



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA'S SUBMISSION ON PROGRESS, CHALLENGES, GAPS AND PRIORITIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE GENDER ACTION PLAN TO INFORM THE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENHANCED LIMA WORK PROGRAMME ON GENDER AND ITS GENDER ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction

Kenya takes this opportunity to submit her views pursuant to **Decision 15/CP.28** paragraph 2 that *Invited Parties, UN entities, UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations to submit their inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, to inform the review of the implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on gender and its Gender Action Plan.*

2. Background:

Kenya aims to be a newly industrializing country with a high standard of living to her citizens by 2030. However, a study done in 2009 revealed that Kenya loses between 3 – 5% of her GDP annually to climate change impacts, hampering the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. These impacts affect women, men, girls and boys differently, necessitating the development of both gender and climate change legal and institutional frameworks. As a consequence, this led to the mainstreaming of gender into climate change issues in the development plans, programs and projects to enhance the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030.

Kenya notes the great progress in the achievement of the outputs in the current UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP). It is noted that most of the GAP milestones achieved were those at Secretariat level. Kenya has also noted a disconnect between the GAP and its potential to trigger significant and visible grassroots/local action. This is mainly due to the inadequacies of the much-needed means of implementing the gender responsive climate action at the grassroots. To help achieve her development goals, Kenya is therefore keen on a GAP that would catalyze gender responsive grassroots climate action. The next GAP should, therefore, focus its attention on how to leverage the UNFCCC processes and mechanisms to achieve local climate action and address the ever-increasing losses and damages due to climate change impacts.

On the progress, challenges, gaps in the implementation of the priority areas of the GAP, Kenya notes the following:

3. Kenya's Progress challenges, gaps in the GAP Priority Areas:

3.1 Priority Area A1: *Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications*

3.1.1 Progress realized so far

- Kenya has mainstreamed Gender into various policies including: National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027; Gender Policy in Energy Sector; Climate Finance Strategy; Draft Green Climate Fund Strategy; and, Carbon markets regulations.
- The Climate Change Act, 2016 requires that Climate Change Units be established in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government. This enabled the establishment of a Climate Change Unit at the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, to mainstream gender into climate change policies and actions..
- Kenya is in the process of developing a National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 for the implementation of the NCCAP in a gender responsive manner.
- Policy briefs on gender and climate change has been developed in collaboration with stakeholders

3.1.2 Gaps identified

- Majority of policy makers have insufficient knowledge on gender and how to mainstream it into climate change policies
- There is need for a guiding tool/ framework on how to integrate gender into climate change policies
- There is inadequate understanding of the UNFCCC processes and how to domesticate the UNFCCC outputs to national processes.

3.1.3 Challenges experienced

- Limited sex disaggregated data in different sectors, to inform the development of gender responsive policies
- Inadequate technical gender capacity to inform the policy making processes
- Inadequate resources to undertake capacity building in mainstreaming gender in climate change policies

3.2 GAP Priority Area: *A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching*

3.2.1 Progress realized so far

- Kenya appointed two NGCC-FPs, one from the government department mandated on gender issues, the other from the government department mandated on climate change issues
- The Focal Points have participated in the in session and virtual workshops organized by the secretariat
- The FPs have been supported by several organizations like AGNES, CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform, RCC and UN Women, to attend the UNFCCC processes and knowledge exchange forums

3.2.2 Gaps identified

- While balancing other national roles, effectively carrying out the Focal Points roles requires the right tools and support to ensure successful implementation
- Need to enhance the Technical expertise to support FPs.

3.2.3 Challenges experienced

- Inadequate resources for Focal Points to participate in the various UNFCCC processes including negotiations/ meetings
- Insufficient resources and tools to enable National Focal Points to effectively implement and manage the roles

3.3 GAP Priority Area: *A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyze and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable*

3.3.1 Progress realized so far

- Kenya conducted a granular gender and climate change vulnerability hotspot mapping for decision support in the agriculture, water and energy sectors. During this exercise, the enumerators
 - Collected sex disaggregated data on variables of interest for the study
 - Capacity building on gender and climate change statistics

- Undertook ground-truthing to complement secondary data
- Analyze the data collected and disaggregated by county
- Report on the climate change vulnerabilities
- Introduced gender and climate change indicators in national surveys e.g. 2022 KDHS
- Reports on the impacts of climate change by different agencies e.g. NDMA, CRAWN Trust, AGNES
- Forums with youth on their role as change agents in climate solutions e.g. National Gender and Equality Commission.
- Workshop for CSOs and government in discussing engendering forest management and conversation and REDD+ processes e.g. Conservation International

3.3.2 Gaps identified

- There is need to scale out the hotspot mapping to other sectors
- Need for innovative and cost-effective methods for nationwide data collection, potentially involving collaboration with other organizations or utilizing technology

3.3.3 Challenges experienced

- Limited sex disaggregated data in different sectors for evidence-based decision making
- Limited capacity in gender data analysis expertise
- Inadequate resource (human and logistical) to collect nationwide data

3.4 GAP Priority Area: *A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women*

3.4.1 Progress realized so far

- Kenya made a submission to the UNFCCC upon consultation between State and Non-State stakeholders

3.4.2 Gaps identified

- Underrepresentation of diverse groups and key/relevant stakeholders due to cost limitations

3.4.3 Challenges experienced

- Limited participation and reporting by relevant stakeholders due to the cost implications

3.5 GAP Priority Area: *A.5 Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality*

3.5.1 Progress realized so far

- Several entities have developed communication and social media engagement strategy e.g. CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform, AGNES, ICCASA
- Online dialogues and conversations have been undertaken on social media platforms e.g. X spaces, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn- NGECC, KYMCA and HSF on climate change intersects with gender inequalities
- Use of mainstream media e.g. TVs and vernacular radio

3.5.2 Gaps identified

- Digital Divide and access
- Inadequate infrastructure in remote areas to facilitate access to social media
- Inadequate knowledge and understanding of climate change and gender and their interrelationships
- Information Quality and Trust

3.5.3 Challenges experienced

- Limited access to the internet and smartphones
- Misinformation and disinformation
- Low literacy levels on social media usage

3.6 GAP Priority Area: *B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process*

3.6.1 Progress realized so far

- Capacity building and facilitating women with disabilities to participate in UNFCCC processes e.g. STREVOW– ICCASA
- UNFCCC RCC Kampala has held a number of capacity building for negotiators to enhance their negotiating skills

- The climate governance, diplomacy and negotiations leadership program (AGNES)
- Support to gender negotiators to participate in the UNFCCC processes (AGNES, CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform)

3.6.2 Gaps identified

- Under representation of women in UNFCCC decision making processes
- Accountability of gender mainstreaming laws and policies

3.6.3 Challenges experienced

- Inadequate resources (to cater for differentiated needs of women)
- Lack of inclusive enabling environment with specific needs e.g. nursing mothers, PWDs caregivers etc.
- Limited access to the decision making processes
- Few women have adequate knowledge on UNFCCC processes
- Climate change as a field is male dominated
- Balancing roles and responsibilities
- Budgets do not factor in the differentiated needs of women negotiators – especially nursing mothers

3.7 GAP Priority Area: *B.2 Promote travel funds as a means to support the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding*

3.7.1 Progress realized so far

- Development partners and Civil Society Organizations have supported female delegates, especially when their budgets allow

3.7.2 Gaps identified

- Inadequate resources to cater for the differentiated needs of women delegates

3.7.3 Challenges experienced

- Inadequate understanding of accounts and budget officers on the differentiated needs of women delegates

3.8 GAP Priority Area: *B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the work plan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources*

3.8.1 Progress realized so far

- This was done by the UNFCCC Secretariat
- At the local level, plans are underway by the National Gender and Equality Commission to host a dialogue forum for local communities and indigenous peoples
- Through the UK-PACT Funded Accelerating REDD+ in Kenya for equitable climate mitigation and benefits (ClimateARK) project, Conservation International (CI) Through various locally led Indigenous organizations has supported the Indigenous Peoples Technical Reference Group on REDD+ to hold quarterly dialogues on the development of Kenya's REDD+ Registry and Supported the development of a "REDD+ implementation training manual for IPLCs in Kenya."

3.8.2 Gaps identified

- Regional imbalance of participants and presenters

3.8.3 Challenges experienced

- Under representation of the global south

3.9 GAP Priority Area: *C.3 Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable*

3.9.1 Progress realized so far

- All the in-session dialogues coordinated by the secretariat have been held
- UNFCCC has involved UN Women, UNDP, and NDC Partnerships in the dialogues

3.9.2 Gaps identified

Underrepresentation of diverse groups and key/relevant stakeholders

3.9.3 Challenges experienced

- Selection of speakers during the gender day was not inclusive

3.10 GAP Priority Area: *D.1 Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate*

3.10.1 Progress realized so far

Kenya did a submission sharing her experiences on gender responsive budgeting. In her report on the budget policy statement for FY 2024/2025, Kenya has mandated the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Economic Planning to incorporate a section on the gender responsiveness of the various budget policy proposals in line with international best practices.

3.10.2 Gaps identified

- There is inadequate legal provisions on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)
- There is inadequate awareness on Gender Responsive Budgeting

3.10.3 Challenges experienced

- Lack of standardized methodologies to develop a GRB in climate actions
- Inadequate sex disaggregated data to determine allocation of resources towards gender activities
- Inadequate financial and human resource
- Challenges in tracking resources to gender activities

3.11 GAP Priority Area: *D.2 Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities*

3.11.1 Progress realized so far

- Done by the secretariat during COP27
- Kenya has held workshops to sensitize on access to climate finance
- Kenya through the National Gender and Equality Commission, Government of Finland, ACT Alliance and other CSOs held a side event during CSW 68th sessions in New York on gender responsiveness in climate finance

3.11.2 Gaps identified

- Limited knowledge on sources of climate finance for gender responsive climate action
- Limited access to the available channels of climate finance for gender responsive climate action
- Inadequate awareness and outreach on climate finance

3.11.3 Challenges experienced

- The process of accessing climate finance resources is long, reticulated and laborious
Inadequate technical and financial support in the country to raise adequate awareness on gender integration

3.12 GAP Priority Area: *D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development*

3.12.1 Progress realized so far

- Promote the use of clean energy e.g. clean cookstoves
- Use of mobile technology to deploy climate information services e.g. Early warning systems
- Reducing fish post-harvest losses e.g. Solar freezers, solar dryers improving fish smoking kiln, among youth and women groups

3.12.2 Gaps identified

- Gender Integration and Accessibility
- Technology Adoption and Innovation

3.12.3 Challenges experienced

- Resistance by communities to adapt by new technologies
- Limited financing to upscale technologies
- Gender insensitive technologies

3.13 GAP Priority Area: *D.4 Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change*

3.13.1 Progress realized so far

- Established platforms on gender and climate change e.g. Gender and Climate Change, KCCWG, CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform, CSA MSP, expert database at AGNES

3.13.2 Gaps identified

- Inadequate knowledge gathering and sharing
- Need to develop a knowledge sharing platform for gender responsive climate action

3.13.3 Challenges experienced

- There is limited capacity of technical experts on gender and climate change

3.14 GAP Priority Area: *D.5 Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels*

3.14.1 Progress realized so far

As required by law, Kenya engaged gender institutions in the development of the NCCAP, the NDCs and LT-LEDS, as well as other national, sectoral and subnational policies, plans, strategies and programs.

3.14.2 Gaps identified

- There is limited knowledge and skill set of various professionals on both climate change and gender issues
- Inadequate resources to effectively engage women and gender institutions in the processes of policy development

3.14.3 Challenges experienced

- Most climate change experts have limited capacity on gender and/or most gender experts have limited capacity on climate change
- Inadequate financial, technological and human resource
- Poor governance of women groups

3.15 GAP Priority Area: *D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate*

3.15.1 Progress realized so far

Kenya made a submission on information exchange and lessons learnt.

3.15.2 Gaps identified

- Inadequate collaborations among relevant stakeholders, hampering information exchange
- Inadequate forums for knowledge sharing

3.15.3 Challenges experienced

- Climate experts with limited capacity on gender and/or gender experts with limited capacity on climate change
- Lack of prioritization of gender at planning for engagement in the entire policy formulation cycle

3.16 GAP Priority Area: *D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender- responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate*

3.16.1 Progress realized so far

Kenya has been able to incorporate the collection of sex disaggregated data in national census and surveys

3.16.2 Gaps identified

There is need to develop gender specific indicators on mitigation and adaptation actions

3.16.3 Challenges experienced

- There is a need for mainstreaming gender and climate change indicators in national surveys

4. Priorities for the next GAP

In order to be more impactful and responsive to the national circumstances, the next GAP should not only prioritize the mainstreaming of gender in the processes of development, review of NDCs, NAPS and long-term strategies among other climate change policies and strategies, but also facilitate their implementation. The priorities should therefore include, *inter alia*:

1. Support parties to develop **tools and methodologies** for gender analysis, designing, implementing and monitoring gender responsive climate policies and actions. (Scorecard that will be able to assess policies to identify gender gaps).
2. Support National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points forums to enhance **capacity building**, experience sharing, knowledge exchange, best practices, peer to peer learning, and participation in regional and international meetings.
3. Support gender and climate change negotiators, participation in regional and international meetings.
4. Provide **technical and financial support** for the development and implementation of **National Gender Action Plans** or the domestication and implementation of **the Gender Action Plans**.
5. Support women, youth and other vulnerable groups to implement gender responsive climate actions at the grass root level.
6. Facilitate access to **technologies** that reduce women's work-load in the household as well as to support sustainable livelihoods, including in agriculture.
7. Enhance the production and use of **gender data and information** in climate action across sectors to assist planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
8. Identify and build the capacity **of gender champions** in each thematic area in adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation and establish multistakeholder innovative platforms on gender and climate change.
9. Strengthen African countries' **national gender institutions' capacity** to integrate and uptake gender and climate change issues and to support the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and other regional commitments as appropriate.
10. Allocate, under the UNFCCC funding mechanisms a special window for the implementation of the National GAPs.