

# Gender Audit of Kenya's Climate Change Governance: A draft Report

*By:*

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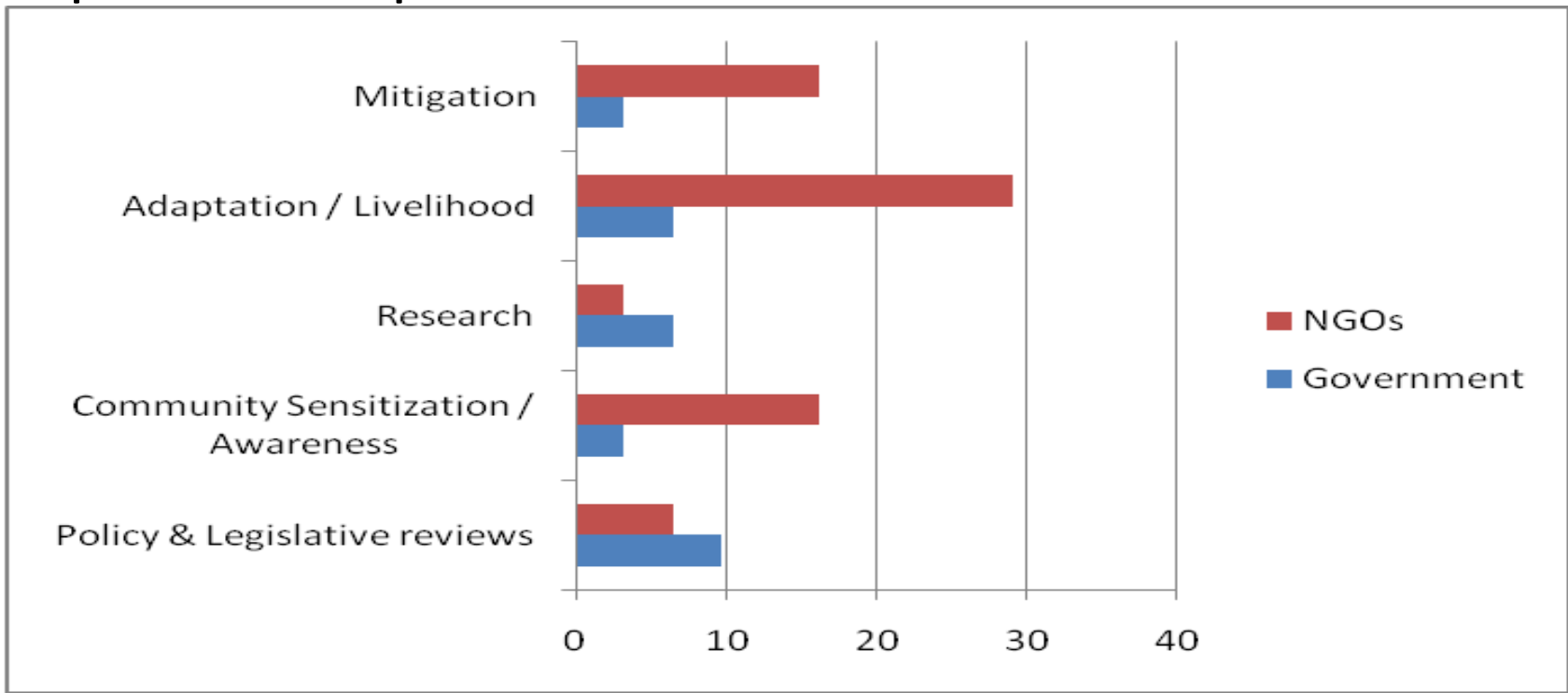
# THE ASSIGNMENT

## ***1. Climate change interventions/responses, resources and challenges***

climate change is and continues to be institutionalized in various sectors to provide systemic coordination structures within institutions to deal with matters climate. The structures include climate change sections, units, departments, or focal points

# KEY FINDINGS'

- Current responses to climate change include Policy & Legislative reviews and alignments, Community level trainings and capacity building, climate research, Community-Based Adaptation through Livelihood security and and Mitigation (fig.2). Other sector-based responses are presented in table 1.



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Sector/focus area	Interventions and examples
Agriculture	Promoting irrigated agriculture, conservation agriculture, value addition, development of weather indexed crop insurance schemes, dissemination of climate information, promotion of drought tolerant orphaned crops (DTC)
Livestock and pastoralism	Breeding animals tolerant to local climatic conditions, livestock insurance schemes, establishment of fodder banks, use of indigenous knowledge, water storage and harvesting for humans and livestock, early warning systems for droughts and floods
Water Resources	Enforcement of laws for efficient water resource management, capture and retention of rainfall water, water quality and quantity monitoring, de-silting rivers and dams, protecting and conserving water catchment area, investing on water recycling facilities, awareness and education on water harvesting/ technologies, hydrometric network for river flow measurements and flood warning
Forestry	Intensified afforestation and agro-forestry, alternative livelihood systems, alternative energy sources, community-forest management, REDD+ initiatives and reduced mono-species plantation farms; promotion of green colour jobs
Energy	Promotion of alternative energy such as geothermal, wind solar, and mini hydro generation; improved cookstoves (ICS)

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# Key findings

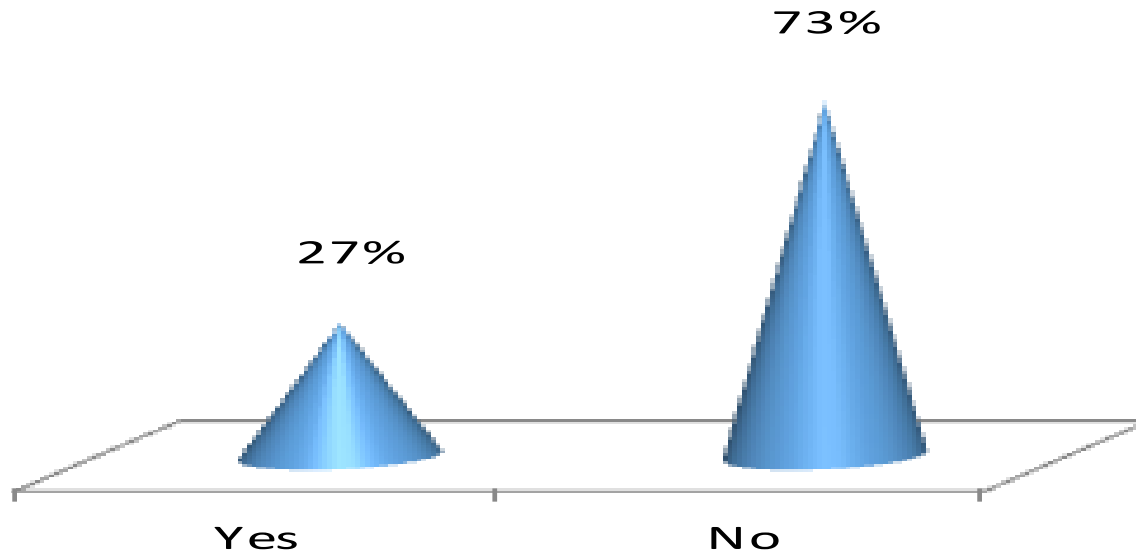
- Most of these interventions have gendered co-benefits
- However inadequate and/ or lack of funds is a major reason given (by 55% of the respondents) for the lack of a gender perspective in climate change programmes amongst most institutions.
- Lack of and insufficient utilization of sex disaggregated data is another the biggest impediment to mainstreaming of gender in climate change
- 24% of respondents said they collect sex-disaggregated data in order to comply with government/donor requirement (21%); or for decision-making (26%)

# DRR Responses,

- ❑ Generally, the responses may be regarded as *'too little too late'* and have not *adequately* addressed the plight of marginalized and vulnerable groups especially women
- ❑ A comprehensive national integrated flood management (IFM) Action Plan – triggered by the aftermath of the recent floods

## Key Findings of the Gender Audit contd'

- ❑ Lack of capacity has resulted into failure to collect sex-disaggregated data at the institutional level to aid planning and decision-making
- ❑ Majority of respondents do not mainstream gender-specific indicators in climate programming an planning (Fig 3)



# Recommendations

- Promote collection and utilization of sex-disaggregated data at institutional level.
- Allocate through GRB, adequate budget for gender mainstreaming in climate change related interventions and programmes
- Build capacity and advocate for gender responsive planning, implementation and impact-tracking



**THANKS!**