



# KENYA APPROACH TO ENGENDERING NDC

**Global Gender Workshop on the NDC Process “Gender Equality in National Climate Action: Working Towards Gender Responsive NDCs”  
April 24-26, 2019**



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



# 1. Kenya - Introduction

## Whole of Society Approach to engendering NDC

- ✓ Climate Change Directorate (CCD) – Overall coordination of NDC formulation, implementation & monitoring
- ✓ State Department of Gender Affairs- Articulation of gender policy in the NDC
- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation- Custodian of Agriculture & Implementing entity of Climate Smart Agriculture
- ✓ Ministry of Energy- Custodian of Energy policy
- ✓ Ministry of Energy - Custodian of Water policy
- ✓ MPIDO - Representing Civil Society Organizations
- ✓ KEPISA - Representing Kenya Private Sector Alliance
- ✓ NDC Support Programme of LECRD – supporting gender mainstreaming into NDC

**Task** - In-depth gender analysis of the NDC actions

**NDC** submitted in 2015, Implementation through 5 – year iterative NCCAP provided by Climate Change Act & Update of the NDC is commencing soon in line PA



## 2. Gender analysis

- **In-depth gender analysis** in the context of Kenya's NDC/NCCAP with a focus on NDC sectors of Agriculture, Energy and Water
- **Status of gender analysis** – Commenced in December 2018, Stakeholders consultations Feb 2019, Sector FGDs March 2019, Validation in June 2019
- **Methodological Approach**
  - “Whole of Society” Technical Working Group(TWG) coordinated by CCD of Ministry of Environment & Forestry.
  - Literature/Desk Review
  - Technical Working Group Meetings/Workshops/Consultations
  - Sector Based Focused Group Discussions – with key guiding questions
  - Key informants interviews
  - Stakeholders Validation workshop



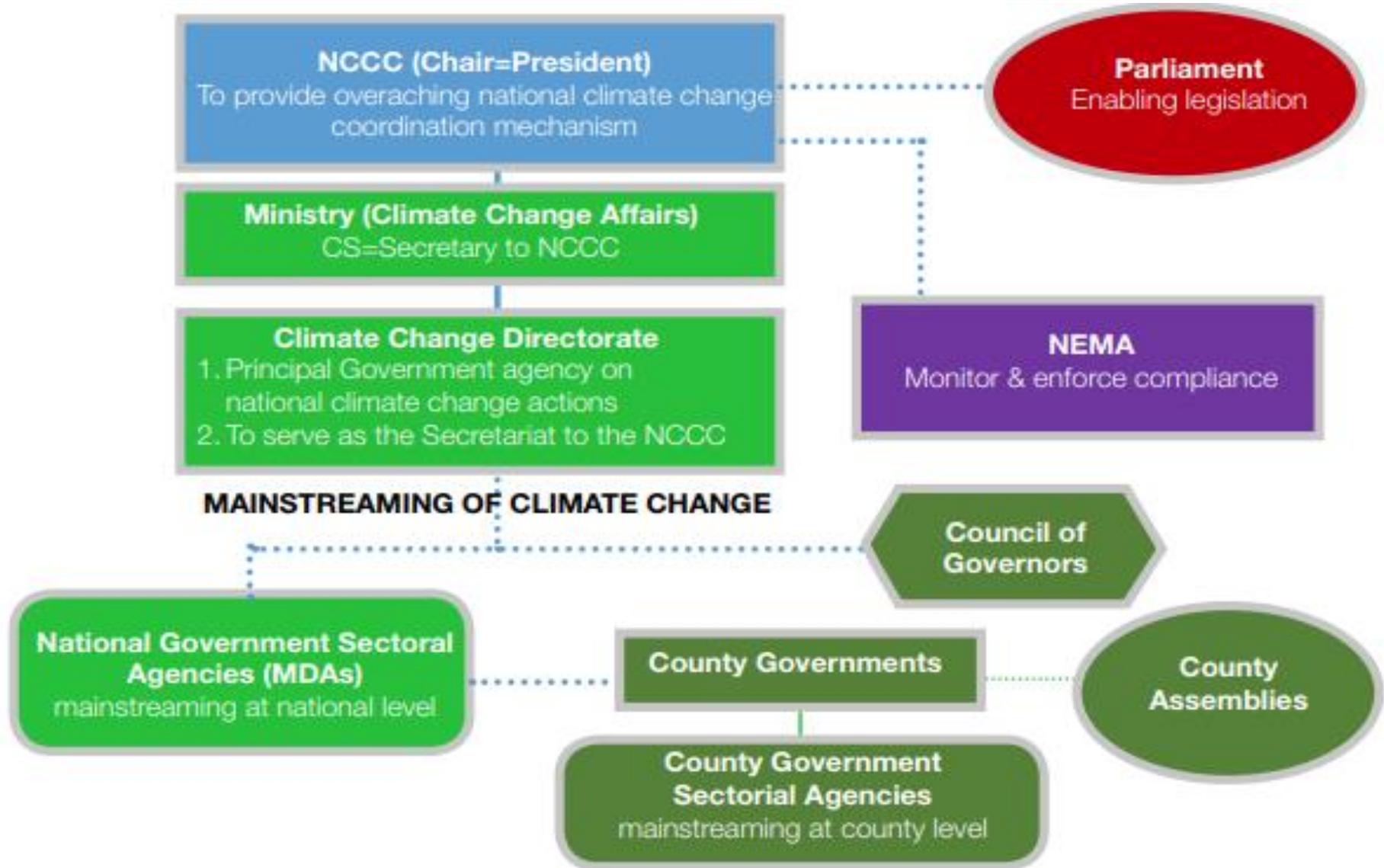


# Preliminary findings of the analysis

- **Gender disparities** – in NDC sectors
- **Policy** – There is substantial gender considerations in the most sector policies, strategies but limited in implementation & monitoring at programme & project level
- **Institutions** – There is inadequate staffing, expertise and experience on gender as well as limited financial resources.
- **NCCAP** - has limited gender considerations into priority actions for sectors.
- **Opportunities** -There is significant opportunities for promoting gender equality in the priority NDC actions e.g. investments, training & capacity building, employment etc
- **Gender budgeting** is important to facilitate implementation of gender responsive NDC actions
- **Training and capacity building** on gender mainstreaming is key at all levels



# 3. Climate Change Governance Structure



# Coordinating gender responsive NDC

- **Systems** already in place
  - Sector based gender desks – responsible for gender mainstreaming within sectors
  - CCD gender team – coordinating engendering of NDCs
  - TWG on gender analysis – gender institutions well represented
  - State Department of Gender and NGEN fully involved e.g. member of the NCCAP Taskforce
- **Challenges** – Limited Resources (Financial & Human resources), inadequate awareness/understanding on gender issues
- **Key recommendations** – continuous capacity development, coordination, gender responsive budgeting, sensitization of decision makers towards on gender and climate change mainstreaming



# 4. Planning

- “Whole of society approach” - The National TWG on gender analysis is a good start and needs to be expanded to include other NDC sectors to spearhead gender inclusive NDC processes.
- It is expected that the results of gender analysis will provide a useful input to engendering NDC and clear actions for each sector.
- **Examples of consultation:**
  - Gender is a cross-cutting theme in the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) and therefore requires all sectors to integrate gender across planning and implementation processes
  - In constituting the taskforce and technical working groups of NCCAP, both gender composition and gender expertise of the teams was considered.
  - Specific gender consultative workshop on NCCAP was held to review draft NCCAP with a gender lens



# Planning....

- **Resources/ funding –**
  - National and County Budgeting done along NDC sector
  - Some ministries/state departments have (minimal) gender mainstreaming allocation
  - Some Private sector and CSOs undertake gender considerations in their project.
- **Key interventions required**
  - Include gender indicators into Performance contracting
  - Sensitisation of higher level management on strategic gender mainstreaming into climate actions
  - Sensitize county governments on the outcomes of the gender analysis and key actions to be mainstreamed into budgeting
  - Capacity enhancement of gender expertise in the sectors
- **Mainstreaming gender into MRV processes** – The National MRV system is under development and expected to mainstream gender indicators linking climate change and SDGs.
- **Challenges** – Lack of clear guidelines and systems to gather and use gender disaggregated data in decision making, technical knowledge on gender mainstreaming



# 5. Policy

- Kenya's NDC recognises the importance of gender mainstreaming inline with the Constitution and Climate Change Act 2016 & CC policy.
- Implementation Roadmap/NCCAP has gender objectives and informed by gender specific consultative workshop
- Sector implementation to be informed by the in-depth gender analysis
- At least 3 sectors have draft sector gender policy in different stages. This provides an opportunities for mainstreaming climate change into draft gender policies
- Drafting subsequent NDCs will be guided by the key recommendations of the analysis



# Policy.....

- National climate change policies and legislative framework provide space for gender mainstreaming– there is need to actualize
- **Examples**
  - Climate Change Framework Policy 2016– promotes gender mainstreaming in climate actions and proposed key policy interventions
  - Climate Change Act 2016–Gender equality in appointment to NCCC, inclusive and gender responsive public engagement strategy
  - NAP 2015-2030 – elaborates importance of gender in climate change adaptation and identifies comprehensive adaptation interventions across sectors
- **Leadership/stakeholders-** NCCC to approve a gender strategy for climate actions, Other key stakeholders include: NGECC, CSO, Private sector etc
- **International Climate Policies –**



# 6. Capacity Building Initiatives

- **PEGRES** (Promotion of Gender Responsive extension systems)- Gender training of extension officers in the Ministry of Agriculture
- **KEPTAP** (Kenya Petroleum Technical Assistance Project ) undertook gender assessment in the petroleum sector and delivered a gender action plan. Limited capacity to deliver effective gender trainings
- **KOSAP** (The Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project) championed affirmative action for women technicians/artisans in renewable energy technologies and improved the use of solar technology to drive electrification of households, focusing on women in rural areas
- **NDC Support Programme under LECRD** (Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development Project) at the Ministry of Environment & Forestry has improved the capacities of key persons across 3 sectors and supported discussion on engendering NDC.



# Capacity Building ...

- Areas that require continued capacity building
  - Clarification of confusing gender responsive climate action
    - ✓ Gender equality vs gender equity
    - ✓ Gender mainstreaming vs gender Integration
    - ✓ Gender responsiveness vs gender sensitive
    - ✓ Gender issues vs women issues
    - ✓ Collection and use of gender disaggregated data
  - Stakeholders with unique capacity building needs
    - ✓ Senior management in Government institutions
    - ✓ Academia, Research and Learning institutions
    - ✓ Media
    - ✓ Non-State and Private Actors



# 7. Key messages

- Effective NDC implementation depends on the gender responsiveness of the actions hence in-depth Gender analysis will inform gender responsive NDC implementation and Monitoring.
- Gender issues are diverse and context specific, depends on culture that can enhance or inhibit NDC implementation. The approach taken in gender sensitization determines success.
- There is growing need to mainstream climate change in sectoral gender policies.
- “Whole of society” approach is critical to address the varied understanding by different stakeholders that hamper coordination.

*“If you want to go far, go with people; if you want to go fast, go alone”*





# THANK YOU

INDONESIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE

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Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

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