



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
SUBMISSION BY KENYA TO SBI 48
ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE:

A2 (CAPACITY BUILDING) AND E1 (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

Introduction

By decision 3/CP.23, the COP established a gender action plan and also decided that the topic for the 2018 workshop would be based on activity E.1 of that action plan.

Kenya recognizes that access to the means of implementation is key to tackling climate change challenges, which unequally impacts on the livelihoods of men and women. The most affected are women, children, elderly and the disabled persons who have less access to financial independence and opportunities and reintegration in society after climate disasters.

Capacity building is important to empowering women and the vulnerable strata of the society to build their own resilience, and enable them contribute to national resilience building and achievement as per Kenya's Vision 2030. A clear and robust monitoring and evaluation (including use of sex disaggregated data) of the milestones to the achievement of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), and appropriate adjustments to reach the goal is essential to achieve the goals set out in the GAP. In light of the foregoing, Kenya wishes to make submission on the Gender Action Plan as follows;

A2 (CAPACITY BUILDING)

- 1. A2. Systematic integration of gender sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the convention and Paris Agreement, including into implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies.**

Although Kenya has adequate legal and policy instruments to address capacity building issues in climate change, there are gaps that still exist including; inadequate public participation at implementation; insufficient public participation, sensitization and awareness; inadequate capacity for policy makers at national and subnational levels on gender mainstreaming; and lack of clear MRV and indicators (that are gender sensitive) for all policies. To address these, there is need to:

1. Translate and simplify all climate change legal and policy documents and decisions into local languages to convey the message to the grassroots, especially the local communities.
2. Training policymakers (national and subnational) on various gender responsive approaches including, gender mainstreaming in climate change actions, collection and analysis of sex disaggregated data to inform climate actions in all sectors.
3. Harmonize the national and subnational climate change policies to ensure gender is integrated.
4. Enhance participatory processes to include all stakeholders especially Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to advocate and disseminate, train on gender and climate change at grassroots level.
5. Work with the youth to develop ICT mobile technologies for disseminating gender and climate change actions
6. Establish dialogue forum for male and female youth to discourse and participate in climate change actions.
7. Undertake a gap analysis of all climate change related policies/plans /strategies/action for gender responsiveness.

E1 (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

2. E1 (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples.

1. Surveys or studies available on the impacts of climate change that include sex-disaggregated data

Although there have been no studies regarding sex-disaggregated data on the impacts of climate change at the national level, project level data is available on different sectors.

2. Data, information or indicators on the impacts of climate change on local communities

There are project reports with information on the impacts of climate change on local communities. Such include the impact of drought on the yields of crops, livestock mortality, water availability, food security, among others.

3. How this data is collected; and if gender analysis is conducted

Some of the studies involved consultations done across all 47 counties (sub-national governments) of Kenya to determine the impacts of climate change. Data collection tools included household surveys, expert interviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, vulnerability impact assessment and modeling. However, gender analysis at national level has not been done.

4. Available guidelines and recommendations that are in place for assessing sex-disaggregated data in climate-related surveys and studies

There are guidelines available at project level from organizations such as CARE International, CGIAR Research program on Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), GIZ's ACCI project, Institute of Environment and Water Management (IEWM), UNWOMEN and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

5. The impacts of climate change that are already visible in Kenya, their disproportionate impact on people that are responsible for (un)paid care tasks in their families and communities; their impact local communities

In Kenya, the visible impacts of climate change include:

- Increased frequency and intensity in flooding
- Increased frequency and severity of drought and water shortage
- Shrinking of agriculturally high potential land areas. More lands are becoming semi-arid
- Drying of rivers, streams and lakes
- Reduced yields of agriculture crops leading to food insecurity and persistent hunger
- Increased infant mortality due to climate related stresses
- Increased outbreaks of human and livestock diseases
- Heat waves
- Migration in search of better livelihoods (pasture and water for pastoralists; alternative livelihoods for crop farmers)
- Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over diminishing resources (water and pasture)

The impacts of climate change disproportionately affect men and women:

- Women engage mostly in unpaid home care tasks for their immediate families and communities making them unable to meaningfully participate in other productive activities
- Food insecurity affects the nutritional status of lactating mothers and children
- Poor yields deprive households of incomes and food, impacting more to women and children
- Women have to walk long distances to fetch water and fuelwood, exposing them to other dangers
- Men migrate to urban centers in search of alternative livelihoods, leaving women to take care of the families

6. Availability of sex-disaggregated data on the deaths that occurred during and after natural disasters; differences regarding the time when men and women went back to paid work after natural disasters occurred; information available on how the work burden for unpaid care work increased in the aftermath of natural disasters; availability of sex-disaggregated data on increases of incidents of physical and sexual violence in the aftermath of natural disasters

There are no purposefully sex disaggregated data regarding natural disasters, though data can be obtained from hospitals, morgues, humanitarian organizations such as Red cross, other agencies such as National Drought Management Authority, UNWomen as well as the gender based violence section of the State Department of Gender.

7. How the gendered differences in climate induced displacement and migration is tracked and considered in Kenya; the gender dynamics that differ in information collected between internally displaced persons and cross-border migration; Kenya's support to gender-responsive recommendations to the Task Force on Displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism

Climate induced displacement is an emerging issue and the data may not be readily available on the same. The gender related policies in Kenya are supportive to gender-responsive recommendations to the Task Force on Displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism within the national context.

8. Other data and information available on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, for example in terms of health (including sexual and reproductive health), gender-based violence, education, access to water and sanitation, access to health care facilities, food security, livelihood/jobs

There are numerous sources of data and information including: the Ministry of Health; Gender Based Violence section of the state department of gender; Media reports; Kenya medical Research Institute (KEMRI); Red Cross; National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC); Universities; Ministry of Education (drop outs during droughts, schools that closed); USAID (on malaria); WHO; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); Food Security Outlook Forum. However there is need to have this captured by the Kenyan statistical body-Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

9. Some good practices or tools on how gender aspects are considered when assessing the impacts of climate change

Kenya has a gender and climate change working group hosted IEWM. The IEWM has developed a gender and climate change policy mainstreaming guidelines. Some tools for assessing the impact of climate change include:

- a) *Participatory Poverty and Livelihoods Dynamics (PAPOLD) by the Ministry of Agriculture:* This tool helps to track the progress of farmers (disaggregated by gender) towards or away from poverty over time.
- b) *The Tracking Adaptive Capacity of Farmers (TRAC) developed by the GIZ/Ministry of Agriculture's Adaptation to Climate Change and Insurance (ACCI) Project:* This tool helps farmers (disaggregated by gender) to identify climate vulnerabilities and identify ways to address those vulnerabilities.

3. Priority Area E1 (b): Monitoring and Reporting (b)Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions.

1) Policies in place on gender equality and climate change

Kenya has policies that address gender equality and climate change, but they are not standalone. There is a positive move to require that gender and climate change be

included/mainstreamed in all government policies, plans and programmes – such as the Third Medium Term Plan (MTPIII) and Second National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAPII). This will require close supervision to ensure integration of gender into the actions.

2) Integration of gender considerations, women’s and men’s differentiated needs, interests and knowledge, into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions plans (Consideration in the implementation and monitoring of policies; including gender-responsive budgeting)

During the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) evaluation stage of projects and programs, differentiated needs, interests and knowledge of women and men are considered, while taking into account the beneficiaries, and monitoring the extent of impacts on climate. In order to avoid ambiguity, attribution is considered to enable documentation of success stories. Implementation of these policies should also be monitored. The major issue is on inadequate technical knowhow of on gender issues by the professionals implementing the policies, plans and programmes. In order to implement the development agenda, we need to build capacity. To enable better gender responsive budgeting and planning there should be technical competency. The NAP recommends that adaptation actions be implemented with gender considerations such that all data collected for monitoring and evaluation purposes is sex disaggregated and analysed accordingly. There is need to train various categories of professionals to ensure that they place gender considerations in implementation of climate actions. For example, UN bodies including UNFCCC and UNDP call for gender-sensitive approaches (that recognizes the different constraints and needs of individuals based on their gender) during NAP processes. The UNDP, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry’s Low emission and Climate Resilient Development Project (LECRD) has a gender specific project aimed at addressing some of these gaps. The project seeks to contribute towards ensuring that NDCs implementation serves as a driver for sustainable development at the national level and in contributing to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an engendered manner.

3) Good practices/tools in place to assess the differentiated impacts of climate change and climate policies on women and men

Kenya does not have specific practices and tools to assess differentiated impacts of climate change and climate policies on women and men. However, using the UNFCCC database as a resource, Kenya is committed to assess the differentiated impacts of climate change and climate policies on women and men. Systematic robust monitoring tools should be created and implemented.

4) Consultation of the ministry or governmental body in charge of women and gender equality when planning and implementing climate action.

The ministry that is custodian to policy matters related to gender is normally engaged when planning and implementing climate action. Inter-ministerial meetings normally ensure good collaboration in planning and implementing climate action.

5) Consultation and meaningful involvement of gender experts, civil society women and gender organizations, local communities and indigenous peoples

The constitution of Kenya requires that consultation and meaningful involvement of stakeholders such as gender experts, civil society, women and gender organizations, local communities and indigenous peoples groups when planning and implementing climate action. As a result, there has been good collaboration, though there is still opportunity for improvement, especially making the engagements more meaningful.

6) Consideration of gender aspects when designing, implementing and monitoring technology and finance policies, plans and actions

In Kenya, before a project is approved for implementation, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requires that gender aspects are considered by first looking at the population profile and distribution. The EIA requires that the number of beneficiaries should be clearly stated, with appropriate segmentation. However, the monitoring systems are still weak, with inadequate incentives to undertake monitoring to ensure realisation of the goals.

4. Priority Area E1 (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations

1) Monitoring and evaluation of the gender composition of Kenya's climate delegation

The composition of Kenya's delegation is monitored by the Climate Change Directorate, which is the UNFCCC focal point. The Climate Change Directorate also coordinates and monitors Kenya's participation in all international climate change forums. Kenya has made great progress by balancing the participation of both male and female negotiators in national and global fora.

2) Guidelines for choosing the national climate delegations

The composition of Kenya's delegations in climate change forums are determined by the agenda items to be discussed or the subject matter, hence the required expertise to articulate Kenya's interests in the agenda items. There are progressive efforts to ensure adherence to the requirement by the Kenya's Constitution that, no more than two thirds dominance by any gender.

3) Good practices on capacity training for women to enhance gender balance and the participation of women in your national delegation

Prior to international engagements, the Climate Change Directorate organises retreats for multidisciplinary and multi-institutional experts to brainstorm on Kenya's positions regarding the various agenda items to be discussed. In selecting these experts, gender balance is considered. These experts subsequently have their capacity built to articulate

the climate change issues in their line of profession and get opportunity to gain experience in climate change engagements globally. However, due to many other competing needs, Kenya like most developing countries, is unable to support adequate delegates to participate in these crucial events.

5. Additional: Preferences and recommendations for topics to be discussed at the in-session workshop in April/May 2018 in Bonn

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) on climate change actions should be included for discussion at the in-session workshop in April/May 2018 in Bonn.

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CONCLUSION

Kenya reiterates the importance of access to means of implementation (Finance, Technology and Capacity Building) to enable vulnerable gender groups to address the challenges due to climate change and extreme weather events and enhance their resilience.