



**CAPACITY BUILDING ON MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND LEGISLATION
WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS REPORT**

Held on date: 29th November, 2013

Venue: Park Place Hotel-Rongai

Prepared by:

Kenya Climate Change Working Group

@November, 2013

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1.0 Acknowledgement

KCCWG extended her gratitude to the following for their support during the capacity building workshop on gender in climate change policy and legislation:

1. HBF-For financial support
2. Facilitators-For mobilizing participants, presenting and attending the meeting
3. Stakeholders i.e. all the workshop attendees -for attending the workshop

1.1 Executive Summary

The capacity building workshop on mainstreaming gender in climate change policy and legislation was organized by Kenya Climate Change Working Group(KCCWG) in collaboration with Heinrich Boll Foundation at Park Place Hotel,Rongai on 29th November,2013.The workshop brought together representatives from the ten thematic groups through which KCCWG works,Suswatch,KCJWC among others with the aim of understanding the link between climate change and gender, the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development as well as the strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislation. The forum provided an avenue of sharing knowledge on climate change and how it affects the different gender groups as well as gaps in mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislations.

Climate change is now real and its effects more severe with efforts by CSOs and the government to address the issue on the rise. The Kenyan government is in the fore front in adapting and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change through the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) which provides a framework for addressing threats of climate change as well as taking

advantage of any opportunities that may arise and pursues to mainstream issue of climate change on the national development program. Initiatives by KCCWG on addressing threats of climate change included; the drafting of the climate change bill, the fast-tracking development of policies and strategies to implement the NCCRS, creation of synergies in environmental protection and sustainable development, promotion of practices for adaptation and mitigating the threats of climate change and collaborative projects on climate change as well as conducting climate hearings in the seven ASAL counties that KCCWG has been implementing the CRM project.

Other presentations made included: presentation on the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development, the link between climate change and gender and the strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislation. The workshop adopted the following as the way forward:

1. Production and dissemination of the report to all the workshop attendees.
2. Organization of more sessions on gender
3. Need to outline how climate change affects each gender
4. Carrying out an Impact Assessment Test on how climate change has affected/affected each gender
5. Have a clear goal on agenda

The workshop was interactive and it delved on the following areas:

- ❖ The concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development
- ❖ The link between climate change and gender
- ❖ Strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislations
- ❖ Plenary

The closing remarks were made by Mr.Muraya who thanked Mr.Msafiri for inviting him to the workshop. He thanked the facilitators for their enlightening presentations.Mr.Muraya extended his sincere gratitude to the workshop participants for finding time outside their busy schedules to attend the workshop

1.2 Introduction

Session chair-Frank Msafiri

Opening remarks

The workshop was opened with a word of prayer from Ivy Rono.Mr.Frank Msafiri who is the vice chairman, Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) and chairperson Suswatch made the opening remarks. He brought to the attention of the stakeholders that KCCWG works through nine thematic groups .He also mentioned that the thematic groups came up with policy briefs on gender mainstreaming into their thematic areas adding that the policy briefs were also validated.Mr.Msafiri also mentioned that the agenda of the day's workshop was to see how the thematic groups could mainstream gender issues on climate change. He urged the participants to think at how they could devolve their activities at the county level on issues to do with tourism, forestry, energy, health and the other thematic areas that KCCWG works through and look at how gender is affected by climate change.Mr.Msafiri also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that that students in the different thematic areas could use the avenue as an opportunity to do their academic papers on gender mainstreaming in climate change.

Mr.Msafiri brought to the attention of the stakeholders that Kenya as a country had made strides in the climate change arena especially with the development of the National climate change action plan and the action plan. He also mentioned that KCCWG spearheaded the climate change Bill though it was not amended by the parliament and is now under discussion at the Ministry of environment, water and natural resource. He said that the Bill is making good progress adding that some of the gender issues are very pertinent on the bill. He urged the participants to look at the draft bill and make submissions.Mr.Msafiri then took the participants through the

day's program and urged them to bring up issues on gender at the county level. He welcomed the participants to the workshop and urged them to feel at home and also feel free in expressing their views. Mr.Msafiri then took the participants through the introduction session in which the stakeholders introduced themselves and stated the organization or respective thematic group that they were representing He thanked all the workshop attendees for finding time out of their busy schedules to attend the workshop. He passed the chairman's apology who could not make it to the meeting as he had other commitments.

1.3 Purpose and Expected Output of the Meeting

1.3.1 Purpose

- ❖ To empower stakeholders to understand the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development as well as the link between climate change and gender
- ❖ Create a common understanding on the status of the environment

1.3.2 Expected Output

- ❖ Empowered community/actors
- ❖ Climate change and gender mainstreaming in the development agenda

2.0 Presentations by Key Stakeholders

2.1 Presentation on the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development-Mrs.Wairimu Ngugi, Energia (Annex IV)

Mrs.Ngugi said that she was delighted to be in the workshop. She gave a brief history of Energia then gave her presentation (Annex IV) which touched on the following areas:

- ❖ Basic gender concepts
 - Difference between sex and gender
 - Gender roles
 - Reproductive and productive roles
 - Access and control over resources
 - Practical gender needs/strategic needs
 - Relevance of gender to the development work
 - Main challenges in gender integration
 - Tools for gender analysis
- ❖ Gender mainstreaming
 - Process of gender mainstreaming at the project level

- Requirements for gender mainstreaming
- ❖ Gender roles
- Steps in gender mainstreaming in projects
- ❖ Best practices in ‘engendering’ projects

Mr.Msafiri thanked Mrs.Ngugi for the enlightening presentation and welcomed the stakeholders to a plenary on the same.

Reactions based on the presentation/Questions and answers

- 1 Mr. Brian wanted to know if it was possible to integrate the youth in the definition of gender as it mostly talks of/refers to women. This was responded to by Mrs.Ngugi who said that the youth too constitute gender adding that the youth of today is actually the household manager of tomorrow. She also mentioned that projects talk more of men and women; gender disintegrated data and that every gender has their own needs.
- 2 Ms.Rono wanted to know the difference between gender and sex and which of the two is natured adding that femininism is being taken up by men especially in the manner in which they dress and behave. This was addressed by Mrs.Ngugi who brought to the attention of the stakeholders that this is a problem in the society adding that there is need to identify the cause of this kind of behavior in our communities where it is due to single parenthood, drugs or other factors. She also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that there has been a misconception that gender seeks to challenge men but in the context of development, it is about improving the qualities of men and women and sharing responsibilities.
- 3 Mr.Mutuku was concerned with how the issue of gender will be trickled down to the community level as some activities are done by men and vice versa. This was answered by Mrs.Ngugi who mentioned that this would be made possible through the use of gender goals which are specific in each and every project. She also mentioned that the status quo may be challenged but this must

be in a way that will not create conflict in the community adding that project implementers must ensure that gender mainstreaming is non-confrontational and that it addresses the desired needs. She also said that it is important that baseline surveys are conducted so as to know how to bring all the genders on board and for projects that are gender specific, identify the key stakeholders on time.

- 4 Ms.Ndichu requested Mrs.Ngugi to comment on other gender like the transsexuals and the homosexuals.Mrs.Ngugi said that this would be a challenge to her since these are emerging issues in our culture and communities due to erosion of gender norms. She proposed the engagement of sociologists when conducting the baseline surveys so as to understand the needs and interests of the transsexuals and the homosexuals.Mr.Wycliffe also contributed on this by stating that the issue of transsexual is a new phenomenon in our society adding that there is need to strengthen what is good for the community and shun/discourage that which will bring harm/moral decadence to the community.
- 5 Ms.Gladys brought to the attention of the stakeholders the need to identify gender goals and mainstream them in projects. To add emphasis on this, she mentioned a charcoal production that is run by GAF whereby when the women are given t-shirts as IEC material, they are taken away by their husband thus GAF turned to lesos which the women could then keep and use for their own benefit.
- 6 Dr.Ali Adan pointed out that the challenge of gender in the society is a problem that the society members created for themselves adding that in the past, there was equity, fairness and justice all of which has been eroded by greed and that there is no one day man will take the place of a woman and vice versa. He also mentioned that from the Islamic perspective, God created all men and women from Adam meaning that no one is superior.Mrs.Ngugi echoed his sentiments by stating that when talking about gender, it challenges status quo adding that this is a socially constructed concept with socially constructed norms and roles thus the need to find out ways of seeing that gender support each other.Mrs.Ngugi also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that in the past, men or women were left out in some projects as they were seen as men/women projects thus the need to bring all of them on board and integrate them so that they work together.

2.2 Presentation on the link between climate change and gender-Mrs. Cecilia Kibe, KCJWC (Annex V)

Mrs.Kibe brought to the attention of the stakeholders that she is the CEO to KCJWC whose mission is to advance a powerful institution for Kenyan women and beyond adding that she has a passion for working with women and empowering them especially those in the grassroots. She then made her presentation (AnnexV) which touched on the following areas:

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Responding to climate change
- ❖ Gender perspectives on impacts and responses to climate change
- ❖ Vulnerability paradigm
- ❖ Visibility of women in resilience building
- ❖ National strategies to implement gender equality in climate change
- ❖ International strategies
- ❖ Challenges that women face
- ❖ Gender expectations from COP 19

Reactions made after the presentation/Questions&answers

1. Mr.Wafula wanted to know if women could combat climate change alone. This was responded to by Mrs.Kibe who said that from her presentation she did not mean that women could combat climate change alone but rather there is need to give women their space and recognize their capacity and capability in the fight against climate change.
2. Mr.Khaduyi was concerned that women accept lesser roles like in the case of the women representatives who are not given their time and position to participate in development issues and agenda as compared to the senators or the governors. This was addressed by Mrs.Kibe who said that the women decided to start small thus went for the seat as had they rejected it, the constitution which has clauses that push for the rights of the women would not have been passed. She also mentioned that the women representatives also attend the county and parliament sessions thus this was a step towards higher positions.
3. Mr.Kioko pointed out that CSOs need to link up their plans with county plans in mainstreaming gender but the worry is that some counties had already developed their strategic plans and action plans and most likely did not incorporate the issue of gender and climate change. He wondered whether the CSOs would review them then work with the MCAs so as to discuss the gaps and factor them in the review of the county strategic plans. This was responded by Mrs.Kibe who brought to the attention of the stakeholders that CSOs have to fight for this through women representatives and women MCAs adding that there is need to sensitize the county representatives on gender and climate change. She also mentioned that KCJWC holds forums with county representatives to sensitize them on such issues before implementation as climate change should be given a priority in the development agenda. She also urged the participants to be aggressive and diplomatic when it comes to mainstreaming gender and climate change in the development agenda.
4. Ms.Sarah Florence wondered why the issue of culture should still be used to discriminate women and make them accept lower positions especially for the modern women. She said that there is need for gender sensitization and empowerment for the women to come up bold and fight for their position and prove their capacity.Finally, Ms.Sarah Florence said that there is need to unite women voices in championing for their rights.

5. Ms.Ndichu requested one of the men in attendance to talk to his fellow men on what he had learnt from the presentation. This was taken up by Mr.Misiati who said that men should embrace new ideas and work together with women to bring about development in all the spheres of life.
6. Ms.Gladys raised her concern over the issue of girl child education and empowerment as she felt that the boy child has been ignored which she said with the current trends would result to turn of events in the future by the boy child being neglected and discriminated against. This was responded to by Mrs.Mgugi who mentioned that there was a missing link in the gender aspect in programs thus the reason why an affirmative action was taken as a result of historical injustice on the girl child adding that there is need to integrate all the genders in policies to avoid bringing back the issue of historical injustices but this time round on the boy child.
7. A participant wanted to know how the society was prepared to handle an empowered woman. This was addressed by Mrs.Kibe who said that the empowered woman is sometimes not able to handle the husband but the society should not see her as a threat adding that there is need for education and awareness creation on how both the genders will handle/deal with each other once empowered.
8. Mr.Muraya said that he would be happy if at one point presentations on gender and climate change would be gender neutral as most of the presentations on this are biased on women yet there is need for a balance between the two extremes.
9. A participant felt that the misconception on gender came about as a result of women fighting with men for their space thus to avoid this, there is need to embrace gender and work together for a common goal; men to appreciate and acknowledge that women have the potential thus need for their support.
10. Mrs.Kioko wanted to know how the women would act and take up the challenge adding that women need to up their game while the men find out how to adapt and mitigate to climate change adding that the issue of gender is all about perspectives. Her sentiments were echoed by Mr.Odundo from Umande trust who said that saying women should take lead is not good communication but rather the communication should be women to take up their place.

11. Mrs. Rosemary brought to the attention of the stakeholders that from the bible, man was supposed to fend and feed for the family while the woman was expected to stay back at home and take care of the family but due to the economic hardships, things have now changed and women are also working to assist their husbands to meet the family's budget. Thus the need for men to understand that just as things have changed and they have positively embraced this change, climate change too has changed and they should also accept, understand, adapt and mitigate the change.
12. Mr.Msafiri said that the participants need to think outside the box and incorporate what they had learnt from the presentations and discussions into future projects and activities.
13. Mrs.Munyiri brought to the attention of the stakeholders that some gender groups are more affected than others like in the case of women and energy resources. She said that there is need to encourage women especially those in the rural areas to take up alternative energy sources especially renewable energy sources like solar as this would help save on time and even respiratory diseases. She also mentioned that there is need for gender mainstreaming in terms of men especially in issue to do with alcoholism and drug abuse as seen with men especially from central province as there is a worry because more women are taking up degree programs leaving behind the women thus need to look at ways of empowering the boy child too.

2.3 Presentation on strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislation-Eunice

Warue (ANNEX VI)

Mrs.Warue took the stakeholders through the presentation on strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislation (Annex VI) which was covered the following sub-topics:

- Understanding gender
- Relationship between gender and climate change

- Gender differentiated impacts
- Why a gender perspective in climate change
- Gender involvement into the climate change process
- Potential areas of gender concern in the climate change discourse
- Gender decision; COP 19 outcome
- Recommendation
- Gender and climate change in Poland Warsaw (COP19)
- Capacity building on gender sensitive policies and implementation
- Gender sensitive climate policies
- Conclusion: Why is it important to integrate gender into the climate change negotiations?

3.0 Way Forward

Mrs. Cecilia Kioko, programs manager KCCWG fronted the way forward by considering reflections on deliberations arising from presentations, and discussing with all the stakeholders within the meeting. The following was arrived as the way forward.

6. Production and dissemination of the report to all the workshop attendees.
7. Organization of more sessions on gender
8. Need to outline how climate change affects each gender

9. Carrying out an Impact Assessment Test on how climate change has affected/affected each gender
10. Have a clear goal on agenda

3.1 Closing Remarks-Mr.Peter Muraya

Mr.Muraya thanked Mr.Msafiri for inviting him to the workshop. He thanked the facilitators for their enlightening presentations.Mr.Muraya extended his sincere gratitude to the workshop participants for finding time outside their busy schedules to attend the workshop. He then invited Mrs. Rosemary to close the workshop with a word of prayer.

Attachments

Annex I: List of participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Email Address</i>	<i>Tel/ID No.</i>
1.	Queen Kimanzi	KCCWG-Forestry	qscarlet@gmail.com	24687846
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Facilitators: Mr.Frank Msafiri-KCCWG/Suswatch, Cecilia Mueni-KCCWG, Mrs.Wairimu Ngugi-Energia, Ms Suzy Wandera-KCCWG/R2C, Mrs.Cecilia Kibe-KCJWC ,Mrs.Eunice Warue

Annex II: Acronyms and Abbreviations

<i>Acronym or Abbreviation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COK	Constitution Of Kenya
COP	Conference Of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GAF	Green Africa Foundation
GAM	Gender Analysis Matrix

GHG	Green House Gases
HBF	Heinrich Boll Foundation
IEC	
KCCWG	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
KCJWC	Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions
MCAs	Members of County Assembly
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
R2C	Road To Conference Of Parties
UN	United Nation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

AnnexIII: photo gallery



Annex IV: Presentation on the concept of gender and gender mainstreaming in development-Mrs.Wairimu Ngugi, Energy (Annex IV)

Objectives

- To explore basic gender concepts
- To highlight the process of gender mainstreaming in development
- To share experiences on gender and development.

Basic Gender Concepts

Difference between Sex and Gender

Sex refers to the biological state of being a man or woman, boy or girl. Gender is a socially constructed concept that refers to the social attributes, opportunities and relationships associated with being male or female, including socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men in a given culture. Society attaches certain expectations and roles to men and women, boys and girls based on their sex.

Gender Roles

Gender roles are assigned to men and women by society. Gender roles shape our identity, determining how we are perceived, how we are expected to think and act as women and men. Gender norms or the accepted standards of behavior shared by a particular society shape the manner in which women and men behave within their gender roles. Gender roles also determine the division of labour and productive and reproductive work.

Reproductive and Productive Roles

- Reproductive roles: all tasks undertaken to reproduce the labour force (bringing up the next generation). This includes child bearing and rearing, feeding the family, caring for the sick, teaching acceptable behaviour and so on.
- Productive roles: work done for payment in cash or in kind, including the production of goods and services for subsistence or market purposes.

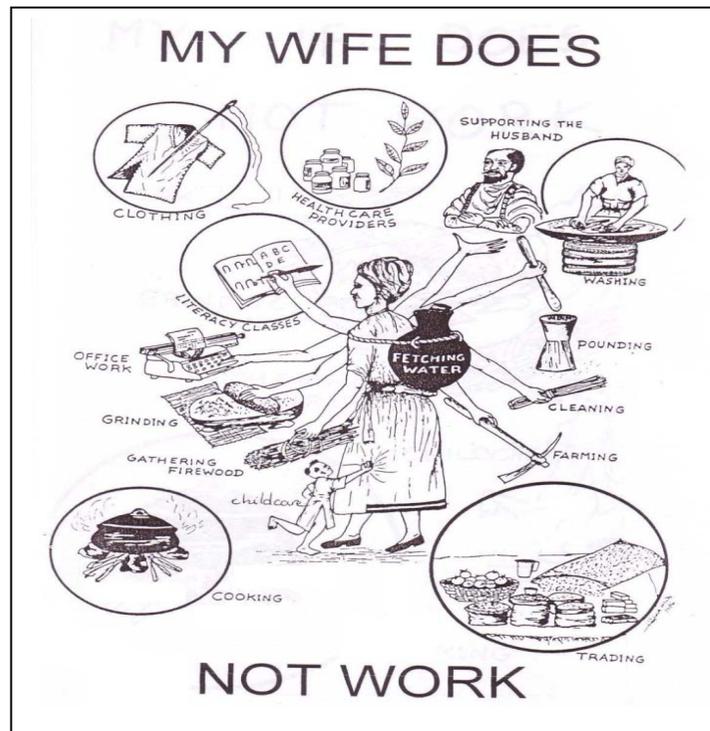
Gender roles also determine the division reproductive work. For instance, men are field and oversee cash crops (productive expected to do the sowing, weeding, managing crops for family consumption, and family wellbeing (productive and

While both men and women are involved the reproductive work is undertaken by many tasks as portrayed in the adjacent *Work*) which are usually not recognized

Access and Control over Resources

Access to resources means that one is specific resources. Control over resources

decisions about the use of those resources, including decision making on how to share and how to make use of the resources. Women and men also have different access and control to the benefits of using resources.



of labour and productive and usually expected to plough the work), while women are harvesting and threshing, as well as caring for children reproductive work).

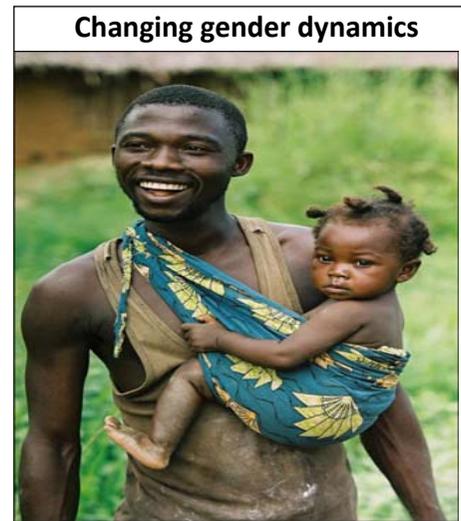
in productive work, much of women, and this involves figure (*My Wife Does Not* as work or paid for.

able to use and benefit from means that one can also make

Practical Gender Needs and Strategic Needs/Interests

Women and men have different practical gender needs and

- Practical gender needs include immediate perceived conditions such as health care, water supply and saving technologies, etc. They may also include material needs (shelter, clean water, food and health reproductive functions of women /men and the household running and the family's daily survival
- Strategic needs/interests – these are long-term and position/status of women and men by increasing their decision-making, i.e. empowerment.



strategic needs/interests.

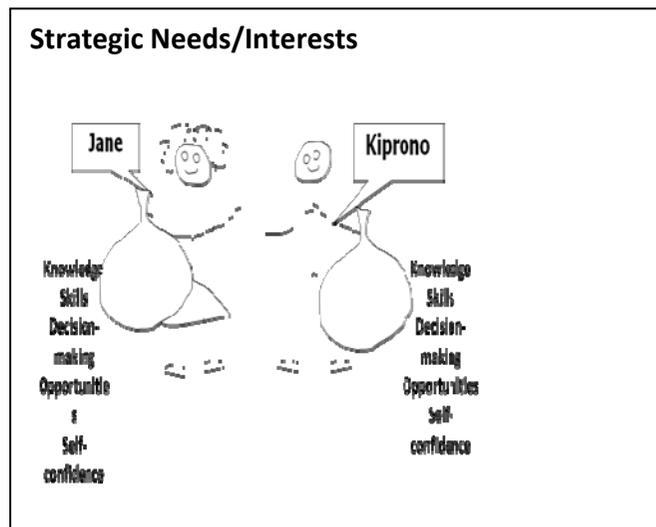
necessities in living education, labour immediate and care) related to the activities that keep the ensured.

relate to changing the participation in

Relevance of Gender to Development Work

Emphasizing practical and strategic needs in planning means analyzed or the activities reviewed in relation to the roles of men and according to whether the gender needs being are practical or strategic.

For example, knowing the practical needs of women and in decision making on the time of day and year when



that a project is women and responded to

men will assist training would

be most convenient for women and men based on their gender roles as well as the training venues that are accessible and convenient for each gender group. Identifying the strategic interests of women can ensure that women take up leadership positions in any planning groups/committees while building of their capacity will enable them to participate effectively and benefit from project activities.

Main Challenges in Gender Integration

- Gender neutral policies and programs.
- Lack, inadequate collection, collation and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data and information.
- Gender integration as an afterthought.
- Lack of skills to carry out gender analysis or mainstream gender throughout the project cycle.
- Lack of knowledge - particularly on practical, budgeted Gender Action Plans.

Tools for gender analysis

There are various gender analytic tools, for example Daily Activity Calendar, Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM), Capabilities and Vulnerabilities Analysis Framework, Harvard Analytical Framework and Moser Framework, among others. For example:

- The Daily Activity Calendar shows the amount of time men and women spend on various tasks from the time they wake up until they go to bed (gender division of labour) and help to identify, promote and plan for interventions that challenge status quo.
- GAM is a planning and monitoring tool that provides a

TIME	ACTIVITY
5.00 am	Wake up
5.00 – 6.00 am	Light fire Sweep kitchen Cook breakfast Prepare children for school
Daily Activity Calendar	

amount of time men wake up (gender division of labour) and help to identify, promote and plan for interventions that challenge status quo. provides a

systematic way of looking at the different effects of projects (e.g. energy, climate change, etc.) on men and women. Also predicts potential social and gender changes that might occur as a result of intervention and expectations by gender.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming

- The consideration of gender equality concerns in all policy, program, administrative and financial activities, and in organizational procedures.
- The systematic integration of the different needs, interests, and priorities of women and men in all the organization's policies, projects and activities.
- A strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and program so that women and men benefit equally and inequity is not perpetuated
- Gender not considered a separate issue.

Process of Gender Mainstreaming at Project Level

The process of gender mainstreaming at project level involves:

- Continuous assessment of the implications and effects of the impact of projects and policies on women and men.
- Designing and implementing strategies and actions that aim to better address the needs of women and men, improve their well-being, and facilitate their participation in the development process.
- A mechanism for ensuring this is done and for reporting to managers.
- Gender mainstreaming process corresponds to one of the four stages of preparing, designing, implementing and monitoring energy projects and is embedded into the project cycle.

Requirements for gender mainstreaming include:

- A clear articulation of gender goals/objectives.
- Allocation of adequate resources towards activities necessary to attain gender goals/objectives.
- Gender equality objectives that are built into all project documents.
- Equal participation of men and women in setting priorities and in all aspects of project planning.
- Equality of opportunity as well as equality of outcome for women and men, through specifically addressing the constraints experienced by women and men.

Gender Goals

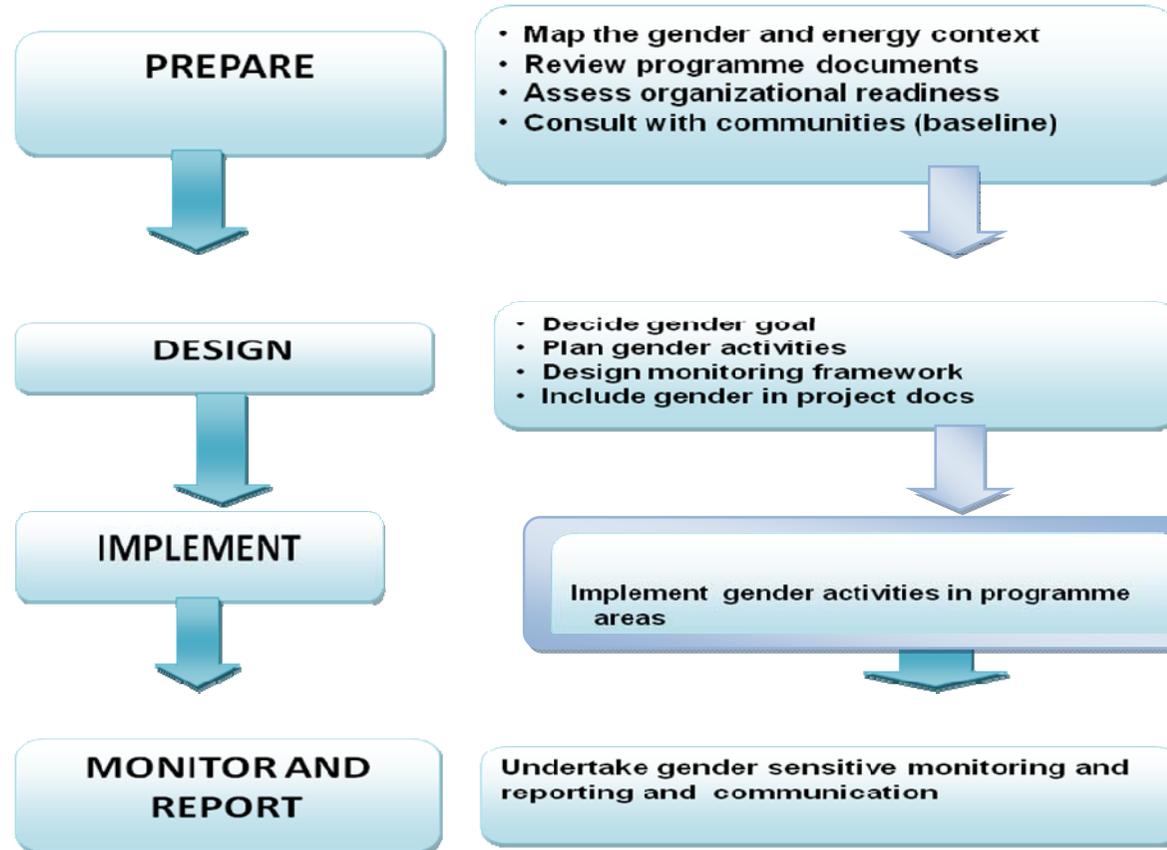
- To *improve quality of life or welfare*, by reducing women's drudgery in activities such as food processing, water transportation, agricultural labour etc., and improving their health.
- To *increase women's productivity and income*, e.g. by improving efficiency or new opportunities for income generation.
- To *promote gender equality and to empower women*, that is, to help them participate in activities and decision making which they have traditionally been excluded from, and to contribute strategically to the improving women's position in the household and in communities.
- To *ensure project efficiency and sustainability*, because unless men's and women's needs are properly understood, project interventions may be wrongly targeted and thus fail.

Steps in Gender Mainstreaming in Projects

Steps in the gender mainstreaming process as further illustrated on the figure below (based on example from an energy project) includes:

- Diagnosis (preparation) of the gender dimensions that need to be addressed within the energy project.
- Designing the gender component for the program
- Deciding on a concrete gender goal
- Planning specific activities to meet the gender goals
- Designing a monitoring framework for tracking the performance of gender activities
- Implementing the gender component.
- Undertaking gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting.

Steps in Gender Mainstreaming



Summary: Best Practices in ‘Engendering’ Projects

- Projects that target the distinct practical, productive and strategic needs of men and women.
- Well formulated baselines undertaken during the project planning stage and take into account gender and other differences.

- Full participation of the intended beneficiaries, including women, in project identification, design, financing, community mobilization and implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Use of gender tools and methodologies for incorporating gender concerns into the project cycle.

Annex V: Presentation on the link between climate change and gender-Mrs. Cecilia Kibe, KCJWC

Introduction

- “...even if climate change affects humanity, it is not gender neutral”. Cappello, S. and Harcourt, W. (2009) ‘Gender and climate justice’, Int. J. Green Economics, Vol. 3, Nos. 3/4, pp.343–350.
- Climate redress is informed by science, responds to science and acknowledges the need for equitable stewardship of the natural resources
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation capacity is very important in managing natural resources in the country and more generally in poverty reduction efforts.
- Improving adaptive capacity of both men and women is important in order to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- In order to address climate change issues particularly with respect to equity and pro-poor development, mainstreaming of gender in climate change governance is essential for effective mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change.

Responding to climate change

- Historically climate change has not addressed the differing ways in which climate change affects men and women.

- Today it is recognized that men, women, children and the aged are vulnerable to climate stress and that this vulnerability takes specific forms.
- It is imperative that gender equity and equality aspect is vital for any coherent approach to climate change.
- Gender integration in climate change takes into consideration both women *and* men, and their specific situations.
- It helps to “put a human face” on the climate change debate and practices.
- Integrating gender into all policies, strategies and programmes is essential for effective adaptation, technology transfer, mitigation and equitable financing to be realized.
- The status of gender equality is one of the factors that determine the vulnerability context.
- The gender philosophy of the society has created stereotyped roles for women and men.

Gender perspectives on impacts and response to climate change

- United Nations’ studies demonstrate that women are key to climate solutions, yet there is a severe gap between their daily lives and access to specific information, collaborative networks, resources, and to policy and decision making bodies in order to impact environmental and social issues.

Vulnerability paradigm

- Focuses on a combination of adaptive and innovative capacities in the face of demanding challenges
- Emphasize on women as robust pioneers, intellectually nimble thought leaders and social facilitators in the sphere of climate change.

- Women apply their talents to the development of adaptive responses & innovations

Visibility of women in Resilience building

- Women participate in development of workable responses to climate change in and around the farms homes and communities
- Progressive social development is fostered through the participation of women in women's associations in institutions, all levels in government, in informal networks and in civil societies.
- Women in particular take lead in endeavor to finding practical solutions to adapt to climate change. E.g. Passing indigenous knowledge , innovative strategies and practice to alleviate poverty and to survive in the face of climate change

Conclusion

- Effective and gender responsive climate change governance is a must in enhancing community resilience and sustainable low-carbon development.
- Gender insensitive climate governance in many developing nations has contributed to inequalities, worsening situations of already vulnerable groups such as women

National Strategies to implement gender equality in climate change

- Kenya established the National Gender and Development Policy in 2000, which proposed mechanisms for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies to be mainstreamed
- The Sessional Paper no. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development identified mainstreaming as a result of review of the national policy papers and in particular the Plan of Action 2008-2012.

- Kenya's Constitution has adopted an affirmative action of at least 30% representation of either gender in all elective and appointive positions.
- This has increased consciousness among all players to the need to ensure that both women and men are included in all public committees and working groups.
- During the preparation of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017, there was up to 29% female representation in the National Task Force.
- The Kenya's Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan 2 (MTP2) 2013-2017 review provides a singular opportunity to incorporate climate change and gender concerns into the national development plan.
- Kenya has formulated a National Climate Change Response Strategy and an Action Plan to implement the strategy. The Action plan recognises that pre-existing gender discrimination exposes them (women) to higher rates of poverty and insecurity and has adopted gendered county-level institutional adaptive capacity indicators. :
- Addressing climate change will require application of an integrated approach that recognises and responds to the gender needs and concerns in the national climate change discourse but also participation of both women and men in decision making thereof.

International strategies

- In COP18 in Doha, decision 23/CP.18 entitled Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol.
- This ushered in purposeful gender balance efforts in the UNFCCC.

Women challenges

- Existing cultural and religious beliefs and attitudes that impede progress towards gender equality.
- Traditional beliefs and attitudes are entrenched in many African countries and are likely to continue sidelining women in key decision making processes at all levels.
- Insufficient capacity in terms of skills and mechanisms for mainstreaming gender in climate change.
- Climate change players are mostly scientists with very limited or no gender knowledge and expertise.
- In addition there are very few gender experts involved in the Climate change sector.
- Achieving a gender balance in climate change may also be faced by the inadequate numbers of women in the technical departments dealing with climate change.
- Changing the status quo may be progressive rather than immediate.

Gender expectations for COP19

- Tools, resources, or training would be most valuable to better support and facilitate progress towards gender-sensitive climate policy.
- Budget allocation for integrating and strengthening gender mainstreaming activities in climate change that includes facilitating increased participation of women
- Training and capacity building of implementers, decision-makers and negotiators in order for them to apply gender mainstreaming in their daily programmes of work /activities.

- Green climate fund should create a window for women led projects noting their critical role as agents of change in climate adaptation and mitigating not over emphasizing their realms of knowledge.
- Appraisal for funding proposals should be informed by the specific country community needs and priorities in which there is equal representation of women in the related decision making forums because climate adaptation and mitigation efforts are best interpreted at the grassroots where the impacts of climate change threaten existence of communities.
- Adoption and compliance with an agreed affirmative action in order to advance the goal of gender balance in the formal and informal bodies established pursuant to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Conclusion

- Climate change adaptation and mitigation projects should draw on the knowledge and skills of women to make the communities more resilient to unexpected climatic conditions or natural disasters.

ANNEX VI: Presentation on the strategies for mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and legislations

Understanding gender

Gender refers to

- Roles, responsibilities, norms and values attributed to women and men;

- The way society has been shaping the differences between women and men

Relationship between gender and climate change

- “Climate change will affect all countries, in all parts of the globe. But its impacts will be distributed differently among all regions, generations, age classes, income groups occupations and genders” (IPCC, 2001).

Gender Differentiated Impacts

- Women and men are affected differently by the effects of climate change due to their gender conditions, roles and responsibilities, e.g.
 - Women who are predominantly responsible for) activities which fall under sectors that are most threatened by climate change (water and energy collection, food production).
 - Women’s roles also deny them opportunities to decisions, resources and constrains their participation
- The poor (majority being women) also bear disproportionately the impacts of climate change because they
 - depend on natural resources for their livelihood, and secondly,
 - lack resources (assets) to draw upon in times of stress
 - They lack representation/voice in decision making - have an unequal access to decision-making processes

Why a gender perspective in climate change

- Gender helps us to see differentiated impacts
- Who is causing climate change, by which activities, and for what purposes?
- Are women and men affected differently by the effects of climate change?
- What are the gender specific impacts of climate change and its resulting environmental damages?
- Whose adaptive capacity needs are not being addressed
- Who is making what decisions

Gender involvement into climate change process

- Interest by women to participate in climate change debate began during the first conference of parties in Berlin but women's perspectives were not followed up.
- In COP 9 three organizations (LIFE, ENERGIA, WECF) and joined their forces to discuss gender issues in climate change.

During the discussions five areas of concern were raised:

1. Lack of gender specificity in the criteria related to the climate change instruments
2. Lack of gender specificity in relation to the vulnerability/adaptation discourse
3. The need for case studies which illustrate both how climate change itself, and how projects (both mitigation and adaptation) affect men and women differently

4. The underlying gender connections between climate change agreements and other international processes such as the CBD, and health related treaties on pesticides etc.

5. The lack of participation of women in the whole process.

- Given that women were not sufficiently represented in decision making processes, this necessitated the formation of women's caucuses at Cop 13 in Bali, 2007 that held their meeting for the first time and also decided to apply for its own constituency.
- Gender CC applied for the constituency status
- COP15 was the first UNFCCC conference in which women and gender-based NGOs were recognized as discrete constituencies
- In order to enhance participation of women in climate change process, Global Gender and Climate Alliance created the Women's delegation fund in 2009, funded by Finnish government.
- The fund is administered by Women's Environment and Development Organization on behalf of the United Nations Development Program and funds only women delegates from global south.
- The participation of women in this process has ensured integration of gender language into the negotiation text

Potential areas of gender concern in the climate discourse

- Equitable participation in international negotiations and decision-making - Ensuring that there are more women on the various commissions within the climate change policy development process, gender considerations need to be included explicitly in future policy formulations and activities
- Gender lens when considering some of the climate issues such

- Responsibility for emissions of GHGs: Gendered responsibility for primary emissions -Who contributes more, Gendered responsibility for use of products and services
- Vulnerability to climate change outcomes- Who are affected more
- Easier access of Climate change Finances: Combating the climate change problem is becoming a multibillion dollar business with funds or all kinds of projects both in the private and public sectors.
- The question here is whether women are likely to be able to at least take an equal share in this and what has to be done to ensure that they do. Funds etc.
- It has been very difficult for developing countries – and particularly marginalized groups who live in them, including women and indigenous peoples – to access financing for climate change initiatives, due to lack of awareness of funding, lengthy and complicated application processes and inflexible arrangements which do not suit the needs of highly vulnerable groups (UNFPA and WEDO 2009: 33).
- Another reason why gender, along with other social and pro-poor development concerns, has to date been poorly integrated into climate finance is that most climate change finance is intended for large-scale, technology-focused and market-based climate change mitigation initiatives aimed at low-carbon growth
- Participation in climate funded activities -Ensuring gender equitable access to technologies in mitigation strategies

Gender decision COP 18 outcome (Durban outcome)

- Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol

- The decision was made with the understanding that women continue to be underrepresented in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Recommendation

- Need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and informal negotiating groups, in order to inform gender-responsive climate policy
- Balanced representation of women from developing and developed country Parties in the UNFCCC process so that gender-responsive climate policy responds to the differing needs of men and women in national and local contexts,
- Coherence between the participation of women in the UNFCCC process and the principles and objectives of international instruments and relevant multilateral processes, which recognize the importance of women's empowerment and their full participation on equal terms with men in all spheres of society, including participation in decision-making processes and access to power
- Recognize women's leadership and their vital role in achieving sustainable development
- Additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of women in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
- Ensure gender balance in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally;

- Invites current and future chairs of such bodies to be guided by the goal of gender balance when setting up informal negotiating groups and consultation mechanisms, such as contact groups, spin-off groups and panels, and nominating their facilitators and chairs
- Invites other institutions established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol to be guided by the goal of gender balance, with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
- Invites Parties to commit to meeting the goal of gender balance by, inter alia, nominating women to bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal, and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties
- Invite Parties to encourage more women to be candidates for positions within bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to give due consideration to nominating female representatives to these bodies
- Invites Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
- Requests the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups, to gather information on the gender composition of delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to report this information to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration on an annual basis, in order to enable the tracking of progress made towards the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy
- Requests the secretariat to organize, in conjunction with the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, an in-session workshop on gender balance in the UNFCCC process, gender-sensitive climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote the greater participation of women in the UNFCCC process

Gender and climate change in Poland Warsaw (COP 19)

Gender balance in the UNFCCC process

- Institutionalize training and capacity building for women negotiators
- Allocate financial resources to support women's participation and training needs
- Establish targets and incentives towards gender balance in UNFCCC delegations, bodies and committees

Capacity building on gender-sensitive policies and implementation

- Institutionalize training and capacity building for all climate decision-makers on (i) how to develop and implement a gender-sensitive approach, and (ii) the benefits such an approach can contribute
- Support awareness raising on a gender-sensitive approach to climate solutions for stakeholders at all levels
- Facilitate collaboration with and between climate and gender-relevant national agencies

Gender-sensitive climate policies

- Contribute to research on gender-specific climate vulnerabilities and impacts of gender-sensitive climate policy, building on existing research programs
- Develop tools and methodology to guide gender-sensitive implementation and measure and track progress
- Learn from people-focused, gender-aware approaches at the local level and apply these lessons to national and international policy.

- Promote a rights-based approach to climate change and ensure that all future climate change policies and processes draw on human rights frameworks such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- Find alternatives to market-based approaches where possible, but when they are used to address climate change mitigation, measures are needed to ensure they equally benefit women and do not exclude or further disadvantage them.
- Continue to build the evidence base by gathering and analyzing information around the social and gender dimensions of climate change, and by developing adequate methodologies for measuring the gender impacts of climate change at local, national and international levels.
- Fund civil society institutions at international, national and local level to hold climate change policymakers to account on their political commitment to gender equality

Conclusion

Why is it so important to integrate gender into the climate change negotiations?

- Women and men contribute differently to the causes of climate change
- are differently affected by climate change
- react differently to its impacts and,
- Given the choice, favour different solutions to mitigate and options for dealing with the consequences of climate change.

These differences are based on gendered roles and responsibilities in most societies, and on gendered access to resources and political influence. (Gender CC 2009).