REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA SUBMISSION ON INFORMATION ON THE INCORPORATION OF GENDER INTO TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS DURING THE GENDER DAY

Introduction

The *IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5^{0}C* is a global warning on both the urgency and the scale of climate action required worldwide. Since climate change impacts are not gender neutral, enhanced climate action urgently requires gender responsive technologies and approaches for effective action within the small 12 year window before 2030. Kenya has put in place an enabling legal and policy architecture for enhanced gender responsive climate action, while pursuing her long- term development goals. The Kenya constitution 2010 provides for the principle of equality and non-discrimination guaranteeing men and women equal rights with affirmative action in favor of women. Other legislative and policy frameworks include the National Framework Policy on Climate Change, the Climate Change Act, 2016, the National Climate Change Action Plan, the National Adaptation Plan, the Climate Finance Policy, the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, amongst others.

Kenya submitted her Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) in 2013 and identified water resources and agriculture sectors as key priorities for adaptation. However, the report was gender blind. Kenya missed an opportunity for presenting its needs in a gender responsive manner since it is acknowledged that women face greater risks from impact of climate change and Technology is not gender neutral. The availed data was not disaggregated by sex or age among other variables. For mitigation, under the objectives of the TNA, it was noted that the social pillar of the National Sustainable Development Strategies aims at building a just and cohesive society and secure environment, with gender, youth and vulnerable groups being highlighted as one of the sectors under the social pillar. The waste management sector was noted to be important to the country's economy since it creates opportunities for income generation especially for youth. The report further observed that, Solar Dryers, one of the key technologies highlighted had been adopted by women through a partnership between Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and women groups which has seen the development of improved dryers for processing of fruits, vegetables, cereals and legumes on a commercial basis.

Technology uptake Barriers

The barriers analysis and enabling framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies identified women and youth as implementers of the different technologies prioritized for transfer and diffusion under the water sector. Economic and financial barriers were identified as impediments to gender responcive technologies such as surface water harvesting as well as roof rainwater harvesting The high initial costs for surface runoff water

harvesting impacts negatively on women and children, thereby forcing them to spend long hours in search of water, leading to loss of opportunities such as education for children. Addressing these barriers would ensure technology transfer that would subsequently result in availability and accessibility of adequate water for use by both men and women (for both household and livestock use). The end result will be improved family welfare for children, women and men, enabling children to access education as well as improved family nutrition and health.

The cost-benefit analysis of adopting surface runoff water harvesting technology indicates that the opportunity cost for women and children is KES 100/household/day (US$1/household/day), for one year was valued at KES 7,300,000 (US$73,000). The social benefits associated interaction for women and youth was valued at KES 200,000(US$ 2,000); whereas the increased opportunities for women and children was valued at KES 7,300,000 (US$ 73,000). For the opportunities and costs associated with time taken (or saved) by women and children fetching water, it was noted that women and children in arid and semi arid areas spend many hours in a day fetching water instead of participating in other socio-economic activities and attending school respectively.

In the agriculture sector, women and youth groups were identified as implementers for the transfer and diffusion of technologies. Mitigation was silent on gender under the barriers.

Among the prioritized actions under mitigation, Energy and Waste management are still felt relevant for Kenya. In Energy, there still exist several barriers that hinder the adoption of the prioritized appropriate technologies such as use of clean cook-stoves, solar energy and biogas which all fall under the use of women. Principle cross-cutting barrier to access is still the affordability of these technologies. For clean cookstoves, the barriers include attitude by the women users, unavailability of raw materials for making the cookstoves and that most of the initiatives are donor driven projects without inbuilt sustainability mechanisms. The number of new innovations on the other hand is confusing to users (there are good innovations but not yet accessible to all). There is need to enable these technologies be adaptable to the local conditions and situations. For Solar energy, it was noted that it is a priority for off-grid energy generation for developing countries with available technologies making it good for lighting but not for heating. The accessories for solar technologies are still not readily available, and the capacity of a critical mass of technicians is needed to ensure sustainability. The Biogas technology is deemed to be good, but labour intensive, time consuming and in some cases conflicting with cultural roles. In undertaking gender mainstreaming, use of time is an important factor since the design should not put more stress on the limited time by women who must engage is other multiple roles at the family level-reproductive, productive and community roles.

Key challenges still remains affordable, low emission and gender responsiveness of household energy mix so as to cater for the variety of cooking and lighting needs at household level. The penetration of some of the appropriate technologies is still low. It was noted that there is overexploitation of women through some technology payment models and schemes (some overcharging solar TVs, lanterns, etc in the guise of 'loan' payment plans). Other challenges include the sustainability of appropriate technologies (repairs, technicians, etc); culture and technology clash, and in other cases technologies not understood by the users. It is important to increase the number of women in decision making so that they become participants in

discussions that touch the area of daily operation as they engage at family and community level.
In waste management, the banning of plastic bags in Kenya is a great step, but with new challenges. The highlighted gender sensitive challenges include disposal of diapers and sanitary towels. Suggested alternatives include use of incinerators for disposal of sanitary towels which is still not accessible. However women will require training on the use of new technology. Efforts made to understand Technology transfer must include the perspective of men and women.

In Adaptation, water, health and agriculture were the prioritized sectors. For Agriculture, most climate smart agriculture technologies are expensive and prohibitive. This could be overcome by, among other ways, gender responsive information dissemination, social networks and use of information technology (e.g social media).

In order to ensure gender responsiveness of the technologies, there is need for a comprehensive gender analysis including gender disaggregated data in the formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and verification of climate action. We recommend that the guidelines provided at UNFCCC on Technology transfer must include gender consideration as one of the assessment requirements.

Best practices:
Some of the successful gender responsive programmes and projects in Kenya include:

- The Promotion of Gender Responsive Agriculture Extension (PEGRES): Identified gender barriers to agriculture extension so as to ensure gender responsive technology and information dissemination;
- The Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (LECRED) Project: Training of women in Technical Training Institute (TTIs) on solar installation;
- Energizing Development (EnDev) Project: Promotion of Clean cookstoves and solar systems for households and institutions;
- Kenya Agriculture Risk Management Programme: The Kenya agriculture insurance programme did a gender analysis to enhance gender equity in the uptake of crop and livestock insurance

Recommendations for TNAs:
In order to ensure gender responsive climate action:

- There is need to have **gender guidelines** to build capacity of Technology Needs Assessment teams to facilitate gender responsive TNAs
- There is need to **regularly review** the TNAs to respond to the evolving needs and challenges while taking advantage of new opportunities such as information, technology and innovations
- TNAs should be **responsive to the diversity** of the country (national circumstances)