

Rights and Resilience (RARE)

1. Title and project coordinator

Title: Rights and Resilience in Kenya (RARE). Project coordinator (PC): Iben Nathan, Department of Food & Resource Economics (IFRO), University of Copenhagen (UCPH).

1. State of the art and rationale

RARE investigates the relationships between resilience and land rights in the context of pastoral and agro-pastoral (hereafter: pastoral) climate change adaptation in Kenya. It examines how adaptation strategies interact with land needs, land conflicts, and new land law reforms, and what the implications are for efforts to support community land rights for resilient rural development.

Climate change undermines food security and poverty alleviation, and may contribute to displacement and conflict, making resilient rural livelihoods key to sustainable development (IPCC 2014). A key element of resilience is rural communities' capacity to adapt, which depends on their agency, the assets available to them, and the institutional, political and economic context (Adger et al 2003, Folke et al. 2010; Hesse et al 2013, Berkes & Ross 2013, Davidson et al. 2016). Recently, practitioners have argued that land rights are a critical asset in climate change adaptation and that new land uses, livelihood practices, and investments related to adaptation strategies require access to land (UNCCD 2014, Landesa 2017). However, research-based empirical knowledge on the role of land rights in climate change adaptation is limited. This project addresses three key knowledge gaps:

The relationship between adaptation and land needs. Community adaptation strategies are well studied, including customary practices (e.g. Lengoiboni et al 2010) and those assisted by external interventions (IPCC 2014). These typically involve a range of processes such as changing mobility patterns, livelihood diversification, and new market exchange practices (Agrawal and Perrin 2009, Black et al 2011, Wang et al 2013; Nyaoro et al 2016). However, the effects of different adaptation practices on land needs are largely unknown. For example, how does adaptation affect land needs as people move elsewhere and/or diversify their livelihoods? And does adaptation influence how often and at what times of year land access is required? Systematic evidence is needed about the implications of communities' adaptation strategies for their land needs in spatial and temporal terms, and how gender- and socioeconomic differences affect this.

The relationship between adaptation and land conflicts A number of scholars have examined and debated the connections between climate change and conflict (Salehyan 2014, Ide 2014, Buhaug 2015; Brzoska & Fröhlich 2016), thereby extending a broader debate about relationships between resource scarcity and conflict (Peluso & Watts 2001, Homer-Dixon 2001, Collier 2010). A common position is that climate change is rarely the sole cause of conflict, but may contribute to it (Bavinck et al 2014). Meanwhile, an extensive literature has debated the causes of land conflict, such as population dynamics, resource scarcity, market forces, and regulatory mechanisms (Boone 2013, 2017; Peluso et al 2012; Hall et al 2011). Research on agency in land conflicts has

highlighted how actors negotiate with different institutional frameworks to pursue their land interests (Moore 1998; Berry 2002; Lund 2008; Stacey 2015). An emerging literature explores how climate change interventions may form part of broader struggles over “green grabbing” and political authority, especially within mitigation such as REDD+ schemes (Fairhead et al 2012; Eriksen et al 2015; Funder et al 2017; Nathan and Pasgaard 2017). Yet our knowledge about linkages between community adaptation strategies and land conflicts remains little explored. In particular (i) how conflicts between different land users affect communities’ ability to adapt, (ii) how people then respond, seeking collaborative measures, or intensifying conflict to secure access to land, and (iii) how they engage with different customary and statutory institutions when they seek access to land for adaptation.

The relationship between adaptation and land law reforms Community adaptation strategies take place in contexts of institutional change, including international and national frameworks for supporting climate change adaptation itself, national processes of devolution, and national land law reforms that aim to formalize communal or individual use rights, and/or privatize previously communally held land. The impacts of, e.g., land law reforms on livelihoods and access to land have been well studied, and scholars recognize that formalization processes, as well as devolution, can both result in inclusion and exclusion (Wiley 2011, Collins & Mitchell 2017; Nathan and Boon, 2012). However, we know very little about the dynamics between different land related reforms and the ability to adapt. Knowledge is needed on how formalization of land rights affects access to land for adaptation; what opportunities and constraints such institutional changes offer for local peoples’ adaptation; and how new land laws and devolved land administration interact with policies and projects aiming to support adaptation.

Kenya

Investigation of these knowledge gaps in a Kenyan perspective is much needed. Historically, land rights have been a dominant political theme in Kenya. They contributed heavily to the displacement of some 500,000 people in the post-election violence in 2007 (Kanyinga 2009), and there are concerns that climate change will exacerbate land related conflicts (GoK 2013). In 2016 two important new Acts were passed: The National Climate Change Act and the Community Land Act (GoK 2016a/b). Civil society organizations have pushed for the former, which is one of the first national climate laws in Africa and aims to “build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity.” Simultaneously, the new Community Land Act “provide[s] for the recognition, protection, and registration of community land rights.” The Act builds on Kenya’s 2010 Constitution, which took the first step in a comprehensive reform of Kenya’s highly centralized land administration by creating 47 new county governments directly responsible for administration of community (ex-trust) land through a process of devolution. In principle, the Community Land Act is an important step forward in ensuring land access for communities, and thereby potentially also for adaptation. Critics have warned however that the act does not necessarily imply an actual redistribution of land, and that it remains to be seen how customary rights will be incorporated in practice (Wiley 2016). Likewise, the efficacy of the devolution of land administration is debated (Kanyinga 2016, Boone et al 2016).

Rural climate change adaptation strategies in Kenya are thus developing in a context of intense land competition and changing land right frameworks. This is not least so for the country's diverse pastoral populations in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, who face severe droughts and unpredictable weather patterns (GoK 2013). In the coming years, their capacity to adapt will determine their livelihood trajectories (Silvestri et al 2012). Pastoralists are well-known for their customary coping practices when faced with crisis and resource scarcity, such as extending mobility ranges during temporary droughts (Nori et al 2008; Lengoiboni et al. 2010). In addition, many adapt both autonomously and with external support, e.g. through changing migration patterns, new grazing management strategies, crop farming, and livelihood diversification (Karanja et al 2016). But climate change may also accelerate broader changes in pastoralist livelihoods, with some transforming from semi-nomadic pastoralists to agro-pastoralists or ranchers, thereby increasing their reliance on crop-cultivation, while others migrate into urban areas (Ayantunde et al 2011). Pastoralist adaptation strategies may furthermore vary between groups, socioeconomic strata, and gender (Opiyo et al 2016).

These adaptation efforts take place in a context of historical and contemporary claims, contestations, and negotiations over land rights between different land users. Besides pastoralists, they include small-scale crop farmers, who also themselves seek to adapt, as well as large-scale land acquisitions, development of extractive resources and infrastructure, and – in some areas – rapid urban expansion and burgeoning land markets (Kameri-Mbote 2013; Opiyo et al. 2014, 2016). A frequent element in these conflicts is a disjuncture between pastoralists' customary non-exclusionary land rights on the one hand, and private or public exclusionary land rights on the other (Robinson et al 2017). Most recently this has led to violent conflict in central and northern Kenya where pastoralists have entered private ranches and smallholder farms, claiming customary rights to access pastures in times of drought.

Consequently, there is an urgent need to understand better the dynamics between pastoralists' land rights and climate change adaptation in order to support and facilitate their resilience. This is not only significant for pastoralists themselves, but also for other land users with whom they interact, and for Kenya's broader resilience and peaceful development.

The project addresses these knowledge gaps by examining pastoralists' changing land needs for adaptation, how land conflicts and land laws interact with their adaptation strategies, and what this means for efforts to support pastoral land rights for adaptation.

3. Relevance

Kenya national policies: RARE will, first, provide knowledge and recommendations in support of the implementation of the Government's *Kenya Vision 2030* including land law reform and development in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Second, the project will provide recommendations and inputs for the implementation of Kenya's new national *Climate Change Act (2016)*, the *Community Land Act (2016)*, and the ongoing devolution process in land use planning and adaptation as stipulated in the *Constitution of Kenya (2010)*. Third, RARE supports several Priority Actions in *Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015)* under the Paris

Climate Agreement, and *the Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (NAP)*. Both NDC and NAP aim at mainstreaming climate adaptation in land law reform, strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups, and incorporating adaptation into development planning. Fourth, RARE aligns with Kenya's draft *National Land Use Policy (2016)*, which calls for research capacity on climate change and land use, and methods for defining pastoral land rights; and *the Common Program Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies (2015)* that aims to address land conflicts.

Danish development cooperation: RARE provides knowledge and recommendations relevant to the goals in *the Denmark-Kenya Partnership Policy 2015-2020* on inclusive green growth and implementing the constitution. In particular, RARE will communicate the knowledge generated to the Danida funded components on *Improving Community Resilience and Rangeland Management, and Peace, Security, and Stability* under the *Green Growth and Employment and Governance* thematic programs. Finally, the research results are relevant to Danida's broader efforts to address the challenges of drought, internationally displaced persons (IDPs), and the humanitarian/ development nexus on the Horn of Africa.

SDGs: SDG 13 on Climate Action; SDG 1 on Poverty (including the target on rights to resources and land access); SDG 2 on hunger; and SDG 16 on peace and justice.

4. Objectives and results

The *development objective* is to ensure secure and peaceful access to land for climate change adaptation and thereby the resilience of all Kenyan citizens.

The *immediate objective* is to produce and disseminate insights and increase capacities that can help policy makers and practitioners in their attempts to (1) improve land use policies and land use planning, (2) prevent conflicting land claims from erupting into violence, (3) manage land rights in support of pastoralists and other land users' adaptation and (4) identify and apply innovative approaches to land rights for adaptation. The project will address four closely related research questions, each guiding one work package (WP1-WP4):

- RQ1. How do land use- and mobility patterns change as pastoralists adapt, and what are the implications for their land needs?
- RQ2. How do conflicting land claims affect pastoralist adaptation strategies, and what are the statutory and non-statutory mechanisms for dealing with them?
- RQ3. How do land law reforms and changing land rights affect pastoralist adaptation strategies?
- RQ4. How can international, national, and local institutions best support pastoralists' land access and deal with conflicting land claims related to climate change adaptation?

RARE examines these questions by joining two bodies of knowledge and research experience, which have so far been studied separately: Studies on climate change adaptation and resilience; and studies on land access and property rights. The project thereby adds new analytical perspectives to resilience and adaptation studies; while also contributing to land and property studies with knowledge on how climate change adaptation affects land rights and land conflicts.

The project will furthermore enhance our knowledge on climate change and mobility, on environmental change and conflict, and on climate change and devolution.

Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: Empirical and theoretical insights on land rights in climate change adaptation and resilience achieved and disseminated to the global research community. Related outputs are:

- 1) 13 peer-reviewed journal articles
- 2) 4 working papers reviewing literature and field methods
- 3) 1 high-profile seminar in Kenya
- 4) 2 public seminars in Denmark
- 5) 5 popular science articles in Kenyan and Danish newspapers

Outcome 2: UoN capacity in research, and dissemination/communication of research results on land rights in climate change adaptation enhanced, and inter-departmental collaboration increased

- 1) 4 PhD students
- 2) 3 courses at the UoN for all RARE researchers: 1 RS/GIS; 1 Research communication and dissemination; 1 Stakeholder engagement and adaptation in Kenya
- 3) 4 Kenyan master theses on land related adaptation in Kenya
- 4) 1 PhD course on research methods/ rights and resilience in Denmark
- 5) 1 curriculum for a new graduate cross-departmental course on rights and resilience at UoN

Outcome 3: Recommendations made available to national and global policy makers and practitioners, on how national, local and international institutions can support land access and deal with conflicting land claims for climate change adaptation

- 1) 5 policy briefs for Kenyan, Danish and Global policy makers and practitioners
- 2) One media package communicating key research findings to policy makers and practitioners in Kenya and globally
- 3) National Advisory Committee (NAC) has provided feedback and insights to policy briefs
- 4) A 30-40 p global review report of successful approaches relevant to land-based adaptation
- 5) UNFCCC COP side event on adaptation and land rights

6. Methodology

Fieldwork in Kenya will focus on pastoralists in two ASALs study areas. (a) Samburu County (21,000 km²) in northern Kenya is a highly rural context with severe droughts in recent years and extensive but contested community lands. Customary pastoral land uses include seasonal migration and "drought reserves" that are also claimed by other land users and in-migrating pastoralist groups (Lengoiboni et al 2010; Karanja Ng'ang'a et al 2016). (b) Kajiado County in southern Kenya (21,300 km²) is characterized by growing rural-urban dynamics, changing rainfall patterns, early establishment of group ranches and subsequent subdivision of land ownership and private land sales by pastoralists (Mwangi 2007; Meinzen-Dick & Mwangi 2009).

The two study areas were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (i) they are information rich (Patton 2002) with prevalence of pastoralist interactions with other land users and observed impacts of climate change; (ii) they have different land tenure histories and land use dynamics,

which allow identification of differences and similarities; (ii) existing studies provide a basis for RARE to concentrate on the specific relation between adaptation and land rights, thereby increasing project feasibility.

Work Package 1: How do land use- and mobility patterns change as pastoralists adapt, and what are the implications for their land needs? Our position is that (i) adaptive capacity is the ability of actors to influence their own resilience (Folke et al 2010, Berkes and Ross 2013); (ii) the role of land in people's adaptation strategies is not only related to vulnerability reduction and ability to absorb shocks, but ability to create change (Ensor 2011); (iii) adaptation strategies and land access options differ within communities according to wealth, gender and other factors (Berman et al 2015; Sultana 2014), and land needs may therefore also differ; (iv) adaptation strategies are likely to cut across both communal, public, and private land. Main steps for the Work Package are: (a) Map overall patterns of land use, land rights, climate change impacts and adaptation interventions in the study areas, using existing data and a pilot survey; (b) Identify pastoralists adaptation strategies in 20 sample communities (settlements), the role of land in this respect, using a quantitative household survey (n=400) and qualitative interviews at intra- and household levels, stratified according to gender and well-being (Ravnborg 1999) and different adaptation strategies (Agrawal and Perrin 2009; Wang et al 2013); (c) mapping of household land needs for adaptation spatially (changing mobility patterns) and temporally (frequency and time of year). WP1 will use known techniques for mapping pastoral land use, including participatory mapping exercises (Lengoiboni 2010, Robinson et al 2017), existing FAO and ILRI data and GIS mapping.

Work Package 2: How do conflicting land claims affect pastoralist adaptation strategies, and what are the statutory and non-statutory mechanisms for dealing with them? Our position is that (i) competing land claims for adaptation must be understood in the context of broader struggles over land (Ferguson 2013); (ii) land conflicts are not only about land, but also concern struggles over institutional authority, political leverage, and identity politics (Lund & Boone 2013); (iii) community members actively negotiate customary and statutory institutions in the pursuit of access to land (Berry 2002); (vi) land competition does not only involve conflict but also cooperation (Peluso & Watts 2001). WP2 data collection will use qualitative semi structured interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation. The main steps will be: (a) to conduct process studies of different types of cases selected with inputs from WP1, where community members' adaptation of land needs are constrained by competing claims from other land users; (b) to examine how community members seek to secure access to land for adaptation, including claims based on legal and customary rights, use of force, use of discursive strategies, social identity; (c) to examine relationships between communities and customary and statutory institutions; (d) to identify cooperative actions and agreements on access evolved from conflicts.

Work Package 3: How do land law reforms and changing land rights affect pastoralist adaptation strategies? Our position is that (i) land reforms and devolution must be understood in the perspective of legal pluralism (Dekker 2017); (ii) rights-based access to land for adaptation is only part of the picture - structural and relational mechanisms of access are equally important

(Ribot and Peluso 2003); (iii) the impact of land reforms and devolution on “bundles of rights” depends on the dynamics of societal power relations and inclusion/exclusion (Chomba et al. 2015; Agrawal and Perrin 2009; Ribot & Peluso 2003); (iv) the implementation of land laws is shaped by everyday practices and interactions (Blundo & Le Meur 2009; Funder & Marani 2015). The main steps for WP3 are: (a) to obtain an overview of and analyze historical and current frameworks for land rights and climate change adaptation (national and local, statutory and customary) in the research areas; (b) track the implementation of the Community Land Law, devolved land administration and the National Climate Change Act in the two study areas by using time line exercises, archival research and key informant interviews; (c) conduct case studies of land titling processes to examine the nature of actual implementation of the laws and using qualitative interviews and participant observation (if reform implementation is delayed beyond the project timeframe, examine pilot activities and current community based land use planning projects as proxies); (d) drawing on findings from WP1 and WP2, identify opportunities and constraints in the new frameworks for community land rights related to adaptation.

Work Package 4: How can international, national, and local institutions best support pastoralists’ land access and deal with conflicting land claims related to climate change adaptation? The main steps are: (i) extract and synthesize findings from WPs 1-3; (ii) obtain feedback on findings and input on experiences from Kenyan stakeholders through the NAC, international and national seminars and local stakeholder workshops; (iii) conduct a global review of innovative community land tenure arrangements to identify appropriate options related to adaptation; (iv) through PhD research examine needs and options for how international frameworks (e.g. UNFCCC mechanisms and associated NDCs), can address adaptation related land rights using Kenya as a case; (v) compile and disseminate recommendations nationally and internationally through policy briefs, and a media package. The PhD student will do desk studies, but also key-informant interviews with relevant international and national government, donor, and civil-society organizations based in Kenya, and key-informants in the two study areas.

The capacity development approach will focus on collective activities and peer review across age-groups and disciplines. This will include joint fieldwork teams with senior staff and PhDs, co-authoring of papers, and peer review of papers internally and with other research programs, see section 9. The project will follow the Danish Code of Conduct for Research Integrity produced by the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. All research permits will be obtained as required by Kenyan authorities, with which the UoN has good experience.

7. Overview of the research plan

Time schedule PhDs: The project runs from 1st February 2018 to 31st January 2022. Four PhD positions will be advertised broadly before commencement. Interviews will be in Nairobi at the start-up workshop in April 2018, all researchers participate. The planned period of the PhDs is 1st June 2018-May 2021, this includes: two fieldworks in 2018/19 and 2019/20 (six month in total); and two 3 month stays in DK 2019 and 2020. *Time schedule for collective fieldwork:* Senior

researchers undertake three periods of fieldwork (2019, 2020, and 2021), totalling 1.5 months, with their WP counterparts and PhD students.

Mid-term milestones (2020): Outcome 1: 4 articles in preparation, 4 working papers available on the webpage; Outcome 2: PhDs have held their midterm evaluation and have their project approved, two courses have been successfully conducted at the UoN; 2 Kenyan thesis students have graduated, 1 PhD course has been developed and held in Denmark. Outcome 3: NAC has met 2 times and discussed approaches and findings, and provided inputs to policy briefs, 1 public seminar has been held in Denmark, 2 newspaper articles and 2 videos have been published.

Allocation of time: The PC and the project manager in Kenya each allocate 3-4 MM annually (in total 15.5 and 14 MM). The UoN researchers allocate 2-3 MM annually (10 MM each). The second IFRO researcher allocates 2-3 MM annually, in total 11.5 MM. The PhDs have 12 MM annually from 2018-2021 (36 MM each). The DIIS researcher allocates 3 MM annually or, in total, 12 MM. Danish institutions' own contributions are included.

8. Organization and management

RARE comprises an interdisciplinary team of researchers. *The Danish team:* 1) IFRO undertakes applied social science and inter-disciplinary research, teaching, and PhD supervision. *The Global Development Section*, which provides the PC, has substantial expertise in land rights and natural resource management; 2) Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) is a leading public institute for independent research and policy-studies. *The Natural Resources and Development Research Unit* explores changing dynamics of natural resources and governance in development.

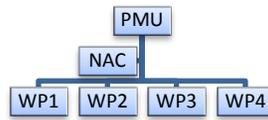
University of Nairobi (UoN): 1) *The Institute for Development Studies (IDS)* undertakes policy and action-oriented development research and education, focusing on the environment, sustainable livelihoods, governance, and social inclusion. 2) *The Department of Geography and Environmental Studies (IG)* offers a wide range of educational programs and research in the field of geography and environmental studies. 3) *The Institute for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA)* is a young institute established in 2010 aiming at building human capacity to address climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable communities. In addition to teaching and research, UoN advises national and regional policy makers, societal stakeholders, and implements community outreach programs. *Sub-contractors* are ILRI (*The International Livestock Research Institute*) and SciDev.Net, cf. section 10 on partnerships.

All participating institutions have been actively involved in preparing the present proposal. Preparations included a Nairobi workshop in July 2017 with the Copenhagen and the UoN team.

Organization, cf. fig 1: RARE is composed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), a National Advisory Committee (NAC), and four work packages (a) *The PMU* is chaired by the project coordinator, who will also direct the project, and respond and report to DFC. The two other members are 1) Professor Kanyinga (IDS), who will manage and coordinate the UoN activities, including UoN budgets; project monitoring and reporting; PhD studies; facilitation of fieldwork; and coordination with Kenyan subcontractors. 2) Dr. Martin Marani (IG) who will be his Deputy.

There will be monthly (skype) meetings about project progress and possible issues of concern. Researchers will work in WP Teams (see below) and will contribute to other WPs as required.

Fig 1 The Organization of RARE



Explanation: PMU=Project Management Committee, NAC= National Advisory Committee; WP= Work Package

(b) NAC will comprise of knowledgeable and influential Kenyan based stakeholders and experts from across societal scales invited by RARE. NAC will discuss RARE’s research plans, and progress, and will facilitate the dissemination of results to influential stakeholders at three meetings, cf. section 10. (C) Each WP has one co-lead from Kenya and one from Denmark who share responsibility for WP deliverables and coordinate with the other WPs.

The project will coordinate with other capacity development activities at UoN, including the SEALAN project to strengthen the Eastern African Land Administration Network.

Table 2. Competences and main roles of the individual researchers in RARE’s four work packages

Names	Competences (keywords)	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4
Iben Nathan	Devolution, community rights, environment, state			Co-lead	Co-lead
Joanes Atela	Adaptation, resilience, land use		Co-lead		
Karuti Kanyinga	Land rights, devolution, ethnicity, politics			Co-lead	
Martin Marani	Drylands resource use, political ecology, livelihoods	Co-lead			
Mikkel Funder	Adaptation, local institutions, resource governance	Co-lead			
Paul Stacey	Land rights, claims, contests, legal pluralism		Co-lead		
Winnie Mitullah	Gender, devolution, power, governance				Co-lead
4 PhDs	Different competences according to work packages	1 Member	1 Member	1 Member	1 Member

WP=Work Package; Kenyan co-leaders are main PhD supervisors for the PhD within their WP. Danish co-leaders are co-supervisors.

9. Capacity strengthening

The main capacity development component is the four Kenyan PhD students: Two enrolled at IDS, one at ICCA, and one at IG. All will have the Kenyan co-lead of their WP as main supervisor, a main co-supervisor from Denmark, and a co-supervisor from a second of the involved Kenyan institutes, to strengthen capacity for interdisciplinary and cross-departmental collaboration and with supervision in the field. The PhDs will “sandwich” with stays of two times three months in Copenhagen. During the first stay, they will complete the 15 ECTS PhD courses at UCPH; “Research ethics”, “The Art of Writing”, NVIVO, and the tailor made on “adaptation and resilience”. During the second, they will work closely with their Danish supervisors analyzing data and co-authoring papers. They will access scientific literature through REX at UCPH and the library at DIIS; and interact with Danish and international PhD students. ILRI and SciDev.Net contribute with courses at the UoN (outputs 2.2). The senior researchers’ capacity will develop through joint supervision, joint fieldwork, co-authoring of papers, collaborative project management, writing-workshops, joint presentations, participation in international conferences, and joint participation in

the courses as described above. Finally, the project will support, facilitate, and supervise four Kenyan master thesis students to increase the young students' interest in and knowledge about the topic.

10. Partnerships

ILRI, a Nairobi based CGIAR research institution provides an output package, including a PhD course and co-authoring of peer reviewed articles. Moreover, ILRI will provide inputs for capacity development and research design, and facilitates knowledge exchange through its international network. SciDev.Net, an international media organization communicating science for sustainable development, will provide media outputs and training, and access the international audience through its well-established global research news website and social media.

NAC will be a main forum for engaging key stakeholders and research projects in Kenya. Invitations to join will be extended to relevant Ministries; County Governments in the study areas; CSOs including Kenya Land Alliance; the private sector including Kenya Private Sector Alliance and Business Advocacy Fund; the Danish Embassy and its partners: ACT! and the Northern Rangelands Trust; CARE and LANDESA community resilience programs; and relevant research institutions. RARE will engage with the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) in Nairobi, which facilitates policy-related research on climate resilience across Africa. In Denmark, RARE will cooperate with the ERC "Rule and Rupture" research project at IFRO, which examines the interplay of property, citizenship, and political authority in legal pluralist contexts. This will include a joint seminar in Denmark and peer review of draft articles.

11. Publication and dissemination strategy

This strategy is three-stringed. First, RARE targets *the global academic community* through peer reviewed articles, working papers, dissemination on RARE/UoN webpages, and presentations at international conferences, workshops, and seminars; Second, RARE targets *important stakeholders, including* pastoralist groups, customary institutions, Kenyan policy makers, private sector actors, and RARE's NAC meetings. Knowledge will be accessible through sharing of results to local stakeholders at study sites, the policy briefs, website communications, a final seminar with high level national and local politicians, and a side-event at the UNFCCC COP 27. Third, RARE reaches out to *the general public*, through the professional private media company and charity SciDev.net with material in in published mainstream and social media, online agencies; short videos for selected media houses; and a full length documentary.

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