



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA SUBMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction:

Kenya aspires to be a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030 in a clean and secure environment. This aspiration is however being increasingly hampered by the adverse impacts of climate change, which have increased both in frequency and intensity over the past decades. The combinations of recurring droughts and floods, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources, and inequitable resource access is projected to increase people's vulnerability, particularly women, children and other vulnerable groups to climate change, if not addressed in time. These groups are the most socially and economically disadvantaged and have little or no security and safeguards against intense climatic effects. In response to these challenges, Kenya has put in place an enabling policy and legal environment for gender responsive climate change implementation. For instance, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 is clear on matters gender equality and freedom from discrimination across sectors. Additionally, the National Policy on Gender and Development 2019 reiterates the importance of gender equality and empowerment of women in all thematic areas amongst them matters gender and environment. Support is however needed for implementation in terms of gender responsive finance instruments, capacity building and technology development and transfer.

2. The Gender Action Plan:

Kenya views the Gender Action Plan as an avenue through which gender responsive climate action could be collectively addressed globally and cascaded to the national and local levels. The country further appreciates the ongoing work under the GAP and therefore submits her experiences as follows:

	PRIORITY AREA	ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication	Achievements Kenya has registered commendable progress in development of relevant gender responsive climate policies and legal frameworks. This has been done in a participatory way involving all sectors, State and Non-State. Among these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The National Climate Change Action Plan;➤ The National Climate Change Framework Policy➤ The Climate Change Act, 2016;➤ National Adaptations Plan 2015-2030

		<p>Challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate expertise/technical capacity to implement actions on gender and climate change; ➤ Insufficient research and data on gender and climate change to effectively inform relevant policies and programs. <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Have a specific action to invite parties, UN entities and observer organizations to carry out capacity building on gender and climate change.</p>
2.	Gender balance, participation and women's leadership	<p>Achievement</p> <p>There have been attempts to involve women in delegations to UNFCCC forums. However, a lot more deliberate efforts need to be put in place to tackle bottlenecks facing developing countries' delegations.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate/ lack of funding to ensure adequate and gender balanced delegations; ➤ Mothers with young babies unable to participate in most UNFCCC processes due to extra budgets required to meet their nursing needs; ➤ Lack of a mechanism at the national level to ensure gender balance in national delegations; ➤ Regional nominating groupings lack mechanisms for ensuring adequate number of women are nominated to the UNFCCC committees. <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organize and conduct national and regional capacity building forums that are gender balanced and empower women for leadership; ➤ Invite parties, UN entities and observer organisations to carry out capacity building of more women negotiators; ➤ Invite parties, UN entities and observer organisations to support gender balanced delegations by applying affirmative action. This can also be done by having budgets that address special gender needs, such as for delegates with babies.
3.	Coherence	<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Request secretariat to prepare a technical paper and a guidance note that indicates how gender can be mainstreamed in the global discussions at UNFCCC and in all thematic areas taking into consideration the aspects of the Paris Agreement; ➤ Organize and conduct an annual dialogue open to parties and observers on mainstreaming gender in specific thematic areas, e.g. gender in mitigation, gender in adaptation, gender in MRV etc.
4.	Gender-responsive implementation and means of	<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kenya is undertaking an in-depth gender analysis in the context of the NDC with a focus on three sectors. This has provided

	implementation	<p>useful insights on relevant issues and concrete recommendations to strengthen gender mainstreaming into climate actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kenya hosted a global workshop on the mainstreaming of Gender into NDC implementation. <p>Challenges Inadequate technical and financial resources to fully implement the recommendations.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UN entities and other development partners to support parties in carrying out Gender Analysis in the context of Climate Change and means of implementation; ➤ Organize and hold annual dialogues to inform parties on gender responsive financing and transparency involving financing entities in and outside of UNFCCC; ➤ Organise global and regional gender workshops/webinars to facilitate Parties' experience sharing on gender responsive climate action and means of implementation; ➤ Deliberate efforts should be made to support developing country parties to implement the Gender Action Plan.
5.	Monitoring and Reporting	<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Parties should be supported to develop gender-responsive indicators for monitoring and reporting on climate action, including in the transparency framework (climate action and the support received); ➤ Secretariat and UN entities should develop guidance tools on how gender should be mainstreamed into national MRV systems; ➤ The UNFCCC should encourage parties in sharing knowledge and best practices.

3. General Recommendations

Upon interrogation of the whole Gender Action Plan, Kenya proposes the following:

- The next GAP should be designed in a simpler format that is easy to understand and implement;
- That gender be mainstreamed in NDCs and NAPs and be accounted for in reporting frameworks;
- Clear gender indicators should be developed for purposes of mainstreaming and implementation of NDCs and NAPs;
- Deliberate financial support should be provided for developing country parties to implement the GAP;
- To have finance as a stand-alone priority area since it is critical and cuts across all areas.
- Budgets should address special gender needs especially in facilitating participation in conferences, workshops, trainings or meetings.