



VALIDATION ON THE THEMATIC GROUPS GENDER POLICY BRIEFS REPORT

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Prepared by:

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1. HBF-For financial support and technical backstopping in the implementation process
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3. Practical Action-For facilitating the entire process by moderating sessions and liaising with KCCWG
4. Stakeholders i.e. all the workshop attendees ,independent representatives,-for attending the workshop

1.1 Executive Summary

This report presents deliberations and action points arising from stakeholders' workshop on validation of the thematic groups' briefs on gender and climate change held at Eastland Hotel, Nairobi on 10th September, 2013. The report is structured around a number of components including presentations as well as plenary discussions.

The purpose of the meeting that brought together key stakeholders was to find out the impact of gender and climate change on forestry, energy, water, tourism, road to COP, pastoralism and conflict over natural resources, agriculture and education which are the thematic areas around which KCCWG operates. Great emphasis was put on community participation in the management of resources especially the involvement of women, the youth, the elderly and the marginalized groups. Capacity building was also proposed as a way of building resilience of the communities to adapt and mitigate climate change and its impacts.

Gaps that had been left out in the thematic briefs were identified so as to enshrine gender, this time with a bias on women in all the sectors. A number of recommendations were made including rain water harvesting, proper disposal of municipal waste, drafting of policies at the institutional level safeguarding child mortality, engagement of the communities in the management of resources and policy making as well as catalization of information to the grassroots level. It was also proposed that women practice agroforestry especially with *Lucina* and *Grevila* species which mature first in order to produce their own firewood and reduce pressure on forests.

As a final point, Mrs. Cecilia Mueni urged the stakeholders to feel free in expressing their views and have the capacity to chat the way forward.

1.2 Introduction

Opening remarks

Mrs. Cecilia Mueni who is the program manager made the opening remarks. The workshop was opened with a word of prayer from Mrs. Grace Kioko of Neema Foundation. Mrs. Mueni then gave an overview of objectives and expected outputs of the workshop. This was followed by enlightening opening remarks by Miss. Leah Kasokha from Practical action who welcomed the stakeholders, encouraged them to feel at home. She went ahead and thanked the stakeholders for finding time out of their busy schedules to attend the workshop. She also thanked the stakeholders for the detailed research that they had conducted on the thematic briefs. In addition to this, she pointed out that there was gender balance in representation which is one of the requirements from the constitution of Kenya 2010 and thanked KCCWG for that. In addition to this; she pointed out the need of the stakeholders to read and research widely on gender and climate change and how this affects the different sectors of Kenya's economy. She added that rules and regulations need to be put in place for proper management of the resources and for the ability of the local communities to meet their needs without being jeopardized by climate change.

Finally, Mrs. Leah emphasized the need to bring both men and women on board and in the same platform in the development of policies and strategies to empower them as people are now enlightened and thus need to work together in addressing the challenges facing them. She called on all stakeholders to be resource persons in cascading the acquired information to the grassroots level and have the capacity to chart their way forward. He also encouraged stakeholders to be free in expressing their thoughts and views on gender and climate change.

Mrs. Cecilia Mueni from KCCWG led the participants through the introduction session whereby they introduced themselves and stated their respective thematic groups.

1.3 Purpose and Expected Output of the Meeting

1.3.1 Purpose

- ❖ To facilitate meaningful participation of the civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the inclusion of gender in the management of natural resources.
- ❖ Create a common understanding on the role of women in climate change mitigation and adaptation, women being more in touch with nature due to the role they play as household managers.

1.3.2 Expected Output

- ❖ Gender mainstreaming in all the sectors of development
- ❖ Informed actors

2.0 Presentations

2.1 Presentation on gender consideration and effect of gender and climate change on health by Sarah Matindi

Miss. Sarah brought to the attention of the stakeholders that the policy brief was produced by the health thematic group of the Kenya Climate Change Working Group as part of fulfillment of enhancing Climate Governance. She added that the policy brief aims at looking into gender considerations in the negative impacts of Climate Change to health. She said that the brief aims at creating awareness, influencing policy and give strategies and recommendations on gender perspectives in the negative impacts of Climate Change on health. Her presentation was divided into the following sub-topics:

2.1.1 Introduction

Sixty percent (60%) of the vital ecosystem services of the planet are being degraded, or are being subjected to excessive pressures (Libreville Declaration). In addition, over 23% of deaths in Africa, estimated at more than 2.4 million each year, are attributable to avoidable environmental risk factors, with particular impacts on the poorest and the most vulnerable groups (children, women, rural poor, people with disabilities, displaced populations and the elderly).

Studies show that global warming and extreme weather conditions may have calamitous human rights consequences for millions of people. Which is one of the leading causes and greatest contributors to world hunger, malnutrition, exposure to disease, and declining access to water? Moreover it poses limitations to adequate housing, spurring the loss of livelihoods as a result of permanent displacement. Climate change affects the economic and social rights of countless individuals; this includes their rights to food, health and shelter.

2.1.2 Nature of the problem

36% of Kenya's population suffers from malnutrition (stunting) and is clearly vulnerable to environmentally related diseases, where the total disease burden caused by environmental disease for Kenya is 24% (WHO, 2004). It is noted that out of the total population, 61% have safe drinking water available within reasonable access.

Given the impacts of Climate Change, the Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) endemic areas are likely to experience marked shifts. In some cases some NTDs may emerge in hitherto disease free areas with serious consequences on prevention and control activities. For instance, current areas of co endemicity may shrink or expand, with the latter being associated with devastating outcomes.

The very best programs focusing on nutritional intake have only solved 1/3 of the stunting problem, and no nutritional research trial has ever normalized linear growth. Adequate diet is necessary for healthy growth, but is not sufficient. Meanwhile, improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is associated with decreased stunting and has the same average effect size as the very best infant feeding interventions. We now know that a condition of the child's intestine - - environmental enteropathy (EE) is brought on by living in a dirty environment, can have a very profound impact on stunting, and can be partially reversed through WASH interventions.

2.1.3 Recommendations

1. There is need for a national database on health, gender, and climate change that informs operations and development of national policies. It should have systematic gender analysis, collect and utilize sex disaggregated data, establish gender sensitive benchmarks and indicators with practical tools to support increased attention to gender perspectives.
2. Men and women should have equal access to information, training, financial instruments and mechanisms through Early warning systems and disaster preparedness schemes so as to contain the negative impacts of climate change.
3. Develop a feedback mechanism to monitor compliance to timely exchange of scientific, technological, socio- economic and legal information on climate system and climate change and on the economic and social consequences of the various response strategies.

4. Ensure consultation and participation of vulnerable groups in climate change initiatives.
5. Promote accountability and empowerment from tender ages of children to ensure we develop a society that adequately and reasonably uses natural resources. This can be done through Utilizing existing youth networks and their members' university clubs to create awareness through education campaigns and information dissemination through social media.
6. Encourage Public Private Partnerships to develop proactive measures in building resilience on climate change impacts on health.
7. Drawing up national programmes with youth led initiatives to promote health related climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
8. Promote better understanding of emerging issues such as e-waste to prompt action to prevent harm to health and the environment.
9. Encourage proper disposal and recycling of municipal waste to ensure compliance with regulations.

2.1.4 Reactions/Additional recommendations

- 1) Mrs.Kibe wanted to know if the health thematic group had looked at ways of harvesting water as a recommendation as this would benefit women, school going children especially girls. She added that in Kenya, a lot of money is invested in boreholes which would have been saved if this water is collected thereby increasing water security.
- 2) Mrs.Shamin Njirani felt that information on water harvesting would be appreciated especially in schools as she felt that water harvesting from the roofs is forbidden especially in Nairobi. This was addressed by Mr.Alphonse who brought to the attention of the stakeholders that water harvesting from the roofs is only forbidden in the informal settlements as most of the roofs have rusted which would have a negative implication on health.
- 3) Mr.Msafiri proposed that the group checks with Central bureau of statistics (CBS) and get information on the social effects, He wondered if the group would consider

researching and incorporating emerging diseases like malaria in the highlands and the new trends of mosquito in the dry areas and garbage management especially in the informal settlements whereby such sites provide breeding grounds for the mosquitoes. For clarity on this, Miss Sarah pointed out that the policy brief had tackled proper disposal and management of municipal waste. She added that a lot of work is being done on malaria thus the group chose to concentrate on the neglected tropical diseases. On getting information from (CBS), Miss. Sarah said that the group wanted data that was specific to climate change which CBS did not have in detail.

- 4) Mrs. Grace Kioko felt that with regard to child mortality, something needs to be done at the institutional level to have a gender policy safeguarding the health of the mother and the child.
- 5) Mrs.Kibe felt that there is need to make clean water affordable and accessible as water borne diseases contribute to child mortality especially as a result of the consumption of contaminated water leading to diseases like diarrhea. Women especially those in the rural areas develop backaches as a result of the long distances that they cover in search of water thus the need to come up with a policy that will advocate for clean and accessible water for all.
- 6) Miss. Leah proposed the development of a strategy to make men allow their wives/women take part in trainings especially among the marginalized communities e.g. the Turkana.This was addressed by Miss. Sarah who pointed out that the group would borrow the best practices by those who are already on the ground e.g. KCJWC who have been working with the vulnerable and the marginalized groups.Mrs.Elizabeth also addressed this by elucidating that women and men should be trained together as this is the solution to avoid information gap as is being done in the agriculture sector. She added that people are now enlightened and need to work together to address the problem/issue that they have.
- 7) Miss.Maina proposed that the safeguarding of the environment be incorporated in the policy. She gave the example of the ongoing pollution of Nairobi town because the city council employees are on strike

2.2 Presentation on engendering climate change conservation, pastoralism and conflict over natural resources (CPC) by Mr. Booker Owuor

Mr. Booker gave his presentation in the following sub-topics:

2.2.1 Introduction

- The constitution of Kenya 2010 articulates gender considerations and rights
- Internationally, Beijing Platform for action calls for bringing a gender perspective to all structures, institutions, policies and programs.
- Governments and other actors should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programs so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively

2.2.2 Gender and Conservation of Natural Resources

- Women play a critical role in managing natural resources
- Their lack of land tenure or inheritance rights undermine their ability to own, manage, use, and conserve these resources
- For these reasons, it is important that the rights of rural women are ensured in regards to food security, non-discriminatory access to resources, and equitable participation in climate change decision-making processes.
- The world forests are at a risk unless gender perspectives are included in all the perspectives of forest degradation
- Gender equality exists when men and women are attributed equal social value, equal rights and equal responsibilities and have equal access to the means (resources, opportunities etc.)To exercise and benefit from them.
- Women rights, social economic status and voice if amplified can be instrumental in current REDD+ process, but their rights to participate and influence policies must be recognized

2.2.3 Gender & Natural Resource Conflicts

- Gender relations in Kenya have been characterized by discriminatory and inequitable practices against women.
- Discrimination against women is also firmly anchored in the customs, traditions and usages of various ethnic communities in the country.
- One of the most pronounced aspects of gender imbalance in the country is in the area of resource allocation and management.
- The likelihood of conflict increases substantially when such gross inequities characterize land holding patterns and other resources
- One of the most sensitive areas in climate change redress is the gender based ownership of the land resource.
- Lack of land ownership derails the implementation of adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
- Some degree of conflict typically characterizes a situation involving competing claims to the ownership or use of the same piece of land.
- Despite the provisions stipulated in the new constitution on natural resource ownership, men in Kenya are skeptical about giving land to their sisters or their wives due to the cultural monotonous.

2.2.4 Policies, Institutions & Processes

- Both government and non-governmental orgs has failed women in the past in terms of both their strategic and their practical needs
- Even government institutions are male dominated and this excludes women further in policy issues
- Moreover women face social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity when conflicts ensue
- Unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, limited mobility places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change.

- It's important to identify gender-sensitive policies to respond to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change.
- There is need to identify and assess the extent to which gender aspects can be of help in identifying the specific pathways involved and hence the entry points for intervention in resolving land conflicts.
- Such information can contribute to:
 - a) An enhanced decision making power of women in their efforts to obtain more secure access to land within the framework of existing legal, customary rights, regulations and practices,
 - b) Inclusion of gender aspects in the land policy in Kenya
 - c) Improved agricultural productivity, of especially women farmers, and improved food security at the household level due to an increased security of land tenure.

2.2.5 Reactions/Additional recommendations

- 1) Mr.Msafiri stated that the presentation was very controversial and that it crossed many thematic groups. He felt that there is need to get over the notion that if women are given the opportunity to own land and have a say in decision making they will take over men and forget their responsibilities as women. He felt that there is need to engage women in development and even empower them to own land as they are better managers even at the household level. Mr.Msafiri proposed that the group looks at customary ways of handling natural resource conservation like the case of the Turkanas who use customary rules to assign land that will be used as pasture for animals during the dry season and those to be used during the wet season.
- 2) Mrs.Kibe felt that it was time that the country as a whole moved from referring to culture and develop women as they are endowed with a lot of information on natural resource management thus need to allow women to own land and bring change in the country. To add emphasis on her argument, Mrs.Kibe gave the story of Moses in the bible whereby the mother thought of using the woven basket to save her son. She also mentioned the role that the late professor Wangari Maathai played in environmental conservation that gave her recognition the world over.

- 3) Mrs. Grace was concerned that from the presentation, only the woman suffers and wondered whether there was an instance whereby the man is also neglected/sidelined.
- 4) Mrs. Elizabeth brought to the attention of the stakeholders that there is need to encourage women to take up agribusiness as this does not dwell on ownership as is with the case with subsistence farming.
- 5) Mr. Christopher felt that women should be given the opportunity to own land as they are better managers and more development minded as opposed to men who own land mainly for prestige and would leave it undeveloped but just feel good about being the owner of such lands.
- 6) Mr. Jesse felt that there is need to include the boy child and men in gender mainstreaming as the issue of gender based violence is now rampant especially in Nairobi and Kiambu Counties whereby men have been reported to be bitten by their wives.
- 7) Mr.Khaduyi felt that gender should include men, women and the youth yet the group mainly focused on the women. This was addressed by Miss. Leah who said that women are the ones who are most affected and sidelined in resource allocation and utilization which is why the group chose to focus their discussion on women.
- 8) Miss. Leah proposed that women be included in the regulation of illegal activities e.g. logging to ensure sustainability in resource use.
- 9) Mrs.Kioko proposed that the group looks at the matrimonial Bill, identify the gaps and give the recommendations.
- 10) Mr.Kinuthia elucidated the role that women play in the society e.g. giving birth and raising children, cooking and managing the households thus need to involve and empower them to make them more effective and qualified to manage the resources.

2.3 Presentation on gender, energy and climate change by Mrs. Juliet Makokha

Mrs.Makokha made the presentation on gender, energy and climate change which she did in the following sub-topics:

2.3.1 Introduction

This paper was commissioned by Kenya Climate Change Working Group, KCCWG Energy Thematic Group. It aimed at helping members to have a clear understanding of Gender and energy concepts and how these manifest in the energy sector. The paper also looks into how gender, energy and climate change can be mainstreamed. It also mentions a study on the use of energy technologies and how gender energy and climate can be included in the policy of climate change.

2.3.2 What is Gender?

Gender is defined by FAO as the relations between men and women both perceptual and material. The vulnerability of women to the effects of climate change is largely due to their dependence on natural resources for their livelihoods and substance, their responsibility for water and food procurement for their families and their increased risk exposure during times of whether based disasters and severe weather cases. Research suggests that the threats of climate change are not distributed equally and it is essential that gender analysis be applied to all national actions to address the impacts of climate change. The effect of climate change are likely more to impact the poor and marginalized individuals within society.

The fact that women and the poor are being disproportionately affected magnifies the importance of climate change as a national issue requiring urgent attention cooperation, resources and action. The global debate have focused primarily on mitigation efforts and on the association actions required by governments and institutions to mitigate climate change Gender issues are rarely addressed, particularly in global climate change initiative and policy meetings. Gender and climate change are considered to have a more casual relationships in the international development agenda. The women in Kenya are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they rely on climate sensitive resources for their substance, and inequality in gender roles suggests they do not have means to adapt to the pressures of climate changes (UNDP, 2008).

Climate change policy in Kenya is not gender neutral, while this may seem obvious, many still argue about it, but facts speak for themselves women and men differ as much in climate change awareness and behavior as they do in consumption and eating habits; numerous chemicals found

in the environment, pollutants accumulate in the male and female bodies at different rates roles and how we perceive environmental risk itself has largely to do with gender.

2.3.2.1 Overview of the meaning of gender goals

Gender Goal	Meaning	Implies
Welfare of women	Drudgery of women's work and the ill health related to this reduced, but fundamental roles of women are not changed	Practical needs need to be met Relates mainly to so-called reproductive activities
Productivity of women	Women able to participate more efficient in economic activities	Productive needs need to be met, but traditional roles not necessarily changed
Empowerment, equality, equity for women	Opening up of new roles and opportunities for women outside traditional ones, in economic, social, and political sphere Women able to participate on equal basis with men in the economic sphere; earn and control income for themselves, if this was not the case before	Strategic interest need to be addressed Relates to new types of activities and new roles and freedom for women More emphasis on strengthening women's productive activities for women's production
Project efficiency	Women's roles properly understood, the household no longer seen as the unit in planning	Project should be more carefully targeted

2.3.3 Why Gender in Energy?

Energy is a prime ingredient in all productive substance and leisure activity. The quality and quantity of available energy determines the efficiency and effectiveness of activities as well as the quality of life of the users, as such both male and female members of the society are equal.

Stake holders is benefiting from energy use. However, all too often women and men do not benefit equally from access to energy. The same energy service may indeed impact on men and women social economic outcomes. It is not only the gender division of labour which creates there are also different perceptions of the benefits of energy and the capacities to access those benefits based on gender. e.g. Men may choose to locate a light outside the house for security protecting livestock from theft. While women may choose to locate it in the kitchen.

2.3.3.1 Energy- challenges

- Gender imbalances in various positions in governmental, nongovernmental organizations.
- Inadequate implementation of policy on gender mainstreaming with regard to energy development and distribution.
- Inadequate public awareness on the adverse health effects of use of wood fuel and kerosene on women and children

2.3.3.2 Policies and strategies

- Government shall take measures to implement the $\frac{2}{3}$ gender principles in the energy sector institution as provided in the constitution.
- To address the challenges faced by women and children in the use of wood fuel and kerosene, the government, shall.
- Mainstream gender issues in policy formulation and in energy planning production and use.

2.3.4 Millennium Development Goals-goals and targets related to energy and gender (Source: Havet, 2003)

Goal	Target	How energy contributes to achieving goals and targets	Gender perspective
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More efficient fuels and fuel-efficient technologies reduce the time and share of household income spent on domestic energy needs for cooking, lighting and keeping warm (poor people pay proportional more for energy) ▪ Reliability and efficient energy can improve enterprise development ▪ Lighting permits income generating activities behold daylight hours ▪ Energy can be used to power labour-saving machinery and increase productivity of enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and girls are generally responsible for the provision of energy for household use, including gathering fuel or paying for energy for cooking, lighting and heating ▪ When women’s time and income is freed up from these activities, they can reallocate their time toward (1) tending to agricultural tasks productivity (2) developing micro-enterprises to build assets, increase income and improve family well-being
	Targert2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved access to cooking fuels and energy-efficient technologies increases the availability of cooked foods (the majority (95%) of staple foods need to be cooked before they can be eaten ▪ Pumped water for drinking, cooking needs and irrigation systems that deliver water than what can be carried 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and girls are generally responsible for the provision of energy for household use, including gathering fuel or paying for Energy for cooking, lighting and heating ▪ When women’s time and income is freed up

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical energy can be used to power labour-saving machinery and increase productivity along the food chain (for example, to process agricultural outputs, such as milling, husking) ▪ Improved access to efficient fuel and technologies reduces post harvest losses and water needs through better preservation (for example, drying and smoking) 	<p>from these activities, they can reallocate their time toward (1) tending to agricultural tasks and improving agricultural productivity (2) developing micro-enterprises to build assets, increase income and improve family well-being</p>
Goal2: Achieve universal primary education	Target3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to efficient fuels and technologies frees up children's time, who are often pulled out of school to help with survival activities (fetching wood, collecting water, cooking inefficiently, crop processing by hand, manual farming work) ▪ Energy can create a child-friendly environment (access to clean water, sanitation, lighting and space heating/cooling) ▪ Lighting in schools allows night classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Girls are more likely to be taken out of school to help with domestic and agricultural chores than boys ▪ Spending on schooling, especially for girls, increases with higher incomes for women ▪ Girls are more likely than boys to be affected by a lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities reducing school attendance
Goal3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target4: Eliminate gender disparity in education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity enables access to educational information and information communications ▪ Electricity enables access to educational information and information communications ▪ Street lighting improves the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women are more likely than men to be illiterate ▪ Women are less likely than men to have access to information and be included in political and

		safety of women and girls at night schools and participate in community activities	community life
Goal4:Reduce child mortality	Target5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cleaner fuels and technologies help reduce indoor air pollution which contributes to respiratory infections that account for up to 20% of the 11 million deaths in children each year ▪ Traditional stoves can be unsafe (for example, burns and household fires) ▪ Cooked food, boiled water and space heating contributes to improved nutrition and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women have primary care for health of children ▪ Women and young children spend the most time indoor ▪ Women and girls are generally responsible for cooking, often with unventilated open fires
Goal5:Improve maternal health	Target6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy services are needed to provide access to better medical facilities, including medical refrigeration, equipment sterilization and operating theaters ▪ Energy can be used to produce and distribute information on sex education and contraceptives 	Excessive workload and heavy manual labour (for example, carrying heavy loads of fuel wood and water; arduous and repetitive agricultural and food processing tasks) may affect pregnant women's health and well-being
Goal7:Ensure environmental sustainability	Target9: Reverse loss of environmental resources Target 10:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over harvesting, land clearing or environmental degradation can make wood fuel more scarce forcing the poor to travel further and spend more time and physical energy in search for fuel ▪ Availability of cleaner fuels and energy-efficient 	<p>Women and girls are generally responsible for gathering fuel wood and collecting water.</p> <p>The chances of sexual assault and other risks (for</p>

	Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<p>equipment reduces demand for wood fuel and charcoal, increases availability of dung and agricultural wastes for fertilizers and reduces air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorized pumps help provide more clean water for drinking and sanitation than amounts carried 	example, of snake bites) increases the further women and girls must travel
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2.3.5 Example of how gender-energy nexus can target most of the millennium Development Goals (Source: Havet, 2003)

Goal	Main Impact	Additional Impacts
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women save a total of 8 hours per week in processing agricultural products (millet, sorghum, maize) Women save a total of 7 hours in the husking of rice than manually takes 8 hours Women save about almost half of the time spent milling and pounding Shea nuts Men save time and transport costs with a battery recharger on location Men save money and time with locally supplied welding Women were able to double their rice output and triple their Shea butter production on their individual plots with the time saved women due to the platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better quality product obtained after processing Reduced losses (e.g. 10% gain in the case of Shea butter) Better food hygiene (e.g. use of pestle and mortar or grinding stone) Creation and training of welder jobs Electricity allows the platform to be used at night Women were also able to diversify their agricultural output and engage in market trade to sell their additional product Conflicts within families have been reduced as meals are more likely to be provided on time and are of better quality
Goal2: Achieve universal primary	Girls perform better in school than boys when the platform is installed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform reduces the chores girls have to perform in the morning (e.g. pounding and

education		drawing water) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More regular attendance at school as girls are less likely to be taken out of school for entire days ▪ Girls are less tired in the evenings for homework ▪ Increase in women's revenues allows mothers to send their daughters to school
Goal3:Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial management of platform by women raises their visibility in the village ▪ Literacy training is provided to the women who manage the platform ▪ Electricity provides access to information through radio and television 	Mobilization of financial resources through the fee-for-service system has allowed the women to participate in the development and management of activities in the village(in some villages, the capital from the women's group is the largest source of capital available)
Goal 4:Reduce child mortality	Water pumping provides better hygiene and water quality	
Goal5:Improve maternal health	Electricity provides lighting of maternity ward and better delivery conditions	
Goal7:Ensure environmental sustainability	Women and girls save time drawing water when water pumping is provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A water reserve is created and managed ▪ Neighbouring villages can also draw water

2.3.6 What type of energy is available?

There are different types of energy, Hydro energy, geothermal energy, Biomass energy and Renewable energy. The mostly used energy in both rural urban areas is biomass energy-charcoal and firewood, example revealed by research done in Nyando river basin on Renewable energy patterns.

Energy demand patterns in Nyando river basin largely revolve around household energy and use such as cooking and lighting and heating as the three-stone most important needs. The main sources of energy at household levels are wood; paraffin and charcoal while the most preferred source household cooking energy among the residents of Nyando river basin firewood, at 100% in lower Nyando and 99% in middle Nyando. This indicates over –reliance on biomass and an indicator of a real challenge of forest and vegetation degradation. The main source of energy for lighting in the area is kerosene accounting for 88% in Middle Nyando and 84 in lower Nyando. Only 6.6 % of households surveyed in middle Nyando and 2% in lower Nyando use solar energy for lighting. Hydro electric usage for lighting is minimal.

Biomass energy which includes firewood, charcoal and livestock waste burnt directly accounts for 100% of cooking energy sources in middle Nyando and 99% in lower Nyando. Renewable energy such as biogas is not common in the area, with only 1 % of households in Nyando utilizing biogas. There is inadequate sustained and comprehensive awareness creation on the use of renewable energy source in the region. The major challenge to accessing renewable energy technologies was the high cost of start up. The other reasons given were reliability of renewable energy sources and poor knowledge and the available renewable energy technologies.

The study shows that among the households that have adopted renewable energy use on average only 20% had been assisted technologically and or offered subsidy. In the above study, women were the most participants in the interviews and users of the technologies. Men participate only in technologies that are economically viable.

2.3.6.1 Examples of energy projects to address women’s needs and interests using different gender analytical frameworks(Source: Clancy, Skutsch, and Batchelor, 2002)

Energy Form	Women’s needs and interests		
	Practical needs	Productive needs	Community tasks
	Practical Interests		Strategic Interests
Electricity	➤ Pumping water supplies-reducing need to haul and	➤ Increase possibility of activities during	➤ Make streets safer allowing participation

	carry ➤ Mills for grinding ➤ Lighting improves working conditions at home	evening hours ➤ Provide refrigeration for food production and sale ➤ Power for specialized enterprises such as hairdressing and internet cafes	in other activities (e.g evening classes and women's group meetings) ➤ Opening horizons through radio, TV and internet
Improved biomass (supply and conversion technology)	➤ Improved health through better stoves ➤ Less time and effort in gathering and carrying firewood	➤ More time for productive activities ➤ Lower cost for process heat for income generating activities	➤ Control of natural forests in community forestry management frameworks
Mechanical	➤ Milling and grinding ➤ Transport and pottering of water and crops	➤ Increases variety of enterprises	➤ Transport allowing access to commercial and social/political opportunities

2.3.7 Energy as an opportunity or a constraint on women's productive activities

Energy availability that creates opportunities (increased income/more sustainable use of natural resources)

- Community-level sustainable management of forests can provide income through organized firewood production and sale.
- Energy entrepreneurship as a secondary activity for community service and income generation
- Improved technologies for charcoal production can boost sustainability and incomes
- Availability of mechanical and process heat technologies can be a stimulus to the start up of various small-scale enterprises (sawing, food processing etc)

- Electricity may enable the start up or expansion of small-scale service enterprises such as hairdressing, photocopying and internet cafes.

Energy scarcity as constraints (which if removed, can bolster other activities, reduce vulnerability, improve food security, increase well being)

- Lack of transport for moving harvest products to storage and to market may be a disincentive to produce (increases vulnerability, and reduces food security)
- Lack of electricity may hold back development of services in rural areas (both public and private)
- Poor cooking technology results in unnecessary ill health for women and children reducing their productivity (and threatening wellbeing)
- Lack of cheap, easily available, fuel forces women to spend large amounts of time gathering fuel, and restricts the boiling of water and in some cases the adequate cooking of food resulting in ill health (threatens well being, increases vulnerability) as well as limiting time available for other enterprises, and Gender violence

2.3.8 What is Gender Mainstreaming?

The concept of gender mainstreaming is based on the absence of gender neutrality in real life. If we are to prevent injustice and resolve existing injustice planning activities must take account of the different living conditions and interests of women and men both from the women and men, both from the outset and as an ongoing process. For this reason, policy measures and strategies must be assessed as to their impact on women and men. To highlight potential disadvantages and opportunities for both sexes. These disadvantages and opportunities must then be considered in decision making. The main focus is not on promoting women issues but on gender equitable decision making, putting gender mainstreaming into practice involves developing tools such as the gender impact assessment and the gender budget social, cultural and legal constraints to gender mainstreaming.

The challenges for women in Kenya include negative socialization, lack of sufficient education, restrictive property ownerships, rules, limited decisions making and control of gender stereotyping and discrimination. The session paper No. 2, 2007 on gender significantly attributes the unequal status between women and men to socio-cultural attitude held by men and women and negative socialization. This socio construction of defined gender roles and responsibilities

assigned to men and women within society manifests the obstacles to effective national gender mainstreaming.

2.3.8.1 Capacity building needs for mainstreaming gender in energy

Target Group	Capacity building need	Means
National policy makers	Sensitization towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Openness to try out new methods and tools ➤ Willingness to make space and strengthen women staff in organization's set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advocacy through sharp media and print messages ➤ Well structured and focused interaction with researchers and NGOs
Implementers of energy programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitization towards gender issues ➤ Practical tools and techniques to incorporate women's role in planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Field level workshops in local language ➤ Exchange visits and interaction with local organizations working on gender issues
Village communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For men, sensitization and assurance that women can meaningfully participate in programs while respecting their traditionally accepted space and roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exposure visits ➤ Focus group discussions
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tools and techniques to incorporate women's role in planning orientation towards new methodologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local level workshops ➤ Interaction with researchers and policy maker

2.3.9 Gender, energy and climate change

The international debate on energy and climate change has given scarcity attention together issues, it has been recommended that the climate change debate has essentials been science driven and had lacked a social dimension (Albert 2002) described the negotiations around table climate change as a playground for economical issues but it is argued that if one analyzed the social dimension of the effects of climate change, then the gender issues emerge. Climate change is likely to affect food production and foods will threaten houses both endanger human security

and the poor and vulnerable groups who are and will be most at risk since they have the least access to resources to respond to the threats posed by unstable and shifting weather patterns.

Women feature strongly in the groups most at risk, since they form the majority amongst low income earners and they play a key role in food security for the family. It is estimated that 59% of the world's food production, 80% in some parts of Africa is by women, now it is a period of uncertainty, since no one knows what the effect of climate change are likely to be on food production. If production of food fails, then the women's low income and role of food provider could become real then women will not be able to afford to buy nutritious food to replace failed crops, even intake of calories will be reduced even the energy levels (metabolic energy on which so much of household tasks depend on. Then the sort of crops that will grow under new weather patterns may require longer cooking, that means food preparation would take longer energy expensive.

Agriculture resolves output could also fall thus affect both animal feed and household energy suppliers. Any reduction in Biomass availability can threaten a household capacity to boil water which in turn increases the transmission of water borne diseases. Kenya depends on heavily on rain fed agriculture, any increase in flooding or draught contribute to reducing agriculture output and hence increase social vulnerably.

After the Cop-6 meeting on climate change held in Hague in November 2000, the need for mainstreaming gender into climate change debates and responses became more clearly heard.

At first steps by government towards addressing women issues came during cop-7 in Marrakech in Autumn 2001 Approval put forward by the Bamoaan delegation to improve the participation of women in the representation of parties in the climate process was approved. The following Cop8 included side event dedicated to gender aspects. Despite the increasing presence of Gender advocates, the specific dimension of women rights has not been incorporated. The failure to incorporate gender into the international debates on climate can be attributed to lack of vigorous gender analyses on the field with a small number of researchers, contributing to the debate.

Lack of attention to gender in climate change to a number of factors:

- Gender is only just beginning to be mainstreamed into energy policy making.

- The Gender and energy debate has not kept pace with international developments in climate change
- The links between gender and energy, climate change and its adverse impacts have not been well articulated at international regional and local levels.
- The climate change agenda is set at the international level and therefore fails to address what is in effect experienced at the local level.

2.3.10 Recommendations

1. Address the challenges faced by women and children in the use of wood fuel and kerosene
2. Mainstream gender issues in policy formulation in energy planning, production and use
3. Enhance research on new technology
4. Enhance capacity building
5. Education and training to improve on gender balance in climate change
6. Interact with researchers and policy makers on renewable energy
7. Government to take up measures to implement 2/3 gender principle in the energy sector and institutions as provided for in the constitution of Kenya 2010

2.3.12 Conclusion

Gender and energy is relatively new field on research and new ideas and issues are continuously emerging in our knowledge about gender issues in energy is also expanding Gender and energy, was original considered to be women and energy which focused entirely on cooking. It is also important to build up more ideas about how to address many of the barriers that face women in relation to their energy needs.

The gender energy debate not keeping pace with the international development in climate change to the complex languages used during the negotiations, which is a barrier to outsiders to participate fully in the debate. Research, capacity building, Education and Training are a very important aspect to get gender into the climate change agenda. Formulation of energy climate change policy must include gender.

Reactions/additional recommendation based on the presentation

1. Mr. Jesse felt that energy is a very crucial product in Kenya as each and every household in Kenya needs energy thus need to sensitize the communities to change to renewable energy. He added that energy thematic group is considering partnering with other groups in the implementation of renewable energy projects by providing space for the other thematic groups to train women and the youth on different development activities geared towards improving their resilience to climate change. This site is 24KM outside Nairobi.
2. Miss. Phoebe proposed that challenges facing women in regard to wood fuel be addressed e.g. subsidizing wood fuel.
3. Mr. Jesse pointed out the need for households to diversify to renewable energy though this process would take time especially in the ASAL areas where the main source of fuel is charcoal and firewood as agricultural products (biomass) don't do well in these areas. He added that women need to be enlightened on sustainable harvesting of firewood as this is mostly done in the communal lands thus likely to be overexploited.
4. Mrs. Juliet felt that there is need to empower the communities living in the ASAL lands to utilize solar and wind energy that these areas are well endowed with. She brought to the attention of the stakeholders that pollution from smoke affects children and women thus need to introduce improved cook stoves to women as these produce little smoke, utilize less firewood and are also safe for the children.
5. Mr. Msafiri felt that biogas from human waste is a potential source of biogas that has not been tapped into which could come in handy as a mitigation strategy.
6. Mrs. Makokha recommended that women be trained on agro forestry so as to produce their own firewood. This they could achieve through alternating food crops with tree species such as lucina and grevilla. She also mentioned that there are many training centers across the nation with one in Nairobi which is situated at Jamhuri where the women can be trained on energy saving techniques e.g. the maendeleo cook stoves.

7.A participant expressed pessimism about the sustainability and affordability of renewable energy techniques/projects introduced to the urban poor. Mr. Jesse shed some light on this by stating that the current sustainable energy solutions are very affordable e.g. the latest version of biogas don't use cattle dung, instead it uses waste from the kitchen thus very accessible and affordable. He added that solar energy is readily available and effective in saving on energy.

2.4 Presentation on the Education, gender and climate change by Mrs. Grace Kioko and Michael Khaduyi

Grace Kioko who is the convener of the group together with Mr. Khaduyi led the participants through this presentation as follows:

2.4.1 Definition of climate change

It is a thicker, blanket of greenhouse gases around the earth, causing global temperatures to increase, affecting the complex ecosystems such as cloud cover, rainfall, wind patterns, ocean currents, and the distribution of plant and animal species that are vital for life to thrive on earth (UNFCCC 2010).

2.4.2 Effects of climate change in Kenya

In Kenya we have seen increase in temperatures, water scarcity, our wildlife and tourism sectors are threatened, we have reduced amounts of rain and changed seasons and most significantly, lack of education opportunities to members of both genders due to climate change effects.

2.4.3 Aim of study

- To assess the roles of gender in accessing education resources
- To investigate the impact of climate change on gender in education
- To investigate why climate change is a gender issue
- To determine frameworks and principles for more gender-aware climate change approaches and policies
- To examine the human and gender impacts of climate change in Education

- To identify gender mainstreaming issues in Kenya

2.4.4 Factors contributing to climate change

2.4.4.1 Human and Gender impacts in Education

It is vital to understand ways in which climate change can create new and exacerbate existing gender inequalities, affects the distribution of assets and opportunities meaning that women's choices are severely constrained in the face of climate change.

2.4.4.2 Agriculture and pastoralism

Women are mostly farmers and their job in the household is to feed the family hence they spend majority of their lives in the farm and have no time for education.

Increased climate variability causes women and men to spend more time and labor (human capital) in agricultural production, but women is especially affected. This means that the little time they had for learning is affected or lost altogether.

2.4.4.3 Food security

Lowered agricultural production from increased climate variability can result in lower incomes and smaller harvests from subsistence agriculture.

2.4.4.4 Gender, water and climate change

In rural areas, the longer the women spend searching for water, the less time and energy they likely have for performing other tasks including accessing education for themselves or their off springs.

2.4.4.5 International framework and interventions

- Commitment on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW in 1985)
- Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the advancement of women (NFLS) was adopted
- The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in 1995 and in November 1996 the national assembly adopted the motion for implementation of the Beijing platform.

2.4.4.6 Gender, sexual abuse and disease transmission and climate change

They are traumatized to an extent as to shy away from all kinds of social groupings and specifically learning institutions. Men and women with some of the above diseases are stigmatized by learning institutions who deny them access to education because of their health status.

2.4.4.7 Health

Complications during births may result in deformed children who require special education attention to normal born children. These special education centers are limited and expensive especially in developing countries and both male and female children miss out.

2.4.5 Solutions

2.4.5.1 Adaption and mitigations

- To be successful, adaptation policies and measures within both developed and developing countries need to be gender sensitive
- To understand the implications of adaptation measures for all people involved, it is necessary that all members of an adapting community are represented in climate change planning and governance processes
- Equal involvement of men and women in adaptation planning is important not only to ensure that the measures developed are actually beneficial for those who are supposed to implement them, but also to ensure that all relevant knowledge i.e. knowledge from men and women is integrated into policy and projects.

2.4.6 Recommendations

1. It is unanimously agreed that taking the different daily realities of women and men into account can produce a qualitative improvement in climate change education policy and program. We therefore strongly argue that gender issues should be integrated into all mechanisms of country development strategies.

2. Government should take advantage of women's specialized skills in various aspects of their livelihood and natural resource management strategies that lend themselves to mitigation and adaptation and involve them in policy formulations.
3. The global community should prioritize reducing the high levels of female mortality rates resulting from climate-induced disasters and livelihood changes.
4. Governments at national levels should develop strategies to enhance women's access to and control over natural resources in order to reduce poverty, protect environmental resources and ensure that women and poor communities can cope better with climate change.

2.4.7 Conclusion

The implementation of gender policies by government in education sector by adoption in the curriculum system and provision of financial resources. Governments and non-state actors to identify obstacles to women's participation in decision-making and find ways to address these constraints by supporting grassroots awareness-raising, confidence-building, and advocacy and leadership training programs.

Reactions based on the presentation

1. Miss.Makokha proposed that the group refers to the gender policy on education which has a lot of information on this.
2. Jesse recommended that the group educates the women on the existence and how to access funds such as the recently launched Uwezo fund in order to empower them.
3. Miss. Leah pointed out that the group should develop literacy strategies around climate change and translate this information to the marginalized, the old and the illiterate. Grace Kioko shed some light on this by bringing to the attention of the stakeholders that the group had incorporated all the groups through advocacy and involvement of grassroots people.
4. Miss. Leah proposed that the group makes gender sensitive disaster risk reduction a tool to achieve resilience to climate change.

5. Mr.Msafiri recommended that the group looks at the conventions that Kenya is a signatory to and see how to capture this in the document.
6. Mrs.Mueni felt that the points that the group had as the conclusion were very strong/key and proposed that they be given as recommendations.

2.5 Presentation on gender, forestry and climate change by Miss. Sharon Waswa

Miss. Sharon started this presentation on a lighter note by stating that in some communities women don't plant trees as this leads to the death of their husbands. She added that this is a belief that hinders tree planting in parts of the country where the communities believe in this thus need for capacity building on this. She made her presentation which covered the following areas:

2.5.1 Introduction

Both men and women actively contribute to the development of forests. It is important to understand the social relations between men and women in order to understand the linkages between gender, forestry and climate change.

2.5.2 Objectives of study

- Informing the public on gender issues on forestry and how these issues hinder development of the forestry sector.
- Increasing gender equity and equality in the forestry sector.
- Increasing gender awareness at all levels of forestry.
- Increasing the involvement and ability of women especially in the rural areas to make decisions pertaining forest resources as well as managing forestry services.
- Documentation of gender disintegrated data on the role of gender in the forestry sector to inform national planning and policy making.

2.5.3 Policy analysis

- As part of the vision 2030, Kenya's target is to restore tree cover to 10 percent. Involvement of both men and women in agroforestry and forest conservation and rehabilitation practices will aid in the realization of vision 2030 and a step towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- UN general Assembly resolution on the 'future we want' vision 31 which recognizes the importance of women empowerment to achieve sustainable development thus emphasizes on gender equality in NRM
- The National Forestry (conservation and management) Bill of December 2012 ,in part 5, clause 42 (5&6 'Establishment of forest conservation committee') calls for: 5) equity in appointing a person as Chairperson and member of the Committee, in that the appointing authority shall ensure that no more than two-thirds of the members are of the same gender.

2.5.4 Gender in forestry

- Forest use has a strong gender dimension with the livelihoods of rural and indigenous peoples and those of communities living in poverty often closely tied to the environment.
- Taking a gender perspective in forestry has everything to do with development and conservation effectiveness: an awareness of the power relations between men and women in the use of forest resources can only help ensure that these resources are used sustainably and equitably.
- If we ignore gender, there is no doubt that we will fail in our efforts to strengthen forests contribution to poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

2.5.5 Gender and Climate change

- Climate change is a present global threat and is directly related to gender.
- The nature of vulnerability to climate change varies widely, because women and men experience climate change differently and with different resources at their disposal, bringing together these experiences is crucial to find appropriate and adapted solutions.

- Climate change affects society as a whole, not just individuals, and it has repercussions on the level of development of a society (weighed by GDP per capita, but also by achievement of the MDGs, poverty reduction or infant/maternal mortality reduction, etc

2.5.6 Key issues

- Patriarchy rules in Kenyan societies: issues of land and property ownership as well as traditional laws and social norms. For example women cannot harvest trees without their husbands' approval.
- Climate change adaptation requires that women and men have access to new technologies, such as seeds, livestock breeds, equipment, etc. However, women tend to continue using traditional methods of production, and when there are meetings on the subject of new technologies, they are often unable to attend due to their competing responsibilities at home. Such lack of access to information perpetuates gender inequality and accentuates vulnerability to environmental shocks.
- The capacity of women to manage forestry resources and participate in decision making processes is limited. Their literacy levels also make women shy of presenting and expressing their views on various forest issues.
- The domestic responsibility of women hinders them from fully participating in forestry activities and meetings.
- Limited access to information on forestry laws and policies make women less informed.

2.5.7 Effects of forest depletion and climate change to women

- The depletion of forest makes them travel long distances looking for fuel wood. Causing the need to venture into unsafe areas.
- Depletion of forest resources often severely increase women's' labour especially with regards to the time required to gather fuel wood and the cost of purchasing it.
- Without adequate fuel wood for cooking, household nutrition may be negatively impacted .some of the households may skip or go without some meals due to fuel wood scarcity.

- The state restricts entrance into the forest as a way of implementing some conservation measure due to increased exploitation of forest. The exercise to bars women from entrance into forest thus increasing women's labour.

2.5.8 Solutions

- Gender equality needs to be fully acknowledged as a policy instrument (still too often seen as "a women affair")
- Gender and climate change need to be combined in Kenyan policy making: organisations working on climate change issues and organisations working on gender issues need to be brought together, and all ministries need to coordinate their work
- Both policy makers and communities need to be sensitised on gender and climate change.

2.5.9 Way forward

- Distributional issues of access and control need to be addressed; adaptation also has a distributive dimension and addresses issues of improving resource use efficiency
- The tension between traditional and modern rules and institutions needs to be addressed. Socio-cultural values and norms are a key challenge: if these norms continue to perpetuate gender inequality, effective responses to climate change will only be achieved half-way
- More studies and data needed on the interplay between gender equality and climate change responses. More specifically, there is no gender differentiated data on the impacts of climate change.
- A bottom-up approach is needed to take into account both women and men's experiences and views

Reactions/Additional recommendations to the presentation

1. Miss. Phoebe suggested that the youth and women be involved in increasing forest cover in the country as currently tree planting is being done by NGOs.
2. Miss.Mueni suggested that tree planting be incorporated in the curriculum so that children start the culture of planting and growing trees at an early age.
3. Mr. Jesse felt that allowing women to plant trees and not harvest them among some communities was an indigenous method of controlling the depletion of forests. This was clarified by Mrs.Makokha who felt that the most important thing to check on this is capacity building in such communities as this hinders from harvesting quality wood for economic value which demoralizes them as far as tree planting and conservation is concerned.
4. Miss. Leah proposed that the group comes up with a strategy to empower women groups by training them in different techniques that save on energy e.g. the use of the bricks and fireless jikos.
5. Mrs. Elizabeth suggested that best practices be borrowed from different regions of the country e.g.in Limuru,if a family loses a loved one, the deceased's family buys ten tree seedlings from the area chief and plants them to replace the coffin. This is aimed at promoting afforestation.

2.6 Presentation on gender concerns in the face of agriculture and climate change by Mercy Mburu

Miss.Mburu enlightened the participants on gender concerns in the face of agriculture and climate change. Her presentation touched on the following areas:

2.6.1 Agriculture, what is its role

Agriculture is an important sector in the Kenyan economy contributing 35% to the GDP and 40% of the export earnings. The sector provides employment directly and indirectly while ensuring food supply and food security to the Kenyan population promoting a healthy work force. It triggers growth of the other sectors by either supplying or demanding raw materials.

Over 80% of Kenya's agriculture is rain fed and in the face of climate change agriculture is threatened and global warming will have major effects on future productivity. This is because the sector has low capacity to bear the risks posed. With the world population estimated at 9.35 billion by 2050 the food demand will go up calling for urgent action.

2.6.2 Why gender in agriculture

Women and men play different roles in agriculture and thus impact differently on the environment. Moreover, their roles are also determined by the effects of climate change picked as means to adapt. In fact, women have been known to be the custodians of the environment but in the recent past climate change has threatened this crucial role they play in safe guarding our environment. They are the most affected, since the majority of rural poor are women comprising of 70% of the poor population. Moreover, sub-division of land and land ownership remains a big hindrance to women's coping capacities since culturally women are known not to inherit land despite the efforts by the new constitution in addressing this. As a result they engage in small and medium enterprises which are not agricultural related putting at risk the food security situation.

As result, generalization of adaptation and mitigation measures is a big mistake as each is impacted differently.

2.6.3 Women critical role in agriculture

They comprise 70% of the agricultural workers providing 60-80% of the labor to produce food for household consumption and sale. They are also responsible for almost 100% of the processing of basic foodstuffs due to their gendered role which puts them in the kitchen. Further, they are involved in 80% of food storage and transportation from field to village. They provide 90% of the hoeing and weeding work and 60% of the harvesting and marketing activities.

Despite women's hard work and efforts in the agricultural sector, they earn only 10% of the world's income and less than 2% of the property a characteristic common even in Kenya. Therefore, their ability to take up the new technologies in efforts to adapt to climate change is threatened worsening their coping capacity.

Therefore, adaptation programs that specifically target and involve women allow women to develop capacity as well as increase the capacity of the communities these women support.

2.6.4 Need for consideration to avoid a calamity looming

With climate change effects, drought and floods, crop failure is anticipated resulting in insecure livelihoods. Women will have the biggest burden since the rural urban migration has left most homes female headed with women remaining the sole providers. Their ability to provide will be threatened and they may result in immoral activities to be able to feed their families.

Further, these will destabilize the key social structure in a society which is the family as most will likely collapse due to the inability to cope due to frustrations and psychological instabilities. Moreover, a food insecure nation is unproductive threatening the economy of the country. This is worsened by the increased vulnerability to diseases due to low immunity resulting from food insecurity.

As an immediate coping mechanism, they may result in sustainable coping strategies which further degrade the environment.

2.6.5 Policy recommendations

There is need for existing policies on climate change to be gender specific if the challenges posed by climate change are to be addressed.

- Documented evidence on impacts and causes through research
- Policy changes to protect small scale farmers
- Consider diversity in women, their social roles, men who could be spouses
- Agricultural information packaging and dissemination as per the gender needs
- Provide incentives to enhance adoption of technologies for coping with climate change especially targeting women whose financial capacity is low
- Research and innovations in agriculture should be gender specific so as to have technologies that can easily be used by both men and women
- An authority to oversee technologies and innovations aimed at enhancing coping with climate related effects to avoid scrupulous dealers who lie to farmers and most women have fallen victims

- Master engendered policies that will ease coordination amongst actors on existing policies
- Promote farmer to farmer extension services
- Incorporation of indigenous coping strategies into the coping mechanisms being developed
- Promote irrigation agriculture that is gender friendly
- Institutional strengthening for enhanced early warning systems
- Awareness creation to both genders

Reactions/Additional recommendations to the presentation

1. Mrs. Elizabeth felt that the group should target to find ways to empower both gender to deal with climate change. She added that the agriculture sector has been affected by change in the weather patterns thus need to move from subsistence agriculture to sustainable agriculture and adopt new technology e.g. irrigation as compared to relying on rain-fed agriculture.
2. Miss. Suzy brought to the attention of the stakeholders that the group had not considered livestock and fisheries in their research which also constitute agriculture .She added that both sectors could improve on food insecurity by providing alternative source of food thereby checking on over reliance on farming thus need to research on how climate change could affect this sector.
3. Mr. Jesse pointed out the upper parts of Kenya are now practicing agriculture through irrigation which is a way to curb food insecurity. He recommended that the group finds out what strategies the government had put in place to address food insecurity in the ASAL counties.
4. A participant proposed that the communities be trained on how to deal with disasters e.g floods and droughts through the use of early warning systems.

5. Miss Elizabeth proposed that land being a crucial factor be put in consideration due to the diversity in the ecological zones. The strategy being developed should consider urban and rural diversity as different. She gave the example of a green house being applicable in Limuru due to land scarcity as opposed to Narok whereby land is in plenty thus a technology that is suitable in one region may not be suitable in another.

2.7 Presentation on Water & Gender in Climate change

2.7.1 Introduction

Literally water permeates all aspects of human development and human freedom. People need water to sustain their health, as an input into the productive systems that sustains their livelihood and to sustain ecological systems and services. Indeed, from earliest civilization to today globalizing world, the success of societies in harnessing water for life and water for production has determined human progress. The predictability and reliability of access to adequate water invariably act as a catalyst for progress in public health, education and poverty reduction (UNDP, 2006). More importantly, water is the central theme of nearly all the 8 Millennium Development Goals and a key ingredient in delivery of Kenya national development blue print “the vision 2030 “.

Markedly, while the causes of climate change are primarily from energy use, the impacts will be felt mainly thorough water. By and large, the sustainability of Kenya economic growth and development will depend on how she will address water resources management and water services sector vis-à-vis impact of climate on this crucial natural resource.

In this regard, The Bill of Right, Article 43; subsection 1(d) of Kenya 2010 constitution, under the Economic and social rights every person has the right to clean and safe water in adequate qualities. Kenya has also placed weight on adaptation strategies to counter the risk posed by climate change on water resources. These strategies include formulation of water harvesting policy and disaster management policy among others. The formulation of National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) was the broadest recommendations on how Kenya can take advantage of climate change and what she need to do to reduce negative impact of climate change. Nevertheless, the NCCRS require a comprehensive Climate change policy.

The cross cutting nature of climate change requires a policy that integrate all the relevant sectors. Previous study carried out by KCCWG water thematic group on Impact of Climate Change shows that gender mainstreaming must be an important part of a successful and sustainable Climate change policy. The study shows that effect of Climate change on water varies from different segment of population, and in many instances, Kenya women and girls are more vulnerable to the negative effect of Climate change than men. Almost as a ritual, women and girls in Kenya are responsible for household water collection. Regularly, in rural Kenya, they collect poor quality water from unprotected surface sources, open wells and sometimes they share water sources with animals, repeatedly at a great distances from their home, a circumstance that prevent them from collecting sufficient quantity. In urban areas the study shows that in high income areas of urban settlements, people enjoy several more liters of water per day than in low income settlements. Furthermore, in high income areas, water supply is connected to their dwelling by the utility provider while in low income areas, women and girls had to travel and queue for water at a communal water point.

By altering the ecosystem, climate change further limiting their already constrained access to water and this, often burden women and girls more than men, since they are the one who sacrifices their time and education to collect water, a practice that reinforces gender inequality in employment and in education.

2.7.2 Elements needed in the climate change policy

2.7.2.1 Equal citizenship

The Bill of right entitles every person to equal set of right including the mean to exercise these rights. Climate change impact on water compromises these rights by burdening women and girls more than men while fulfilling their gender role in household water collection.

2.7.2.2 Fire distribution

The policy should set limit to justifiable extend of inequality in water services distribution, deep inequality within urban areas and between urban and rural areas burden women and girls differently within and between these regions, particularly when cost of water related diseases are factored.

2.7.2.3 Making polluter pay

The policy should enshrine the polluter pay principal that strictly ensure everyone pay for cleaning up the pollution that they cause to reduce pressure on water resources. For instance tax provisions for industries along Nairobi River in adopt a mile program.

2.7.2.4 Valuing ecological services

To further complement polluter pay principal, the policy should seek to strengthen pollution prevention through educating people on economic benefits linked to ecosystem and charging fee for ecosystem water services maintenance

2.7.2.5 Regulating Ground water extraction

This is one of the most strategic ecological resources, and the policy should not only seek to regulate the ground water supply and demand regimes but also, ensure monitoring of local ground water levels and setting extraction limits.

2.7.2.6 Desalinization

If Kenya could overcome cost constrains on commercial desalination, then this could lessen the burden that climate change impact is placing water and subsequent to, on women and girls. The policy could encourage innovation in desalination such as reverse osmosis that Israel is currently using.

2.7.2.8 Compulsory water storage at household level

The policy could augment the water harvesting policy by employing a full continuum of physical water storage from household level, small tanks, and ponds to large reservoirs.

Ref:

1. United Nation Development Program (UNDP), 2006. Human Development Report. New York; Oxford University press
2. Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), 2007. "Changing the Climate: Why Women's Perspectives Matter," fact sheet.

2.8 Presentation on mainstreaming gender in climate change policy in the tourism sector by Mrs. Esther Munyiri

2.8.1 Introduction

Tourism and climate change have direct impacts as tourism depends on climate seasons e.g. sun and sea or winter sports holiday this influence negatively the economic activities of human beings since the issue of seasonality and dependability on tourism industry.

Tourism and climate also have indirect environmental effects or impacts. A good example is like in the disposal of hazardous wastes, change in water availability, biodiversity loss, and reduced landscape aesthetic altered agricultural production e.g. (wine tourism)

Tourism and climate have societal indirect impacts like the threats of future economic growth due to dependability. Tourism and climate have impacts of mitigation policies on tourism mobility since there is no stipulated policy on control of tourism on the environment in consideration of impacts that it imposes on the environment.

In cases of mass tourism that is common in most countries like in Kenya leads to degradation of biodiversities due to over exploitation of resources like energy and pressure imposed on resources which at least lead to climate change. Tourism also leads to the conflicts between human and wildlife hence imbalance in the ecosystem.

Mainstreaming of gender equality at the grass root level is a big challenge in tourism industry leave alone engaging of gender in climate change becomes even a worse case. Mainstreaming of jobs in tourism industry is a challenge that most of industries and stakeholders in tourism industry face since women have been left behind and given low paying jobs, working for long hours building. This will at least have an impact in the society as it will affect women.

Education and knowledge about tourism in areas that the industry has not grown, local women lack knowledge to equip them fully in handling their consultation and involvement of women and all other stakeholder become the challenge in mitigation of climate change effects. The United Nations in the RIO +20 criticized the equality of both genders in sustainability of our climates. The role of one gender has dominated another and women left out in policy making. United Nations also looks at the policing and integration of models of transport and use of

energy and tries to address minimization on the impacts of emission of carbon gases to the atmosphere that results in global warming.

The centrality of gender equality and women's participation for truly sustainability solutions has been recognized in agreements adopted at the United Nations conference on sustainable Development(Rio+20) at the United Nation's convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD) among others.

It was based on expanding access to and control over renewable energy; Mainstreaming gender in national energy programs capacity building on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation advocating for gender equality in forest and land tenure issues.

The point is conveying human stories behind the statistics to policy makers; establishing a community resilience fund to integrate grassroots women in the fight against ultimate change and promoting gender balance international climate finance mechanisms.

This work contributes to empowerment of women and greater gender equality in decision making access to and control over resources, health condition, education and allocation of climate financing, complimenting efforts targeting structural inequalities more broadly.

2.8.2 Purpose

The purpose of this critical research on mainstreaming gender in climate change policy in the tourism sector, come up with strategies and tactics in minimizing and even curbing the dangers and risks of climate change that at end results in global warming which influence negatively human activities in all perspectives be it socially,economically,environmentaly and politically where a few elites are seen to be taking part in issues of climate change instead of involving all stakeholders in addressing the issue.

Gender mainstreaming is one issue that is complex and strenuous to handle and address in tourism industry level and in climate change mitigation level and role of women in it. Also the purpose for future plans for the use of energy that is environmentally friendly and minimization of pollution at all levels

2.8.3 How gender influence vulnerability

The impact of climate has significant gender implication because of the different roles, needs, capacities and positioning of women and men in grassroots community. As a result, women and men are exposed to different risks and vulnerabilities.

The examples below illustrate some of the ways in which gender can shape women and men's differential experiences of climate change:

Roles	women	men	Link to Climate Change Vulnerability
	Stay home to care for children, as well as sick or elderly family members	Can migrate to access Economic opportunities	Their ability to migrate in search of economic opportunities makes it easier for men to deal with crisis, and may result in benefits for the Family as a whole. However, male migration often increases women's workload, as they are left behind to manage the household in addition to usual tasks. It can also increase women's exposure to other risks, such as Gender-based violence and HIV infection.
	Produce household oriented crops and livestock products	Produce market oriented crops and livestock products	Both crops and livestock are affected by climate change, and this has profound Consequences for household food security. Men often claim safer/more fertile land for growing market-oriented crops, leaving women to grow household-oriented crops on more Vulnerable/less fertile land.

	Are responsible for food storage and preparation	Are responsible for selling valuable produce and livestock	In addition to the challenges described above, climate change has implications for food preparation and storage (in terms of water for food preparation and the vulnerability of food stores to extreme events, such as cyclones and floods). Harvests may be reduced or even wiped out by floods or droughts. This affects market prices and the availability of surplus to sell placing pressure on both men and women to identify other sources of income and reduce major expenditures (e.g. school fees). In times of food shortage, women are often expected to feed other members of the family before attending to their own needs.
Resources	Have lower incomes and are more likely to be economically dependent	Have higher incomes and are more likely to own land and other assets	Men typically have more money and other assets than women. Men's savings provide a "buffer" during tough times and, along with other assets, make it easier for them to invest in alternative livelihoods
	Have limited engagement in community politics	Have greater Involvement /decision-making power in	Men are likely to have more influence over local governance-promoting policies and programs that may not support women's rights and priorities

		community politics	
	Face many cultural restrictions/prohibitions on mobility	Face few cultural restrictions/prohibitions on mobility	Mobility is a key factor in accessing Information and services. It is also critical for escaping the danger posed by extreme weather such as floods. Therefore, women are often at higher risk from these events

2.8.4 Solution to climate change effects to women

- Coming up with energy saving stoves to prevent deforestation
- Coming up with meetings in order to educate women on issues of climate change and how to deal with negative impacts.
- Coming up with demo gardens, in order to learn about best farming practices and able to replicate back yard gardens and also be supplied with seedlings to grassroots women who are going to plant in their own garden.

2.8.5 Recommendation

- To encourage international organization to further the study and research of reciprocal implication between tourism and climate change, including in the case of cultural and archeological sites in cooperation with public authorities, academic institution and local people to encourage the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to change and pay special attention to tourism.
- To call upon, international, financial and bilateral agencies to support the governments development and in particular of least development and in particular of least developed countries for which tourism represents a key economic sector in their efforts to address and adopt to adverse effects of climate change and to formulate appropriate action plans.
- Request international organization, government, academic institution to support local government and destination management organization in implementing adaptation and

mitigation measure that respond to the specific climate change impact at the local destination.

- Encourage the tourism industry including transport companies, hoteliers, tour operators and travel agent to adjust their activities using more energy efficient and cleaner technologies and logistics in order to minimize as much as possible their contribution to climate change.
- To call upon government, bilateral and multilateral institution to conceive and implement sustainable management policies for water resources and for the conservation of wetlands and their freshwater ecosystem.
- Call upon government to encourage the use of renewable energy sources in tourism and transport companies and activities by facilitating technical assistance and using fiscal and other incentives.

2.9 Presentation on road to COP by Miss. Suzy Wandera

Miss Suzy Wandera who is the convener of the road to COP enlightened the stakeholders that any discussion on climate change is governed by a convention. She added that the thematic groups and their research findings are the building blocks for the R2C as negotiations are based on facts. She emphasized on the need to include the youth and Gender in Kenya's Efforts in Adaption to and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts of Climate Change. To support her emphasis on the need to include gender in climate change mitigation and adaptation, Miss Suzy gave the following quote by an African woman:

It is extremely vital to include gender and women in particular in the whole climate change issue, they bear the most burden when the adverse effects of climate change is concerned, building their capacity and empowering them to be able to participate and make decisions affecting them is very important if we are to begin to see the fruits of the work we are trying to achieve since it is these decisions which will affect them the most..." Amanda Asiago

Miss. Suzy then gave her presentation in the following sub-topics:

2.9.1 Road to COP (R2C)

Proposes actions that combine with the generation of climate change scenarios utilizing data from the Kenya Meteorological Service (KMS) which will:

- Inform efforts toward enhancing adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and variability impacts
- Integrate gender considerations in the conducting of vulnerability assessments on a national and county level in an inter-generational manner in the policy processes, conceptualization and implementation of strategies, and negotiations
- Encourage increased investment in weather stations cover - placing weather stations every 15KM for hilly and every 30 KM for hilly and flat topography respectively; exploring use of wireless and solar powered weather stations

Responding to the adverse impacts of climate change requires long-term engagements; it is likely that it would take (100-200) years for the world's population to notice the reversal of the negative impacts of climate change.

2.9.2 Decision 23/CP18

2.9.2.1 Gender and capacity-building support

Gender-sensitive approach -> creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity to foster gender balance in decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation for mitigation of adaptation actions.

2.9.2.2 Gender and adaptation

Key component in tackling the adverse effects of climate change is emphasizing the inclusion of the gender aspect in adaptation: both short term and long term adaptation mechanisms to enhance effectiveness in terms of conceptualization and implementation to the grassroots; effective participation in decision making by ALL stakeholders in the climate change debate; adaptation mechanisms to enhance effectiveness in decision making and implementation

2.9.2.3 Gender and financial support

Gender perspectives need to be taken into account when developing resource mobilization strategies, effecting climate strategies and plans, ensuring equitable participation in the deployment of financial resources to the grassroots level.

2.9.2.4 Gender and mitigation

Effective participation at all levels both in decision making and capacity building especially with regard to mitigation projects not only safeguards the integrity of the projects. It also enhances efficiency in developing specific implementation strategies and projects which will have tangible and verifiable impact on the ground.

2.9.2.5 Gender and technology support

Technology transfer offers opportunity for youth, women and children to participate and benefit as they embrace the unraveling world of technology. In Kenya, as most of the technological infrastructure progress towards maturity through heavy investment, many are gaining access to the most vital technologies that run the world today.

Critical to achieving the goal of effective technology uptake as well as offering safer, environmentally healthy technology options is the contribution of youth, women and children, leading to the win-win of ownership and collective responsibility

2.9.3 Recommendations

- Enhanced effective training and capacity building on issues of climate change for communities
- Promotion of inter-generational partnership to enhance capacity and inclusive decision making processes
- Urge the enhanced fairness and equitability in the access to resources
- Propose the showcasing of various mechanisms and “lighthouse actions”

- Encourage the facilitation of gender-sensitive effective participation at all levels of decision-making enhancing inclusion, and representation and addressing barriers that hinder that realization
- Promote the development and strengthening of laws that advocate gender and youth inclusion in the development agenda
- Urge for the simplification of processes and access of climate change resources
- Strongly support ideas and innovations stemming from women and youth led groups
- Recommend the integration of youth and women’s input in generation of financial structures geared toward adaptation and mitigation investments
- Encourage the enabling of free access to information and simplification of national and county governments’ opportunities
- Support the comprehensive women and youth inclusion in implementation of Climate change mitigation, adaptation and coping strategies, including their participation in developing action plans relevant to their local communities
- Encourage implementing various treaties Kenya’s Party to that relate to this issue
- Call for “regular provision of avenues to facilitate the sharing of insights and efforts towards achieving gender balance, the promotion and progress of the empowerment of women in the UNFCCC process, and the advancement of implementing gender-sensitive climate policy
- Learn from people –focused gender transformative approaches at the local level and apply these lessons to national and international policy
- Promote a right based approach to climate change and ensure that all future climate change policies and processes drawn on human right framework e.g. the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

3.0 Way Forward

Mrs. Cecilia Mueni fronted the way forward by considering reflections on deliberations arising from presentations, and discussing with all the stakeholders within the meeting. These included the following:

- 1) Need to encourage the implementation of various treaties that Kenya is party to that relates to gender
- 2) Encourage the facilitation of gender-sensitive effective participation at all levels of decision making enhancing inclusion and representation and addressing barriers that hinder that realization.
- 3) Promote the development and strengthening of laws that advocate gender and youth inclusion in the development agenda.
- 4) Incorporation of indigenous coping strategies into the coping mechanisms being developed in the agriculture sector
- 5) Research and innovations in agriculture should be gender specific so as to have technologies that can easily be used by both men and women
- 6) Call for regular provision of avenues to facilitate the sharing of insights and efforts towards achieving gender balance, the promotion and progress of the empowerment of women in the UNFCCC process and the advancement of implementing gender-sensitive climate policy.
- 7) Need to identify and assess the extent to which gender aspects can be of help in identifying the specific pathways involved and hence the entry points for intervention in resolving land conflicts.

Attachments:

Annex 1: List of participants for validation workshop on thematic briefs on gender and climate change

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Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

<i>Acronym or Abbreviation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
COP	Conference of Parties
CPC	Conservation, Pastoralism and Conflict
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KCCWG	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
KCJWC	Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions
KM	Kilometer
KMS	Kenya Meteorological Service
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
R2C	Road to COP
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex3: Photo gallery



