



**The National Treasury  
& Economic Planning**  
The National Treasury



# **THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

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**FINANCING LOCALLY –LED CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAM**

**(FLLoCA)**

## **GENDER CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY**

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**Prepared For**

**TNT Program Implementation Unit**

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## Acronyms

CCCF	County Climate Change Funds
CCCU	County Climate Change Units
CoG	Council of Governors
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk Management
FLLoCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCCSAP	Gender and climate change strategy and action plan
G-FLLoCA	Government Financing Locally–Led Climate Action Program
Gok	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and communication technology
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KNCCAP	Kenya’s National Climate Change Action Plan
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCs	Kenya’s Nationally Determined Contributions
NGCCAP	National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
NGCCAP	National Gender Climate Change Action Plan
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
PMCs	Project Management Committees
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TNT	The National Treasury
TNT&P	The National Treasury and economic Planning
WCCCs	Ward Climate Change Committees

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2016 the Government of Kenya enacted the Climate Change Act (Revised 2023) followed by the adoption of the National Climate Finance Policy in 2018 as Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2017 by Parliament. The draft Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations (2019) was then developed under the Public Finance Management Act (2012).

With the devolved system of government, the Government acknowledged that all the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya are highly exposed to the potential negative impacts of climate change and require substantial financial support from both the exchequer and the development partners towards Climate Action. The Counties have since enacted County Climate Change legislations and established County Climate Change Funds (CCCF). The CCCF are capitalized from various sources including the county development budgets, national climate fund or in-country bilateral and multilateral development partners.

## 2.0 Context for Gender-Responsive Climate Action

### National Framework for Gender Responsive Climate Action

The National Treasury and Economic Planning established a Climate Finance and Green Economy Unit in 2013 to coordinate efforts in all matters of climate finance in the country as provided for under the Vision 2030's Medium Term Plan III (MTP), Climate Change Act 2016 (Revised 2023), the National Climate Finance Policy-2018, Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-30, Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plan-2015-30.

Globally, the Paris Agreement reinforces the importance of equitable and gender-sensitive climate action, emphasizing the empowerment of women and girls who are most 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 World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2024-2030, on how to accelerate gender equality to end poverty on a livable planet, the World bank commits to support concerted action, financing and programs at scale to end gender-based violence and elevate human capital, expand and enable economic opportunities, and engage women as leaders. Gender equality is an urgent imperative. Crises, conflict, and global trends such as climate change, natural resource scarcity and technological transitions exacerbate inequalities. essential for development. Growing evidence shows how removing gender barriers unlocks economic productivity, reduces poverty, deepens social cohesion, and enhances well-being and prosperity for current and future generations.

Consistent with the World Bank Group's mission, the 2024–2030 Gender Strategy expresses the bold ambition to accelerate gender equality to end poverty on a livable planet. In its ambition, the World Bank's the new strategy prioritizes three strategic objectives: end gender-based violence and elevate human capital, expand and enable economic opportunities, and engage women as leaders.

The strategy acknowledges the centrality of investing in women and girls while recognizing the disadvantages facing men and boys and the vulnerabilities arising from the intersection of gender with poverty, ethnicity, disability, and other characteristics.

According to the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) – 2020, The updated NDC commits to Abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances. The timeframe for implementation of the NDC is up to 2030, with milestone targets at 2025. Despite the first NDC being fully conditional to international support, most of the progress made in implementation to date is from domestic resources.

As per the NDC, increased intensities and magnitudes of climate related risks in Kenya aggravate conflicts, mostly over natural resources. This has frequently forced the country to reallocate development resources to address climate related emergencies. These impacts are not gender neutral, impacting men, women and other gender groups differently.

Kenya's Updated NDC includes both mitigation and adaptation components based on her national circumstances and in line with decisions 1/ CP. 19 and 1/ CP. 20. The mitigation co-benefits of the adaptation actions will be included in the mitigation contribution of this NDC. Kenya will develop domestic legislation and institutional frameworks to govern her engagement in market and non-market mechanisms. Cognizant that different gender groups have different vulnerabilities in regards to climate change and contribute differently to the same due to their respective gender roles, Kenya will implement the outlined adaptation and mitigation priorities in a gender responsive manner.

The **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** provides a background of Kenya's national circumstances, including socio-economic circumstances and future climate scenarios that the country needs to consider in decision making, planning and budgetary processes. The aim of NAP is to consolidate the country's vision on adaptation supported by macro-level adaptation actions that relate with the economic sectors and county level vulnerabilities to enhance long term resilience and adaptive capacity. The NAP recognizes the governance and institutional arrangements for implementation of adaptation actions as stipulated in the NCCAP and Climate Change Act, 2016.

The National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) in draft stage provides a comprehensive framework to ensure that climate action in Kenya is inclusive, gender-responsive,

and aligned with national development goals, including Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya (2010). Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP III) 2023–2027. The NGCCAP seeks to provide a focused framework for advancing gender-responsive and gender-transformative climate action in Kenya.

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) has taken on a pivotal role in ensuring that Kenya's climate policies are both inclusive and gender-responsive and is developing a national gender climate change action plan.

### **The Financing Locally–Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA)**

The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program is a Kenyan initiative aimed at strengthening local resilience to climate change through locally-led climate resilience actions. It focuses on building capacity at both the county and national levels for climate action planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring. The program is funded by the Kenyan Government, and World Bank.

In June 2020, the Government of Kenya (GoK) launched the Government Financing Locally–Led Climate Action Program (G-FLLoCA). FLLoCA is derived from the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) with strong county lens, looking at both enabling environment activities and a system of incentives for local climate action. FLLoCA's stated objective is to strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate change, natural hazards, and other shocks/stressors by building the country's capacity to plan, implement, and monitor resilience investments in partnership with County Governments (CGs) and communities. It targets all 47 counties, including urban, peri-urban, and rural communities within the counties for a period of 10 years (2020-30).

The FLLoCA project implementation framework

- **Delivering locally-led climate resilience actions:**

This involves supporting County government and local community in implementing projects that address climate risks, such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events.

- **Strengthening county and national government capacity:**

The program focuses on building the technical and managerial skills of county and national government officials to effectively manage climate risks and implement climate action plans.

- **Capitalizing national and county climate change funds:**

FLLoCA helps to establish and fund climate change initiatives at both the national and county levels.

- **Building county-level capacity:**

This includes training and support for local officials to plan, budget, and implement climate action projects in partnership with communities.

- **Strengthening national-level capacity:**

The program supports the National Treasury and other national agencies in coordinating, monitoring, and reporting on climate action efforts.

- **Promoting collaborative partnerships:**

FLLoCA emphasizes working together between communities, national, and county governments to ensure that climate action is effectively planned and implemented.

The FLLoCA program is implemented by the National Treasury through its Program Implementation Unit (PIU) at the Climate Finance and Green Economy Unit, and other key stakeholders like Inter-Agency Climate Change Technical Advisory Committee (CF-TAC) and Council of Governors (CoG). At county level the FLLoCA implementers are County governments through their County Climate Change Units (CCCU) and County Climate Change Coordination Committees. To deliver community-initiated gender responsive climate smart initiatives, the program implementers is the Ward Climate Change Committees (WCCCs) and Community representatives.

### **3.0 Key Issues for FLLoCA Gender-Responsive Climate Action**

A gender assessment was conducted in March 2025 to inform the measures needed to ensure the program is inclusive, equitable, and effective in its approach to climate resilience and local development.

The FLLoCA gender assessment has identified the different roles, needs, challenges, and opportunities that women, men, and other gender groups face in relation to locally led climate action.

The FLLoCA gender assessment established that gender-mainstreaming efforts continue to be hampered by a number of persistent gaps, some of which are: - Cultural and social norms, limited access and control over resources, financial and economic exclusion, educational and knowledge gaps, underrepresentation in leadership and decision-making, technological and information access Gaps.

The assessment aimed to ensure that gender considerations are meaningfully integrated into the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the program and to promote equitable participation in decision-making, improve access to climate finance and resources for marginalized groups and prevent the reinforcement of existing gender inequalities.

The gender assessment aims to support the development of more inclusive, effective, and sustainable climate interventions at the local level.

**Box 1. The role of Social Norms**

Social norms play a significant role in either promoting or hindering gender equality. Cultural beliefs and perceptions influence the roles that people of different genders take on and the opportunities and resources that they can access. These beliefs and perceptions shape social norms, creating barriers for people and in some cases, lead to the exclusion of people who do not fit within the traditional views of gender and sexuality. Climate action must be based on an understanding of how social norms influence the constraints and opportunities people face, and must be designed to actively tackle norms that perpetuate discrimination and exclusion

**The Key issues identified that influence gender inclusivity in the FLLoCA program**

- 1) Gender sensitive Climate Action legal reforms,
- 2) Gender differences in needs and capacities for climate action.
- 3) Capacity building for improving gender responsiveness.
- 4) Gender-equitable participation and influence in climate-related decision making.
- 5) Gender-equitable benefits resulting from FLLoCA Investments

The issues highlighted above are underpinned by cultural and social norms.

Cultural beliefs and perceptions influence the roles that people of different genders take on and the opportunities and resources that they can access. These beliefs and perceptions shape social norms, creating barriers for people and in some cases, lead to the exclusion of people who do not fit within the traditional views of gender.

A FLLoCA gender strategy ensures that the Program not only addresses climate issues, but does so in a way that addresses social norms that influence the constraints and opportunities people face, empowers community members, enhances social equity, and builds resilient and inclusive local systems.

The strategy integrates gender considerations from across key climate-sensitive sectors, including disaster risk management, water security, renewable energy, agriculture, and urban resilience, with a strong focus on vulnerable populations particularly women, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities by tackling systemic barriers such as unequal land ownership, utilization and benefits, limited digital access, and exclusion from climate finance mechanisms.

The FLLoCA Climate action must put into consideration how social norms influence communities and must design programs that actively tackle norms that perpetuate discrimination and exclusion.

The gender assessment identified five key issues for moving forward on gender responsive climate action.

## Gender sensitive Climate Action legal reforms

Although the Climate Change Act and National Climate Change Council emphasize gender inclusion, gender mainstreaming is still underdeveloped in frameworks like the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). Additionally, legal and policy reforms that support equal land ownership and resource rights for women are constrained by social cultural set up and ..... The advocacy is for reforms that simplify land inheritance for women and ensure that policy frameworks explicitly address and bridge existing gender disparities in climate resilience.

There is need to Support policy reform that advocate for land laws and policies that recognize and protect women's land rights, ensuring equal access and security of tenure, strengthen institutions by promoting the development of gender-responsive land governance institutions that are accountable and accessible to women and address discriminatory practices by working with communities and community leaders to end customary laws and practices that discriminate against women's land rights.

The integration of gender-sensitive policies and legal frameworks is also crucial. Policies must not only be gender-inclusive but also be properly enforced. For instance, the mandatory application of the two-thirds gender rule in decision-making bodies and the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting can help ensure that women's voices and needs are adequately represented and met. Strengthening the monitoring and accountability mechanisms to track gender integration is critical, and this includes using gender-disaggregated data to measure progress.

The role of policy enforcement and legal protection is also central to the recommendations. There is a call for a stronger enforcement of existing gender laws, particularly those related to GBV. Moreover, creating systems for reporting and taking action on GBV cases within the community is critical for protecting vulnerable populations and ensuring that they can participate fully in climate action.

### **Gender differences in needs and capacities for climate action.**

Climate change affects men and women in markedly different ways due to their distinct social roles, responsibilities, and vulnerabilities. These impacts are particularly visible during climate-related events such as floods and droughts, where gender dynamics shape both exposure and the capacity to respond.

It must be recognized that women's unpaid care burden may increase their vulnerability to climate change and reduce their opportunities to participate in climate action. Their traditional caregiving roles such as securing food, water, and caring for children, the elderly and the sick place them at heightened risk when resources become scarce.

Women and girls tend to bear the brunt of climate shocks, especially in contexts of flooding and displacement.

Men are primarily affected through economic and psychological channels. As traditional providers, they bear the burden of income generation, which is severely disrupted by climate-related losses such as livestock death, crop failure, and the destruction of businesses and infrastructure due to floods or droughts.

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) face unique challenges when adapting to climate change, often relying heavily on community and family support. Due to mobility issues, PWDs may struggle to access resources such as clean water, especially during floods or droughts.

**Inclusivity:** The gender assessment highlighted that youth engagement was highlighted as an important factor in promoting gender inclusivity. Initiatives to involve young people, particularly young women, in climate action programs and decision-making can help address intergenerational gender disparities and ensure long-term climate resilience. Some suggested creating ICT hubs or mentorship programs for youth to increase their involvement in climate change adaptation while reducing the risk of social problems like drug abuse and depression.

There exists gender-specific barriers in access to information and services within the FLLoCA program implementation. Gender inequalities influence the access people have to information, whether through formal education or through information services such as early warning systems. There be differences in access to information on climate action information and initiatives.

Climate initiatives must consider how these differences may affect participation and be designed to overcome inequities in access.

The involvement of the media and broader community stakeholders in sensitization campaigns is vital. Publicizing FLLoCA's gender-responsive initiatives through various media channels and conducting community dialogues can increase awareness and encourage more inclusive participation. Additionally, involving local leaders and civil society organizations in climate justice forums can provide a platform for discussing gender-related challenges in climate action.

Differing roles and responsibilities in relevant sectors: Women and men play different roles in the priority sectors for climate action, including agriculture, tourism, water, and energy. Climate action must be based on an understanding of these differing roles, and associated needs and priorities, including targeted strategies for people of different genders and social groups.

There is need to enhance livelihood support for women and vulnerable groups through climate-smart economic programs. Women's access to resources such as land, finance, and technology should be improved, and targeted programs such as women-led agribusiness initiatives should be supported. These programs not only promote economic empowerment but also build resilience against climate impacts.

On health and safety during disasters, Women, often the caretakers of households, face increased physical and emotional labour as climate change intensifies. Droughts and deforestation make it harder to access water, firewood, and food—resources critical for their domestic duties. This added burden not only leads to exhaustion and stress but also increases their vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV), including physical assaults at water points or domestic violence stemming from household tensions. In emergencies such as floods, women may face displacement with little support, poor menstrual hygiene conditions, or even sexual violence in shelters.

Shelters and emergency health centers must ensure that sexual and reproductive health services are maintained, and that security protocols are in place to prevent gender-based violence in these settings.

### **Capacity building improving gender responsiveness.**

Capacity building also emerged as a critical need for improving gender responsiveness. The training of Project Management Committees (PMCs) on identifying and documenting gender-gender biases, alongside continuous capacity building for grievance redress mechanisms, will help improve the handling of gender-related issues within the program. Regular sensitization workshops for program staff, community members, and local stakeholders can help address gender biases and enhance awareness of gender equality in climate action.

On equitable opportunities for training and capacity building, the FLLOCA project has ensured inclusivity of all stakeholders at the county level and among communities.

### **Gender-equitable participation and influence in climate-related decision making.**

In the FLLOCA program decision-making processes is multifaceted and context-dependent and shaped by traditional cultural norms. For many communities, men dominate leadership and decision-making roles, while women, have limited involvement, often due to restrictive cultural expectations. These norms dictate that men are the primary decision-makers both within households and in the broader community, with women often excluded from leadership positions and decision-making tables. However, there are notable disparities between urban and rural areas, and between county and community levels, with the women in urban areas experiencing more inclusion than women in the rural areas.

Women's contribution in climate action programs is significant especially in program execution, resource management and household-level climate adaptation strategies. Their role being very significant, the FLLOCA program should intentionally integrate women and youth in the program.

## Gender-equitable benefits resulting from FLLoCA Investments

Gender-responsive design and implementation processes must ensure equitable opportunities to participate in climate action. The design of the initiatives to advance climate action must ensure that barriers created by discriminatory beliefs and practices are lifted to ensure that no one is left behind. Particular efforts may be needed to facilitate participation by women especially among the rural communities, the marginalized groups and especially the people living with disability.

The implementation of FLLoCA program needs tracking of the differential benefits from the community projects. This will document the if investments in climate action are yielding equitable outcomes.

### The key priority sectors:

1. Disaster Risk Management
2. Food and Nutrition Security
3. Water, Fisheries and the Blue Economy
4. Forests and Wildlife
5. Health, Sanitation and Human Settlements
6. Energy and Transport
7. Children and the Youth

## Gender Specific Issues identified from the gender assessment

The gender assessment highlighted issues that must be taken into account for gender responsive climate action. An overview of these issues and what they mean for climate action is presented in Table below.

Gender issue	What it means for climate action
<b>Water</b>	
Barriers to water access	Access to water may differ by gender with differing water needs for men and women. Women for domestic and agriculture use while men need water for agriculture and industrial use. FLLoCA projects to be designed considering the different gender needs.
Women as primary users of Household water	Women are the main users and managers of water for domestic use and therefore women need to take the lead or, be intentionally involved in defining priority projects in the water sector and also play a central role in governance structures for water management.
<b>Health and Safety</b>	
Women health needs are mainly compromised during crises.	Climate change impacts (Draught and floods) affect women and people with disabilities more. They are faced with displacement that exposes them to GBV and inaccessibility to health facilities. Emergency management plans for climate hazards need to ensure that shelters have facilities and services for women's health in terms of pregnancy, menstruation, and contraception.

<p>Gender based personal security risks when extreme weather events occur.</p>	<p>Focus on Rescue and security measures for actors. Rescue shelters and other gathering spaces need to provide protection from gender-based violence.</p>
<p><b>Agriculture and food security</b></p>	
<p>More men than women are employed in agriculture.</p>	<p>Climate adaptation projects involving agriculture or livestock are mainly designed around male-dominated value chains. There is greater potential for them to benefit from investments in climate action in the sector. Targeted efforts will be needed to engage women and marginalized groups to ensure their recognition and input in the FLLoCA climate change program design and implementation processes considering their needs and priorities are addressed, recognizing roles played across agricultural value chains, from inputs and production to consumption.</p>
<p>Access to the resources and services that support agricultural activities differs for women and men.</p>	<p>Despite women being at the forefront of coping with the effects of climate change such as securing water, food, and household stability, they are often sidelined in resource allocation. Gender-responsive climate action is grounded in a rights-based approach that enables equitable access to resources, including land, water, and inputs. At the same time, the provision of services to support climate action in the agricultural sector must address existing gender and social barriers that limit access to these services for some people</p>
<p>Women and men play different roles in the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>Understanding the gendered roles in agriculture to determine how investments should target both gender and integrate investments that build resilient households and communities while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p><b>Land Use, other natural resources and Forestry</b></p>	
<p>Gender issues in management of land and other natural resources are poorly understood.</p>	<p>There exist gender inequalities in land ownership and resource rights for women.</p>
	<p>Women contribute enormously to climate change initiatives, yet their contribution and impact is affected by land ownership and inaccessible to land use. Gender analysis will be essential to better understand the dynamics of access to and control over resources. The analysis will require the collection of disaggregated data on relevant land ownership issues and inform gender responsive climate action related to land use and forestry.</p>
	<p>Women being at the forefront of coping with the effects of climate change such as securing water, food, and household stability, they are often sidelined in resource allocation. There is need for gender responsive climate action related to land use. In forestry, gender dynamics play a significant role, often resulting in inequalities where women have less access to and control over forest resources compared to men. Women often rely on forests for subsistence and income, contributing significantly to activities like fuel wood collection and non-timber forest product harvesting. Decision-Making Disparities exist where women's participation in forest-related decision-making processes is often limited, despite their crucial roles in forest management and conservation.</p>
<p><b>Energy</b></p>	

<p>Gender influences both access to and use of energy.</p>	<p>Men and women have different energy needs and capacities to access energy services. Women are responsible for household energy needs, including cooking and heating, often using inefficient and polluting methods. Energy sector climate initiatives must be based on analysis of the gendered ways in which people access and use energy, ensuring that access is equitable and that climate change mitigation efforts don't have a disproportionate positive or negative impact on one gender or the other.</p>
<p>Women role and impact is underrepresented in energy sector decision making.</p>	<p>Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector must comprise efforts to make the sector more representative of the communities it serves – this means increasing the number of women in decision-making roles.</p>
<p><b>Human Settlement</b></p>	
<p>Gender inequalities in opportunities and challenges in urban areas.</p>	<p>Climate action in urban areas must be designed with an understanding of the gendered opportunities and challenges that people face, particularly in informal settlements, which may be particularly exposed to climate risks. Targeted actions may be needed to address the needs of low-income and marginalized women and girls, particularly those who have intersectional identifies that lead to discrimination.</p>
<p><b>Disaster Risk Management</b></p>	
<p>Women and men are impacted differently by climate related disaster.</p>	<p>During disasters, women and girls tend to bear the brunt of climate shocks in the contexts of flooding, displacement and draught. During disasters, women often face barriers to healthcare, sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, scarcity of resources compounding their vulnerability. Men and boys experience unique challenges related to livelihood disruptions, mental health, and even mortality during extreme weather events. Additionally, gender-specific jobs for men and the way tasks are completed are at stake due to climate change.</p>
<p><b>Youth and PWDs</b></p>	
<p>Lack of platforms for youth and PWDs participation and the underrepresentation of PWDs in decision-making.</p>	<p>Youth and PWDs are largely excluded from decision-making processes, both within households and in broader community structures. This marginalization limits their ability to influence the design, implementation, and oversight of climate resilience programs, leading to policies and interventions that often fail to address their unique needs.</p>

**Box 2: Role of Women in Gender-responsive climate action**

Women’s roles in climate resilience, particularly in sectors like Climate-Smart Agriculture and water management, are often under-recognized and undervalued. Their contributions to food security, water access, and climate adaptation are critical but frequently overlooked in decision-making processes and resource allocation. Aggressive Sensitization programs to raise awareness of the value of women’s contributions in climate resilience, along with gender-sensitive data collection, would help quantify their impact. Additionally, policies that recognize and reward women's contributions, including financial mechanisms, can be integrated into FLLoCA.

## 4.0 Action Areas for Gender-Responsive Climate Action under FLLoCA Program

1. Carry advocacy on legal and policy reforms that enhances gender mainstreaming and inclusion in the Climate Action program/projects.
2. Enhance Institutional arrangements that strengthen coordination, collaboration, and quality assurance for gender-responsive climate action.
3. Build the Capacity for all actors in the FLLoCA program with knowledge, skills they need to perform their roles related to gender-responsive climate action.
4. Progress on gender-responsive climate action is tracked, outcomes are evaluated, and learning is shared among stakeholders. /Projects

### **Outcome 1: Carry advocacy on legal and policy reforms that enhances gender mainstreaming and inclusion in the Climate Action program.**

The strategies for realizing this outcome are: -

1. Operationalize the National Gender Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP) 2023 -2027 that aims to mainstream gender across all climate-related policies, programs, and actions. This is key to achieving equitable and sustainable Climate Change outcomes.
2. Ensure gender balance and expertise in climate change decision-making. The decision-making mechanisms that will drive climate action in the FLLoCA climate action(s) must be gender representative. The equal involvement of men, women, Youth, PWDs and other vulnerable groups;
3. Strengthen the gender and climate change focal point networks among all key stakeholders. The focal points will play a key role in mainstreaming both gender and climate change in the government departments, at county and Community level;
4. Tracking progress on gender-responsive climate action as part of broader commitments to gender equality.

### **Outcome 2: Enhance Institutional arrangements that strengthen coordination, collaboration, and quality assurance for gender-responsive climate action.**

The strategies for realizing this outcome are: -

1. Strengthening the focal point network at the National government, County government and within the local community;
2. Strengthen data collection and analysis to inform gender-responsive climate action. To address gaps in the evidence, base to inform gender-responsive climate action,

investments in data collection and analysis are needed. This will contribute to improvements in the next phases of the FLLoCA program.

3. Conduct research on gender and the environment to inform evidence-based policy and program planning for enhancing financing and implementation of the FLLoCA program

**Outcome 3: Build the Capacity for all actors in the FLLoCA program with knowledge, skills they need to perform their roles related to gender-responsive climate action.**

The strategies for realizing this outcome are: -

1. Build capacity of gender and climate change focal points at individual level and for all climate change focal points.

While not everyone needs to be a gender expert, all actors involved in implementation of climate action need basic knowledge on gender to ensure that they integrate gender concerns in the implementation of FLLoCA Climate Action programs/projects in order to increase the sustainability and management of projects.

2. Training of environmental social risk management was undertaken during project inception. There is need for further training on aspects of ESRM to include Land Acquisition process and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Vulnerability and Marginalization, Labor Management, Grievance Redress and Mitigation Strategies, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse SEA and Sexual Harassment triggered by the projects, Physical/Land use Planning Safeguards and Occupational Health and Safety Considerations during Project implementation.

**Outcome 4: Tracking progress on gender-responsive climate action as part of broader commitments to gender equality.**

The strategies for realizing this outcome are:

1. Tracking of grievances within the FLLoCA sub projects implementation. The grievance mechanism guide has been developed by KDSP and it provides effective grievance redress. There is need to put in place basic requirements that promote systematic and efficient redress of complaints received by respective counties during implementation of sub projects. A standard operating procedure be put in place to address the grievances.
2. Establish mandates and responsibilities tracking gender-responsive climate action. Given the cross-cutting nature of climate action, a broader mandate will be needed for the relevant actors to track progress.
3. Carry out Climate Change data and Information collection and analysis for early warning both for short and long-term planning. Early warnings will trigger immediate actions. The

data collected will play a crucial for planning and decision-making in informing climate change action.

4. Collect gender disaggregated data at both National and county level for monitoring of gender terms participation in climate change and the effects and impacts of climate change on gender, and the vulnerable communities.

## **5.0 Implementation matrix for Gender-Responsive Climate Action Strategy**

To support implementation of the strategies identified in Section 4, a number of priority actions have been identified, as outlined in Table 2. It is important to note that these actions focus on things that are achievable within a four-year

## 6.0 Tracking Progress