated, empowered and resilient. Understanding and knowing how to build more inclusive policies for, and with, children and young people is critical.

As part of the Climate Landscape Analysis, **key national policies have been reviewed to identify the extent of this sensitivity** in Kenya. In summary, this review showed that:

1. While the foundational **climate change policies developed prior to 2020 make reference to children and youth, the newer policies are notably more inclusive**. The development of a youth climate strategy and a child and youth-focused chapter in the National Climate Change Action Plan demonstrate that the climate action domain is more advanced in this matter than the environment, DRR and energy domains, reflecting the efforts of development and humanitarian partners including UNICEF and GiZ. The plans also clearly reflect broader policy efforts to ensure youth employment and employability as part of the green transition. In general, these policies tend to consistently include priorities related to the water sector and often include priorities related to health and to social protection. Nutrition and education-related priorities are sometimes included.
2. Although expressing general commitment to the Sendai Framework principles of inclusion, **Kenyan disaster risk management policies primarily mention children and youth as vulnerable groups**. The policies tend to focus primarily on disaster risk rather than the broader CEED nexus. They do, however, account for a broader range of hazards than just drought and floods, which tend to be the focus in other policy domains. The disaster risk management policies tend to focus on institutional arrangements for risk and incident management, with less detail about actions in other sectors. Links to the health and social protection are most strongly integrated, while the water sector are mentioned briefly. Nutrition is usually mentioned in terms of framing the need for DRR, but no specific action outlined.
3. The application of **child and youth lenses varies significantly between the specific environmental policies and plans** reviewed, with the National Forest Program taking a notably child-inclusive approach. The policies do, however, tend to take the full CEED nexus into account in their underlying problem analysis. There are key and explicit linkages articulated with health and water sectors in these policies and the need for environmental education is mentioned. Linkages to social protection and nutrition are limited.
4. Over time, Kenyan **energy policies have increasingly come to recognise children and youth as key stakeholders and see greening schools and hospitals as part of Kenya's green transition and commitment to clean cooking**. However, the way those stakeholder relationships are framed diverge. Children are primarily considered a group whose health is affected by energy policy and interventions (particularly those related to cooking and bioenergy). Youth are most often identified as stakeholders who can also be mobilised for action to support policy implementation, with co-benefits for their employment and livelihood options. The policies are generally framed well within the larger web of CEED interdependencies, including disaster risk. The energy-related policies' references to child critical sectors are generally limited to energy efficiency and clean cooking in schools and hospitals and "energy safety nets" as a social protection measure.
5. In general, **child protection concerns beyond their physical safety from hazards** are not explicitly addressed in the CEED policies, nor are child rights. Where children are mentioned, the focus is most often on the health and safety impacts of climate change, hazards and environmental degradation.

While there is generally a high level of coherence between the climate, energy and environmental policies, there is a **certain disconnect between the climate policies and the disaster risk management policies**. This leads to missed

opportunities to support involvement of young people in disaster risk management and response through the child and youth-focused strategy areas of the climate policies.

Kenya is also **signatory to the Convention on Discrimination Against Women**, with accession in 1984, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified 2008).

While reviewed for child sensitivity, **CEED policies were also reviewed for their general level of gender responsiveness and intersectionality**. The findings are summarised below.

1. In general, the **CEED policies reviewed generally reflect a commitment to women's empowerment**. It varies whether or not the gendered impacts of climate, disaster, energy and environmental issues are discussed in the documents. However, government commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women is generally reflected in principles, priorities and/or activities.
2. Regarding targeted interventions, **women are often merged with youth as a target group**. In documents where mentions of other vulnerable groups are scarce, these two are almost always included.
3. The **gendered impacts of climate and disaster on men and boys are hardly mentioned** in Kenyan CEED policies at all. While most documents mention gender and some include gender-disaggregated indicators for activities, the specific vulnerabilities of men and boys are hardly mentioned explicitly.
4. In general, the **intersectionality between age and gender is only intermittently mentioned**, with girls explicitly mentioned in only a handful of documents (the Climate Risk Management Framework, the Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, the NCCAP, the Clean Cooking Strategy, the ASAL sustainable development policy, and the National Water Resources Strategy) and boys only once (in the Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy). Mentions of the elderly do not distinguish between elderly men and women.
5. In terms of inclusivity, the CEED policies review generally highlight **those living on low incomes, the ASAL county population, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists** as vulnerable groups. This is a natural reflection of the particular climate and environmental vulnerabilities. The challenges of these communities are also noted in the National Energy Policy, a welcome inclusion considering that the high level energy policies tend to be less focused on particular groups.
6. **Other vulnerable groups are sometimes, but not consistently mentioned** in the CEED policies. People living with disabilities and the elderly are often, but not always, mentioned when vulnerable groups are listed. Ethnic minorities are rarely mentioned at all in the body of climate change and disaster-related policies and strategies, nor are any specific ethnicities identified. Displaced people are occasionally mentioned in only a few of the CEED policies reviewed, including the NCCAP, the Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and the National Forest Programme. Refugees are only mentioned as part of the description of national context, not as a group at risk or to be included. People living with HIV or Aids are only explicitly mentioned in the ASAL sustainable development policy.
7. It should be noted that **mention of a particular vulnerable group is not generally matched with tagged activities or interventions** – beyond youth and women, “particularly vulnerable groups” or “community” tends to be the catch-all when describing intervention, with some exceptions.

Key findings per policy can be found in annex 5.

3.6 CEED integration in child-critical policies

Cohesiveness between CEED policies and the policies governing child-critical sectors is key to ensuring that opportunities to address climate and environmental risks to children and enhance their resilience and participation are not missed. It is also critical to ensure that policies and strategies in child-critical sectors are risk-informed and that steps are taken to reduce and mitigate climate, disaster and environmental risks and impacts.

Hence, the second phase of the policy review focused on assessing the extent to which apex, cross-sectoral and sectoral policies and plans relevant to children and youth assess CEED issues and include CEED-related priorities and intervention. The review found that:

1. The overarching legislation concerning child protection in Kenya – the 2022 Children Act – acknowledges that children who have been displaced by disasters qualify as being in need of care and protection. It also states that the government may be required to provide “appropriate care and protection” for children who are victims of disasters. Screening for disaster displacement is included in the official forms for screening children.
2. The extent to which child-critical sectoral policies are climate and disaster risk-informed varies considerably. Situational analyses tend to be broad but not detailed at higher policy levels, but generally acknowledge the threats of drought and floods. Lower level, action-focused strategies and plans often focus more on addressing the impacts of climate-sensitive challenges such as water scarcity, infectious diseases and food insecurity, but do not always mention the climate and disaster risk aspects explicitly.
3. Policy priorities and interventions related to management of climate and disaster risks can be found in most of the child-critical policies reviewed. There seems to be a particular momentum in the education, health and social protection sectors, where specific policies and interventions have been developed.
4. Environmental issues and environmental management is clearly prioritised in national and regional apex development policies, with a particular emphasis on management of key resources and mobilisation of young people in the green transition. The child-critical sectors directly dependent on the natural environment (such as WASH, health, and nutrition) tend to include measures aimed at ensuring environmental health. Intersections between education and environment are primarily framed in terms of environmental education and greening school facilities. Social protection and child protection-related policies generally do not address environmental issues.
5. Access to energy is a key feature in the apex policies, but only intermittently addressed in the child-critical sectoral policies. The education and health policies do, to some extent, bear out CEED policy commitments to the green transition in facility energy supply. It should be mentioned that surprisingly, the social protection documents reviewed do not include reference to energy issues or energy subsidies, indicating that there is no strategic approach to energy safety nets.

Key findings per policy can be found in annex 6.

3.7 Government-led CEED programming.

As part of the Climate Landscape Analysis, a **mapping exercise has helped identify programmes and projects** addressing the need to build resilience to climate change, protect the environment, ensure inequitable access to energy and manage disaster risk in Kenya.

Key **government-led projects and programmes** of relevance to UNICEF's work are shown in the table below. It may be noted that the projects identified tend to focus on four main areas: risks and resilience in the water sector; risks and resilience in the food security sector; financing and institutional capacity at county level; and infrastructure.

Table 5 - Government led CEED programmes of relevance to UNICEF's mandate

Project name	Lead Government Entity	Source of Funding	Project Goals
Coastal Region Water Security and Climate Resilience Project	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	World Bank	The objective of the project is to increase bulk water supply to Mombasa County and Kwale County, and increase access to water in Kwale County
Water Security and Climate Resilience Project	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	World Bank	The project aims to (a) increase access to irrigation water for project beneficiaries, and (b) enhance the institutional framework and strengthen capacity for water security and climate resilience in certain areas of Kenya.
Building Climate Resilience for Food and Livelihoods in the Horn of Africa (Multi-country project)	National Treasury, Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperatives, IGAD	GCF, African Development Fund, Government of Kenya	Aims to strengthen the resilience of agropastoral and pastoral communities and promote low-carbon technologies. Outcomes include climate-resilient infrastructure (including water harvesting and irrigation), livelihood opportunities, climate mitigation (including access of youth to renewable energy), improved ecosystem services, and strengthened community adaptive capacity.
Drought Response and Resilience Building in Kenya	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ministry of Health, ASAL counties, NDMA, UNICEF and UNDP	SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya	Aims to address impact of drought through climate resilience lens, including improving access to safe water and hygiene in Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit, and strengthened climate-smart food production for households in Garissa, Turkana and Tana River.
Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area, Kenya	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya, the Water Resources Authority, the Kenya Meteorological Department	Green Climate Fund	Aims to enhance community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River catchment area through enhancement of hydrological and meteorological monitoring, improvement of water infrastructure and conservation activities, and strengthened water and adaptation planning/institutional/regulatory framework..
Financing and implementing nationally determined contributions	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, GIZ	BmZ, New Zealand, Australia, EU, GCF	Multi-country project to develop the capacity of the global NDC Partnership and the private sector to finance and implement nationally determined contributions, taking gender-sensitive aspects into account.
Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program	The National Treasury and Planning	World Bank	The objective of the project is to strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors by building local capacity to plan, budget, implement and monitor resilience investments in a way that promotes collaborative partnerships.

JSB Accelerating Clean Cooking Actions in Kenya	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, UNDP	Japan	Aims to accelerate adoption of clean cooking in ASAL counties and support green recovery through livelihoods for women and youth.
Kenya Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation - State Department of Water and Sanitation, World Bank	World Bank, Global Center on Adaptation	Supports the Government of Kenya NAWASIP program, aiming to ensure universal access to safe water supply, including support to climate vulnerable households, improved services in climate vulnerable counties.
Promotion of climate strategies and NDC implementation at county level	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MoECC&F); GiZ	BmZ	GiZ anchor project on climate change. The project aims to strengthen national and county level institutional framework for implementation of cross-sectoral gender-responsive climate policies. This includes policy development, mobilization and tracking of climate finance, and county-level planning. County level activities will focus on two ASAL counties.
Kenya Urban Support Program II	Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	World Bank, Global Center on Adaptation	Focuses on incentivising climate-resilient and inclusive urban planning and service delivery, including the resilience of urban infrastructure and service delivery and supporting the transition of refugee camps into integrated settlements in a climate-adaptive manner.

The majority of the projects listed above are reflected in the **Fourth Medium Term Plan of the Government of Kenya**. A broader list of identified **ongoing and recently completed CEED-related projects by government and key climate finance partners** is provided in Annex 9. This includes projects involving NGOs, private sector, and the UN. It should be noted that both lists are based on publicly available information and information given in key informant interviews. The list is not exhaustive: projects that are of lesser direct relevance to UNICEF's mandate and children's rights and wellbeing have been excluded (e.g. projects with a focus on environmental, biodiversity and pollution issues which are highly specific).

3.8 International climate finance support for CEED in Kenya

While Kenya has a high levels climate action ambition, its **climate finance needs are not matched by current expenditure**. While Kenya is able to mobilise significantly more climate finance than neighbouring countries, the estimated total cost of implementing Kenya's NDC amounts to \$65 billion USD. Calculations show that annual expenditure in service to the NDC should be \$4.39 billion but is estimated to stand at \$1.53 billion per year at present.²⁴⁵ As per the 2020 Updated NDC, the government plans to supply 13 per cent of this itself and thus will need to mobilise significant sums from other sources. Lack of climate finance monitoring makes it difficult to track whether funds at this scale are actually available. The NCCAP 2027-2023 also reports that support from development partners for climate action reduced drastically in the 2018-2022 period and that ongoing crises (the locust invasion and Covid-19) diverted government resources.²⁴⁶

Analysis of funding flows in 2021 and 2022 shows that although Kenya ranks among Africa's top ten recipients of climate finance, the **actual funding received is limited**. While financing has increased since 2010, the average value of climate finance projects in Kenya declined between 2010 and 2022, confirming the previously referenced statements from the NCCAP. The analysis also found that between 2017 and 2022, climate finance primarily targeted adaptation, but that the financing gap for adaptation is still larger than the financing gap for climate mitigation interventions. Notably, it was also found that the majority of climate finance – 68 per cent - had been delivered through debt instruments.²⁴⁷

As can be seen from the project mapping in Annex 9, Kenya is currently receiving funding via multiple **climate financing mechanisms**. This has included the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund. The majority of Green Climate Fund projects including Kenya's are multi-country projects and many are focused on leveraging private sector investment rather than providing concessional support to governments. Climate funding support to the government has been channelled through various international organisations, including the African Development Bank, the World Bank, UNDP, IUCN and IFAD.

Looking at **climate adaptation partners**, it should be noted that the multilateral development banks, UNDP, and the German development agencies are key government partners in areas relevant to improving children's participation and outcomes, such as water and county and local level systems strengthening. Future UNICEF action in these areas should only be taken in coordination with these actors, and considering the specific added value of UNICEF compared to them. For a full overview of international CEED partners mapped as part of the CLAC, see annex 7.

Other sources of international support for climate risk management and response

In the last five years, Kenya has been grappling with severe climate-related humanitarian challenges, particularly prolonged droughts and unexpected floods, which have required substantial **international humanitarian support**. In 2021, 70 per cent of the emergency needs in Kenya were from climate-induced hazards, including the prolonged Horn of Africa drought at the time.²⁴⁸ In response to the drought, a national disaster was declared by the then-president in September 2021. Declaration of national disaster, is, however, at the discretion of the president, and no such declaration was made regarding flooding in 2023 and 2024.

The **humanitarian response plans have not been fully funded**, however. In 2021, only 42.3 percent of the total Drought Flash Appeal's \$69.7 million USD was funded. In 2022, a total of \$289.6 million was requested under the Kenya Drought Flash Appeal, of which only 66 percent per cent was funded.²⁴⁹ The 2023 Kenya Drought Response Plan requested \$451.8 million to address the needs of drought-affected populations, of which 81.8 percent was funded.²⁵⁰ In 2024, the Kenya Crisis Response Plan sought \$51.8 million to respond to immediate humanitarian and protection needs related to migration and displacement, while contributing to durable solutions and building resilience. As of December 2024, only a fraction of this funding had been confirmed, highlighting the ongoing challenge of securing adequate resources.²⁵¹

4. UNICEF Country Programme and Linkages to CEED

Key takeaways

- UNICEF Kenya's current Country Programme Document and **resilience-focus provide a strong foundation for the Country Office's CEED initiatives.**
- UNICEF Kenya is at **relatively advanced stages** of CEED programming, with a focus on CEED across all sections in their programme strategy notes.
- Climate change is recognised as a **critical threat to children** across all sections.
- UNICEF's **comparative advantage** in working on CEED is rooted in the organisation's cross-sectoral expertise, strong national and local presence and its focus on resilience and systems strengthening for the benefit of children.
- **UNICEF's commitment to meaningful youth engagement** also uniquely positions it to address climate-related challenges affecting children and youth in ways that are inclusive and build accountability.

The UNICEF Kenya country office has made **strong advances in its CEED work** in recent years. Key notable successes include operationalisation of the Climate Change Task Force in March 2023, which has contributed to improved coordination and cross-sectoral CEED programming, the development of the CCRI-DRM launched in August 2024, and the contributions to the youth and children climate change priority in the Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan.

The **resilience-focus of the Country Programme Document (CPD)** and the Programme Strategy Notes (PSNs) have further provided a foundation for CEED programmes, looking at longer term resilience-building in communities. This section reviews key linkages between **existing UNICEF programming** and CEED issues.

4.1 Health

The main health focuses in the current CPD are on **strengthening primary health care systems, improving maternal and child health services, enhancing immunisation coverage and addressing HIV/AIDS**. Key areas include improving quality and access to primary health care, community health services, and early childhood development. The health section aims to strengthen immunisation services, particularly for underserved populations and enhance maternal, newborn and adolescent health services. The main link to CEED in the PSN is the streamlining of emergency preparedness, response planning and resilience building into health programs. There is a focus on the impact of climate change on increased frequency of health epidemics and outbreaks and strengthening health systems to be resilient and responsive during emergencies and disasters. The following key existing health interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF provides **technical and financial support during floods and droughts** to ensure continued access to health services. This helps maintain healthcare delivery even in the face of climate-related challenges, particularly in areas prone to environmental disruptions.
- UNICEF supported Kenya's Ministry of Health in drafting the first **Kenya Climate Change and Health Strategy 2023-2027**. This strategy aligns climate action with health objectives, providing a strong foundation for future climate and health initiatives.
- UNICEF provides technical and policy assistance in areas such as primary health care, community health and health system strengthening, including developing several concept notes for climate-resilient health systems strengthening.
- UNICEF supports the implementation of **solarised cold chain solutions**, which aim to ensure vaccine viability in areas with unreliable electricity supply or during climate-related disruptions.

- UNICEF works on community engagement to educate mothers and caregivers about the importance of health services and increase prevention and treatment of childhood diseases, some of which are closely linked to **climate change, such as malaria and diarrhoea**, with a focus on disadvantaged counties.

4.2 Nutrition

Under the current CPD, the main focus of the nutrition programme is on **reducing all forms of malnutrition, with emphasis on promoting positive dietary practices and behaviour change for optimal nutrition**. The nutrition section aims to strengthen multisectoral coordination and governance for nutrition programs and scale up high-impact nutrition interventions, including for prevention and treatment of wasting. Improving nutrition information systems and data use is also a key priority. UNICEF Kenya's work in nutrition and food systems is closely intertwined with CEED considerations, particularly in the ASAL regions. The main link to CEED falls under the focus on integrating nutrition risk reduction strategies into programs, strengthening nutrition emergency early warning, preparedness, and response systems, and addressing food insecurity exacerbated by climate-related events like droughts. The following key nutrition interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF works closely with the **Government of Kenya to support its 'Big Four Agenda,'** which includes enhancing food and nutrition security and ensuring universal health coverage for all.
- UNICEF supports **emergency response and disaster risk reduction** relating to malnutrition in ASAL, a key component of building resilience to future climate shocks in communities facing environmental challenges.
- UNICEF supports the government in **gathering and interpreting nutrition-related data**. This data function is essential for informed decision-making and targeted interventions, particularly in the context of changing environmental conditions and climate-related challenges.
- UNICEF plays a key role in coordination and strengthening government capacities and **policies related to nutrition**. This involves working closely with various government departments and ministries to ensure coherent and effective nutrition strategies which take into account CEED factors.
- UNICEF is also working on **food systems to improve nutrition outcomes** for children, which further strengthens the connection between nutrition and CEED. The food systems programming aligns with a broader global strategic focus on leveraging food systems to prevent malnutrition, including the multi-sectoral engagement, recognising the interconnectedness of the food supply chain, environmental sustainability and nutrition outcomes.

4.3 Social Policy and Social Protection

Within the current CPD, UNICEF Kenya's social policy team works to enhance the lives of children and families through comprehensive initiatives focused on **social protection, public finance, and data-driven approaches to child poverty**. This work is particularly crucial in the context of climate-related challenges and other socio-economic shocks which disproportionately affect vulnerable populations and the need for a more shock-responsive social protection system. The team's efforts are structured around three main pillars: social protection, which includes adaptive and shock-responsive measures; public finance for children, emphasising fiscal reforms and budgetary transparency; and evidence-generation through data collection and advocacy.

Below are key social policy and social protection interventions linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF works on **anticipatory action and shock-responsive systems** to better prepare for and respond to crises. This includes pilot projects funded by the UK's FCDO in two counties to refine approaches that link early warning

systems with social protection measures and enhance existing safety net programs to protect children and families during emergencies.

- UNICEF supports **cash transfer initiatives** targeting vulnerable children, adapting programs like the **Nutrition Improvement through Cash and Health Education (NICHE)** to address climate-related shocks, such as droughts and floods. This initiative involves establishing thresholds for anticipatory action, scaling up cash assistance and enhancing surveillance for child protection issues during crises. While NICHE was not originally designed as a climate change intervention, it has become **increasingly relevant in the context of climate-related food insecurity**.
- UNICEF works to make **budgets more child-friendly** across various sectors. There have been efforts placed on integrating climate change expenditures into county budget briefs. By enhancing budget allocation for children's priorities, UNICEF aims to improve equity and efficiency in public spending.
- UNICEF works on **data collection and analysis**, primarily related to improving data related to child poverty through the development of dashboards that visualise and track children's wellbeing. This data-driven approach ensures that decision-makers have access to relevant information for effective interventions.

4.4 Education

The focus for the education section in the current CPD is on **improving access to quality education, enhancing learning outcomes and ensuring education in emergencies**. The section already recognises in their PSN that climate-induced disasters and slow-onset impacts of climate change are affecting schools, damaging infrastructure and disrupting learning, and that as climate-related issues worsen, the education of children will be increasingly affected. UNICEF's education team in Kenya works across various educational levels, including preschool, primary, junior secondary, and secondary schools, with a focus on three main output areas: access, policy influencing and quality of learning. The following key education interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF's work in education in emergencies is particularly relevant to disaster risk reduction. By focusing on the most deprived and hard-to-reach areas, UNICEF ensures that **children can access education even during crises**, including those induced by climate change. This work involves close coordination with various ministries and government agencies.
- UNICEF works to bring out-of-school children back to learning environments and ensure continuous access to education, even during environmental challenges.
- UNICEF aims to **leverage technology and digital learning** to equip students and educators with the knowledge and skills, including on CEED-related topics. UNICEF promotes STEM education for girls, supporting bootcamps and innovation initiatives, including ones that consider climate issues.
- UNICEF's **policy influencing work** aims to shape educational policies that promote equitable access to schools, facilitate re-entry into learning and enhance school safety.
- UNICEF has been instrumental in influencing curriculum development, including the roll-out of the competency-based curriculum. Recently, UNICEF facilitated discussions between the Ministry of Education and the MECC&F to strengthen **education work in the context of climate change impacts**.
- At the school level, UNICEF **supports practical environmental initiatives** such as tree planting and water conservation. These activities provide hands-on learning experiences for students and contribute to local environmental sustainability. Environmental clubs in schools, supported by UNICEF, offer opportunities for children to learn about, create awareness of, and engage with environmental issues from a young age.
- UNICEF also advocates for **updating guidelines on resilient school infrastructure**.

- In terms of energy and infrastructure, UNICEF **promotes clean energy solutions in schools**, including biogas and solar power. This is particularly important for schools not connected to the national grid. UNICEF Kenya also works to implement solarised water solutions in schools, addressing both energy and water needs in a sustainable manner.

4.5 Child protection

Within the current CPD, the child protection section's main focus is on **preventing and responding to violence against children, addressing harmful practices, and strengthening child protection systems**. The link to CEED is highlighted in their PSN in the context of humanitarian situations, primarily in relation to how deteriorating food security, flooding, drought, and inter-communal conflicts displace children and families, increasing their vulnerability to various protection risks. It also mentions that drought conditions increase the risk of negative coping mechanisms like FGM and child marriage. UNICEF Kenya's current child protection work aims to address a wide range of issues that intersect with CEED, primarily seeing CEED as a threat multiplier for child protection. The team's work is structured around several key areas, including harmful practices, child protection in emergencies, justice for children, violence against children, strengthening social services, care reform and birth registration.

While the child protection team has been involved in programming related to environmental challenges such as droughts, floods, and refugee movements, the efforts have not traditionally been framed as CEED programmes. However, there is a **growing recognition of the need to integrate child protection concerns into climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies**. The following key child protection interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF has worked to conceptualise **migration and children on the move** within the broader framework of climate change. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has provided data to help country offices identify hotspots where weather-induced hazards affect migration patterns. The child protection section in Kenya is now tasked with creating a costed action plan to address these challenges, with a timeline for finalisation by April 2025.
- UNICEF has supported the National Council for Children Service's submission to the **UNFCCC Call for input on Expert Dialogue on Children and Climate Change**. This submission specifically examined the impacts of climate change on child marriage and female genital mutilation in Kenya, highlighting the growing recognition of climate change as a factor in child protection issues.
- UNICEF's work in emergencies is particularly relevant to disaster risk reduction efforts. By focusing on **protecting children during crises**, including those induced by climate change, UNICEF is helping to **build resilience in communities and systems that support children's wellbeing**.
- UNICEF supports **care reform and birth registration** initiatives, which although not directly linked to CEED, can contribute to building more resilient systems that protect children in the face of environmental challenges. For example, improved birth registration can help ensure that children are accounted for and protected during climate-induced displacements.

A recognised challenge faced by the country office is the **weakness in data related to child protection**. This gap in data collection and analysis presents a significant obstacle to evidence-based programming and advocacy efforts, particularly when it comes to understanding and addressing the complex interactions between child protection issues and CEED factors.

4.6 WASH

The main focus of WASH in the current CPD is on increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, including eliminating open defecation in high-burden counties. The WASH programme aims to improve access to basic sanitation and hygiene services in rural and urban areas and ensure WASH services are available in schools, early childhood development centres and health care facilities. Strengthening water service providers to deliver safely

managed drinking water is also a key priority. The programme has three outputs focusing on elimination of open defecation, urban sanitation and market-based sanitation, WASH in institutions and Water Governance.

The main link to climate change is in ensuring climate-smart and disaster resilient WASH services and systems, supporting counties to conduct WASH climate risk assessments and develop climate-smart options, and strengthening emergency preparedness and response for WASH in humanitarian situations. As the “**home**” of **CEED in the country office**, the programme also taken the responsibilities for coordination of CEED mainstreaming across all sectors including leading the climate Task Force. The following key WASH interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF supports the MECC&F on development and review of **policies and action plans** such as the NDC and NCCAP including youth engagement in climate action.
- UNICEF has piloted a **groundwater innovation initiative**, focusing on improving access to safe and sustainable water supply in six drought-affected counties targeting more than 4 million people and addressing the critical need for water security in areas vulnerable to climate change.
- UNICEF has supported **strengthening community resilience to climate change through improved WASH services** in in Turkana and Samburu counties (2019-2023) including the construction and solarisation of water supply facilities, sand dams, climate resilient WASH facilities in schools and health centres and supporting climate resilient sanitation facilities for households and institutions.
- UNICEF supports the implementation of **innovative approaches to monitoring and maintenance**. These include installation of real-time sensors connected to satellites to monitor water system functionality and youth skilling programs for WASH system operations and maintenance.
- UNICEF provides **safely managed sanitation** to 209,484 people in Nairobi informal settlements through a partnership with Fresh Life. This involves installing environmentally friendly solutions such as urine-diverted, container-based toilets with regular waste collection, transport, treatment, and reuse of faecal waste.
- UNICEF works towards **the WASH-Climate shift** by leveraging the humanitarian development nexus and by supporting interventions like borehole rehabilitation, to provide clean water in drought and flood prone locations.

4.7 Youth and innovation

UNICEF is actively engaging in innovative initiatives to address climate change through **youth empowerment and entrepreneurship in Kenya**. The following key youth and innovation interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF **supports young green entrepreneurs in the waste management sector** through BeGreen Africa. This initiative provides comprehensive training, mentorship, and seed funding to youth-led businesses.
- UNICEF works to **address youth unemployment and climate risks by transforming agriculture into an attractive career path for young people** through the EKYAN initiative. EKYAN engages youth as “agripreneurs”, connecting them with the agribusiness industry and promotes climate-smart agriculture, diversified diets and food security.

4.8 Cross-cutting

The following key **emergency** interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF is actively supporting county governments in **developing and implementing their DRM policies and CIPDs**.
- UNICEF's emergency team serves as a support function to other sections, focusing on **preparing for future emergencies and coordinating response efforts**.
- UNICEF has successfully **promoted new disaster bills and policies at the county level** (though progress at the national level has been challenging).
- UNICEF is working to **integrate risk and preparedness measures into CIDPs**, which inform the national annual development plan.
- UNICEF also supports the implementation of both the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED) and Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED) - Kenya's flagship initiatives to address protracted refugee situations through integrated development approaches.
- UNICEF is also supporting **disaster risk management plans at both county and national levels**, collaborating with partners such as UNDRR, UNDP, and WFP.

The following key **social and behaviour change** interventions are linked to CEED programming:

- UNICEF plays a crucial role in sensitising communities and building their capacity. These efforts aim to engage with community members to identify aspects within their belief system that can be leveraged to enhance resilience. The FGDs revealed a widespread belief that disasters are divine will, often expressed as "amri ya mungu" (God's command).
- UNICEF is engaging in several activities to support youth engagement and empowerment in climate resilience. These include **co-creation and human-centred design sessions** with youth to identify climate resilience actions, potentially linked to small-scale funding for climate adaptation innovation hubs.
- UNICEF is also implementing **radio and mass communication campaigns on climate change** and future trends in areas like Kakuma, focusing on solutions rather than problems.
- UNICEF is working on **sensitising and capacity building for influencers and stakeholders** on the importance of focusing on children in disaster risk reduction. In flood-prone areas like parts of Kakuma, they are developing child-friendly materials to explain risks and facilitate community and school preparedness plans.
- UNICEF, through the DICE project, focuses on **building trust between pastoral nomadic communities and service providers** along the Somalia-Kenya border. The project includes efforts to promote health-seeking behaviour for illnesses, including vector-borne diseases, and improve access to community healthcare.

5. Conclusion

The impacts of climate change and environmental issues on children in Kenya are already alarmingly high, and the **risks are set to escalate in the coming years**. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events are causing widespread impacts across multiple sectors. Environmental degradation, including deforestation and soil erosion, further compounds these issues. Energy access remains a challenge, with many households still relying on traditional fuels, leading to indoor air pollution and associated health risks. Disaster risks, particularly from floods and droughts, are increasing in frequency and intensity, causing displacement, loss of life and economic losses. These interconnected challenges disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, particularly children, and are particularly severe in arid and semi-arid regions, urban informal settlements and among marginalized communities, potentially reversing development gains and exacerbating existing inequalities.

The **impacts of CEED on the children of Kenya are profound and multifaceted** and span across health, education, nutrition, access to natural resources, child protection, and overall wellbeing and development. Children face increased CEED-risks of diseases and health impacts, malnutrition, educational disruptions, displacement and protection issues such as child marriage and exploitation. The most vulnerable children, particularly those in arid and semi-arid regions, urban slums and displaced communities, bear the brunt of these impacts. Climate change exacerbates existing inequalities and threatens to reverse progress made in child development and rights.

Addressing these challenges **requires a comprehensive, resilience-driven, child-centered approach**. Efforts to address these impacts are already gathering speed in different sectors, particularly key areas such as health and water, and the process of NDC revision and the NCCAP implementation are set to accelerate these efforts further and more broadly.

Despite Kenya's high level of ambition and sophisticated climate and environmental policy landscape, the country continues to face **significant challenges in implementing these policies effectively, particularly at the county level**. While national frameworks have been developed to address climate change and environmental issues, implementation at the county and local level are hampered by a lack of coordination, limited resources and inconsistent enforcement of regulation. While efforts to ensure that children and youth are meaningfully included in climate and environmental governance are shaping more inclusive policies nationally, systems for ensuring meaningful and inclusive participation are not yet in place at county level.

Accordingly, partners aiming to support Kenya to address the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on children need to focus on **strengthening the systems that support action at county and local level**. This includes action to ensure that decision-making and action are evidence-based, as well inclusive and accountable. It is critical to understand what works in different contexts, be they urban or rural, arid, or fertile, inland or coastal. Tailored, context-specific strategies that draw from solid data and experiences will help ensure that climate and environmental interventions are effective, sustainable and impactful.

Additionally, efforts are needed to support a move from reactive approaches to longer term **resilience-building and anticipatory action**. The UNICEF country office, through the current CPD, already has a strong resilience-focus. UNICEF's work on systems strengthening, including enhancing institutional capacities, can contribute significantly to Kenya's resilience agenda. UNICEF's strong presence at both national and county levels also puts the agency in a position to help local government, children and young people to shape policy and take action together. By further mainstreaming climate resilience throughout its programming and building on its current resilience-focused initiatives, UNICEF can build on its comparative advantage to strengthen long-term resilience to climate change and environmental degradation.

Kenya boasts a strong ecosystem of climate and environmental actors, including government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and local community groups. This diverse network offers a **powerful opportunity for collaboration**. UNICEF is well-placed to play a pivotal role in shaping and driving forward interventions that take a holistic approach to the needs and rights of children. To ensure its contributions are effective and help scale collective efforts in line with national priorities, UNICEF should work closely with other actors to ensure that its efforts multiply impact and enable action at scale.

In conclusion, UNICEF can play a key role in the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, energy issues, and disaster risks on children in Kenya, but will need to ensure a **multi-sectoral, coordinated approach that builds on existing efforts and leverages the country's robust policy framework**. By prioritising child-centred climate action and further building the resilience of essential services and systems, Kenya can better safeguard its children's rights and wellbeing in the face of escalating climate challenges. UNICEF, with its unique position and expertise, has a crucial role to play in supporting these efforts, advocating for children's needs, raising the voice of youth to the decision-making table, and helping to bridge the gap between national policies and local implementation. By working together with government partners, civil society and communities, UNICEF can contribute significantly to building a more resilient, sustainable and equitable future for children in Kenya.

Annex 1 – Additional CEED Conventions to which Kenya is party

Global conventions and treaties:

1. The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
2. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer;
3. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
4. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
5. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
6. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat;
7. The Convention on Biological Diversity;
8. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
9. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes;
10. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
11. The Minamata Convention on mercury;
12. The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
13. International Convention for The Prevention of Pollution from Ships;
14. Convention Of the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;
15. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
16. Convention For the Protection of The World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Regional conventions and treaties:

17. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources;
18. Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework;
19. Pacte sur la sécurité, la stabilité et le développement dans la Région des Grands Lacs;
20. Protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin;
21. Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substance in Cases of Emergency;
22. Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora;
23. Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in The Eastern African Region;
24. Agreement to strengthen regional coordination in management of resources of Lake Victoria, 1994;
25. Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization.

Annex 2 – National Adaptation Plan Actions of Relevance to UNICEF

1. Mainstream climate change adaptation into County Integrated Development Plans and other county plans	
Gaps to be addressed: • Awareness • Capacity Building • Financing Budget: USD 108 million	Actions: • Conduct participatory county level climate risk and vulnerability assessments. • Increase awareness of climate change impacts to communities in counties. • Build the capacity of county governments on climate change adaptation. • Develop county adaptation plans. • Develop county climate financing mechanisms for adaptation. • Develop appropriate climate adaptation financing tracking systems.
2. Mainstream climate change adaptation in education (formal, nonformal and informal) and training	
Gaps to be addressed: • Awareness • Capacity • Financing Budget: USD 18 million	Actions: • Assess the inclusion of climate change adaptation in school curricula. • Design appropriate education material with climate change issues. • Integrate climate change adaptation issues into the formal education curriculum. • Integrate climate change adaptation into the education policy. • Develop and implement a public awareness mechanism on climate change adaptation. • Operationalise the climate change resource centre and enhance linkages with other resource centres at all levels
3. Strengthen integration of climate change adaptation into the health sector.	
Gaps to be addressed: • Technology • Capacity Building • Financing Budget: USD 40 million	Actions: • Undertake a climate vulnerability and risk assessment of the impacts of climate change and variability on human health. • Increase public awareness and social mobilisation on climate change and impacts on health. • Design appropriate climate change related interventions for the health sector. • Design appropriate measures for surveillance and monitoring of climate change related diseases in order to enhance early warning systems which includes enhancing existing databases on health sector indicators amongst others. • Upscale results of pilot projects in climate change adaptation in the health sector
4. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the water sector.	
Gaps to be addressed: • Awareness • Capacity Building • Financing Budget: USD 5,075 million	Actions: • Enhance capacity of institutions and bodies responsible for water and sanitation on climate change impacts and the water sector. • Promote awareness on climate change impacts and the water sector including promoting public awareness on water conservation (recycling, wastewater management) and efficient water use. • Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures in the water sector planning and service delivery, particularly in vulnerable, high-risk regions. • Promote the use of efficient irrigation systems. • Enhance collaboration of trans boundary water resource management. • Strengthen water resource monitoring and assessment for early warning and planning. • Promote technologies that enhance water resource efficiency • Implement the National Water Master Plan.

5. Strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups* (women, orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and persons with disability).

Gaps to be addressed:

- Awareness
- Capacity Building
- Financing

Budget: USD 274 million

Actions:

- Enhance access to the youth and women enterprise funds.
- Strengthen and expand social protection and insurance mechanisms against main climate hazards.
- Establish affordable and accessible credit lines for the urban and rural poor, youth, and other vulnerable groups.
- Create awareness for climate opportunities that women and youth can access.
- Promote livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups in order to reduce rural-urban migration.
- Promote and support climate resilient sustainable livelihoods.

Annex 3– Priority areas and strategies in the Youth Climate Action Strategy 2021-2030

Priority areas and strategies in the Youth Climate Action Strategy 2021-2030	
1. Integration of youth in climate action.	
Strategies: 1. Influence policy for integration of youth in climate action agenda. 2. Advocacy. 3. Mainstreaming climate action, youth, and gender in county planning.	Stakeholders: • Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy, and Sports • National Environment Management Authority • ASAL • MECC&F • Ministry of Education • CSOs • County Governments • Climate Change Directorate • Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
2. Capacity building and empowerment of youth to take climate action.	
Strategies: 1. Enhance training, knowledge, and skills development in climate issues. 2. Strengthening institutions to address youth and climate action and funding. 3. Communication and awareness raising. 4. Using interactive and participatory approaches. 5. Develop and diversify capacity building opportunities for students at all levels of learning. 6. Leverage the application of emerging digital technologies in climate and promote climate technology transfer and innovation for youth.	Stakeholders: • Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development • National Industrial Training Authority • Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority • Universities • MECC&F • Climate Change Directorate • National Environment Management Authority • Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy, and Sports • Civil Society Organisations • Private Sector • Development Partners • Learning Institutions
3. Inclusiveness of youth-led climate action.	
Strategies: 1. Harnessing partnerships and collaboration. 2. Supporting youth to access climate finance. 3. Promote climate technology transfer and innovation for youth in colleges and universities and out of school. 4. Use of digital innovation. 5. Establish participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). 6. Youth-driven climate action initiatives.	Stakeholders: • MECC&F • Climate Change Directorate • Funding Mechanism entities • National Environment Management Authority • Civil Society organizations • Private Sector • Development Partners • Ministry of Education • Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development

Annex 4 – NCCAP priorities of relevance to UNICEF

Action	Expected results
Strategic objective 1: Reduce risks to communities and infrastructure resulting from climate-related disasters and enhance institutional preparedness and response.	
Increase the number of households and entities benefiting from devolved adaptive services	- Beneficiaries of social protection mechanisms, and other safeguards under the Hunger Safety Net Programme increased from 101,800 to 132,000 (of which at least 30 per cent should be women) in 8 ASAL counties for regular beneficiaries. - An additional 200,000 households (of which at least 30 per cent should be women-led) through drought-shock responsive scalability targeting those who may slide to the very poorest households as a result of loss of limited livelihood assets. - A national assessment to determine the scope of disasters and required social protection interventions. - Beneficiaries under the National Safety Net Programme increased from 1,082,000 in 2022 to 1,972,000 (of which at least 30 per cent should be women) by 2027.
Strengthen the ability of people to better cope with disasters	- Develop dedicated capacities to enhance access to health services during emergency response, including prepositioning of requisite medical and non-medical supplies. - Develop contingency and resilient development plans for displacement of populations and organise simulation exercises. - Develop community and planned relocation guidelines and assessment tools while building capacities for the relocation of communities as an adaptation strategy. - Develop and implement a legal and policy framework for Emergency Medical Care during disasters. - Develop early warning and anticipatory action capacities for climate-related hazards tapping into relevant technologies and innovations.
Improve the coordination and delivery of disaster risk management	- Enact the Disaster Risk Management Bill into law and operationalise. - Establish the National Disaster Risk Management Authority. - Establish and maintain a database of all DRM activities within the country including preparedness, response, impacts, and recovery measures. - Strengthen and monitor gender-responsive humanitarian hubs, displacement centres, transition centres, and evacuation centres for utilisation during emergencies and disasters.
Improve the ability of people to cope with disasters caused by climate hazards	- Apply and integrate gender and human rights-based approaches in the design and implementation of policies relating to the climate change–migration nexus. - Operationalise the Kenya Anticipatory Action Strategy. - Enhance water harvesting and storage in 23 ASAL counties.
Improve management of climate change driven mobility and displacement	Establish or strengthen national weather and climate institutions and systems to generate accurate, timely gender disaggregated data and information on climate change impacts on human mobility; and increase collaboration between/among IGAD Member States and with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.

	• Develop and implement locally led strategies in ASAL counties for managing mobility and displacement, including receiving displaced people and livestock into host communities, and strengthening alternative resilient livelihood options. • Forecasting and analysis undertaken to identify potential climate mobility hotspots and anticipatory actions for risk and conflict mitigation. • Early consultations with local populations on appropriate anticipatory actions for risk mitigation, including contingency planning for emergency evacuations and humanitarian assistance and livestock offtake.
Enhance protection and role of children and youth in DRM	• Establish 47 gender and socially inclusive Youth County Disaster Response Teams with a representative in the County DRM Coordination unit. • Develop a platform for climate-related knowledge and disaster risk information tailored for children and youth
Strategic objective 2: Increase food and nutrition security by enhancing productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector taking a low carbon development pathway.	
Increase on-farm water harvesting and storage, wastewater recycling, and area under irrigation.	• Increase households harvesting water for agricultural production from 300,000 to 1,000,000 (of which at least 30 per cent and 10 per cent should be women and youth-headed, respectively). • Increase annual water harvesting and storage in counties (ASALs and those with water deficit) from 16 million cubic metres (MCM) to 20 MCM, through small dams, water pans, and river dredging.
Strategic objective 4: Enhance the resilience of the Blue Economy, Fisheries, and Water sector by ensuring adequate access to, and efficient use of, water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic use, wildlife, and other uses.	
Increase annual per capita water availability through the development of water infrastructure	• 1,150 water harvesting projects supported for irrigation in 23 ASAL counties providing 517.5 MCM of water.
Increase gender and youth responsive affordable water harvesting-based livelihood resilience programmes	• Drilling and equipping 465 boreholes and installation of 510 greenhouses through initiatives that deliberately promote gender responsive actions to improve participation of women and youth.
Strategic objective 5: Mainstream climate change adaptation into the health sector, and increase the resilience of human settlements, including through improved solid waste management in urban areas.	
Enhance management of climate-sensitive diseases	• Health programmes, protocols, and guidance to identify and manage new climate change-related diseases and risks are developed and implemented. • Incidents of malaria and other vector-borne health conditions are reduced. • Community-level interventions to address climate-sensitive diseases are scaled up.
Enhance contribution of youth to health, sanitation and human settlements	• 500 youth-led waste recycling, reusing, and upscaling initiatives developed with a focus on eliminating illegal dumping sites, ensuring gender and social inclusion. • 10 youth-led waste recycling centres established in 10 counties.
Enabling actions	• Kenya Climate Change and Health Strategy 2023-2027 is developed and implemented. • Develop a Health National Adaptation Plan 2023-2027.

	- Guidelines for climate change-resilient WASH infrastructure for health facilities, schools and communities developed and implemented. - Standards for biodegradable sanitary pads are developed and implemented. - Standards for disposal of sanitary pads for schools are developed and implemented. - Standards for disposal of diapers are developed and implemented. - A training curriculum for healthcare workers is developed to integrate climate change and health in all health courses in all middle level colleges and universities. - The capacity of healthcare workers to develop proposals for funding from the GCF and other partners is enhanced. - Community health volunteers are trained on clean cooking and health linkages.
Strategic objective 7: Ensure an electricity supply mix that is based mainly on renewable energy, an electricity system that is resilient to climate change and promotes energy efficiency and encourage the transition to clean cooking to reduce demand for fuelwood.	
Promote clean cooking fuels and technologies	23 per cent (3,450,000) of households cooking with improved cooking (biomass) solutions. 5,000 public secondary schools transition to LPG: Installation of the infrastructure – 2-tonne storage bullet and piping from bullet to gas burners and the gas burners; Training and capacity building on use and risk management. - Production of non-forest biomass fuel briquettes such as agricultural waste, sawdust and human waste through youth-led programmes increased.
Strategic objective 8: Children and youth rights are safeguarded from the impacts of climate change including through active and continuous involvement in climate action and related policy and decision-making.	
Develop a children and youth climate change engagement strategy.	A national strategy developed to engage children and youth across the country on climate change actions.
Enhance children and youth engagement in national and county climate change policy processes.	470 youth groups and children-focused local entities are regularly and systematically involved in policy development on climate action. - National and county level climate policies and strategies are child sensitive.
Establish and operationalise county youth climate change innovation hubs.	- Five youth climate change innovation hubs established. - Scaled up youth climate innovations and solutions such capacity and knowledge of eco-friendly technologies, nature-based solutions, knowledge-based and technology-based solutions.
Build capacity of children and youth on climate change technologies and innovations.	4,700 youth adopt climate change technologies for climate action.
CY5 Build capacity of children and youth on climate change and risk management education and practice.	- Increased focus on mainstreaming climate change in teaching and dissemination through skills-based curriculum. 2.3 million additional customers and 30,000 public facilities. 90,000 transformers installed and maximised. 150 mini grids and 50,473 standalone systems installed. 75,000 lanterns installed under the Public Lighting Project. - Losses in electricity transmission and distribution reduced from 23 per cent to 16.5 per cent.
Build the capacity of children and youth on climate action.	At least 100,000 children and youth taking climate action through schools, arts and competitions, among others.

Develop a youth platform for accessing climate finance information and initiatives.	Operationalisation of Climate Change Knowledge Portal that includes a platform with information on climate finance and opportunities and initiatives for youth.
Empower youths in climate change advocacy and financing.	- Engage youth to create spaces to make their voices heard at global, national, and local level climate change platforms (may include participating in UNFCCC meetings, assisting with updating the NAP and NDCs, inputting to local action plans, etc.) - Engage with institutions and organisations to develop strategies to integrate climate action into their activities.
Build capacity of youth on development of bankable climate change project proposals.	100,000 youth increase capacity to develop proposals and access climate change funding through various funding mechanisms.
Increase in climate finance for building resilience of child critical services	Children are specifically mentioned and considered in all GCF, GEF, and other UNFCCC-linked climate financing proposals and implementation.

Annex 5 - Child sensitivity of national climate, environmental, energy and DRR policies

Policy	Overarching objective	To what extent are children and youth acknowledged?	Child relevant sectors addressed	Inclusiveness
Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya (2016)	To bring together these currently separate fields of work so that disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals and so that an integrated climate risk management approach becomes a central part of policy and planning.	The document says very little about either children or youth, but does acknowledge both the vulnerability of children and their agency as participants in decision-making. It explicitly commits to involve children in decision-making.	The framework focuses on risk management systems rather than sectoral action, but identifies sectoral ministries as key stakeholders. This includes the ministries responsible for Water and Higher Education, as well as the ministry responsible for Gender and Youth Affairs. The national policies for social protection and nutrition are mentioned as key reference points. Health policies and actors are not integrated.	The framework commits to strengthening the participation of and action by populations at risk and highlights “women, men and children, as well as high-risk groups” in that context. The framework also acknowledges low-income, natural resource-based communities, and women and girls as particularly vulnerable.
National Policy on Climate Finance (2016)	To further Kenya’s national development goals through enhanced mobilisation of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals.	Children are mentioned only in the context of the policy guiding principle of prioritising special needs and circumstances, alongside several other groups. Youth are not mentioned.	The policy outlines its scope with relation to several relevant sectors, including water, drought risk management and agriculture. Nutrition, the health sector, social protection systems, and primary and secondary education are not mentioned in this context.	The policy commits to prioritise the special needs and circumstances of vulnerable people and geographies (with women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (PwD) mentioned explicitly), as well as equitable benefits sharing among all stakeholders, including marginalised, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
National Disaster Risk Management Policy 2017	a. Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities for Disaster Risk Management. b. Reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities at County and National levels. c. Mainstream Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into sustainable development policies, strategies and plans at all levels and within and across all sectors. d. Enhance resilience at the County and National levels to the impacts of disaster	The Policy only mentions children in the context of traffic accidents and the impact of specific droughts on the need for education assistance. The document does not mention youth at all.	Under policy objective 4 (enhanced resilience at all levels), mainstreaming into several sectors are prescribed. This includes the following UNICEF-relevant strategies: Allocation of necessary resources for development of DRR strategies and regulations in all relevant sectors; Enhancing the resilience of the national health systems through DRM; Strengthening social safety-net mechanisms; and Adoption of policies and programs addressing disaster displacement and mobility.	The Policy explicitly commits to an inclusive, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach, including participatory and consultative decision-making. It also commits to non-discrimination in line with humanitarian principles, as well as gender mainstreaming. Under policy objective 4 (enhanced resilience at all levels), “strengthening design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms” is a key strategy. However, no particular groups are highlighted beyond

	risks and climate change. e. Enhance effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, prevention and response.			"affected people" and "communities".
Thematic Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2018-2022	The DRM Thematic Plan identifies key programmes to be implemented and also provides a framework and guidance to other sectors and counties to reduce vulnerability among communities	There are no mentions of children, although youth are mentioned as one of four groups requiring inclusion (the others being women, vulnerable groups, and people with disabilities).	The Plan sets out a number of programmes. One of these is "Mainstreaming of DRM in other sectors". Child-relevant projects named include investment in water harvesting for irrigation, and increasing access to microfinance schemes. There is also a program focused on capacity building and education on DRM, including awareness creation. Interestingly, school-focused activities fall under a third programme, namely establishment of DRM Centres of Excellence. As per the policy, these Centres should introduce DRM modules into the school curriculum and promote risk-resilient school construction (partially for sheltering purposes). The health sector is addressed under the Early Warning System and Preparedness programme, which includes preparedness planning for health care centres and hospitals. There are no programmes explicitly addressing nutrition or child protection.	The policy acknowledges that inadequate inclusivity of gender [sic], youth vulnerable groups and people with disabilities is a challenge to disaster risk management, and that inclusive capacity building of those same groups is key to reduce risks.
Kenya Nationally Determined Contribution (Updated 2020)	To fulfil Kenya's commitments under the UNFCCC.	The Updated NDC makes very little mention of children, and then only as victims of the 2018 floods. There is, however, commitment to youth participation. Youth are also a clearly defined target group for uptake of adaptation technology, inclusion in social safety nets, access to funding and credit lines, as well as for transfer of technology.	The 2020 updated NDC presents priority adaptation programmes in several relevant sectors, including Water and Sanitation, Health, and DRR. It also includes prioritized programmes related to food systems, social protection, public awareness and social mobilisation. However, it does not include any prioritised programmes focused on the education sector as such.	The NDC explicitly commits to gender-responsive action and gender-responsive implementation of the NDC. The analysis and programming is, however, not overtly inclusive beyond mentions of women, men, children, youth and "other vulnerable groups".
Guidance on Climate-Related Risk Management (2021)	The purpose of this guidance is to require banks to: a) embed the consideration of the financial risks from climate change in their governance arrangements. b) incorporate the financial risks from climate change into their existing financial risk management practice. c) develop an approach to disclosure on the	The document does not say anything about either children or youth.	This guidance generally addresses the financial sector, providing guidance for their operations. While some climate impacts on other sectors are mentioned (agricultural impacts and infrastructure impacts) are mentioned, there is no direction provided on engaging with other sectors.	The document does not say anything about inclusiveness, nor does not it mention any vulnerable groups in any way.

	financial risks from climate change.			
Youth Climate Action Strategy 2021-2030	Empower the youth in Kenya to take climate action.	The core focus of the strategy is empowering and capacitating youth in climate action.	The strategy primarily focuses on how to engage youth, rather than systematic sectoral engagement. It should be noted, however, that the second of the three priority areas is capacity building, and proposed interventions include communication and awareness raising and capacity development for students at all levels.	Inclusivity and gender sensitivity is stated to be the core of all youth engagement, and the third of three priority areas is ensuring inclusiveness of youth led climate action. Different groups of youth are discussed as part of the situational analysis and it is highlighted that there is a need for more outreach and public awareness programs appropriate for different types of youth. The named groups include those in and out of school, those in training, those in informal settlements, both urban and rural youth, youth in marginal areas and youth with disabilities .It identifies lack of implementation of policies relevant to this at county level as a challenge.
National Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 (draft)	1. Align climate change actions in the country with the Government's development agenda, including Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). 2. Strengthen the participation in climate change action by the private sector, civil society, women, youth, children, and vulnerable groups within society, including older members of society, persons with disabilities, members of minority or marginalised communities, and indigenous peoples.	The NCCAP is the most child- and youth-responsive of the CEED policies reviewed, as a consultative process with children and youth was a central and integrated part of policy development. The resulting priority area on children and youth (one of eight priority areas) sets out measures, indicators, budget and expected results. There are also youth-related indicators in several of the other results areas.	The NCCAP has eight priority areas with outlined interventions, indicators, and budgets. The list of expected results for priority areas Food and Nutrition Security, and Water, Fisheries, and the Blue Economy (which addresses access to water) include both general and youth-focused items. The Health, Sanitation and Human Settlements priority areas include expected results items related to waterborne diseases, vector-borne diseases, and nutrition. The DRR results area includes items related to nutrition and school attendance, as well as interventions related to social protection systems.	The NCCAP highlights vulnerable groups as key stakeholders with a role in implementation of the plan. The groups mentioned include women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth and members of minority and marginalised communities. Particular detail is provided on engagement of women, youth, and pastoralists, hunter gatherers and fisher communities.

Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024)	To provide a framework for implementation and coordination of anticipatory actions at the National and County levels while promoting its integration into disaster risk management in Kenya.	The Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap briefly mentions children as a vulnerable group, but does not otherwise mention either children or youth.	The roadmap is narrowly focused on anticipatory action and does not include reference to specific sectors, beyond advocacy for advancement of government-led risk-sensitive social protection programmes.	The roadmap aims to ensure that anticipatory action policy and programming promotes inclusive decision-making, but does not go into further detail.
National Action Programme for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification	To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.	Children are identified as a target group for gender mainstreaming in the context of management and utilisation of natural resources. Youth are mentioned as a key group in poverty alleviation and environmental management.	The Programme primarily focuses on environmental and environmental resources management, conservation and biodiversity. This includes a Water Resources Management action area, including international, national and community level action. The need to increase education and awareness on desertification is also mentioned, but at activity level. There is no mention of nutrition, social protection, or health sector interventions, although it is mentioned that NGOs active in areas related to these should be encouraged to expand into anti-desertification action.	Mainstreaming of gender is a key cross-sectoral programme within the overarching programme. Primarily focused on the role and challenges of women, this area urges the development of gender mainstreaming kits, institutionalisation of a gender perspective and formulation of gender strategies. In general, the policy is oriented to improving conditions for “the poor” encourages the participation of all stakeholders, “social groups” and communities, but does not further discuss particular groups beyond women, children, and youth.
National Environment Policy 2013	Better quality of life for present and future generations through sustainable management and use of the environment and natural resources.	There is a general commitment to diversity and inclusion in the document, although the age aspect is not well integrated compared to others such as gender and disability. There are brief mentions of children in the context of lack of access to water and sanitation but no mention of youth.	The policy commits government to strategic action on environmental health and environmentally sensitive diseases, including through both the health and water sectors. It also commits to action for environmental education and public awareness, including through the education sector and its curriculums. Nutrition is not explicitly mentioned.	Gender, vulnerability and the environment is one of many areas for action identified, and the policy commits to engaging “different social groups and demographics” in environmental management and ownership of natural resources. In addition to gender mainstreaming, PwD, marginalised and minority groups are explicitly mentioned. The policy requires environmental issues to be mainstreamed in refugee policy.
National Forest Programme 2016-2030	To develop and sustainably manage, conserve, restore and utilise forests.	A child lens has clearly been applied, and the policy consultation process included children and youth. Children and youth are highlighted together as key stakeholders in the chapter on “Community, gender and special interest groups in forest	Water is a key theme in the policy and it sets out a dedicated thematic cluster for “Forest for water” focused on management of water resources and catchments, including through the adoption of water harvesting facilities. Education is a second key theme, although its primary focus is on research and specialised education. Nevertheless, the need to update school curriculums is	As part of its commitment to the Universal Principles for National Forest Programmes (as defined by UN Member states), the policy commits to partnership, participation and good forest governance. This includes taking a participatory,

		management". Youth in particular are mentioned in the context of activities and outcomes, with youth group participation in forestry management and the forestry labour force particularly central.	explicitly mentioned. The policy does not make any mention of social protection or the health sector, while mentions of nutrition are limited to acknowledging the role of forests in supplying nutritional products.	transparent and inclusive approach. In this context, the duty address the needs of vulnerable groups including women, the elderly, PwD, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities and members of particular groups, as well as the need to develop mechanisms for the participation of these as forestry stakeholders.
Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016-2030	To ensure all Kenyans have sustainable access to highest attainable standards of sanitation, clean and healthy environment.	The policy clearly describes to impacts on children from environmentally sensitive illnesses and mentions children's rights explicitly. The policy commits to the active promotion of the participation of youth (alongside women, PwD and other groups) in decision-making.	The policy sets out several areas of action in child relevant sectors, including WASH in school settings and the need for a healthy learning environment, promotion of behaviour change, requirements that national and county governments ensure that services meet the needs of groups including children, and proposes WASH as school subject at all stages of primary and secondary education.	The Policy applies an intersectionality lens to issues of environmental sanitation and hygiene and emphasises that vulnerable sections of the community (including children, women, older members of society and persons with disability) should be given priority attention in environmental sanitation promotion. It explicitly highlights the needs of girls and children with disabilities and highlights particular roles for community-based organisations, including women and youth groups, as well as village councils (including in implementation and decision-making).
Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan 2019-2030	To enhance and foster partnerships for conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity for continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for human wellbeing through mainstreaming into all sectors of the economy.	The Strategy and Action Plan frame conservation as a response to belief that the earth is borrowed from children. Apart from this, the document makes no mention of children or youth, apart from aiming to increase the number of students taking science or biology at Junior Senior Cycle education levels.	The strategy includes the safeguarding of ecosystems services contribution to water and health as one of 37 strategic targets. The policy also commits Kenya to mainstream biodiversity its education system, as well as to a broad array of actions related water resource management and sanitation. It does not commit to action on nutrition, but notes positive co-benefits on nutrition from some activities.	The policy commits to engaging local communities in biodiversity issues, taking into account gender differentiated roles. It also states that the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable, must to be taken into account in ecosystem service safeguarding and restoration.
National Water Resources Strategy (2020-2025)	Ensure availability and accessibility of water to all.	There are no mentions of children in general, although the need to tap the potential of women and girls is mentioned in the context of water and sanitation services planning. The Strategy has a stronger focus on youth, as part of its strategic objective 2, "Mainstream gender and integrate youth and the	The Strategy is primarily focused on the water sector, including water resources, water use, water-related disaster risks, water policy and financing, and water research. It also proposes awareness creation through (inter alia) mainstreaming of water protection and conservation in the education curriculum. No interventions or strategies related to the health sector, nutrition or social protection are indicated.	The Strategy commits to ensuring the equitable design of services to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups can access them. As mentioned, there is a dedicated objective on mainstreaming gender and integrating youth and the marginalised. Beyond women and youth, the need to address the needs

		marginalised” in all aspects of water resource management. The challenge of underrepresentation of youth in Water Resources User Associations is highlighted.		and include people with disabilities is particularly mentioned.
Sessional Paper No. 01 of 2021 on National Water Policy	To guide the achievement of sustainable management, development and use of water resources in Kenya.	Lack of affirmative action for vulnerable groups – including children youth – is given as one of several factors necessitating the development of the sessional paper. It contains a policy on affirmative action to enhance equity for vulnerable populations and youth in the sector, which includes commitment to ensuring that human rights to clean water will be fulfilled, the mainstreaming of youth needs and facilitation of youth participation.	The Paper focuses on the child-critical water sector, which is framed partially in terms of its impact on health outcomes and the right to a healthy environment. It also includes interventions related to education (including mainstreaming in the basic education curriculum), It does not make any mention of child protection, nutrition or social protection, although DRR is a key concern.	As mentioned, the Paper outlines a specific policy on affirmative action to enhance equity for vulnerable populations. In addition to youth, this policy focuses on “marginalized and vulnerable groups”, including the urban poor in particular and PwD. There is a dedicated policy on gender mainstreaming, focused on inclusion of women and prevention of gender discrimination.
National Energy Policy	To ensure sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy at the least cost geared to meet national and county needs while protecting and conserving the environment.	The policy does not mention children at all beyond the adverse health effects of use of wood-fuel and kerosene, but youth are highlighted as a stakeholder group.	Under its Electricity Access action area, the policy emphasises the need to ensure proper targeting of “the lifeline tariff”, an energy safety net. The policy also emphasises the need to roll out biogas and solar energy initiatives to public institutions including schools and hospitals. The policy addresses water resource management, but not sanitation or hygiene issues. The policy does not address nutrition issues.	The need to ensure access to clean and reliable energy services and products is acknowledged as a key cross-cutting issue, and the policy acknowledges the need for gender inclusiveness and the specific constitutional rights of youth and PwD. Key supporting strategies identified are compliance with Article 27(8) of the Constitution, mainstreaming of gender, youth and PwD Issues, public education, and awareness creation and making clean and modern energy services affordable and accessible. Mention is also made of the role of the “lifeline tariff” to ensure poor and marginalised groups have access to electricity.
Kenya Energy Transition and Investment Plan (2023-2050)	To frame an energy transition agenda that will attract investment, while at the same time ensuring a just transition and fully supporting Kenya’s rapid economic growth trajectory.	The document does not mention children or youth at all.	The Plan is structured according to functional sectors rather than traditional development sectors, structuring analysis and action into Industry, Transport, Buildings and Power and Hydrogen [supply]. The focus within these sectoral clusters of action is primarily technical and does not reference other specific sectors, nor specific structures such as schools, hospitals, irrigation or water infrastructure.	The Plan is not inclusive. It does not make any reference to vulnerable groups, inclusion, participation, or rights.

Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy	To help Kenya reach its international commitments and national targets for cleaner energy and the reduction of greenhouse gas emission as articulated in Kenya's NDCs and in the country's National Action Agenda for Sustainable Energy for All.	The Strategy only makes one mention of children, in the context of children's vulnerability to roadway emissions.	The core topic of energy efficiency and legal and technical solutions to achieving this are the key topic of the policy and there is limited mention of other sectors. However, mainstreaming of energy efficiency in education (including primary and secondary level) is one key objective. Activities in support of this is mentioned in the "Communication for Energy Efficiency" programme. Beyond this, other sectors are mentioned in the context of the objective "institutionalize energy efficiency in national and county governments", with the Ministry of Health being explicitly mentioned. The WASH, nutrition and social security sectors are not mentioned explicitly.	The policy commits to enhancing the mainstreaming of gender equality in energy efficiency activities, with supporting activities including both women-targeted activities (such as improved cooking technologies) and general mainstreaming. Beyond this and one reference to public participation, there are no further policy measures towards inclusiveness.
Bioenergy Strategy 2020-2027	Promoting the sustainable production, distribution, and utilisation of bioenergy as a clean source of energy.	The disproportionate exposure of women and children to pollutants from indoor fires is highlighted, as are the resulting impacts on their health. Youth are recognized as a cross-cutting issue in the strategy (alongside gender, health and environment, and communication) and their unequal access to resources and the need for inclusion is highlighted.	The strategic interventions detailed in the Strategy do not go into a lot of detail on collaboration with specific sectors. Interventions primarily focus on the energy sector and fuel production, the transport sector, and financing. However, among these, cooperation between the health and energy sectors is highlighted, with an emphasis on knowledge production and technical standards. There is also a focus on awareness creation and transitioning public institutions (such as schools and hospitals) to use of biomass cookstoves and cleaner fuels. Particular interventions related to nutrition, social protection or WASH are not mentioned.	The unequal access of women, youth, PwD and marginalised people to resources and decision-making at all levels is acknowledged. This is addressed through the framing of gender and youth mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue. Overall, the need to focus on interventions with positive co-benefits for (a) youth employment and (b) women and children's health has been used as a key criterion for policy development. This is particularly highlighted in the health/energy collaboration area, particularly in awareness activities.
Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy 2024-2028	To transform the cooking sector in Kenya into a sustainable and profitable sector in line with the target of attaining universal clean cooking access by 2028.	The document highlights the negative impacts of firewood collection on children (and particularly) girls, including loss of schooling and future loss of income. Youth are mentioned in the context of developing the clean fuel supply chain. The Youth Fund and Youth Inclusion Funds are mentioned as possible sources of funding for the strategy.	The Strategy positions achievement of universal access to clean cooking by 2028 as a means towards climate mitigation, improvement of health outcomes and environmental protection. The first point of its five-point agenda is to bridge the supply gap for clean cooking solutions by leveraging existing public institutions (including educational and health facilities) as clean fuel demand points. The second point aims to bridge the affordability gap for clean cooking demand, which will include development of a cross-subsidy programme to target the most vulnerable households identified through databases such as those of the National Safety Program. There is no mention of action in the WASH or nutrition sectors.	The Strategy has been developed in line with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum's gender policy and aims to mainstream gender, equality, and social inclusion. While the background analysis takes into account both age and gender, it is not intersectional beyond activities targeting women and youth, and it does not include specific actions targeting or mobilising specific groups beyond the catch-all "vulnerable/poor households."
Bioenergy Strategy	Promoting the sustainable production, distribution, and	There is only one mention of children in the document (in the problem recap for the intervention	The Plan includes "Strengthen the cooperation between the health and energy sectors for clean cooking" as one of its key objectives. Under the objective	Gender mainstreaming is one of the objectives of the Plan, with multiple activities specified and

Action Plan (2023)	utilisation of bioenergy as a clean source of energy.	area “Gender mainstreaming in bioenergy”), although youth are mentioned as target group for support for entrepreneurial activities. Youth groups are mentioned as stakeholders in activities related to tree planting and tracking of fuelwood production.	“enhance policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective delivery and coordination”, the plan sets out the ambition to facilitate transition of all public institutions (including schools and hospitals) to clean cooking, through policymaking. The Plan is expected to have positive impacts on social protection, but no particular interventions are mentioned. Nutrition and WASH sector activities are not indicated.	both women and men acknowledged. The need to understand the use of cooking solutions across both gender and age groups is mentioned. In general, “vulnerable groups” is established as a target group for clean cooking products. Beyond this, mentions of different vulnerable groups is primarily limited to the stakeholder analysis, which includes women groups, youth groups and indigenous forest peoples.
---------------------------	---	--	--	---

Annex 6 - CEED Integration in key apex development policies and sectoral policies

Policy	Overarching objective	Is it disaster or climate risk informed?	Is it climate risk and disaster responsive?	Is it responsive to energy or environmental issues?
Kenya Vision 2030 (The Popular Version)	A globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.	Dating from 2008, document makes limited mention of climate change. It does, however, discuss some environmental and disaster-sensitive risks to national development, including water scarcity, disasters and malaria.	The Kenya Vision 2030 is primarily framed in terms of sustainability, rather than climate action. The document does commit government to enhancing disaster preparedness in all disaster-prone areas and improving the capacity for adaptation.	Kenya Vision 2030 is Kenya's long-term and comprehensive strategy for sustainable development. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country, providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030, in a clean and secure environment. Vision 2030 rests on three pillars: the economic and macro pillar, the social pillar and the political pillar. There are discrete chapters on the environment (as a social sector) and on energy (as a foundational factor across sectors).
Fourth Medium-Term Plan 2023-2024	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation	The Plan identifies climate change, (manifested as droughts, flooding, changing weather patterns and rising water levels in lakes) as risks to national development and the aim of Vision 2030. It does not provide any overt mentions of CEED impacts on children, but it does highlight the impacts of "insecurities, calamities, and natural disasters on floods and drought" on learners and school infrastructure.	Yes – there climate-responsive interventions are mainstreamed across different sectors of the plan. These include interventions related to livestock value chains, business and climate investment reforms, development of industry, financial inclusion in rural areas, financial services, infrastructure development, investment in the sciences, expansion of the revenue base, natural resource governance, disaster management, livelihoods development, legal and judiciary reforms. Disaster risk is also mentioned in context of interventions related to relief assistance, drought and disaster risk management and financing, institutional development, peace-building and conflict management.	Environmental protection and access to energy are highlighted as key to sustainable development. This includes targets related specifically to green jobs for youth and women in tree nursery associations and cooperatives, capacity development of youth for fishery and aquaculture, and provision of business development support for youth-led agricultural waste enterprises.
The National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands	To facilitate and fast-track sustainable development in Northern Kenya and other arid lands by increasing investment in the region and by ensuring that the use of those resources is fully reconciled with the realities of people's lives.	The policy is informed by a comprehensive situation analysis that describes the impacts of CEED issues, including impacts on children in terms of health and educational outcomes.	The policy priority area focused on strengthened resilience specifically outlines a range of interventions aimed at drought management and climate risk management. This includes actions related to food security preparedness, mainstreaming in public planning, community capacity development, bio-carbon initiatives, institutional strengthening and enhancement of social protection.	The policy focuses on increasing investment in the region while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. This includes outlining specific interventions to strengthen sustainable use of land and natural resource management with regards to natural resource base, forest, water, grazing and land resources. In terms of energy issues and interventions, several are included under the policy priority area focused on infrastructure, including enhanced energy distribution and expanding access.

National Urban Development Policy	To facilitate sustainable urbanisation through good governance and delivery of accessible quality and efficient infrastructure and services.	The policy discusses environmental and disaster risk issues in depth as part of its chapters on the urban environment and urban disaster risk management. There are few mentions of children and youth, although children are recognised as vulnerable groups alongside a broad range of groups.	The policy discusses environmental and disaster risk issues in depth as part of its chapters on the urban environment and urban disaster risk management. Specific recommendations are given to address risk reduction, preparedness, and emergency response.	The policy discusses environmental and disaster risk issues in depth as part of its chapters on the urban environment and urban disaster risk management. Specific recommendations are given to address pollution, loss of biodiversity and loss of green spaces.
Kenya Youth Development Policy	To promote the holistic empowerment and participation of the youth in socio-economic and political spheres for national development.	In its situational analysis, the Policy identifies “climatic conditions” – namely droughts and floods – as one of several challenges for young people, particularly highlighting the plight of youth who depend on agriculture and other weather-related activities for their livelihood.	The Policy commits that “the state needs to develop mitigation interventions” to climate conditions that threaten livelihoods and under the policy priority area “position youth at forefront of agriculture”, it proposes to support youth access to adaptation as part of agricultural technology. In addition, youth engagement is mentioned under the priority policy areas focused on enhancing youth engagement in environmental and natural resource management. Specifically, it proposes to enhance capacity building for youth on disaster management, including awareness creation, DRR, response and recovery.	One of the Policy’s 18 priority policy areas is focused on enhancing youth engagement in environmental and natural resource management, alongside green job development. The policy identifies a number of measures for this including promotion of mechanisms that support their engagement, sensitisation of youth on environmental management, protection and conservation and building capacity of youth on green processes and technology, waste management and disaster management.
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026	To facilitate agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience and minimises greenhouse gas emission	The Strategy is based on analysis considering all elements of CEED, including climate and multi-hazard disaster risk. However, the policy makes no mention of the impacts of CEED issues of children, nor of measures to include children in key activities. On the other hand, youth are explicitly identified (alongside women) as vulnerable groups, including their specific vulnerability to climate change.	Responding to climate change and disasters is the key objective of the Strategy. Its remit is primarily focused on drought, with some considerations for flooding and pests as well.	Environmental considerations are integrated, with a particular focus on management of soil, water and other natural resources. Although primarily aimed at addressing climate risks, the Strategy also aims to ensure energy efficiency and synergies between adaptation and mitigation.

Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy 2020-2025	To contribute towards sustained reduction of high malnutrition levels through coordinated NSA actions by state & non-state actors and empower communities to produce and consume adequate, safe, diverse and nutritious foods.	The Strategy focuses specifically on the impacts of drought on nutritional outcomes and highlights impacts on children. Its analysis does not include other hazard or disaster types.	The pursuit of “climate smart agriculture” and the need to end drought emergencies underpin the priorities and interventions that comprise the strategy. The strategy is focused more on systems strengthening, rather than managing risks and shocks.	Environmental service stakeholders are identified as one of several groups of actors that need to be collaborated with and there are some activities explicitly linked to environmental management and resources. It should be noted that focus area 3 – increasing availability, access and consumption of safe, diverse and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain – is said to explicitly encompass a range of food producing sectors. Although not explicitly stated, action in this area must include environmental management. There are no explicit mentions of access to electricity or energy issues.
Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016-2030	To ensure all Kenyans have sustainable access to highest attainable standards of sanitation, clean and healthy environment.	The Policy applies a sophisticated intersectionality lens to issues of environmental sanitation and hygiene. Its analysis includes risks from social, natural and environmental hazards (both natural and man-made) on children’s health and their learning environment.	Specific policy aspects related to children are set out, including the need for promotion of behavioural change and the obligation of county governments to ensure services meet needs of vulnerable groups, including children.	The policy defines the role of community organisations – including youth groups – and urges their empowerment and participation in community action for waste management and preventing pollution, education and awareness creation, resource mobilisation and decision-making.
National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2023-2027	To provide, promote and coordinate competency based inclusive and equitable equality education, training, and research for sustainable development.	The Strategic Plan recognises climate change and disasters as threats to access to education - alongside other risks such as insecurity, terrorism, and inter-ethnic clashes.	The Strategic Plan commits to institutionalising climate action in the sector. This is framed in terms of implementing interventions that enable learners to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and value necessary to shape a sustainable future. It names a number of related activities including advocacy campaigns, research, and to strengthen management of emergencies in education through mapping, training and preparedness planning.	The Strategic Plan commits to institutionalising climate action in the sector. This is framed in terms of implementing interventions that enable learners to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and value necessary to shape a sustainable future. It names a number of related activities including tree planting, school climate mitigation plans, and development of a climate change and energy strategy for the sector. It also includes construction and development of climate-smart school kitchens, solarized boreholes, and general greening of schools.
National Climate Change Learning Strategy 2021-2031 ⁵	1. To ensure that climate change learning helps in implementation of Kenya’s updated NDC, NAP as well as other relevant plans addressing climate change. 2. To examine and identify critical	The Strategy specifically responds to risks from climate change, including disasters.	The Strategy aims to ensure that the national education and training institutions provide the population with the relevant knowledge and skills needed to drive Kenya’s economy to a low-emissions, carbon-resilient development pathway. Strategic objectives include enhancement of the general public’s knowledge on climate change; capacity development for public	The Strategy aims to ensure that the national education and training institutions provide the population with the relevant knowledge and skills needed to drive Kenya’s economy to a low-emissions, carbon-resilient development pathway. Strategic objectives include enhancement of the general public’s knowledge on climate change; enhancement of knowledge on environmental conservation and sustainability; and enhancement of capacity on renewable and efficient

⁵ It should be noted that in addition to the sectoral strategic plan and the climate change learning strategy, the education sector also has several supporting policies related to CEED, including the Education for Sustainable Development policy (2017) and an Education Sector Disaster Management Policy (2018). According to key informant interviews, both could benefit from revision in light of new knowledge and approaches. Formulation of an education sector DRR plan is also under consideration.

	learning and skill development needs in key climate-related sectors. 3. To address challenges to existing training and educational systems in order to increase learning opportunities and reach all relevant stakeholders. 4. To augment mobilisation of resources for training and skills development from national budgets and external sources. 5. To support the creation of a sustainable and gender-balanced human resource base able to address climate change in a sustainable manner.		participation; awareness- and capacity enhancement of youth, women, and men; enhancement of knowledge on climate change; and enhancement of resilience in the WASH, irrigation, agriculture, and fisheries sectors. The strategy emphasises the potential for intergenerational learning and children's ability to inspire action.	energy. The strategy emphasises the potential for intergenerational learning and children's ability to inspire action.
Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030	To attain the highest possible standard of health in a responsive manner.	Climate change and disaster risk is acknowledged as national, regional, and global health challenges, but not discussed in detail. While children's health is a major area of focus for the policy, there is a major focus on impacts from under- and malnutrition.	DRR and environmental health are defined as part of the basic health package, while coordination of emergencies (including disasters and disease outbreaks) is a dedicated area of service delivery that health facilities are obligated to organize and manage. The policy is explicitly stated to be integrated with the national disaster management policy.	The Strategy expresses commitment to minimising exposure to health risk factors through promotion of a healthier environment, both through action and research. There are no mentions of energy or electricity issues in the policy.
Climate and Health Strategy	To set out near-term and longer-term goals on climate change and health actions in Kenya, underpinned by scientific evidence. To outline a plan of action to deliver those goals. To identify resources needed	Yes – the Strategy specifically responds to the impacts of climate change on health in Kenya, including hydro-meteorological impacts in terms of hazards and human security impacts, climate-resurging infectious diseases (including vector-, food- and waterborne diseases as well as zoonotic diseases and	The Policy is in its entirety focused on responding to climate and disaster impacts. It works through eight priority action areas, including: Promotion of sustainable and health food systems; WASH and healthcare waste management; Health risk and impact assessment, education, and awareness; Health resilience and disease surveillance; Health Research and policy development. For each of these, the strategy outlines short-, mid- and long-term strategies and actions.	Although the Policy is mainly framed in terms of managing climate risk, it also includes the priority action area "Health energy transition and air quality", which focuses on implementing clean energy and air quality improvements in healthcare, including wind power, solarisation of facilities, and energy efficient appliances, enhancing public health and environmental sustainability. These initiatives also include retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency and managing health risks related to waste and air pollution control devices. It is also noted that promotion of sustainable and health food systems will help reduce emissions, and that the WASH priority area

	to support proposed policies. To communicate the commitment of the MOH in carrying out adaptation and mitigation interventions and its plan of action.	respiratory infections), health and nutrition and heat exposure. Children are identified as a particularly vulnerable group, being at heightened risk both to shocks and climate-resurging diseases, air pollution and heat exposure. The heightened vulnerability of girls (along with women) is also highlighted, as is the vulnerability of newborns to temperature increases.		includes action on healthcare waste management.
Kenya National Social Protection Policy	To ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development.	The Policy makes mention of “acts of nature” (droughts, disasters, and disease) alongside other types of shocks to households, such as conflict, job loss, and environmental degradation. It is highlighted that “poverty in Kenya has a predominantly young face”, but since the focus of the policy is on households, the specific impacts CEED on children is not discussed.	The Policy is primarily climate- and disaster responsive in its focus on helping households manage shocks (including those tied to disasters and agro-climatic conditions). This includes efforts to help people protect their property and assets, provision of relief after emergencies, asset rebuilding services, direct feeding programmes, food redistribution, targeted subsidies, and food for work, as well as supporting extension of micro-insurance.	The Policy does not mention environmental issues, beyond the increased likelihood of being exposed to a shock if living in an area where there are limited natural resources. Energy price levels are discussed as part of the problem analysis, showing the need for social protection systems. The absence of reference to energy subsidies (such as the lifeline tariff) is noteworthy in its absence.
Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018-2022 (revised 2020)	To ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development.	The Policy makes limited mention of children in the context of CEED issues, with the only notable mention being plans for school feeding in the climate sensitive ASAL countries. Beyond this, the household is the primary unit for plans for social protection “during shocks, emergency and disasters”.	Shock-responsive social protection is one of four pillars in the framework. Work in this pillar aims to increase the proportion of Kenyans who have access to social protection during shocks, emergencies, and disasters.	There is no explicit mention of environmental or energy issues, nor any interventions related to this. The absence of reference to energy subsidies (such as the lifeline tariff) is noteworthy in its absence.

National Children Policy (2010)	To realise and safeguard the rights and welfare of the child.	The Policy does not include a risk analysis, but the threat posed by disasters is implied by its policy priorities. Being an older document, there is no reference to climate change at all.	The policy sets out policies in support of key pillars of Child Rights, including Survival Rights (the right to grow up in a conducive and secure environment) and Protection Rights. Explicit reference to disasters is made in the preamble on protection rights, as well as under the policy area "Children affected by disasters, wars and conflicts". This policy area commits to disaster preparedness inclusive of the needs of children, pregnant and nursing mothers, as well as capacity development for all phases of the disaster management cycle. It should also be mentioned that the policy includes commitment to provision of social protection services (a key mechanism for disaster risk management) and interventions targeting internally displaced people.	The policy sets out policies in support of key pillars of Child Rights, including Survival Rights (the right to grow up in a conducive and secure environment). Under this priority area, provision of services and information related to safe drinking water, environmental hygiene and sanitation is mentioned. The policy also commits to provision of community parks where children can play. There is no mention of energy issues or related policies or interventions.
Child Protection in Emergencies. Operational Guidelines for Child Protection Practitioners in Kenya (2023)	To promote a sustainable and coordinated approach to child protection in emergencies.	The Guidelines are articulated against a discussion of hazards likely to affect children in Kenya, including drought, floods and disease outbreak. The effects of emergencies in general on children are discussed in some detail. The effect of climate change on floods and the drought/flood cycle is acknowledged.	Ensuring child protection in situations where an emergency has arisen is the key objective of the Guidelines. This includes guidance on actions in key phases of the disaster management cycle, including preparedness, response, and recovery. Although its key frame of reference is humanitarian, it includes reference to key DRR and preparedness actors to coordinate with and promotes children's participation in all phases of the preparedness/response/recovery cycle for Child Protection in Emergencies.	The Guidelines acknowledge that economic recovery is key in the recovery phase of emergency management and should include environmental restoration. However, the Guidelines do not include any guidance or commitment related to environmental management or access to energy.

Annex 7 - List of active DRR, Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Disaster programming stakeholders in Kenya

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	Handles environmental conservation, climate change policies and forestry management.
	Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation	Oversees water resources management, sanitation services and irrigation projects.
	Ministry of Interior and National Administration	Responsible for internal security, national administration and coordination of government functions.
	Ministry of Health	Focuses on public health services, policy development and health sector management.
	The National Treasury and Economic Planning	Oversees the financial and economic planning of the country, including budget management and economic policy.
	Ministry of Education	Manages educational policies, schools and institutions of higher learning
	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Responsible for agricultural policies, food security and livestock management.
	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Manages energy resources, policies and development of energy infrastructure
	Ministry of Roads and Transport	Responsible for transport infrastructure, road networks and public works.
	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Focuses on labour policies, employment and social welfare programs.
	Ministry of Information, Communications and Digital Economy	Manages information, communication technology policies and the digital economy.
	Ministry of Investments, Trade, and Industry	Responsible for industrial policies, trade development and support for enterprises.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	Manages land policies, housing development and urban planning.
	Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports, and the Arts	Focuses on youth development, sports and arts promotion.
	Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy, and Maritime Affairs	Oversees mining activities, blue economy initiatives and maritime affairs.
	Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	Supports cooperative movements and development of MSMEs.
	Ministry of Public Service, Performance Management, and Delivery Management	Manages public service policies and performance management.
	Ministry of East African Community, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Regional Development	Focuses on regional integration within the EAC, development of arid and semi-arid lands and regional development initiatives.
	National Drought Management Authority	A state corporation mandated to coordinate drought risk management and establish mechanisms to end drought emergencies in Kenya.
	National Disaster Operations Centre	A government agency established to monitor, coordinate, and mobilise resources for disaster management and incident response. Established in 1998. The agency comes under the purview of the Ministry of Interior and National Administration.
	National Disaster Management Unit	A government unit established to coordinate disaster risk management, support the development of early warning systems, facilitate research, information management and capacity development on disaster risk management (including through schools), and support contingency planning and exercises. The agency also comes under the purview of the Ministry of Interior and National Administration.
	Anti-FGM Board	A semi-autonomous government agency established to coordinate initiatives, create awareness and advocate against female genital mutilation in Kenya
CEED relevant United Nations agencies in Kenya	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO's vision is "a Kenya free from hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture help to improve the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner".
	IFAD	IFAD's country strategic opportunities programme for 2020-2025 aims to improve: • Climate-resilient and community-based natural resource management. • Access to productivity-enhancing assets, technologies, finance, and services. • Access to post-production technologies and markets.
	ILO	CEED issues and related sectors are not a major area of focus for ILO in Kenya.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UNESCO engagement on CEED is primarily through dedicated projects where they partner with other UN agencies and research institutions. These projects primarily focus on research and monitoring technology for water bodies.
	UN Women	In the period 2023-2026, UN Women in Kenya is focusing on four outcome areas, of which one is “Women have increased productivity, income and access to resources and the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change & disasters”.
	UNDRR	The UNDRR regional office supports the implementation of the African Union’s flagship Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System programme in Kenya, focusing on coordination and governance.
	UNIDO	UNIDO implements one project aiming to contribute to food security through maximising resource recovery for enhanced economic, social and environmental gains by developing waste generation streams from the agri-food systems.
	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP’s vision in Kenya is to leverage partnerships to safeguard development gains by building resilience and accelerating recovery for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through Vision 2030, to address root causes hampering sustainable development. Their three focus areas include: governance, peace, and social cohesion; sustainable, inclusive green growth; and nature-based solutions and resilience.
	United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP implements several international projects with Kenyan components, including projects on environmental management, environmental education, ecosystem services, ecosystem-based DRR, pollution and low-emission mobility.
	United Nations Habitat	UN Habitat country programme document has four main focus areas, including land management and settlement planning, improved urban infrastructures, and climate change, resilience and DRR.
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR engages with CEED issues within its humanitarian mandate, primarily through access to energy and environmental conservation efforts in and around camps.
	United Nations International Organization for Migration	“Migration, environment and climate change” is one of IOM’s thematic work areas in Kenya, as is “Emergency preparedness”. In the first area, their work focuses on research, policy, and humanitarian response; in the second, they address CEED by supporting the Government of Kenya in DRM, community interventions on livelihood and DRM.
	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	The OCHA Kenya office provides humanitarian coordination support to emergency and disaster response in Kenya.
	United Nations Population Fund	Per its 2022-2026 country programme document, UNFPA’s CEED focus on Kenya is focusing on humanitarian response and supporting Kenyan counties in integrating SRH and GBV issues in DRR plan.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	UNODC	UNODC engagement on CEED issues focuses on protecting ecology, natural resources and livelihoods against environmental crime and Kenya is included in its international programming on this.
	World Food Programme (WFP)	In the WFP Kenya country strategic plan (2023-2027), climate and environmental issues are particularly highlighted in its second of four outcomes, ensuring improved and sustainable livelihoods. It is also an element in WFP's outcome 3, strengthening national systems.
	World Health Organization	WHO supports emergency response to disasters and public health emergencies in Kenya; it has not been possible to identify further CEED engagement based on information online.
	NDC Partnership	The NDC Partnership is a global initiative that helps countries achieve their national climate commitments and ensures efficient delivery of financial and technical assistance. Kenya joined the NDC Partnership in 2017.
	WMO	The WMO regional office supports implementation of the CREWS project for improved early warning services in East Africa, including Kenya, as well as the ACREI project on climate resilient agriculture.
Donors	The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and KfW	BMZ supports the implementation of the Kenya/Germany climate and development partnership, specifically on food security and use of renewable energy.
	GiZ	GiZ implements projects in the areas of sustainable economic development and employment promotion, agriculture and food security, and renewable energy and climate change on behalf of the German government.
	EU	In Kenya, the EU supports a multinational project focused on sustainable participatory management of coastal, marine and island specific biodiversity. The EU also provides humanitarian support to humanitarian response in Kenya.
	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)	13 bilateral ODA programmes, of which the Hunger Safety Net and the Sustainable Urban Economic Development programmes (including urban climate resilience components) were the largest in 2023. The UK also funds National Adaptation Planning and emergency response, as well as multiple biodiversity and environmental protection projects, climate science and wildlife protection projects.
	USAID/BHA	USAID programming in Kenya focuses on promotion of community-based natural resource management in biodiversity hotspots. They also support the development of the energy sector to reduce reliance on expensive diesel and other high-cost fossil resources.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	Green Climate Fund	The GCF is active in Kenya through a total of 20 projects, of which two are national and 18 are multi-country. The two national projects are adaptation projects focused on community resilience and water and ecosystem-based adaptation. Seven of the multi-country projects are on adaptation, the remaining on mitigation.
	Sida	Environment, climate, sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity is one of three key thematic areas for Sida's work in Kenya. This includes resilience work in partnership with WFP, locally led adaptation with the World Bank, natural resource work with NGOs, wildlife protection with AWF and renewable energy transition with a number of NGOs and facilities. Sida also provides support to humanitarian response.
	Norway/Norad	The Norwegian embassy contributes to the SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya, and funds humanitarian, locally led Multi-Purpose Cash response. Norad supports some NGO work related to the environment in Kenya, as well as some research projects on coastal resilience. Norway also contributes to humanitarian response.
	Danida	Denmark has three areas of focus in Kenya, with the two relevant ones for CEED being "green, sustainable and inclusive growth", and the other being "resilience, peace and stability". No additional information is available online.
	The World Bank	The World Bank manages a number of projects in Kenya, including the Kenya Watershed Service Improvement program, the Kenya Green and Resilience Expansion of Energy program, the Kenya electricity system improvement project, the Off-grid Solar Access project, the Coastal Region Water Security and Climate Resilience project and the BioCF Greenbelt Movement.
NGOs addressing CEED issues with a humanitarian lens	Kenya Red Cross	Kenya Red Cross is a national auxiliary to the government in emergency response and domestic humanitarian intervention. The organisation mobilises volunteers for both disaster management and health programmes. KRC also collaborates with national stakeholders on development of early action protocols for floods.
	IFRC and partner national Red Cross Red Crescent Society	The IFRC and its partner national societies supports Kenya Red Cross in emergency response, capacity development of its branches, and in addressing DRR, community health, WASH, adaptation and food insecurity issues. CEED-relevant long-term activities include tree planting, risk mapping, nature-based solutions for DRR, community preparedness, flood early warning, urban early warning, anticipatory action capacities and climate-resilient agriculture practices. The supporting partner national societies include the British Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Danish Red Cross.
	Plan International in Kenya	Resilience building through disaster risk management, scaling of humanitarian response, and quality healthcare include WASH are all priority areas for Plan International in Kenya.
	Save the Children in Kenya	Among StC programmes in Kenya, health and nutrition, food security and livelihoods, and humanitarian response are the most relevant to CEED issues. In addition, their work on shock-responsive social protection is highly relevant.
	Danish Refugee Council	Greening and climate resilience are crosscutting issues, and DRC is working with urban refugees to establish plastic recycling value chains with support from Danida.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	Norwegian Refugee Council	The Norwegian Refugee Council works on WASH and livelihoods and food security as part of humanitarian response to displacement and refugees. NRC also has climate services experts deployed regionally, who support climate service development.
	Equal Access Kenya	Equal Access International (EAI) promotes social change and development through media and community engagement. EAI implements several projects in Kenya, with a focus on countering violent extremism and building community resilience.
	Welthungerhilfe	In addition to its humanitarian response work, Welthungerhilfe is supporting the development of early action protocols for drought and supporting climate resilient WASH interventions
	Care Kenya	In addition to its support to women and girls in a crisis response, Care is also working for climate justice and to increase climate resilience.
	Oxfam in Kenya	In Kenya, Oxfam works on adaptation, humanitarian response, and resilience. It leads the advocacy work of the Red Cross/Concern/World Vision project on Urban Early Warning Early Action, leads the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Resilience Consortium (on which it collaborates with Concern Worldwide and Transparency International), and it leads the SWIFT CASH consortium, which is implemented with Tearfund, ODI, and WSUP.
	Concern Worldwide	As per its strategic plan 2022-2026, Concern Worldwide's CEED-responsive work in Kenya includes two of its four goals, namely effective response to emergencies and enhanced access and utilization of basic services. This includes activities on climate vulnerability assessments and programming.
	World Vision Kenya	World Vision's four areas of focus in Kenya include Child learning and household resilience, child protection and participation, community engagement and integrated WASH. This includes projects with livelihoods components, as well as management of water resources.
NGOs focused on climate, environment, and biodiversity issues	Kenya Organization for Environmental Education	The objective of the KOEE is to promote sustainable development through national and regional programmes that stimulate active participation of communities to address their environmental challenges while focusing on quality, transparency, accountability and cultural sensitivity. The programmes include Eco-Schools, Learning About Forests, Natural Resource Management and the Green Key Program.
	African Wildlife Foundation	The African Wildlife Foundation works with wildlife authorities to strengthen eco-monitoring and data collection, support land-use planning and other activities that reduce human-wildlife conflict, and bolster counter-trafficking efforts, including anti-poaching rapid response.

Category	Stakeholder Name	Description
	Center For Justice Governance and Environmental Action	The Center for Justice Governance and Environmental Action is an environmental/ human rights advocacy organisation based in Mombasa Kenya working for the realisation of environmental/ human rights of the economically marginalised communities around extractive industries and toxic sites. Their priority area of work is support to environment and environmental defenders.

References

- ¹ World Bank. *Kenya Country Climate and Development Report*. 2023. World Bank Group.
- ² United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board. *Country programme document. Kenya*. 2022. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/10721/file/2022-PL16-Kenya_CPD-EN-ODS.pdf
- ³ United Nations Data Portal. <https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=c96fdcc5-7860-4f70-9993-b9d69af2aaa8> . Accessed 05.02.2025.
- ⁴ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. *Understanding Population Projections. Computed Estimates of Future Population Sizes and Structures Based on the Past and Current Situation of a Population Group*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.knbs.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Population-Projections-Article.pdf>
- ⁵ UN Data. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://data.un.org/en/iso/ke.html> Accessed on: 15.10.2024
- ⁶ United Nations Data Portal. <https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=c96fdcc5-7860-4f70-9993-b9d69af2aaa8> . Accessed 05.02.2025.
- ⁷ Republic of Kenya. *Submission on the Continental Shelf beyond the 200 nautical miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in accordance with requirement of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Part 1 – Executive Summary*. 2009. Available at: https://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/ken35_09/ken2009_executivesummary.pdf
- ⁸ Republic of Kenya and United Nations Kenya (2022) *United Nations – Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026*. <https://kenya.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/UN%20Sustainable%20Development%20Cooperation%20Framework%20Kenya.pdf>
- ⁹ African Climate Foundation (ACF). *Climate risk & resilience: Unpacking the economic impacts of climate change in Kenya*. 2023. Knowledge for Policy, European Commission. Available at: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/climate-risk-resilience-unpacking-economic-impacts-climate-change-kenya_en
- ¹⁰ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ¹¹ UNICEF. *Climate crisis is a child rights crisis*. 2021. New York: United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF.
- ¹² World Bank. *Kenya Economic Update, Edition No. 27: Tackling the Jobs Challenge*. 2023. World Bank Group.
- ¹³ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2023: Kenya*. 2023. UNDP.
- ¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2023: Kenya*. 2023. UNDP.
- ¹⁵ World Economic Forum. *Global Gender Gap Report 2023*. 2023. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- ¹⁶ United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board. *Country programme document. Kenya*. 2022. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/10721/file/2022-PL16-Kenya_CPD-EN-ODS.pdf
- ¹⁷ UN Habitat. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://unhabitat.org/kenya> Accessed on: 01.11.2024
- ¹⁸ Republic of Kenya and United Nations in Kenya. *United Nations – Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026*. 2022. Available at: <https://kenya.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/UNpercent20Sustainablepercent20Developmentpercent20Cooperationpercent20Frameworkpercent20Kenya.pdf>
- ¹⁹ Republic of Kenya and UNHCR. *Kenya – Registered refugees and asylum seekers as of 31 December 2024*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/01/Kenya-Statistics-Package-31-December-2024.pdf>
- ²⁰ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and Norwegian Refugee Council. *GRID - Global Report on Internal Displacement*. 2024. Available at: <https://api.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/IDMC-GRID-2024-Global-Report-on-Internal-Displacement.pdf>
- ²¹ Richardson, K., Calow, R., Pichon, F., New, S. and Osborne, R. *Climate risk report for the East Africa region*. 2022. Met Office, ODI, FCDO.
- ²² Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ²³ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ²⁴ Richardson, K., Calow, R., Pichon, F., New, S. and Osborne, R. *Climate risk report for the East Africa region*. 2022. Met Office, ODI, FCDO: UK.
- ²⁵ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Nairobi, Kenya.
- ²⁶ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Nairobi, Kenya.
- ²⁷ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ²⁸ The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. *Country-level Climate Fact Sheet – Kenya*. 2021. Available at: <https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCCC-ICRC-Country-profiles-Kenya.pdf>
- ²⁹ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ³⁰ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ³¹ Richardson, K., Calow, R., Pichon, F., New, S. and Osborne, R. *Climate risk report for the East Africa region*. 2022. Met Office, ODI, FCDO: UK.
- ³² Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV (2024): *Word Risk Report 2024*. Berlin: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft.
- ³³ Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/> Accessed: 30.10.2024
- ³⁴ UNICEF. *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>
- ³⁵ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ³⁶ Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction. *Responding to Loss & Damage in Drought-affected Pastoralist Communities in Kenya Case study jointly submitted by the Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction*. Not dated. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Responding_Loss_Damage_Drought_Pastoralist_Kenya_PDD_GNDR.pdf

- ³⁷ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ³⁸ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ³⁹ UNICEF. *Kenya March-April-May 2024 Seasonal Floods. Humanitarian Flash Update No. 2*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/media/159151/file/Kenya-Humanitarian-SitRep-Seasonal-Floods-Response-30-June-2024.pdf>
- ⁴⁰ The World Bank. *Disaster Risk Profile – Kenya*. 2019. Available at: https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/kenya_low.pdf
- ⁴¹ Kenya Meteorological Department. *Extreme Weather Events in Kenya Between 2011 and 2020*. Undated. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/Extremepersent20Climatepersent20Events_Kenyapercent202011_to_2020.pdf
- ⁴² United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ⁴³ Government of Kenya. *Kenya Forest Service Strategic Plan*. 2023. Available at: <https://afr100.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/26percent20Marchpercent202024percent20Kenyapercent20Forestpercent20Strategicpercent20Plan.pdf>
- ⁴⁴ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ⁴⁵ Wambua, S., Ngigi, M., & Luwesi, C. N. *Water Scarcity in Kenya: Current Status, Challenges and Future Solutions*. 2020. Open Journal of Applied Sciences, 10(10), 636-659.
- ⁴⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations AQUASTAT - FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture. 2021
- ⁴⁷ Winrock International. *Water resources profile series: Kenya*. 2021. Available at: https://winrock.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Kenya_Country_Profile-Final.pdf
- ⁴⁸ Kenya Ministry of Water and Irrigation. National water resources management strategy. Water Sector Trust Fund. (n.d.)
- ⁴⁹ Kenya Ministry of Water and Irrigation. National water resources management strategy. Water Sector Trust Fund. (n.d.)
- ⁵⁰ Mekonnen, M. M., & Hoekstra, A. Y. *Water conservation through trade: The case of Kenya*. 2014. Water International, 39(4), 451-468. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263474392_Water_conservation_through_trade_The_case_of_Kenya
- ⁵¹ Kenya Society for Environmental, Biological and Agricultural Engineers (KeSEBAE). 2023. *Water distribution in Kenya*. Available at: <https://kesebae.or.ke/water-distribution-in-kenya/>
- ⁵² Kenya Water Resources Authority, 2024. *Basin areas*. Available at: <https://wra.go.ke/basin-areas-2/>
- ⁵³ Kenya National Treasury and Economic Planning. 2023. *Environment protection, water and natural resources sector report for the MTEF period 2024/25 - 2026/27*. Available at: <https://www.treasury.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/ENVIRONMENT-PROTECTION-WATER-AND-NATURAL-RESOURCES-SECTOR-REPORT-1.pdf>
- ⁵⁴ Munyao, B. *Water firms lose Sh10.2 billion annually from non-revenue water*. 2025. Kenya News Agency. Available at: <https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/water-firms-lose-sh10-2-billion-annually-from-non-revenue-water/>
- ⁵⁵ Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). *Impact: A Performance Report of Kenya's Water Services Sector - 2022/23 (Issue No. 16)*. 2024. Available at: <https://wasreb.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Impact-Report-16.pdf>
- ⁵⁶ Wambua, S., Ngigi, M., & Luwesi, C. N. *Water Scarcity in Kenya: Current Status, Challenges and Future Solutions*. Open Journal of Applied Sciences, 10(10), 636-659. 2020.
- ⁵⁷ Musonge, P., Matere, C., Dierker, K., & Delaire, C. *Kenya institutional framework for water supply*. 2022. United States Agency for International Development.
- ⁵⁸ Winrock International. *Kenya Water Resources Profile Overview*. 2021. Available at: https://winrock.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Kenya_Country_Profile-Final.pdf
- ⁵⁹ Musonge, P., Matere, C., Dierker, K., & Delaire, C. *Kenya institutional framework for water supply*. 2022. United States Agency for International Development.
- ⁶⁰ UNICEF. *WASH Sector Status Report Kenya 2023-2024*. 2024. UNICEF Kenya Country Office.
- ⁶¹ The Water Project. *How Seasons Affect Water Availability in Southeast Kenya*. 2024. Available at: <https://thewaterproject.org/community/2024/03/06/how-seasons-affect-water-availability-in-southeast-kenya/>
- ⁶² Makokha, M. *Groundwater Quality Analyses along Kenyan Coastal Region, Case Study of Kilifi-Kenya*. 2019. International Journal of Environment and Geoinformatics.
- ⁶³ Nation Africa. *How water scarcity is fuelling conflicts in North Rift*. 2024. Available at: <https://nation.africa/kenya/health/how-water-scarcity-is-fuelling-conflicts-in-north-rift-4580200>
- ⁶⁴ Gachihi, G. *Mathare's Struggles for Clean Water and Sanitation*. 2024. Urbanet. Available at: <https://www.urbanet.info/nairobi-clean-water/>
- ⁶⁵ JMP. *Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2000–2022*. 2023. Available at: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/jmp-2023_layout_v3launch_5july_low-reswhowebite.pdf?sfvrsn=c52136f5_3&download=true
- ⁶⁶ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). *Kenya - JMP Regional Analysis 2023 Household Update*. 2024. Available at: <https://washdata.org/data>
- ⁶⁷ UNICEF Data. *Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000–2022*. 2023. Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jmp-report-2023/>
- ⁶⁸ UNICEF Data. *Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000–2022*. 2023. Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jmp-report-2023/>
- ⁶⁹ Kabaya, M., & Mbaluka, M. K. *Improving access to safe drinking water in Kenya*. 2024. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis. Available at: <https://kippra.or.ke/improving-access-to-safe-drinking-water-in-kenya/>
- ⁷⁰ Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). *Water Services Regulations, 2021, Legal Notice No. 168*, Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 66.
- ⁷¹ JMP. *Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2000–2022*. 2023. Available at: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/jmp-2023_layout_v3launch_5july_low-reswhowebite.pdf?sfvrsn=c52136f5_3&download=true
- ⁷² Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and ICF. *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022*. 2023. Nairobi, Kenya, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: KNBS and ICF.
- ⁷³ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and ICF. *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022*. 2023. Nairobi, Kenya, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: KNBS and ICF.
- ⁷⁴ UNICEF, 2024. *WASH Sector Status Report Kenya 2023-2024*. Nairobi: UNICEF Kenya Country Office.

- ⁷⁵ African Population and Health Research Center. *Solid waste management and risks to health in urban Africa: A study of Nairobi and Mombasa cities in Kenya*. 2023. International Institute for Environment and Development. Available at: <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2023-09/21726g.pdf>
- ⁷⁶ Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). *Impact Report No. 16: A Performance Report of Kenya's Water Services Sector - 2022/23*. 2024.
- ⁷⁷ World Bank. *Kenya Economic Update, Edition No. 27: Tackling the Jobs Challenge*. 2023. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
- ⁷⁸ Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). *Impact Report No. 16: A Performance Report of Kenya's Water Services Sector - 2022/23*. 2024.
- ⁷⁹ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ⁸⁰ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ⁸¹ Sapphire Project (UNEP, UNDP, GEF) *Accelerating climate change impacts on Kenya's marine ecosystems – what to be prepared for?* 2021. Available at: <https://solstice-wio.org/sites/solstice/files/documents/outputs/Acceleratingpercent20climatepercent20changepercent20impactspercent20onpercent20Kenyapercent20E2percent80percent99percent20marinepercent20ecosystems.pdf>
- ⁸² UNEP, GEF, UNDP and University of Nairobi Maritime Centre. *An Assessment of the Status of Blue Economy Sectors in Kenya*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/BEpercent20SECTORSPERCENT20SYNTHESISpercent20REPORT.pdf>
- ⁸³ Republic of Kenya. *Sector Plan for Blue Economy*. 2018. State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation-
- ⁸⁴ Emongor, R. A. *Food Price Crisis and Food Insecurity in Kenya*. Not dated. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI).
- ⁸⁵ IPC. *Kenya: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156541/>
- ⁸⁶ United Nations Environment Programme. *Locust swarms and climate change*. 2020. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/locust-swarms-and-climate-change>
- ⁸⁷ Africanews. *Kenya: Desert Locust Hunters in Full Effect to Control Infestation*. 2021 Available at: <https://www.africanews.com/2021/02/16/kenya-desert-locust-hunters-in-full-effect-to-control-infestation/>
- ⁸⁸ UNEP. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/locust-swarms-and-climate-change> Accessed: 15.11.2024
- ⁸⁹ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. Nairobi, Kenya.
- ⁹⁰ Republic of Kenya. *Kenya National Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) Pest Management Plan (PMP) on locust control Contingency Emergency Recovery Implementation Plan (CERIP)*. 2020. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative.
- ⁹¹ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ⁹² Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ⁹³ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Nairobi, Kenya.
- ⁹⁴ World Bank. *Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Program – Project Information Document. Concept Stage*. 2024. Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099110724042521518/pdf/P178850102041a011b316121004a6ce81c.pdf>
- ⁹⁵ African Population and Health Research Center. 2021. *The cost of eating healthy in Kenya [Policy brief]*. Available at: <https://aphrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Policy-Brief-COEH.pdf>
- ⁹⁶ UNEP, GEF, UNDP and University of Nairobi Maritime Centre. *An Assessment of the Status of Blue Economy Sectors in Kenya*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/BEpercent20SECTORSPERCENT20SYNTHESISpercent20REPORT.pdf>
- ⁹⁷ Republic of Kenya. *Sector Plan for Blue Economy*. 2018. State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation.
- ⁹⁸ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ⁹⁹ Kenya Meteorology Department. *State of the Climate Kenya 2023*. 2024. Available at: https://meteo.go.ke/sites/default/files/downloads/SoCpercent20Kenyapercent202023_1.pdf
- ¹⁰⁰ UNICEF, *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>
- ¹⁰¹ UNEP, GEF, UNDP and University of Nairobi Maritime Centre. *An Assessment of the Status of Blue Economy Sectors in Kenya*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/BEpercent20SECTORSPERCENT20SYNTHESISpercent20REPORT.pdf>
- ¹⁰² Republic of Kenya. *Sector Plan for Blue Economy*. 2018. State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation.
- ¹⁰³ Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.
- ¹⁰⁴ Republic of Kenya. *Sector Plan for Blue Economy*. 2018. State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation.
- ¹⁰⁵ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ¹⁰⁶ World Bank. *Kenya Urbanization Review*. 2016. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/b5c0f0fa-8c6d-5882-bacb-f5626e2aa04d>
- ¹⁰⁷ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ¹⁰⁸ USAID. *Urban Poverty and Child Health Indicators in Kenya with DHS Data (AS81). An analysis Brief from the DHS Program*. (Not dated, but based on publication from 2022)
- ¹⁰⁹ The 2020 Comprehensive Poverty report, cited in *UNICEF Mid-Term review: The Situation of Children and Women in Kenya*. (PowerPoint presentation). 2024.

- ¹¹⁰ USAID. *Urban Poverty and Child Health Indicators in Kenya with DHS Data (AS81). An analysis Brief from the DHS Program*. Not dated, but based on publication from 2022.
- ¹¹¹ Republic of Kenya and United Nations in Kenya. *United Nations – Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026*. 2022. Available at: <https://kenya.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/UNpercent20Sustainablepercent20Developmentpercent20Cooperationpercent20Frameworkpercent20Kenya.pdf>
- ¹¹² Government of Kenya. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya) 2023-2027*. 2023. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Nairobi, Kenya.
- ¹¹³ Kimutai, J. Nying'uro, P., Harrington, L., Oghera, W. and Otto, F. *Identification of local heat thresholds and related health impacts: The case of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu Cities in Kenya*. 2024. American Red Cross, Prepare Center, Global Disaster Preparedness Center, Climate Centre, and the Global Heat health Information Network. Available at: <https://preparecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Kenya-Heat-Tresholds-Research-by-J.Kimutai-2022.pdf>
- ¹¹⁴ World Weather Attribution. *Urban Planning at the heart of increasingly severe East African flood impacts in a warming world*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/urban-planning-at-the-heart-of-increasingly-severe-east-african-flood-impacts-in-a-warming-world/>
- ¹¹⁵ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ¹¹⁶ Block, S., Emerson, J. W., Esty, D. C., de Sherbinin, A., Wendling, Z. A., et al. 2024 *Environmental Performance Index*. 2024. Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy.
- ¹¹⁷ Griffin, M. and Karasik, R. *Plastic Pollution Policy Country Profile: Kenya*. 2022. Available at: <https://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/sites/default/files/projects/Plastic-Pollution-Policy-Country-Profile-Kenya.pdf>
- ¹¹⁸ Kasozi, A. and von Blottnitz. *Solid Waste Management in Nairobi: A Situation Analysis. Technical Document accompanying the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan*. 2010.
- ¹¹⁹ Kasozi, A. and von Blottnitz. *Solid Waste Management in Nairobi: A Situation Analysis. Technical Document accompanying the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan*. 2010.
- ¹²⁰ Health Effects Institute. *State of Global Air 2024*. 2024. www.stateofglobalair.org [accessed 15/11/2024]. Data source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2021.
- ¹²¹ UNEP. *Air Pollution Note – Data you need to know*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/interactives/air-pollution-note/>
- ¹²² Rotich, I.K. and Musyimi, P.K. *Indoor Air Pollution in Kenya*. 2024. *Aerosol Sci Eng* 8, 54–65. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41810-023-00205-5>
- ¹²³ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ¹²⁴ Oguce O, Nyamondo J, Adera N, Okolla L, Okoth B, Anyango S, Afulo A, Kumie A, Samet J, Berhane K. Fine particulate matter air pollution and health implications for Nairobi, Kenya. *Environ Epidemiol*. 2024 Apr 16;8(3): e307. doi: 10.1097/EE9.0000000000000307.
- ¹²⁵ Okoth, S. *Air Quality Policy Making in Kenya*. National Environment Management Authority presentation at “Workshop on Air Pollution and Health in East Africa, March 29-31, 2023, Nairobi Kenya”. Available at: https://www.healtheffects.org/sites/default/files/10._selelah_okoth_nema_kenya.pdf
- ¹²⁶ International Energy Authority. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/countries/kenya> Accessed on: 18.11.2024
- ¹²⁷ International Energy Authority. *Africa Energy Outlook 2019*. 2019. Available at: https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/44389eb7-6060-4640-91f8-583994972026/AEO2019_KENYA.pdf
- ¹²⁸ World Bank Group. *Databank – World Development Indicators – Clean Cooking and Electricity Access for Kenya*. Available at: <https://databank.worldbank.org/Clean-Cooking-and-Electricity-Access-for-Kenya/id/ae6e26bb> Accessed on 18.11.2024
- ¹²⁹ International Energy Authority. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/countries/kenya> Accessed on: 18.11.2024
- ¹³⁰ International Energy Authority. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/countries/kenya> Accessed on: 18.11.2024
- ¹³¹ Republic of Kenya and United Nations Kenya. *United Nations – Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026*. 2022. Available at: <https://kenya.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/UNpercent20Sustainablepercent20Developmentpercent20Cooperationpercent20Frameworkpercent20Kenya.pdf>
- ¹³² International Energy Authority. *Kenya*. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/countries/kenya> Accessed on: 18.11.2024
- ¹³³ USAID. *Kenya – Electricity Access Market Assessment 2024*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2024-10/Power-Africa-Market-Assessment-Kenya-September-2024.pdf>
- ¹³⁴ Government of Kenya. *Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy 2024-2028*. 2024. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. Available at: https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenyapercent20Nationalpercent20Cookingpercent20Transitionpercent20Strategy_Signed.pdf
- ¹³⁵ Government of Kenya. *Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy 2024-2028*. 2024. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. Available at: https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenyapercent20Nationalpercent20Cookingpercent20Transitionpercent20Strategy_Signed.pdf
- ¹³⁶ Government of Kenya. *Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy 2024-2028*. 2024. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum: Nairobi. Available at: https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenyapercent20Nationalpercent20Cookingpercent20Transitionpercent20Strategy_Signed.pdf
- ¹³⁷ Government of Kenya. *National Forest Programme 2016-2030*. 2016. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken190060.pdf>
- ¹³⁸ Government of Kenya. *Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy 2024-2028*. 2024. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. Available at: https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenyapercent20Nationalpercent20Cookingpercent20Transitionpercent20Strategy_Signed.pdf
- ¹³⁹ M. Njenga, J.K. Gitau, R. Mendum, *Women’s work is never done: Lifting the gendered burden of firewood collection and household energy use in Kenya*. Energy Research & Social Science, Volume 77, 2021, 102071. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102071>.
- ¹⁴⁰ Practical Action. *Mainstreaming Gender in National Energy Policy and Plans*. 2023. Available at: <https://energia.org/assets/2023/03/Gender-and-Energy-Policy-Brief-INTERACTIVE.pdf>

- ¹⁴¹ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. *Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030: Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030 and beyond*. 2016. Government of Kenya:
- ¹⁴² Sustainable Energy for All. *Powering education in Kenya: A brighter path through energy efficient lighting in secondary schools*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.seforall.org/news/powering-education-in-kenya-a-brighter-path-through-energy-efficient-lighting-in-secondary>
- ¹⁴³ UNICEF. *Climate crisis is a child rights crisis*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF, 2021.
- ¹⁴⁴ D Helledén, C Andersson, M Nilsson, K Ebi, P Friberg and R Alfvén, *Climate change and child health: a scoping review and an expanded conceptual framework*. The Lancet, 2021. VOLUME 5, ISSUE 3, E164-E175
- ¹⁴⁵ UNICEF, *The Climate Changed Child*, 2023. New York: United Nations Children's Fund
- ¹⁴⁶ GIZ. *Climate risk profile: Kenya*. 2021. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. Available at: https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GIZ_Climate-risk-profile-Kenya_EN.pdf
- ¹⁴⁷ World Bank. *Kenya Country Climate and Development Report*. 2023. World Bank Group.
- ¹⁴⁸ UNICEF, *Analysis of the CCRI for Least Developed Countries*. United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF, 2023.
- ¹⁴⁹ UNICEF. *Kenya (KEN) - Demographics, Health & Infant Mortality*. 2023. UNICEF DATA. Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/country/ken/>
- ¹⁵⁰ World Health Organisation – *Child mortality (under 5 years)*. 2022. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/child-mortality-under-5-years#:~:text=Globally%2C%20infectious%20diseases%2C%20including%20pneumonia,for%20children%20under%205%20years>.
- ¹⁵¹ Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute. *How climate change affects the risk of malaria in Kenya*. 2024. University of Basel. Available at: <https://www.unibas.ch/en/News-Events/News/Uni-Research/How-climate-change-affects-the-risk-of-malaria-in-Kenya.html>
- ¹⁵² Githeko, A. K. *Malaria and climate change. Commonwealth Health Ministers' Update 2009*. 2009. Available at: <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/46989efc-4e5b-4c17-bc08-00aea84611b4/content>
- ¹⁵³ Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit. *Vector Hazard Report: Kenya*. 2021 Available at: https://vectormap.si.edu/downloads/VHazardReports/VHR_Kenya_Jan2021.pdf
- ¹⁵⁴ Munyao, V., Karanja, S., Gichuki, P., Muthoni, L., Maina, J., Mutua, S., Mwangi, M., Mwau, M., & Mwangangi, J. *Factors associated with malaria mortality among children under five years in Siaya County, Western Kenya: A case-control study*. 2023. PLOS Global Public Health, 3(3), e0001594. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0001594>
- ¹⁵⁵ UNICEF, *Analysis of the CCRI for Least Developed Countries*. United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF, 2023.
- ¹⁵⁶ World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa. *Reaching vulnerable populations in Kenya's cholera outbreak*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.afro.who.int/photo-story/reaching-vulnerable-populations-kenyas-cholera-outbreak>
- ¹⁵⁷ World Bank. *Climate action key to Kenya's upper-middle-income country aspirations*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/11/17/climate-action-key-to-kenya-s-afe-1123-upper-middle-income-country-aspirations>
- ¹⁵⁸ Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. *Climate change impacts on health and livelihoods: Kenya assessment*. 2021. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCRC_IFRC-Country-assessments-KENYA.pdf
- ¹⁵⁹ Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. 2021. *Climate change impacts on health and livelihoods: Kenya assessment*. 2021. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCRC_IFRC-Country-assessments-KENYA.pdf
- ¹⁶⁰ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2024, June 19. Kenya: Heavy rains and flooding update - Flash Update No. 7 (As of 19 June 2024). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/kenya/kenya-heavy-rains-and-flooding-update-flash-update-7-19-june-2024>
- ¹⁶¹ Fortnam, M., Hailey, P., Mbelenga, E., Balfour, N., Odhiambo, S., & Odundo, E. *Climate shock responsiveness of the Kenya health system* (Working Paper). 2020. Oxford Policy Management. Available at: <https://www.opml.co.uk/files/Publications/A2241-maintains/v0gkclimate-shock-responsiveness-of-the-kenya-health-system-mbpgklt-.pdf>
- ¹⁶² Fortnam, M., Hailey, P., Mbelenga, E., Balfour, N., Odhiambo, S., & Odundo, E. *Climate shock responsiveness of the Kenya health system* (Working Paper). 2020. Oxford Policy Management. Available at: <https://www.opml.co.uk/files/Publications/A2241-maintains/v0gkclimate-shock-responsiveness-of-the-kenya-health-system-mbpgklt-.pdf>
- ¹⁶³ Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. *Climate change impacts on health and livelihoods: Kenya assessment*. 2021. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/RCRC_IFRC-Country-assessments-KENYA.pdf
- ¹⁶⁴ Beyeler, N. S., Nicastro, T. M., Jawuoro, S., Odhiambo, G., Whittle, H. J., Bukusi, E. A., Schmidt, L. A., & Weiser, S. D. *Pathways from climate change to emotional wellbeing: A qualitative study of Kenyan smallholder farmers living with HIV*. 2023. PLOS Climate, 2(7), e0000186. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pclm.0000186>
- ¹⁶⁵ Ndeti, D. M., Mutiso, V. N., Gitonga, I., Khasakhala, L. I., Kokonya, D. A., Kuria, M. W., Musyimi, C. W., & Mamah, D. *The perceived impact of climate change on mental health and suicidality in Kenyan high school students*. 2024. BMC Psychiatry, 24(1), 62. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-023-05418-z>
- ¹⁶⁶ Mwangi, G. *Flooding and drought fuels mental health crisis in Kenya*. 2021. Climate Home News. Available at: <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2021/06/04/flooding-drought-fuels-mental-health-crisis-kenya/>
- ¹⁶⁷ UNICEF. Not dated. *Climate anxiety. Mental health experts' advice on coping with worries about climate change*. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/parenting/mental-health/climate-anxiety>
- ¹⁶⁸ Griffin, M., and R. Karasik. *Plastic Pollution Policy Country Profile: Kenya*. NI PB 22-06. 2022. Duke University.
- ¹⁶⁹ Heinrich Böll Stiftung. *Garbage collectors who are treated like trash*. 2022. Available at: <https://ke.boell.org/en/2022/11/24/garbage-collectors-who-are-treated-trash>
- ¹⁷⁰ United Nations in Kenya. *UN Common Country Analysis Report for Kenya DRAFT, 31 March 2023*. 2023. Available at: <https://uninfo.org/location/135/documents>
- ¹⁷¹ Petrlik, J., Strakova, J., Beeler, B., Ochieng G., Otieno, D.A., Kecha, A., Walaska, H., Grechko, V. and Zulkovska, K. *Hazardous Chemical in Plastic Products and Food Chain in Kenya – Summary*. 2023. CEJAD, IPEN and ARNIKA. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370497790_Hazardous_Chemicals_in_Plastic_Products_and_Food_Chain_in_Kenya_-_Summary
- ¹⁷² Health Effects Institute. *State of Global Air 2020*. 2020. Available at: <https://fundacionio.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/soga-2020-report.pdf>
- ¹⁷³ Health Effects Institute. *State of Global Air 2024*. 2024. Available: www.stateofglobalair.org [accessed 15/11/2024]. Data source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. IHME, 2024.

- ¹⁷⁴ UNICEF. *Healthy environments for healthy children*. 2021 United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF.
- ¹⁷⁵ UNEP. *Air Pollution Note – Data you need to know*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/interactives/air-pollution-note/>
- ¹⁷⁶ UNICEF, *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. 2024 Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>
- ¹⁷⁷ ReliefWeb. *Kenya: Drought - 2014-2024*. 2024, January 3. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/dr-2014-000131-ken>
- ¹⁷⁸ UNICEF, *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. (2024) Retrieved from Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>
- ¹⁷⁹ Kirira, P., Oyatsi, F., Waudu, A., & Mbugua, S. *Improving Access to Safe Water in Rural Schools of Kenya: Qualitative Multisectoral Insights*. 2023. Cureus, 15(12), e50269. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.50269>
- ¹⁸⁰ CARE International. 2022. *Drought is pushing children to drop out of school in Kenya*. CARE International. Available at: <https://www.care-international.org/news/drought-pushing-children-drop-out-school-kenya>
- ¹⁸¹ ACAPS. *Kenya: Heavy rainfall and floods*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.acaps.org/country/kenya/crisis/heavy-rainfall-and-floods>
- ¹⁸² Rosinger, A. Y., & Young, S. L. *Drinking water salinity and child health*. 2020. Environmental Science & Technology.
- ¹⁸³ Haushofer, J., et al. *Water treatment and child mortality in Kenya*. 2021. BFI Working Paper.
- ¹⁸⁴ Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation. *Fatal floods show Kenya climate change woes*. 2023. Available at: <https://water.go.ke/fatal-floods-show-kenya-climate-change-woes/>
- ¹⁸⁵ CFK Africa. *Rising above the floods: How CFK Africa is responding to Kenya's climate crisis*. 2024. Available at: <https://cfkafrika.org/rising-above-the-floods-how-cfk-africa-is-responding-to-kenyas-climate-crisis/>
- ¹⁸⁶ Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation. *Climate Action in the Water Sector in Kenya - Sector Roadmap*. 2022
- ¹⁸⁷ Mutua, Bb, *Failed rains spark Kenya's water wars*. 2024. Fair Planet. Retrieved from Available at: <https://www.fairplanet.org/dossier/water-2/failed-rains-spark-kenyas-water-wars/>
- ¹⁸⁸ National Drought Management Authority. *Impact of 2023 Short Rains Season on Food and Nutrition Security in ASAL Counties*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/send/81-2023/6997-impact-of-2023-short-rains-season-on-food-and-nutrition-security-in-asal-counties>
- ¹⁸⁹ UNICEF. *The global climate crisis is a child nutrition crisis: UNICEF Agenda for Child Nutrition and Climate Action*. 2023. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/documents/global-climate-crisis-child-nutrition-crisis>
- ¹⁹⁰ Korir, L., Rizov, M., Ruto, E., & Walsh, P. P. *Household vulnerability to food insecurity and the regional food insecurity gap in Kenya*. 2021. Sustainability, 13(16), 9022. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13169022>
- ¹⁹¹ UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. *Learning from the integration of social protection and nutrition in Eastern and Southern Africa: Addressing child poverty, nutrition, and protection through the Nutrition Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) programme in Kenya*. 2022.
- ¹⁹² von Grebmer, K., Bernstein, J., Hammond, L., Patterson, F., Sonntag, A., Klaus, L., Fahlbusch, J., Towey, O., Foley, C., Gitter, S., Ekstrom, K., & Fritschel, H. *A closer look at hunger and undernutrition in Kenya*. In *2018 Global Hunger Index: Forced migration and hunger*. 2018. Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide.
- ¹⁹⁴ Kabubo-Mariara, J. *Climate Change and Food Security in Kenya: Does Climate Change Affect Food Insecurity in Kenya?* 2015. Environment for Development Initiative. Available at: https://www.efdevinitiative.org/sites/default/files/publications/dr_b_15-05_dec_2015_revised_jan_18_2016_0.pdf
- ¹⁹⁵ Kenya Food Security Steering Group. *IPC acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition analysis: July 2024 - January 2025*. 2024
- ¹⁹⁶ UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. *Learning from the integration of social protection and nutrition in Eastern and Southern Africa: Addressing child poverty, nutrition, and protection through the Nutrition Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) programme in Kenya*. 2022
- ¹⁹⁷ International Rescue Committee. *Why are children so vulnerable to famine and other hunger crises?* 2023.
- ¹⁹⁸ UNICEF, *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>
- ¹⁹⁹ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. *Horn of Africa floods and drought, 2020-2023 - Forensic analysis*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.undrr.org/resource/horn-africa-floods-and-drought-2020-2023-forensic-analysis>
- ²⁰⁰ Elimu Bora Working Group. *The impact of 2024 deadly floods on schools*. 2024. Kenya Human Rights Commission. Available at: <https://khrc.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/The-impact-of-2024-floods-on-schools-1.pdf>
- ²⁰¹ Save the Children. *Kenya: Floods damaged schools mean over 15,000 children will be unable to return to learning next week*. 2024. ReliefWeb.
- ²⁰² UNICEF, *Climate crisis is a child rights crisis*, 2021. New York: United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF.
- ²⁰³ CARE International. *Drought forces 99percent of school dropouts in Kajiado Central Sub-County*. 2022. Available at: <https://www.care.or.ke/index.php/2022/10/13/drought-forces-99-of-school-dropouts-in-kajiado-central-sub-county/>
- ²⁰⁴ CARE International. *Drought forces 99percent of school dropouts in Kajiado Central Sub-County*. 2022. Available at: <https://www.care.or.ke/index.php/2022/10/13/drought-forces-99-of-school-dropouts-in-kajiado-central-sub-county/>
- ²⁰⁵ ReliefWeb. *Climate change and education in Turkana, Kenya*. Not dated. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/climate-change-and-education-turkana-kenya>
- ²⁰⁶ All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Education for All. *Accessing inclusive education for children with disabilities in Kenya*. 2017. Available at: <https://www.globaleducationappg.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Accessing-inclusive-education-for-children-with-disabilities-in-Kenya.pdf>
- ²⁰⁷ UNHCR. *Staying the course: The challenges facing refugee education*. 2021. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/be/wp-content/uploads/sites/46/2021/09/UNHCR-Education-Report-2021.pdf>
- ²⁰⁸ UNICEF. *Climate crisis is a child rights crisis*. 2021. United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF.
- ²⁰⁹ UNICEF. *The Climate Changed Child*. 2023. United Nations Children's Fund.
- ²¹⁰ UNICEF. *The Climate Changed Child*. 2023. United Nations Children's Fund.
- ²¹¹ Venegas Marin, S., Schwarz, L., & Sabarwal, S. *The impact of climate change on education and what to do about it*. 2024. World Bank. Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099043024150036726/pdf/P180005171cc7c0c91a8b011d03080e9086.pdf>
- ²¹² Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. *Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Strategic Plan 2023-2027*. 2023
- ²¹³ UNICEF. *Humanitarian Action for Children 2024 - Kenya*. 2024
- ²¹⁴ ACAPS. *Kenya: Impact of drought: Turkana and Marsabit counties*. 2022.

Available at:

https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20221207_acaps_thematic_report_horn_of_africa_impact_of_drought_in_kenya_0.pdf

²¹⁵ ReliefWeb. Kenya: Floods - Mar 2024. 2024. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2024-000045-ken>

²¹⁶ Newsom, A., Koli, M. and Sebesvari, Z. *Locust Outbreak 2019-2021*. 2021. United Nations University UNU-EHS. Available at: https://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/interconnectedrisks/reports/Research/Desert_Locust_Outbreak_TR_210906.pdf

²¹⁷ Save the Children. *MORE THAN 16 MILLION CHILDREN IN KENYA FACE THE DOUBLE THREAT OF CLIMATE DISASTER AND CRUSHING POVERTY*. 2022

²¹⁸ Save the Children. *Press release: Number of children displaced in Kenya due to climate shocks increased sevenfold in 2022*. 2023. Available at: <https://kenya.savethechildren.net/news/press-release-number-children-displaced-kenya-due-climate-shocks-increased-sevenfold-2022>

²¹⁹ UNICEF. *Humanitarian Action for Children 2024 - Kenya*. 2024.

²²⁰ UNICEF. *The Kenya Subnational Children Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM): Providing communities with information on climate risks*. 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/kenya-subnational-children-climate-risk-index-disaster-risk-model-ccri-drm>

²²¹ UNICEF. *The impact of climate change on child protection: A case study from Kenya*. 2023. UNICEF.

²²² UNICEF. *The impact of climate change on child protection: A case study from Kenya*. 2023. UNICEF.

²²³ UNICEF. *The impact of climate change on child protection: A case study from Kenya*. 2023. UNICEF.

²²⁴ Esho, T., Komba, E., Richard, F., & Shell-Duncan, B. *Intersections between climate change and female genital mutilation among the Maasai of Kajiado County, Kenya*. 2021. *Journal of Global Health*, 11, 04033. Available at: <https://jogh.org/documents/2021/jogh-11-04033.pdf>

²²⁵ UNICEF. *The impact of climate change on child protection: A case study from Kenya*. 2023. UNICEF.

²²⁶ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²²⁷ ACAPS. *Impact of drought: Turkana and Marsabit counties*. 2022. Available at:

https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20221207_acaps_thematic_report_horn_of_africa_impact_of_drought_in_kenya_0.pdf

²²⁸ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²²⁹ Chongwo, E. J., Aoko, B., Kaniala, M., Esala, M., Magoma, P., Njoroge, E., & Abubakar, A. *Intersection between individual, household, environmental and system level factors in defining risk and resilience for children in Kenya's ASAL: A qualitative study*. 2025. *PLOS ONE*, 20(1), e0316679. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0316679>

²³⁰ National Council for Population and Development. *Policy Brief 4: Migration, Urbanization and Environment in Kenya*. 2009 Retrieved from Available at: <https://ncpd.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Policy-Brief-4-Migration-Urbanization-and-Environment-in-Kenya.pdf>

²³¹ Kivuva, R. M., Okeche, P., & Fedha, M. L. *Navigating child protection challenges in Nairobi's Mukuru Kwa Njenga Informal Settlement*. 2024. *Journal of Research Innovation and Implications in Education*, 8(2), 77-89. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.59765/fvht7629ir>

²³² UNICEF. *The impact of climate change on child protection: A case study from Kenya*. 2023. UNICEF.

²³³ Kenya Unveils Comprehensive Legal Framework to Accelerate Climate Action | NDC Partnership

²³⁴ Nduku, S. *Law and Policies that Protect the Most Vulnerable against Climate-Related Disaster Risks: Findings and Lessons Learned from Kenya*. 2021. IFRC.

²³⁵ Nduku, S. *Law and Policies that Protect the Most Vulnerable against Climate-Related Disaster Risks: Findings and Lessons Learned from Kenya*. 2021. IFRC.

²³⁶ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²³⁷ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²³⁸ Nduku, S. *Law and Policies that Protect the Most Vulnerable against Climate-Related Disaster Risks: Findings and Lessons Learned from Kenya*. 2021. IFRC.

²³⁸ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²³⁹ Okok, M., Onyango, J., Mengich, D. Murlithi, C., Kabasa, M. and Wangendo, M. *Multi-Level Environmental Governance in Kenya: Emerging Issues*. 2022. Available at: <https://www.acts-net.org/images/Publications/Policy-Briefs/MLEG-in-Kenya-Emerging-Issues.pdf>

²⁴⁰ Okok, M., Onyango, J., Mengich, D. Murlithi, C., Kabasa, M. and Wangendo, M. *Multi-Level Environmental Governance in Kenya: Emerging Issues*. 2022. Available at: <https://www.acts-net.org/images/Publications/Policy-Briefs/MLEG-in-Kenya-Emerging-Issues.pdf>

²⁴¹ Ogue O, Nyamondo J, Adera N, Okolla L, Okoth B, Anyango S, Afulo A, Kumie A, Samet J, Berhane K. Fine particulate matter air pollution and health implications for Nairobi, Kenya. *Environ Epidemiol*. 2024 Apr 16;8(3): e307. doi: 10.1097/EE9.0000000000000307.

²⁴² Ogue O, Nyamondo J, Adera N, Okolla L, Okoth B, Anyango S, Afulo A, Kumie A, Samet J, Berhane K. Fine particulate matter air pollution and health implications for Nairobi, Kenya. *Environ Epidemiol*. 2024 Apr 16;8(3): e307. doi: 10.1097/EE9.0000000000000307.

²⁴³ Kenya Forest Service. *Strategic Plan 2023-2027*.

²⁴⁴ Start Network Kenya. *Financial Flows and Gaps Analysis: Disaster Risk Financing in Kenya, 2016-2022*. 2023.

²⁴⁵ Inter Press Service. *Kenya's cash-strapped, ambitious climate change goals*. 2024. ReliefWeb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenyas-cash-strapped-ambitious-climate-change-goals>

²⁴⁶ Ministry of Environment and Forestry. *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022*. 2018. Government of Kenya.

²⁴⁷ Supporting Pastoralism and Agriculture in Recurrent and Protracted Crises (SPARC). (2025) *Trends in access to climate finance in Kenya. Version – January 2025 (Powerpoint presentation)*.

²⁴⁸ International Organization for Migration. *Kenya crisis response plan 2024*. 2024

²⁴⁹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. *Kenya 2022*. Available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/116/summary/2022>.

²⁵⁰ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. *Kenya drought response dashboard (January to December 2023)*. 2024

²⁵¹ International Organization for Migration. *Kenya crisis response plan 2024*. Available at: <https://crisisresponse.iom.int/response/kenya-crisis-response-plan-2024>. Accessed 05 February 2025.



UNICEF Kenya Country Office
UN Complex, UN Avenue
Gigiri, Nairobi
Kenya

© 2025 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)