# Article information:

Impact of climate change adaptation on food security: evidence from semi-arid lands, Kenya | SpringerLink
<https://link-springer-com.sheffield.idm.oclc.org/article/10.1007/s10584-021-03180-3>

# Article summary:

1. In Kenya’s semi-arid lands, livestock production is essential for achieving food security and alleviating poverty.

2. Climate change poses a critical risk to food security in the African continent, particularly in Kenya.

3. The Kenyan government has developed plans to adapt to climate change and enhance food security, but the impact of these adaptations on pastoralists' livelihoods is largely unknown.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the current situation regarding climate change adaptation and its potential impacts on food security in Kenya's semi-arid lands (SALs). It outlines the various strategies that have been recommended for adapting to climate change, as well as the initiatives taken by the Kenyan government to address this issue. The article also highlights the lack of empirical evidence on how climate change adaptation affects pastoralists' livelihoods in SALs.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it draws upon a range of sources such as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports, UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Kenyan government documents. Furthermore, it provides a comprehensive overview of the current situation regarding climate change adaptation in Kenya's SALs. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, while the article acknowledges that climate risks have adverse effects on many sectors including food security and livestock pasture, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue. Additionally, while it mentions various strategies for adapting to climate change, it does not provide any evidence or data to support its claims about their effectiveness or potential impacts on pastoralists' livelihoods.

In conclusion, while this article provides a useful overview of the current situation regarding climate change adaptation in Kenya's SALs and its potential impacts on food security, more research is needed to fully understand how these adaptations affect pastoralists' livelihoods in practice.

# Topics for further research:

* Climate change adaptation strategies in semi-arid lands
* Impacts of climate change adaptation on pastoralists' livelihoods
* Evidence-based research on climate change adaptation in Kenya
* UN Sustainable Development Goals and climate change adaptation
* Kenyan government initiatives for climate change adaptation
* Potential biases in climate change adaptation research

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/56583edee4591f727c0429bbd54a41db>