



MINISTRY OF GENDER, CULTURE  
AND CHILDREN SERVICES

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR GENDER AFFAIRS AND  
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

# NATIONAL GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (2025-2027)



KENYA  
VISION 2030



## FOREWORD



The National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2025-2027) is Kenya's first stand-alone Action Plan on gender and climate change. Ordinarily, gender and climate change issues are captured in the National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The overall objective of this Action Plan is to mainstream gender into climate action across all the sectors.

During the period 2018-2022 several strides were made amid some challenges in addressing the gendered impacts of climate change.

These include integration of gender issues into the Climate Change (Amendment) Act (2023), updated NDCs (2020), and implementation of our gender related commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Additionally, a Climate Change Unit was set up at the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action to oversee the mainstreaming of gender into climate action internally and across sectors.

The gender sector continues to experience challenges in implementation of its mandate within climate action, which have been evident in the course of development of this Action Plan. Some of these challenges include: limited sex disaggregated data; inadequate implementation of gender responsive policies; limited participation of vulnerable groups in decision making; limited access to information, technical and financial resources for climate adaptation and mitigation; and gender stereotyping that portrays vulnerable groups particularly women as victims rather than active agents in climate action.

This plan is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027), and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), given that gender is a cross-cutting issue across all the national development plans. During the implementation period 2025-2027, my Ministry is committed to mainstream gender in climate change laws, policies, action plans and strategies at both national and county levels. Additionally, the Ministry will collaborate with relevant institutions to champion increase in access to climate finance through simplified, gender-responsive funding mechanisms; will create awareness on the gendered impacts of climate change; will advocate for increase in access and adoption of gender responsive technologies to accelerate adaptation and mitigation interventions; and will coordinate tracking of the impacts of gender and climate change interventions across sectors.

To achieve the priority actions in this action plan, the Ministry will leverage on the collaborative efforts within the government, and amongst partners, and the general public. I, therefore, call upon all the stakeholders to support in the implementation of this Action Plan for the good of our country now, and for generations to come.

**Ms. Hanna Wendot Cheptumo**

**Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services**

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



This National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan provides a framework on mainstreaming gender into climate actions. This Action Plan has been developed in accordance with our functions in the Executive Order No. 1 of 2025 that bestows on the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action the functions of conducting community mobilization on gender issues and mainstreaming gender in Ministries, State Departments and Agencies. The plan was developed through a participatory process from initiation, development and validation by both internal and external stakeholders.

This plan has identified five (5) priority climate change actions to be implemented during the period 2025-2027. These are to strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks on climate and gender at both national and county levels; promote equitable access to climate finance by vulnerable groups; strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to participate in climate action; enhance the uptake of gender responsive technologies and support innovation among vulnerable groups; and strengthen monitoring and evaluation of gender related climate change interventions across all the sectors.

An implementation plan has been attached to this Action Plan. It captures expected outputs, key activities, key performance indicators, estimated budget required and implementing institutions. The implementation of this Plan will be tracked to assess progress towards the achievement of the set targets and form a basis for decision making as regards climate action. To effectively implement this plan, adequate financial and human resources are required. The State Department will engage the National Treasury for an improved budgetary allocation, seek external grants as appropriate; and engage in strategic partnerships and collaborations.

I extend my special appreciation to the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services, Ms. Hanna Wendot Cheptumo, for providing strategic direction and leadership towards finalization of this Action Plan. I acknowledge the Multi-stakeholder Technical Working Committee that comprised of representatives from the National Government, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations, Private Sector and Academia. The Technical Working Committee worked under the leadership of Ms. Jackline Makokha – Director, Gender Balance and Equality, with support from Mr. Baldwin Anyiga-Economist and Ms. Yvonne Ndanu – Gender Officer. The 47 County Government technical representatives also provided invaluable support by meaningfully contributing to the document.

The State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action acknowledges all external stakeholders for their valuable support. In a special way, we appreciate the following institutions for their technical and financial support in the development of this plan: Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kenya; African Gender and Media Initiative Trust (GEM Trust); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); Brent Wellis and associates; UN Women Kenya Country Office; Community Advocacy and Awareness (CRAWN) Trust; Action Aid; Plan International; African Women’s Development and Communication Network (FEMNET);

Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa (ICCASA); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Women's Empowerment Link (WEL); Lamu Women Alliance; Woman Kind; Girl Child Network; and Centre for the Study of Adolescence(CSA).

Finally, I wish to call upon all the stakeholders and partners for collaborative synergies towards the successful implementation of this National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2025-2027).



**Anne N. Wang'ombe, CBS**

**Principal Secretary**

**State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action**

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## ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

<b>ABDP</b>	Aquaculture Business Development Programme
<b>CCCF</b>	County Climate Change Fund
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>COG</b>	Council of Governors
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning Systems
<b>FLLoCA</b>	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>ITK</b>	Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
<b>KASAP</b>	Kenya Association of Sugar and Allied Products
<b>KELPCOP</b>	Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project
<b>LWPG</b>	Lima Work Programme on Gender
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries Departments and Agencies
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NAVCDP</b>	National Agriculture Value Chain Development Programme
<b>NCCAP</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan

<b>NCCC</b>	National Climate Change Council
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority
<b>NGCCAP</b>	National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
<b>NGEC</b>	National Gender and Equality Commission
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PACJA</b>	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
<b>PSPs</b>	Participatory Scenario Planning
<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disability
<b>SDGAA</b>	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SIGs</b>	Special Interest Groups
<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service
<b>TNT</b>	The National Treasury
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>TWC</b>	Technical Working Committee
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature

## DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

**Adaptation:** The process of adjusting to actual or expected climate impacts to reduce harm or exploit potential opportunities.

**Mitigation:** Actions aimed at reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases to slow down global warming.

**Capacity Building:** Training and resources aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge in climate governance.

**Climate Action:** Involves a set of activities and efforts towards mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.

**Climate Resilience:** The capacity of individuals and communities to adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses.

**Climate Finance:** Financial resources allocated to support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

**Empowerment:** Increasing access to resources, education, and leadership opportunities in climate-related fields for all especially the vulnerable and marginalized in the community.

**Gender:** Socially constructed characteristics of women, men, girls and boys including norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other.

**Gender Mainstreaming:** The process of assessing the implications of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels on men, women, boys and girls.

**Gender Audit:** A systematic process that examines policies, practices, and structures to assess how they impact all genders and to identify areas where gender inequality exists.

**Gender Equality:** Equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all genders in the context of climate action.

**Gender-Sensitive Indicators:** Metrics that track the impact of climate actions on different genders.

**Gender Responsive:** Actively acknowledging and addressing the diverse needs, experiences, and opportunities of all genders in a specific context, such as a project, policy, or program.

**Gender Inclusive:** Focused in a safe and equal environment for all genders where each feels safe, respected and valued.

**Gender Transformative:** Explicitly addressing the underlying causes of gender inequality in relation to gender norms, roles and power relations.

**Inclusive Participation:** Ensuring all genders in the communities including Special Interest Groups (SIGs) are actively involved in planning, design and decision-making processes.

**Indigenous Knowledge:** The collective wisdom and practices developed by indigenous or local communities over generations through direct interaction with their environment and cultural traditions.

**Intersectionality:** Recognizing how overlapping aspects, factors and situations such as gender, age, geographical location, culture and disability impact vulnerability and access to climate mitigation and adaptation.

**Intersex Persons:** Are individuals born with sex characteristics that do not fit typical binary definitions of male or female due to variations in chromosomes, gonads, or genitals

**Vulnerability Assessment:** Analyzing how different populations are affected by climate change based on gender and other social factors.

**Vulnerable Groups/Special Interest Groups (SIGs):** Include women, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), youth, children, elderly persons, marginalised and minority groups and communities and the intersex people.

**Social Protection:** Policies and programs designed to shield vulnerable groups from climate-induced economic and social risks.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change is one of the most pressing global development challenges, with impacts that are exacerbating existing gender inequalities and threatening the well-being of communities in many countries including Kenya. Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP III) 2023–2027, launched by H.E. President William Ruto in September 2023, provided a framework for a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and inclusive development pathway. Despite the policy commitments reflected in Kenya's climate policy architecture, including the NDCs and NCCAP III, gender-responsive implementation remains a challenge.

Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027) did not effectively mainstream gender across all its priorities, targets, and implementation mechanisms. While it acknowledges special interest groups (SIGs), including women, the plan has not effectively integrated gender as a cross-cutting priority. It also falls short of specific gender-responsive objectives, indicators, and dedicated financing, and does not fully reflect the differentiated impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups. This omission risks undermining the inclusivity, equity, and effectiveness of Kenya's overall climate response.

Despite these challenges, Kenya has taken deliberate steps to strengthen inclusivity in climate governance including enhancing women's representation within climate structures and decision-making bodies at both national and county levels. However, much more needs to be done to raise awareness, track gender and inclusion in climate action and to spur the participation and benefit of special interest groups (SIGs) in the climate change mitigation and adaptation space.

This National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) was therefore developed to complement and build on the priorities of the NCCAP III (2023–2027) to effectively mainstream gender across the 8 priority areas, targets, and implementation mechanisms. The plan integrates gender considerations from across key climate-sensitive sectors, including disaster risk management, water security, renewable energy, agriculture, and urban resilience. It has a strong focus on vulnerable populations, particularly women, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, youth, and intersex persons, by tackling systemic barriers such as unequal land ownership, utilization and benefits from resources, limited digital access, and exclusion from climate finance mechanisms. The NGCCAP therefore seeks to provide a focused framework for advancing gender-responsive and gender-transformative climate action in Kenya.

The development of the NGCCAP was coordinated by The State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGfAA) through a participatory process that prioritized inclusivity and representation at both national and county levels. Its goal is to mainstream gender across all climate-related policies, programs, and actions. The five strategic objectives are;

- i. To mainstream gender in climate change laws, policies, action plans and strategies at both national and county levels
- ii. To increase access to climate finance through simplified, gender-responsive funding mechanisms
- iii. To create awareness on the gendered impacts of climate change.
- iv. To increase access and adoption of gender responsive technology to accelerate

adaptation and mitigation interventions

- v. To track the impacts of gender and climate change interventions across all the sectors

The National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan for Kenya represents a bold and inclusive vision for sustainable development. By recognizing and addressing gender inequalities in climate change actions and responses, the plan sets a pathway for resilience that is equitable and rooted in community empowerment. A gender-responsive plan is therefore not merely a matter of justice, but also essential for the success and sustainability of Kenya's climate goals.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP III) 2023–2027, launched by H.E. President William Ruto in September 2023, provides a framework for a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and socially inclusive development pathway. The implementation of the NCCAP III is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry through the State Department for Environment and Climate Change.

Kenya continues to make significant efforts to align with national and international aspirations in climate change action. The Paris Agreement (2015) reinforces the importance of equitable and gender-sensitive climate action, emphasizing the empowerment of women and girls who are disproportionately affected by climate change. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) complements this by promoting a shift from reactive to preventive disaster management and advocating for gender mainstreaming and women's leadership in disaster policy and planning. The Lima Work Program on Gender (LWPG), adopted at COP20 in 2014, aims at mainstreaming gender perspectives into climate policies and ensuring gender-sensitive climate measures globally and nationally.

Kenya has made remarkable progress in the operationalization of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) by integrating gender considerations into its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and advancing gender-responsive policies, where vulnerable groups including women are central actors. The continuous strengthening of the legal and policy framework has largely contributed to this progress. These policy and legal framework include; the Climate Change Act 2016; Commitment to the Paris Agreement through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); County level Climate Change Acts translating to county level climate change action plans; NCCAP III; The National Policy on Gender and Development (2019), and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030 among others.

Despite the policy commitments reflected in Kenya's climate policy architecture, including the NDCs and NCCAP III, implementation gaps remain a major obstacle to the full realization of the UNFCCC GAP's aspirations. While gender equality is acknowledged in strategic frameworks, corresponding actions such as targeted climate financing, support for gender-responsive adaptation programs, and effective inter-agency coordination remain limited in both scale and funding. Gender-responsive approaches ensure that the needs and contributions of both men, women and special interest groups (SIGs) are recognized, promoting inclusive decision-making and resilience-building. By integrating gender perspectives, Kenya can strengthen climate interventions, address existing inequalities, and enhance community resilience to climate impacts. Further, the official gazettement of the recognition and inclusion of Intersex as the third sex in Kenya through Legal Notice No 153 of 2025 marked a new dawn for gender equality in Kenya. It is a remarkable step towards protecting and fulfilling the rights of yet another forgotten group, the intersex children, youth and adults and in this context the importance of including them in climate change mitigation and response.

Implementation of the current NCCAP III provides opportunity for gender mainstreaming in

all the 8 key priority areas. Given Kenya's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters such as droughts, floods, and landslides, the country has aligned its disaster risk management efforts with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), placing emphasis on gender-sensitive disaster preparedness. This is evident in the establishment of early warning systems, community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives, and the promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices—all of which seek to bolster community resilience, especially for the vulnerable populations including rural women. However, these groups remain underrepresented in DRR governance structures, limiting the development and implementation of gender-sensitive risk reduction strategies. Additionally, insufficient financial investment in gender-responsive DRR initiatives, coupled with restrictive social and cultural norms, further constrains women's participation.

While climate-smart agriculture programs aim to enhance resilience and productivity, they often overlook structural barriers that disproportionately affect vulnerable farmers including women farmers such as limited access to land, financial services, and technology—highlighting the critical need to mainstream gender considerations in their design and implementation. There is need to review how SIGs access food and nutrition productive resources with consideration of the dynamics in the different regions across the country.

SIGs play a significant role in all the sectors covered under the eight priority areas of NCCAP III. The climate action strategies need to ensure they get value commensurate to their contribution to these sectors. The strategies need to be broad enough to cover other social impacts affecting them in these sectors including protection against sexual exploitation and harassment and addressing unequal access to financing for effective participation in the respective value chains.

A persistent and cross-cutting challenge lies in the collection, disaggregation, and utilization of sex – and gender-sensitive data in climate change. Data plays a critical role in designing, implementing, and evaluating inclusive climate policies and interventions. Strengthening systematic data generation, standardization, and application is therefore essential to advancing equitable climate action. Even though laudable institutional efforts like establishment of the gender focal point position in ministries exist, the participation of SIGs at national and sub-national levels remains a challenge. Implementation is further constrained by challenges in coordination between the two levels of government.

This National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) has therefore been developed to mainstream gender in the implementation of the actions identified within the eight priorities of the NCCAP III (2023–2027). It seeks to provide a focused framework for advancing gender-responsive and gender-transformative climate action in Kenya—ensuring that climate resilience and low-carbon development pathways are inclusive, equitable, and reflective of the unique vulnerabilities and capabilities of women, men, boys and girls, intersex and particularly the special interest groups (SIGs).

## **1.2 Goal of NGCCAP (2025-2027)**

The main goal of developing the NGCCAP (2025-2027) is to mainstream gender into climate change actions across all the sectors while promoting low carbon climate resilient development.

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This Action Plan aims to:

- i. Determine priority climate change actions to enhance adaptation and mitigation for vulnerable groups
- ii. Align the gender and climate change priority actions with the National Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2027), NDCs, Kenya Vision 2030 and other national development priorities.
- iii. Identify key activities to be implemented, the estimated budget needed and the implementing institutions.

### 1.3 Rationale

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027) lays out the country’s roadmap for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience. However, it does not fully integrate gender as a core component across its strategic priorities, implementation frameworks, or monitoring systems. Even though gender is mentioned throughout the document, it lacks specific gender-responsive objectives, indicators, and dedicated financing, and does not fully reflect the differentiated impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups.

Kenya’s climate strategy must prioritize gender to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on SIGs. Despite their key role across sectors, SIGs face barriers such as limited land ownership, restricted access to finance and technology, and minimal participation in decision-making. In addition, men and boys must not be left behind considering the specific ways that climate change impacts them including boys missing education opportunities due to long days and weeks grazing cattle especially among the pastoralist communities during the pronged draughts. Further, men and boys as cultural gatekeepers should be allies and partners in climate action by way



of denouncing negative cultural norms and beliefs that discriminate particularly women and girls in meaningful climate action. While Kenya has adopted policies promoting gender equality, implementation gaps persist, particularly in climate finance and local capacity-building. There is need for effective gender mainstreaming in key national frameworks including the Climate Change Act and National Climate Change Action Plan. Although County Climate Change Plans should be gender-

sensitive, local governments often lack the capacity and resources to ensure effective participation of SIGs in climate change interventions at the local level.

To align with relevant international agreements such as the Paris Agreement, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BFA), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other international frameworks, Kenya must strengthen gender-responsive governance, increase funding for SIGs-led climate initiatives, and build local capacity. Greater political will, cross-sector coordination, and tailored financial instruments are essential to ensure inclusive and effective climate action.

Further, to effectively address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change, it is crucial to embed gender-responsive and transformative targets, indicators, and actions across key climate-vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water, and energy. This approach ensures that the unique needs, contributions and participation of both men, women and particularly SIGs are recognized and integrated into climate strategies, leading to more equitable and sustainable outcomes.

This NGCCAP is therefore envisioned to fulfil the needs and interests of men, women and special interest groups (SIGs) as a whole in climate action.

#### **1.4 Methodology**

The National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) was developed through a participatory, and consultative process that prioritized inclusivity and representation at both national and county level and was led by a consultant. A Technical Working Committee was then formulated, comprising of technical officers from select strategic ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, CSOs and private sector with the objective of providing the necessary technical support to the lead consultant. Further, interviews were conducted with representatives from the climate change council, NDMA, State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action and the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC). In addition, county consultative workshops and stakeholder forums involving all 47 counties were conducted between December 2024 and March 2025 with a total of 379 participants taking part in the process. Government representatives from the departments of gender, agriculture, water, energy, environment and county governments offered critical insights into local policies and sector-specific challenges. The workshops included representatives from civil society organizations working on gender and climate change, particularly those working with youth, women, children, indigenous groups, intersex persons and persons with disabilities which helped amplify the respective voices of SIGs.

Engagement of the private sector entities involved in climate change brought in the perspectives of innovation and sustainability from a business standpoint. Finally, engaging organizations that work with; and individual members of indigenous communities in the counties ensured that traditional knowledge and culturally sensitive approaches are integrated into the action plan. This diverse representation was key to shaping a responsive and locally grounded national action plan. Data was collected around six thematic areas; participation, capacity building, climate financing, access and control of resources, technology and innovation, and best practices, using

a customized tool developed by the technical working group.

## 1.5 **Scope**

Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) takes a focused approach on gender and climate action, addressing the unique challenges faced by SIGs. The NGCCAP prioritizes the adoption of gender-responsive and transformative approaches, with an emphasis on localizing solutions for the vulnerable populations. By embedding these priorities into legal and governance frameworks, and strengthening institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms, the plan seeks to institutionalize inclusive decision-making and ensure equitable resource allocation in Kenya's climate response at national and county level and across all sectors of the economy.

## CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

This situational analysis was based on the Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTEL) analysis. In addition, the chapter presents, review of the previous NCCAP (2023-2027) on gender related issues, and challenges and lessons learnt during the same period.

### 2.2 PESTEL Analysis

#### 2.2.1 Political Environment

The political leadership at the international, national and county levels supports mainstreaming of gender issues into climate change actions.

Political will at the global level on gender and climate change has gained momentum with growing recognition of the need for gender-responsive climate policies within frameworks like the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. The Gender Action Plan under the UNFCCC emphasizes integrating gender equality into climate policies, recognizing that women and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected by climate impacts yet critical to solutions. Initiatives like gender action plans within the funding mechanisms of the UNFCCC reflect growing commitment.

Nationally, through the Executive Order No. 2 of 2023 on organization of the government of the Republic of Kenya, the President, established the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action with functions that include: Gender policy management; Special programmes for women empowerment; Gender mainstreaming in Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Community mobilization on gender issues; Domestication of international treaties/conventions on gender; Policy and programmes on gender violence; Affirmative action policy; Promote equity; Undertake a national survey on special needs; Mainstreaming affirmative actions in Ministries, Departments



and Agencies; and Ensure compliance with affirmative action principles as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya. The President also established a designated State Department for Environment and Climate Change. In addition, the national government has appointed two UNFCCC focal persons from these State Departments to represent Kenya in regional and international fora and negotiations on gender and climate change.

Kenya's Vision 2030, a long-term development blueprint aimed at transforming Kenya into a middle-income country with a high quality of life by 2030, prioritizes gender equality and empowerment of women across all the sectors. The Vision is currently being implemented through the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV) 2023-2027 that outlines specific programmes, policies, and institutional frameworks. At the core of this plan is the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) for inclusive growth that focusses on five key pillars, namely: Agriculture; Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. The gender issues are cross cutting across the national development priorities and therefore addressing the gendered effects of climate change, will be crucial in achievement of aspirations and various interventions envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030, MTP IV and the BETA.

All the 47 County Governments have designated a specific County Executive Committee Member (CECM) to be responsible for all matters relating to climate change as per Article 19(3) of the Climate Change Act (2016). The counties have also mainstreamed county specific climate change actions into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the period 2023-2027. To accelerate the implementation of the climate change interventions, counties are currently implementing the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLOCA) project that has necessitated the establishment of climate change governance frameworks and reservation of 1.5% of county government development budgets towards climate action.

Political good will at the global level on gender and climate change has gained momentum but remains uneven. This has further trickled down to national levels with a number of countries like Kenya following suit by putting together a robust legal and policy framework in both gender and climate change as appropriate. However, implementation lags behind due to competing national priorities like insufficient funding, and resistance to gender mainstreaming in some regions. Stronger political resolve is needed to translate rhetoric into actionable, equitable climate strategies that empower vulnerable groups particularly women as agents of change.

### **2.2.2 Economic Environment**

Kenya's economic growth is heavily reliant on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy and tourism. The agricultural sector is the backbone of Kenya's economy, contributing 21% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector employs more than 40% of the total population and 70% of the rural population. It accounts for 65% of the export earnings and provides the livelihood (employment, income, and food security needs) for more than 80% of the Kenyan population.

Climate change exacerbates economic vulnerabilities through frequent droughts, floods, and erratic weather patterns, which disrupt agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods at large. These constrains the budgetary allocations towards supporting gender and climate change related programmes. This is further compounded by high debt to GDP ratio of 68% in 2024 that has necessitated innovative financing mechanisms to support gender-responsive climate action. Over the years, the Government of Kenya has been able to use economic instruments to promote the use of clean energy that includes Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and use of electronic vehicles. Therefore, a conducive economic environment is salient in delivery of the

actions in the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2025-27).



### 2.2.3 Social Environment

The social environment for gender and climate change reveals the interconnection of social, cultural, economic, and institutional factors highlighting the nexus between gender and climate change vulnerabilities. Women and men are affected differently by climate change given their gender roles. Women are disproportionately affected by climate change with majority of them living below the poverty line thus exposing them to climate induced shocks like floods and droughts. In most communities in Kenya, women are responsible for availing water or firewood to their families. This exposes them to increased risks of gender-based violence given the distances they cover in search



of the commodities. Further, given their critical role of managing household resources, women are at the centre of environmental and economic resilience.

Socio-cultural factors influence gender responsive adaptation and mitigation interventions in Kenya. Patriarchal norms impede women from participating in decision making processes both at household and communal levels. These norms may also lead to gender-based violence

during climate induced crises. Women and men are not homogeneous; factors like age, disability status, education, and geographical location determine their level of climate adaptation.

Deliberate actions should be undertaken to reduce gendered climate related vulnerabilities by harnessing potential of both women and men as change agents. Additionally, there is need to close policy implementation gaps, build capacity, collect sex disaggregated data, and align climate action with gender equality goals. These efforts will enhance resilience and support sustainable development.

#### **2.2.4 Technological Environment**

Kenya is a regional leader in technological innovation with widespread mobile phone penetration and wide internet coverage. The industry is poised to expand given its anchorage in the national development priorities as espoused in the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) pillar on digital superhighway and creative economy. Technologies especially those based on mobile platforms are currently being used to provide climate related and digital financial services to farmers. Despite this progress, rural areas face barriers to adopting these technologies due to lower digital literacy, limited ownership of mobile devices and affordability constraints that hinder their ability to leverage technology for climate resilience.

Climate-smart technologies, such as solar-powered irrigation systems, drought-resistant seeds, and clean cookstoves play an important role in addressing Kenya's climate challenges while promoting gender equality. Cultural norms further restrict women's participation in male-dominated fields like agricultural mechanization or renewable energy installation, perpetuating gender gaps in technology adoption and innovation. Another shortcoming is that, gender mainstreaming in technology deployment is inconsistent, and policies often lack specific strategies to address unique barriers.

Despite these challenges, opportunities abound to integrate gender-responsive technologies into climate action. Mobile platforms can be tailored to offer SMS-based weather alerts in local languages for low-literacy users or gender-sensitive agricultural advisory services. To overcome these challenges, there is a need to address gender disparities in access, skills, and participation while scaling up climate-smart innovations in order to deliver on this action plan.

#### **2.2.5 Environmental Situation**

The environmental situation is characterised by severe climate impacts, degraded natural resources, and gender disparities in vulnerability and resource access. Deforestation has reduced forest cover to less than 10% due to mainly charcoal production and expansion of agricultural lands. These activities disproportionately burden women, who rely on natural resources for household roles like fetching water and firewood.

Gender dynamics significantly define the environmental situation in Kenya. Despite efforts to conserve the environment, women and other vulnerable groups continue to face barriers to land ownership and decision-making power. This restricts them from adopting climate-resilient practices like agroforestry or soil conservation. Environmental degradation also increases the

burden of unpaid domestic and care work thus compromising time allocated to income-generating activities. In majority of the counties, men often dominate environmental governance structures, such as water user associations or forest management committees, limiting the involvement of vulnerable groups in decisions about resource allocation and climate adaptation strategies.

The government is engaged in restoration of ecosystem through national restorations campaigns on growing of 15 billion trees by the year 2032. Through such initiatives, opportunities for gender-responsive environmental action are emerging. Other opportunities are through innovative approaches like climate-smart agriculture that is critical in sustainable agriculture and food security. It is, therefore, important to address the environmental situation with a gender lens in order to effectively address vulnerabilities while relying on gendered roles in resource management. Additionally, it is vital to improve access to land and technology, and implement the constitutional tenets on the not more than two thirds gender principle in the composition of leadership structures in environmental governance. This action plan presents priority areas that will inform the gendered actions to conserve the environment within the given period.

### **2.2.6 Legal Environment**

The Constitution of Kenya guarantees gender equality under Article 27 and the right to a clean and healthy environment under Article 42. It reinforces the two-thirds gender principle in its various articles in constitution of governance structures that include those on climate change. The Climate Change Act of 2016 further integrates gender by requiring gender-responsive public awareness strategies and adherence to equity principles in climate actions. The second Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027 recognize gender as a cross-cutting issue. These legal provisions create a strong foundation for mainstreaming gender in climate actions.



Despite this progressive framework, significant gaps exist in translating legal commitments into practice. Implementation of gender-responsive climate policies is hampered by limited financial resources, inadequate technical capacity, and weak coordination among government agencies. For instance, while the NCCAP calls for gender mainstreaming, it lacks specific targets, budgets, or monitoring mechanisms to ensure meaningful involvement in climate adaptation and mitigation. Enforcement of the two-thirds gender principle remains inconsistent, with women underrepresented in key decision-making bodies, such as county-level climate committees. Additionally, legal barriers to women's land ownership persist due to customary laws and patriarchal practices, limiting their ability to access climate finance or adopt resilient practices like agroforestry. These gaps undermine the effectiveness of legal frameworks in addressing the intersection of gender and climate change.

### **2.3 Review of National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027**

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027 in Kenya builds on previous efforts to integrate gender into climate action. The plan prioritizes adaptation and mitigation across eight (8) sectors that include disaster risk management; food and nutrition security; water, fisheries and blue economy; forests, wildlife and tourism; health, sanitation and human settlements; manufacturing; energy and transport; and children and the youth. In the plan, gender issues are cross cutting across all the sectors. The plan acknowledges women's disproportionate vulnerability to climate impacts, such as droughts and floods, which exacerbate their economic marginalization and increase risks like gender-based violence (GBV) during resource scarcity. It also emphasizes women's roles as agents of change, promoting their participation in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and ecosystem restoration.

Despite the inclusion of gender issues in the NCCAP (2023-2027), it lacks detailed gender-specific targets and budgets. This gap risks perpetuating the superficial treatment of gender issues observed in prior plans. A review of the NCCAP (2018-2022) reveals that it did not address fully gender issues like underrepresentation of women in decision making processes in climate change discourse. The plan was also unable to clearly provide a monitoring mechanism to track gender specific outcomes. It is on this backdrop that future plans should focus on tools for gender analysis, address participation in climate change, access to resources and capacity building of stakeholders.

### **2.4 Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks**

International, regional and national frameworks acknowledge gendered vulnerabilities to climate change. Instruments such as the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG), and Kenya's Climate Change Act (2016) promote gender mainstreaming. Yet, implementation gaps persist in fully realizing gender equality and inclusion goals. The Beijing Declaration links gender equality, climate change, and sustainable development, advocating for women's participation in environmental governance, particularly relevant for Kenya, where women play key roles in various sectors. This is important considering that women and SIGs still face limited access to land, finance, and decision-making spaces, including County Climate Change Funds (CCCF). CEDAW Articles 7, 13, and 14 emphasize political participation, economic resource access, and rural women's rights. However, women remain underrepresented in climate

governance and underserved in finance and technology access. Programs supporting climate-smart agriculture, clean energy, and capacity-building must be scaled up and made more gender responsive.

The AU Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Strategy 2018–2028 reinforces the importance of women's roles in climate resilience. It calls for enhanced access to education, technology, financial services, and protection during climate-induced disasters. It also advocates for strong legal frameworks like the Maputo Protocol to safeguard land and resource rights and ensure access to climate finance.

Kenya has aligned with the Climate Change Action policy requirements including; LWPG through its National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP); National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030); National Climate Change policy and the National Policy on Gender and Development policy (NPGAD). This has resulted to the incorporation of gender in sectors covering the 8 Key priority areas. The intersex persons Bill, 2023 upholds the hope of expanding the policy and legal framework towards ensuring justice and equality for intersex persons.

## **2.5 Summary of Findings from National and County Consultations**

The process of developing this Action Plan involved engagement of stakeholders at both national and county level through Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussion and public fora. The findings of the engagements complement the PESTEL analysis discussed earlier.

### **2.5.1 Participation in decision making**

The engagement of stakeholders revealed significant gaps in gender responsive participation in climate change initiatives across the counties, despite an enabling legal, policy and institutional frameworks like the Constitution of Kenya and the Climate Change Act. In many counties, the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in climate-related decision-making remains limited due to cultural norms, limited access to resources, and low representation in adaptation planning committees. For instance, in Kajiado, gender roles limits women's involvement in decisions about herd mobility, a key climate adaptation strategy, while in Kiambu, women engage more in agricultural adaptations but face barriers in accessing land and financial resources. Despite these challenges several initiatives have been undertaken to enhance the participation of vulnerable groups in climate action. These includes county level capacity building, peer learning forums, and empowerment through the climate smart agriculture program.

### **2.5.2 Capacity Building on gender and climate change**

The stakeholders at the county level indicated that capacity building programmes have faced significant challenges, primarily due to limited resources and expertise to deliver on the nexus between gender and climate change. These challenges remain despite the fact that capacity building on gender mainstreaming in climate actions is envisaged in the climate change act, 2016 among other national and international frameworks. Counties, such as Garissa, Kajiado, and Kisumu, struggled with inadequate training programs for policymakers and community stakeholders on integrating gender into climate action. The inadequacy of sex disaggregated

data and monitoring frameworks hindered counties' ability to assess the effectiveness of capacity building efforts thus compromising on the practical outcomes of policy intent.

Despite these challenges, some counties demonstrated progress in building capacity for gender and climate change integration, offering valuable lessons. However, these successes were constrained by insufficient funding and inconsistent training programmes for county level policy makers and actors.

### **2.5.3 Technology and Innovation**

The engagement with stakeholders reinforced the critical role of integration of technology and innovation into gender-responsive climate change strategies. In counties like Busia, Laikipia, Kitui, West Pokot and Nakuru, initiatives like climate smart agriculture programs introduced technologies like drip irrigation and solar-powered water pumps to enhance resilience of the vulnerable to climate impacts. These technologies reduced labor burdens for women, who often bear the brunt of fetching water or farming under erratic weather conditions. However, access to such innovations especially in arid and semi-arid areas is uneven due to limited infrastructure, high costs, and low technical know-how. Additionally, many stakeholders complained of lack of gender sensitive design in the technologies deployed thus hindering their adoption as witnessed in Kajiado, where pastoralists struggle to access mobile based climate information systems due to low digital literacy and device ownership.

The stakeholders indicated that there is need for inclusive innovation ecosystems and capacity building. This should involve training of women and other vulnerable groups on the use of climate data for community-based adaptation strategies. Additionally, the weak coordination between national research institutions and county governments should be strengthened to facilitate country-wide dissemination of innovations, establishment of county-level innovation hubs, training on gender responsive technologies, and enhance partnerships with private sectors to ensure equitable access to climate technologies.

### **2.5.4 Climate finance**

The major set back towards implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies at both national and county level was shared by stakeholders as limited financial resources. Climate finance for gender responsive climate change initiatives was limited across the counties. Majority of the counties that face severe climate impacts like Kajiado, Garissa, and Turkana, allocated insignificant budgets to climate-related activities. This has severely limited investments in gender and climate change related programs like climate-smart agriculture or water projects. Currently, the counties are relying on donor funded programmes like Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) to undertake climate change measures. Many stakeholders indicated the bureaucratic hurdles and lack of tailored financial products to women and other vulnerable groups to ease access to climate finance. Moreover, the absence of gender responsive budgeting and tracking mechanisms obscured the extent to which funds reached vulnerable groups.

The stakeholders shared that a few counties have some kind of targeted climate finance but highlighted scalability challenges. Most of these initiatives have limited sustainability given they

are donor supported with limited sustainability given they are often not integrated into County Integrated Development Plans. It is therefore paramount for the country to develop programmes that will attract private sector investment, set up climate funds with clear gender responsive criteria, simplify access to climate finance, and strengthen coordination between national and county governments.

### **2.5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The stakeholders opined that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of gender-responsive climate change initiatives faced significant challenges across all the counties, primarily due to the lack of robust, sex disaggregated data and standardized M&E frameworks. Counties such as Kajiado, Garissa, and Kisumu struggled to track the impact of climate interventions on women and other vulnerable groups because of limited technical capacity and inadequate tools for gender analysis. The absence of baseline data on women's participation in climate adaptation programs, such as water management or drought-resistant farming for instance, made it difficult to measure progress or identify gaps. The weak coordination between national and county governments further hindered the development of consistent M&E systems, with many counties relying on ad-hoc, donor-driven reporting that failed to prioritize gender-specific outcomes. This lack of systematic monitoring limited accountability and the ability to adjust interventions to better address needs of vulnerable groups.

Despite these challenges, some counties demonstrated progress in integrating gender into M&E processes by undertaking participatory M&E approaches that involved engaging women in community-level data collection. The evaluation of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan highlighted the need for county-level capacity building in gender-responsive M&E, including the development of standardized indicators and digital tools to track gender outcomes. It is therefore important for national and county governments to invest in sex disaggregated data systems, train stakeholders in gender analysis, and integrated knowledge-sharing platforms to ensure that climate interventions equitably address gender-specific vulnerabilities in alignment with national and global commitments.

## **2.6 Challenges, Emerging Issues and lessons learnt**

This section presents the main challenges, emerging issues and lessons learnt during implementation of climate change interventions in relation to gender issues.

### **2.6.1 Challenges**

- i. Limited sex disaggregated data that compromised tracking of the progress made in mainstreaming gender issues in the priority areas of the NCCAP (2018-2022).
- ii. Inadequate implementation of gender responsive policies. This is attributed to incapacity of policymakers or lack of practical guidance on integration of gender into climate change actions.
- iii. Limited participation of vulnerable groups in decision making on climate change actions especially at community and county levels. This restricts their ability to influence policies and programs that address their specific vulnerabilities.

- iv. Limited access to information, technical and financial resources for climate adaptation and mitigation that hinder the participation of vulnerable groups in climate actions.
- v. Weak integration of gender across the sectors due to poor coordination and limited gender expertise among sector stakeholders.
- vi. Gender stereotyping that portrays vulnerable groups particularly women as victims rather than active agents that can be leveraged on through their diverse roles in climate resilience efforts.



### 2.6.2 Emerging Issues

- i. The need to address vulnerabilities of intersex persons in gender and climate change interventions, policies and strategies in order to promote inclusive resilience and adaptation.
- ii. The need for inclusive carbon credit markets that involves consultative decision-making processes and equitable sharing of benefits from carbon trading schemes.
- iii. The use of Artificial Intelligence in addressing climate change through predictive modelling. This can optimize the utilization of resources and developing equitable adaptation and mitigation strategies. However, precaution should be taken to avoid biases that will widen the existing gender inequalities.

### 2.6.3 Lessons Learnt

- i. There is limited awareness on the impacts of climate change actions on vulnerable groups. There is need for adequate resources to support awareness creation and capacity building of vulnerable groups.
- ii. There is a need to identify and build capacity of gender focal persons in all sectors. Such individuals can be utilized as champions of gender, climate change as well as used to periodically report on the progress achieved in their sectors.
- iii. Extra efforts are needed in setting up a mechanism that will be crucial in tracking sex disaggregated data and analyse the impacts of climate change on gender.

## CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents strategic objectives and priority climate change actions as derived from the situational analysis of gender and climate change in Kenya. Additionally, the chapter presents an implementation mechanism of this Action Plan.

### 3.2 Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives of this Action Plan are:

- i. To mainstream gender in climate change laws, policies, action plans and strategies at both national and county levels Enhance equitable access to climate finance by vulnerable groups
- ii. To increase access to climate finance through simplified, gender-responsive funding mechanisms
- iii. To create awareness on the gendered impacts of climate change.
- iv. To increase access and adoption of gender responsive technology to accelerate adaptation and mitigation interventions
- v. To track the impacts of gender and climate change interventions across all the sectors

### 3.3 Priority Actions

The table below presents strategic objectives with corresponding priority actions to be undertaken within the plan period

**Table 3.1: Strategic Objectives and Priority Actions**

No	Strategic Objectives	Priority Action
	To mainstream gender in climate change laws, policies, action plans and strategies at both national and county levels	Strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks on climate and gender at both national and county levels
	To increase access to climate finance through simplified, gender-responsive funding mechanisms	Promote equitable access to climate finance by vulnerable groups
	To create awareness on the gendered impacts of climate change	Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to participate in climate action

No	Strategic Objectives	Priority Action
	To increase access and adoption of gender responsive technology to accelerate adaptation and mitigation interventions	Enhance the uptake of gender responsive technology and support innovation among vulnerable groups
	To track the impacts of gender and climate change interventions across all the sectors	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of gender related climate change interventions across all the sectors.



*Cabinet Secretary, Hannah Wendot Cheptumo, PS-Gender, Anne Wangómbe and other dignitaries during the National Gender Sector Working Group meeting in Nairobi during which the NGCCAP was launched.*

### 3.4 Implementation mechanism

The Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services will provide strategic leadership and guidance in the implementation of this Action Plan. The Ministry will collaborate with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. Additionally, it will work closely with other Ministries, Department and Agencies at both national and county level; County Governments, Civil Society Organisations; Private Sector; Development Partners; and Academia. To effectively achieve the objectives of this plan, an Implementation Plan is attached as Annex II with detailed key activities, key performance indicators, estimated budget and implementing institutions. It is estimated that Ksh. 80 million and 92.5 million in FY 2025/26 and FY 2026/27 will be needed respectively to successfully implement this plan.

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be developed in order to successfully monitor the progress and performance of mainstreaming gender in climate change actions. The M&E plan will ensure continuous assessment of effectiveness and progress of the NGCCAP. This will

strengthen accountability towards tracking commitments and responsibilities of both state and non-state actors at both national and sub-national levels.

Further, the M&E plan will facilitate documentation of challenges, successes and lessons to be used to further strengthen gender mainstreaming not only in climate action but in other development agendas. The plan will comprise components including; a results framework, data quality management, NGCCAP knowledge management and provisions for capacity building activities for relevant stakeholders on gender-sensitive M&E methodologies, participatory and community-led monitoring, and data use for decision-making.

The responsible state agencies in collaboration with the NGCCAP technical working committee and other state and non-state actors, will conduct both mid-term and end-term evaluation to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the NGCCAP and document lessons, successes and factors that enable or are barriers to mainstreaming gender into climate action. This will be useful in future plans not only in climate action but in other development issues.

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I: NGCCAP (2025-2027) TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE

No.	Name	Institution
1	Jackline Makokha	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action
2	Baldwin Anyiga	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action
3	Yvonne Ndanu	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action
4	Peter Michiemo	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action
5	Hannah Muroki	Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands
6	Gladys Kiio	GEM Trust
7	Hellen Dondo	GEM Trust
8	Michael Okumu	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
9	Beatrice Kataka	State Department for Energy
10	George Yogo	The National Treasury and Economic Planning
11	Jane Reuben	State Department for Agriculture
12	Naomi Mutie	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards
13	Dorcas Achieng	State Department for Water and Irrigation
14	Tabitha Nyambura	National Gender and Equality Commission
15	Caroline Gatwiri	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
16	Joseph Mutuku	UN Women
17	Mary Nyasimi	UNESCO
18	Cynthia Wechabe	Action Aid
19	Marlene Achoki	Care International
20	Winnie Kinoti	CRAWN Trust

21	Elizabeth Wanja	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
22	Caroline Muchiri	CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform
23	Elvine Ouma	Youth Organization
24	Philip Nyakwana	Movement of Men Against Aids in Kenya
25	Caroline Chesang	Brent Wellis and Associates Consultancy Firm

ANNEX II: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Priority Action	Expected Output	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Target (2yrs)	Target		Budget (Ksh. Million)		Lead	Support
					2025/26	2026/27	2025/26	2026/27		
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To mainstream gender in climate change laws, policies, action plans and strategies at both national and county levels</b>										
Strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks on climate and gender at both national and county levels	Legal, policy and institutional frameworks on climate and gender at both national and county levels strengthened	Conduct a gender audit of climate related laws, policies and plans to identify existing gaps	Number of climate related laws, policies, and plans reviewed for gender responsiveness	4	2	2	2.5	2.5	SDGAA	MECCF, NGECC, COG, DP, CSOs
		Build capacity of Institutions on gender responsive climate change laws, policies and action plans at national and county level	Number of institutions capacity built	100	40	60	6	8	SDGAA	MECCF, NGECC, COG, DP, CSOs
		Integrate gender as a priority areas in NCCAP IV and NDCs	NCCAP IV with gender as a priority area	1	-	1	-	3.5	MECCF	SDGAA, NGECC, COG, DP, CSOs
<b>Strategic Objective 2: To increase access to climate finance through simplified, gender-responsive funding mechanisms</b>										
Promote equitable access to climate finance by women and other vulnerable groups.	Equitable access to climate finance by women and other vulnerable groups promoted	Engage the National Treasury to allocate funds towards gender and climate change programmes	Amount allocated for gender and climate change in the national budget	10.2	5	5.2	-	-	SDGAA	TNT CCD NGEC
		Mobilize resources from development partners towards gender and climate change programmes	Amount mobilized from development partners	50	25	25	-	-	SDGAA	MECCF, NGECC, COG, DP, CSOs



		Support the participation of women and SIGs in climate change decision making forums	No. of women and SIGs mobilized and supported	200	100	100	5	5	SDGAA	MECCF, NGEC, COG, DP, CSOs
<b>Strategic Objective 4: To increase access and adoption of gender responsive technologies to accelerate adaptation and mitigation interventions</b>										
Enhance the uptake of gender responsive technology and support innovation among women and other vulnerable groups	Uptake of gender responsive technology and innovation among women and other vulnerable groups enhanced	Train women and SIGs on utilization of climate change related technologies across sectors	Number of women and SIGs trained	400	200	200	7	7	SDGAA	MECCF, NGEC, COG, DP, CSOs
		Disseminate climate change technologies and innovation to communities to increase their adoption by women and other vulnerable groups	Number of people reached	1000	400	600	8	12	SDGAA	MECCF, NGEC, COG, DP, CSOs
<b>Strategic Objective 5: To track the impacts of gender and climate change interventions across all the sectors</b>										
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of gender related	monitoring and evaluation of gender related climate	Develop a database of relevant actors involved in gender and climate change in Kenya	A database of all gender and climate change actors developed	1	1	-	10	-	SDfGAA	SDfGAA NGEC CCD, COG Private Sector, CSOs

climate change interventions across all the sectors strengthened	Develop an M&E framework with tools and KPIs for the NGCCAP	Monitoring framework and plan developed for each all indicators in the NGCCAP	1	1	-	2.5	-	SDFGAA CCD NGEC	
climate change interventions across all the sectors.	Conduct multi-stakeholder periodic reviews of climate action across the 5 priority climate change actions at national and sub-national levels.	Number of multi-stakeholder periodic reviews of climate change action conducted at national and sub-national levels.	4	2	2	3.5	4.5	SDFGAA CCD COG NGEC	
	Produce annual progress reports on integration of gender into climate action, with actionable recommendations.	Annual reports produced in collaboration with state and non-state actors	2	1	1	3	4	SDFGAA CCD COG NGEC CSOs	
	Build capacity of implementing agencies on gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation of climate action	Number of persons capacity built on M&E.	400	200	200	5	6	SDFGAA CCD COG NGEC CSOs	
<b>Total Budget (Ksh. Million)</b>							<b>80</b>	<b>92.5</b>	



African Gender and Media Initiative Trust



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



The African Women's Development and Communication Network



Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation For A Sustainable Africa



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



THE SOVEREIGN WOMAN



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



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