Gender Assessment of the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme

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AKINA MAMA WA AFRIKA

CRAWN TRUST
Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust

SIAYA MUUNGANO NETWORK
Building a resilient and inclusive society.

LAMU WOMEN ALLIANCE
THE SOVEREIGN WOMAN

Women's Empowerment Link

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Acknowledgement

CRAWN Trust, alongside other dedicated Akina Mama Wa Afrika (AMwA) Kenya partners, Lamu Women Alliance (LAWA), Women Empowerment Link (WEL), and Siaya Muungano Network (SIMUN), extend our heartfelt and profound gratitude to the numerous individuals and organizations whose efforts have been integral to the success of this Gender Assessment on the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. We are especially indebted to the project staff from all partner organizations, whose unwavering commitment, passion, and tireless support were indispensable in gathering essential data and mobilizing communities to actively participate in this crucial study. Their collective efforts have been the foundation upon which this study was built, providing us with rich and insightful findings that will contribute meaningfully to the ongoing conversation around gender-responsive climate action.

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As we reflect on the progress we have made, we remain committed to advancing this important work and look forward to continued collaboration in the pursuit of gender-responsive climate action and justice for all. The fight for a more inclusive, sustainable, and equitable climate future is far from over, but together, we are making meaningful strides toward creating lasting change.

Executive Summary

The study examines gender priorities and considerations within the context of the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program, drawing insights from nine counties and the national level in Kenya. The primary goal is to comprehend how gender considerations are integrated into the execution of the FLLoCA program led by the Kenyan government, employing a qualitative, explanatory, and descriptive survey.

To gather data, two qualitative, participatory, and exploratory methods were used: desktop research and key informant interviews (KIIs).

The findings reveal that the implementation of the devolved climate finance mechanism under FLLoCA aligns with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. These principles, adopted by the UN Human Rights Council, emphasize the importance of considering human rights in business practices.

At both national and county levels, the study reveals that gender-related issues are not initially prioritized in policy debates, stemming from disparities in understanding the interconnectedness of climate change impacts and gender. However, at the national level, FLLoCA demonstrates a commitment to gender mainstreaming into local climate actions. The implementation unit has a substantial budget dedicated to enhancing gender mainstreaming efforts, and the project appraisal document mandates that 30% of total grants benefit women directly. Counties, serving as the technical platform for FLLoCA implementation, have established legislative frameworks to facilitate local climate solutions. FLLoCA has developed gender and social guidelines for the 45 targeted counties (with the exception of Nairobi and Mombasa who did not meet the requirements threshold), requiring 30% of funding to support women's initiatives for adaptation and mitigation. The analysis on FLLoCA at the community level indicates that gender aspects are considered, particularly regarding the roles and participation of different genders in climate change initiatives.

Despite these efforts, there are several impediments to the comprehensive gender involvement in local climate actions. These barriers include a limited appreciation of gender equality, the absence of pertinent gender agendas at the local level, and insufficient decision-making capacity hindering the participation of women and marginalized groups. Technical officers at the county level acknowledge the importance of integrating gender considerations into climate actions but face constraints in effective implementation due to a limited understanding of gender-responsive climate solutions. At the community level, women encounter challenges in influencing the perspectives of men, and their opinions are often disregarded. Men tend to convene before official meetings, shaping consensuses that impact interactions with external entities, including county government officials.

In conclusion, the study emphasizes the fundamental aspect of human rights in ensuring gender equality within climate development policies.

The study recommends context-specific implementation modalities for mainstreaming gender into local climate solutions. Moreover, it suggests that FLLoCA should incorporate an advocacy model into its implementation strategies to overcome barriers to gender integration in local climate actions. Additionally, it underscores the importance of adopting a gender-sensitive and socially inclusive approach, especially concerning widows in the context of climate change

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ADA	Adaptation Consortium
AMWA	Akina Mama wa Afrika
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CCCAP	County Climate Change Action Plan
CCCFs	County Climate Change Funds
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CCUs	Climate Change Units
CRAWN	Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
COP	Conference of Parties
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FLLoCA	Gender Assessment of the Financing Locally Led Climate Action
GHGs	Greenhouse Gasses
GoK	Government of Kenya
IPCC	Intergovernmental panel on climate change
KIIs	Key informant interviews
LAPSSET	Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LAWA	Lamu Women Alliance
MAM	March-April-May
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
OND	October-November-December
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk assessment
PIU	Program Implementation Unit
SIMUN	Siaya Muungano Network
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles
WCCAP	Ward County Climate Change Action Plan
WEL	Women's Empowerment Link

1.0 Introduction

Kenya faces significant exposure to the potential repercussions of climate change. According to current estimates, average temperatures in the country are projected to increase by up to 2.5ºC between 2000 and 2050, accompanied by more intense and less predictable rainfall. These forecasts carry serious implications for poverty alleviation, water availability, food security, and health, among other critical challenges. Since 1960, Kenya has experienced a 1.0°C rise in mean annual temperature, with an average increase of 0.21°C per decade, and is anticipated to continue warming by 1.7°C by the 2050s. In the 2020 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Kenya ranks 149th out of 181 countries, signifying its high vulnerability to climate change

The adverse effects of climate change extend across various sectors, including agriculture, food security, human health, human settlement, energy, transport, water resources, migration patterns, and industrial development. The repercussions of climate change pose a threat to countries, economies, and societal security, affecting different groups disparately. The economic and social impacts are felt differently by men, women, and marginalized communities. Climate change exacerbates existing gender inequalities, particularly affecting those already disadvantaged. Women, often tasked with securing water, food, and fuel, find themselves more dependent on threatened natural resources. Simultaneously, gender norms impede women's access to income, land rights, and political participation, limiting their ability to cope with these challenges. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasizes in its 5th assessment report that climate change hazards heighten existing gender inequalities, intensifying the vulnerability of many women.

Recognizing the increasingly evident harmful impacts of climate change, several international funds and mechanisms have been established to support initiatives for mitigation and adaptation. Prior to the 2015 Conference of Parties (COP) in Paris, climate finance predominantly focused on multilateral climate funds and pledges from donor governments. Since COP 21, the focus has shifted towards understanding how to effectively deliver mobilized finance. Ensuring the efficient and sustainable channeling of funds into communities has become crucial, not only for local and national governments but also for the international community as a measure of value for money.

Furthermore, it is crucial to monitor the flow of climate finance into initiatives supporting gender equality to enhance both the quality and quantity of such funding. The prevalent absence of gender considerations in the majority of projects stems from the underrepresentation of women's perspectives within decision-making bodies in the financial sector. Recognizing that climate change impacts men and women disparately underscores the necessity for climate finance to address distinct vulnerabilities.

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Kenya (GoK) aims to enhance local climate resilience efforts and bolster the capacity of County and National Governments in managing climate risks. This involves expanding County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) across all 47 counties to better implement crucial climate change actions and boost communities' ability to withstand climate challenges. Recognizing knowledge gaps at national and county levels, the government seeks support from development partners to enhance capacities and provide financial resources, particularly at the county and community levels, for sustainable and locally owned initiatives.

Kenya, positioned as a regional hub for sustainable development in East Africa and globally, acknowledges the threat of climate change to its social and economic growth. The cumulative impacts over the next few decades could reverse progress toward Sustainable Development Goals and Vision 2030. All 47 counties in Kenya face significant exposure to climate change, posing risks to poverty reduction, water availability, food security, and health. The country has committed to reducing Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) under international agreements, including the Paris Agreement.

Over the past decade, Kenya has strengthened its policy and legal frameworks for climate change and resilience. Despite robust national frameworks, translating climate targets into local actions at the

county level remains a challenge. While some counties have initiated successful pilot efforts in collaboration with the World Bank, overall climate action on the ground is limited due to knowledge and resource constraints. Kenya's leadership in climate change is evident globally and nationally, with established legal and policy frameworks.

Given the dynamic nature of climate change and its impact at the local level, there's an opportunity to strategically coordinate local and national climate stakeholders. Local climate action, informed by both traditional knowledge and the latest science, can offer inclusive and sustainable solutions that address the specific needs and priorities of communities.

Recognizing its reliance on climate-sensitive resources and vulnerability to climate change, Kenya is shifting toward local-level financing. The establishment of CCCFs is crucial for integrating climate adaptation into local planning and budgeting. The Climate Finance Unit within the National Treasury plays a key role in mobilizing and managing climate financing, emphasizing the importance of localized action. The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action program under the Ministry of Finance and National Treasury directly allocates funds to County Governments to enhance locally-led climate resilience actions.

The Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust (CRAWN Trust), Lamu Women Alliance (LAWA), Women's Empowerment Link (WEL) and Siaya Muungano Network (SIMUN) with the support of Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMwA) under the Voices for Just Climate Action (VCA) program conducted this research to assess gender priorities and considerations in climate finance at national, sub-national, and county levels. This involved aligning with climate change policies and development plans to promote gender equality, poverty reduction, and avoid widening gender gaps. The research aimed to evaluate the alignment between gender priorities and locally led funding structures, providing insights for the government's Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program Implementation Unit and other stakeholders to ensure inclusive and gender-responsive funding.

1.2 Problem Statement

The consequences of climate change exacerbate and amplify existing structural imbalances, particularly those between men and women. This is particularly evident in regions where women depend on climate-sensitive socio-economic endeavors such as agriculture and manual labor for their livelihoods. Consequently, the intersection of gender inequality and the climate crisis stands as a paramount challenge of our era, endangering the lifestyles, economic activities, health, safety, and security of women and girls globally.

In numerous areas of Kenya, especially rural settings, women face heightened vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including droughts, floods, and shifting weather patterns. These consequences extend to jeopardizing their livelihoods, food security, and overall well-being. Compounding this, women in Kenya often encounter restricted access to essential resources like land, credit, and technology, impeding their capacity to adapt to climate change and engage in climate-resilient practices.

1.3 Justification of the Study

It is crucial to address gender disparities in climate finance to foster sustainable development and enhance climate resilience. Ongoing initiatives in Kenya strive to improve women's access to climate finance, demanding a comprehensive approach that incorporates gender considerations into climate policies, programs, and funding mechanisms. This holistic strategy not only facilitates women's adaptation to climate change but also empowers them as catalysts for change in constructing climate resilience at the community level.

1.4 Aim of the Study

This study aimed to comprehend the gender priorities and considerations, conduct a gender gap analysis, and investigate the inequalities present in the execution of the FLLoCA program led by the government of Kenya, which was being expanded in the country. Furthermore, the study intended to devise potential gender mainstreaming strategies to rectify the identified gaps. Qualitative, participatory, and exploratory quantitative methods were employed to gather and scrutinize data for the relevant information

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

i. Conduct a gender assessment of the FLLoCA program as a financial tool for implementing locally led climate actions.
ii. Address inequalities and gender disparities/gaps in FLLoCA climate financing, ensuring an inclusive and equitable devolved climate mechanism
iii. Identify both strengths and areas for improvement in delivery, guiding future planning and enhancements

1.5 Scope of work

This study sought to understand the gender considerations, gender gap analysis and inequalities that exist in the implementation of the government of Kenya-led FLLoCA program being scaled in the country. Additionally, the study intended to come up with possible gender mainstreaming strategies to address the gaps. Qualitative, participatory, and exploratory quantitative methods will be used to collect and analyse data for target information.

The primary objective was to conduct a thorough gender assessment of the FLLoCA program as a financial tool for implementing locally led climate actions. This assessment seeks to rectify inequalities and gender disparities in FLLoCA climate financing, ensuring an inclusive and equitable devolved climate mechanism. The goal is to integrate vulnerability reduction into the core of adaptation efforts and encourage meaningful participation of vulnerable and marginalized individuals in adaptation decisions.

In accordance with the 2022 IPCC findings, which emphasize the disproportionate impact of climate change on men and women, this assessment will investigate the access to and utilization of crucial climate information and finance by both genders. It will also examine the access and control of assets and resources related to the implementation of the FLLoCA program, along with the extent of women's decision-making involvement in the implementation process. The evaluation will adopt a partnership approach, taking into account the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and Humanitarian Inclusion Standards (HIS), and will provide recommendations to support organizational learning and future programming.

Furthermore, the consultant's report will inform strategic engagement, advocacy meetings, and actions with the FLLoCA Program Implementation Unit (PIU) to facilitate restructuring and the rollout of the initiative. The ultimate aim is to contribute to gender justice in local climate actions in Kenya. The insights gained from the analysis will identify both strengths and areas for improvement in delivery, guiding future planning and enhancements

1.6 Assumptions and Limitations of the Study

Assumptions

i. The study assumes that existing climate finance policies and initiatives are effectively implemented.

ii. The study assumes dualisms of sex i.e that the categories used to analyze gender is male and female.

Limitations

i. Climate finance mechanisms are subject to changes and adaptations. The study might not capture the dynamic nature of these mechanisms and their evolving impact on gender dynamics.

ii. Gender-related indicators and analyses may involve subjective judgments.

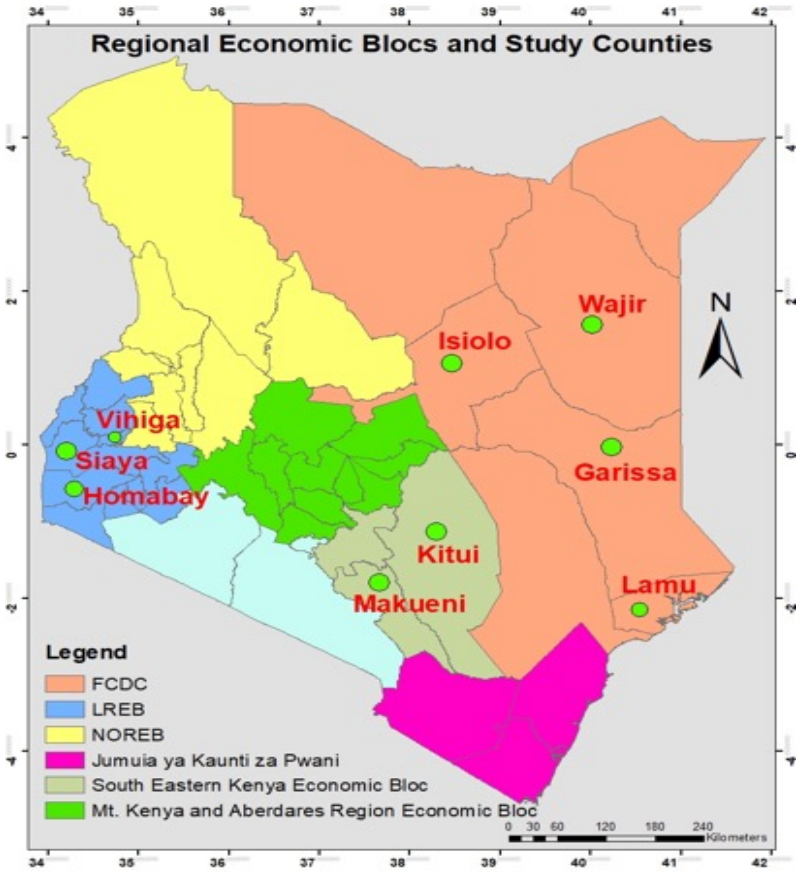

KWALE COUNTY

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Study Area

The study targeted the counties in which FLLoCA was being implemented and narrowed down to CCCF pilot counties which included Wajir, Makueni, Kitui, Isiolo, Garissa, and Vihiga County as well as AMwA Kenya Partners project implementation counties which include Lamu, Homabay and Siaya County as shown in the (figure) below and at the national level targeting duty bearers in charge of the program.

Fig 1: A spatial map showing the study area



2.1.1 Geo-physical characterization

i. Wajir County.

Wajir County is situated in the North Eastern Region of Kenya, spanning an area of 56,685.9 square kilometers within latitudes 3oN 60'N and 0o20'N, and longitudes 39oE and 41oE. It shares borders with Marsabit to the North West, Isiolo to the South West, Mandera to the West, Somalia to the East, and Garissa to the South. The county's population is 781,263, consisting of 415,374 males, 365,840 females, and 49 individuals classified as Intersex. Wajir town serves as the capital, and other significant towns include Buna, Eldas, Bute, Habaswein, Griftu, Hadado, Diif, Biyamathow, Sarman, Elben, Wagalla, and Khorof Harar. The county is divided into six sub-counties: Wajir East,

Wajir West, Wajir North, Wajir South, Eldas, and Tarbaj, further segmented into 30 wards. The topography of Wajir County is generally flat, with an average altitude of 244 meters. Falling within ecological zones V-VI, Zone V receives an annual rainfall between 300-600mm, while Zone VI receives 200-400mm annually. As one of the ASAL counties with fragile ecosystems, Wajir County is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, there is a pressing need for an action plan to guide both mitigation and adaptation strategies in response to these challenges

ii. Makueni

Makueni County is positioned in the South Eastern region of Kenya, sharing borders with Machakos to the North, Kitui to the East, Taita Taveta to the South, and Kajiado to the West. Spanning an area of 8,176.7 square kilometers between Latitude 1° 35´ and 3° 00´ South and Longitude 37°10´ and 38°30´ East, the county holds a strategic location in the broader Eastern region. This advantageous geographical position places it in close proximity to major urban centers like Nairobi and Mombasa. The county benefits from a well-connected road network that facilitates efficient transportation and trade, contributing to its economic importance. Makueni County is uniquely exposed to climate change risks due to its geographical location and climatic conditions. The area experiences a semi-arid climate marked by erratic rainfall patterns and frequent droughts. These climatic variations have significant impacts on water availability, agricultural productivity, and livestock, posing challenges to food security, income generation, and the overall well-being of the population.

iii. Kitui

Kitui County, located in the eastern part of Kenya, shares borders with Tharaka-Nithi and Meru Counties to the north, Embu to the northwest, Machakos and Makueni to the west, Tana River to the east and southeast, and Taita Taveta to the south. The county's elevation ranges from 400 to 1800 meters above sea level. Characterized by a semi-arid climate, Kitui County is considered one of the most susceptible regions to drought in Kenya. According to the Kitui County CIDP report 2023, the county experiences an arid and semi-arid climate with unpredictable and unreliable rainfall, particularly in lowland areas such as Nguni, Kyuso, and Tseikuru. However, highlands like Migwani, Mumoni, Kitui Central, Mui, Mutitu Hills, and Yatta plateau receive comparatively higher rainfall. The annual average temperature varies between 14°C and 24°C, with February being the hottest month and July the coldest. Kitui County observes a bimodal rainfall pattern, with the long rain season occurring in March-April-May (MAM) and the short rain season in October-November-December (OND). OND is generally more dependable for agricultural productivity. On average, Kitui County receives a maximum of 8.2 mm and a minimum of 0.0 mm of rainfall.

iv. Isiolo

Isiolo County spans an area of about 25,700 km2 and shares borders with Marsabit, Samburu, Laikipia, Garissa, Wajir, Tana River, Kitui, Meru, and Tharaka Nithi Counties. Administratively, it is divided into three sub-counties: Merti, Garbatulla, and Isiolo, with a population of 267,997 according to the 2019 census. The county falls into semi-arid and arid ecological zones, with varying rainfall ranging from 400-650 mm. It experiences a hot and dry climate with two rainy seasons: short rains from October to December and long rains from March to May. The landscape's topography influences rainfall, with higher areas receiving more precipitation. Isiolo County also has high temperatures, averaging 29 degrees Celsius annually, and experiences monsoon winds in July and August, creating potential for wind energy. Abundant sunshine provides opportunities for solar energy utilization in the region.

v. Garissa

Garissa County, situated in the Northeastern region of Kenya, shares borders with Somalia, Lamu county, Tana River County, Isiolo, and Wajir county. It covers an expansive land area of approximately 44,736 km2, ranking as the seventh largest county in Kenya. The county experiences two main rain seasons— the long rains in MAM and the short rains in OND, constituting a typical bi-modal rainfall pattern influenced by the movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) belt. Garissa County falls within the semi-arid ecological zone V-VI, receiving an average annual rainfall of 275 mm. Notably, Lagdera, Dadaab, and Garissa sub-counties receive the least rainfall. The region is characterized by high temperatures, ranging from 22^{0}C to 39^{0}C, with an average temperature of 36^{0}C, marking it as one of Kenya's hottest areas. The hottest months are September and January to March, while the period from April to August is comparatively cooler. Humidity levels average 60 g/m3 in the morning and 55 g/m3 in the afternoon. The county receives an average of 9.5 hours of sunshine per day.

vi. Vihiga

The county's elevation ranges from 1300 m to 1800 m above sea level, sloping gently from East to West and characterized by undulating hills and valleys. Its geographical formation consists of Kavirondian and Nyanzian rocks, with prominent features being the Bunyore and Maragoli Hills. The primary rivers and streams in the area include Yala, Esalwa, Erjordan,

and Egalagoli, all flowing into Lake Victoria. Vihiga experiences a tropical climate with evenly distributed rainfall throughout the year, amounting to an average annual precipitation of 1900mm. Historical temperatures vary from 14°C to 32°C, with a mean temperature of 23°C. The wettest months are March, April, and May, while short rains occur in September, October, and November. The driest and hottest months are December, January, and February, with an average humidity of 41.75%. The county is divided into two main agro-ecological zones: the upper and lower midlands. The upper midland zone, encompassing Hamisi, Sabatia, and parts of Vihiga constituencies, features well-drained land with fertile soils. In contrast, the lower midland zone, covering Emuhaya and Luanda constituencies, predominantly has red loamy sand soils derived from sedimentary and basalt rocks. These zones influence land-use patterns and population settlement in Vihiga County.

vii. Lamu

Lamu County, situated between sea level and 50m elevation, is generally flat, except for coastal sand dunes and the Mundane sand hills, which reach a maximum of 100m above sea level. The flat terrain makes the county susceptible to flooding during rainy seasons and high tides. Flood-prone areas include Lake Kenyatta, Tana River delta, archipelago islands, and the coastal line. Some mainland areas, like Mokowe, are below sea level due to a limestone karst terrain. Notably, the Samburu Sand Hills and Boni-Lungi Forest ecosystem are the highest points. Key topographic features include coastal plains, island plains, Dodori River plain, the Indian Ocean, and sand dunes. While the coastal plain supports agriculture, the island plain in coastal, northern, and western parts holds agricultural potential. The Dodori River plain, within Dodori National Reserve, is rich in wildlife. The Indian Ocean sustains a prosperous marine ecosystem, crucial for fishing and tourism. The Inland Plain, dominating the northern and western parts, features seasonal water bodies, swamps, and lake wetlands like Lake Mkungunya. The county is characterized by four major catchment areas: Dodori, Coastal zone, Duldul, Lamu Bay drainage, and Tana River catchments. Although lacking permanent rivers, the county has seasonal streams flowing from west to southeast, none reaching the sea. Lake Kenyatta is the only permanent open water site, known to dry in exceptionally dry years. Swamp areas, like Dodori, BeleBele, Ziwa la Magarini, Chomo Ndogo - Chomo Kuu, Luimshi, Kenza, Kitumbini, and Ziwa la Gorjji, are present, created by rainwater.

viii. Homabay

Homa Bay County, situated in southwestern Kenya, is one of the country's 47 counties. It spans latitudes 0°15′ to 0°52′ South and longitudes 34° to 35° East, covering an area of 4,267.1 km2, including a water surface of 1,227 km2. Bordered by Kisumu and Siaya to the North, Kisii and Nyamira to the East, Migori to the South, and Lake Victoria and Uganda to the West, the county is divided into lakeshore lowlands and an upland plateau.

The lakeshore lowlands, between 1,163 and 1,219 meters above sea level, run along Lake Victoria's northern edge. The upland plateau, starting at 1,219 meters above sea level, has an undulating surface with highlands like Gwassi, Ngorome, Gembe, Ruri, Wire, and Homa hills. Rivers such as Awach Kibuon, Awach Tende, Maugo, Kuja, Rangwe, and Riana, originating from Kisii and Nyamira, traverse the county.

The climate is inland equatorial, with temperatures ranging from 17.1°C to 34.8°C. Two rainy seasons occur: March to June (long) and August to November (short), bringing 60 percent reliable rainfall of 250–1000 mm and 500–700 mm, respectively. The county's average annual rainfall is 700–800 mm, and temperatures vary from 18.6°C to 17.1°C, with hotter months from December to March. February is typically the hottest. The climate is influenced by altitude and proximity to the lake, with lower temperatures near Kisii and Nyamira highlands and higher temperatures along the lake. The Lambwe Valley to the west hosts Ruma National Park, and the county features 16 islands with unique flora and fauna, adding to its aesthetic and scenic value.

viv. Siaya County.

The County is located in the Western part of Kenya in the Nyanza region, with approximate coordinates between latitude 0° 26´ South to 0° 18´ North and longitude 33° 58´ to 34° 33´ East. It shares borders with Vihiga and Kakamega Counties to the North-East, Kisumu County to the South-East, Busia County to the North-West, and Homa Bay County across the Winam Gulf to the south. The county covers a land area of around 2,530 km² and a water surface area of about 1,005 km².

Siaya County exhibits three major geomorphological areas: Dissected Uplands, Moderate Lowlands, and Yala Swamp, each with distinct relief, soils, and land use patterns. The altitude varies from 1,140m on Lake Victoria's shores to 1,400m above sea level in the North, featuring several hills such as Mbaga, Akara, Odiado, Regea, Rawalo, Nguge, Usenge, Ramogi, Got Abiero, Sirafuongo, Rambugu, and Naya.

Rivers Nzoia and Yala traverse the County, entering Lake Victoria through Yala Swamp, influencing the

overall development potential. The region experiences diverse climatic conditions, with higher rainfall in the high-altitude areas suitable for agriculture, agroforestry, and dairy farming. Low-altitude areas are favorable for cotton growing, drought-resistant crops, and livestock production due to lower rainfall.

The County has a fairly hot and moist climate, with temperatures ranging from 21-25 °C and annual precipitation between 1000-1750 mm. There's a precipitation gradient with northern areas receiving over 1750 mm and southern areas closer to Lake Victoria receiving 1000-1250 mm. The precipitation and temperature patterns, with a distinct wet season (January-June) and a less consistent second season (July-December), contribute to agricultural risks, including moisture stress and longer dry spells. Extreme precipitation and flood risks are moderate to low in both seasons, influencing the types of agricultural activities suitable for the region

2.2.1 Demographic patterns

i. Wajir

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census reported a total population of 781,214 in the county, with projections estimating it to reach 848,385, 915,082, and 964,154 in 2022, 2025, and 2027, respectively. Males make up 50.4 percent, while females constitute 49.6 percent of the population. Analyzing the period from 2020 to 2025, the county is anticipated to experience a net migration of -2,039, 134,111 births, 20,815 deaths, a crude birth rate of 31.2/1,000, and a crude death rate of 4.8/1,000. The intercensal population growth rate is 2.7 percent annually, surpassing the national average of 2.2 percent. Despite this, it aligns well with the overall resource growth rate of 3.4 percent annually, with the largest proportion of county revenues from equitable share growing by 3.2 percent annually.

The age structure reveals that 85 percent of the population is under 35 years old. The 2019 Wajir population pyramid emphasizes a highly youthful population, with over 85% below 34 years old. While this suggests potential for a substantial labor force in the future, it places a significant burden on the working-age population (15 to 64 years) to meet the needs of children and youth, including health, education, food, housing, water, and sanitation.

Projections for 2022, 2025, and 2027 indicate relatively stable population figures, implying that the county may experience demographic dividends later, contingent on a significant decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). However, in the next decade, the youthful population poses a substantial dependency burden on the limited working adults, potentially resulting in a lower standard of living for the majority

ii. Makueni

According to the census carried out in 2019, it states that the population for Makueni county is 987,653; 481,691 males and 497,942 females. Makueni county has a population density of 121 persons per kilometer square, furthermore, it covers an area of 8,176.7 Km2 This population is projected to increase to 1,009,599 in 2021 and 1,020,765 in 2022 while utilizing a population growth rate of 1.1%. This will include 509,017 females and 500,582 males in 2021 and 514646 females and 506119 males in 2022. Person living in urban areas, according to the 2019 census was 780,230 persons. Makueni county statistics office estimates a growth in population across all age groups between 2019 and 2025 is moderate thereby suggesting progress in programs developed to improve the socioeconomic wellbeing of Makueni population.

In 2019, the data provided quotes the number of persons under the age of 5 to be 120,191 children and this number is projected to rise to more than 121,520 children; this represents 12% of the total county's population. This age cohort represents a population that needs extreme care to guarantee their wellbeing. The youth represent 18% of the total population, this highlights the need for the government and private stakeholders to prioritize in creating opportunities and enabling business opportunities to provide an environment that will allow for employment of the youth. The working population is 50% of the county's population. This age group (18-64 yrs.) supports the other age group hence they are an essential group that injects different investments into the county. it is thus in the county's interest to prioritize seeking methods that will improve the retention workforce to maintain dependency levels at manageable levels. Finally, the elderly population represents 7% of the total population in Makueni County. Significant increase in the population in this cohort signifies an improvement in health and dietary levels within the county. this is a vulnerable population hence the government supports them improved increased medical and social protection services.

iii. Kitui

Kitui's total population was 1,136,761 persons according to the 2019 population and household report. The population is projected to increase to 1,160,883; 1,210,673 and 1,289,391 in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively. people living in urban areas is set to increase to 15.5 percent by 2022. The rate of urbanization keeps rising and it is projected that there is a need to plan for urban planning. Additionally, the County projects an increase of its population by 192,421, 204,933 and 231, 724 in 2022, 2025 and 2027 respectively. Currently Kitui County records 37 individuals per Kilometer Square,

it is projected this figure will rise to 44 individuals per Square Kilometers. This presents an opportunity and challenges to the County Government. Some notable challenges are inability to provide adequate services and resources to the residents.

Population of productive age in Kitui County, comprises 55% of the total population, the number stands at 620, 269, which comprises 299,647 males and 320,622 females. This population presents an opportunity for growth in the County. The County needs to implement programs for employment creation, income generation activities and reduce high levels of unemployment. Children under the age of 5 years are 169,191.

Women in Kitui who are aged 15-49 years with no formal education are 2% of the entire population, while man of similar age bracket also represent 2% of the total population.

iv. Isiolo

According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, Isiolo County recorded a total population of 268,002 with population density of 11 people per kilometer square. Isiolo county has a total population of 268,002 persons as of the 2019 census and of this 139,510 are males; 128,483 are females while 9 are intersex. County average Growth rate between 2009 and 2019 was about 2.8%, which is higher than the national average of 2.2% because of demographic dynamics changes such as in-migration, increasing fertility rates, low mortality rates and higher life expectancy.

The total projected population will surpass the current Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) projections of 345,871 by 2027. This is as a result of the ripple effect of the national projects such as the Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) corridor subsidiary projects, the Resort City and the upgrading of Isiolo Airport to an International Airport. These planned capital investments are going to boost rapid population growth in the County to about 368,938 and 408,630by 2030 and 2045 respectively. Apart from the big five, the population also consists of indigenous marginalized communities of Wata, Ndorobo, Nubians and a considerable number of other immigrant communities from other parts of the country who mostly reside in Isiolo central doing business and small scale farming.0% of the population is comprised of persons below the age of 35 years.

v. Garissa

Garissa has a population of 841,353 (458,975 males, 382,344 females and 34 intersex persons). About 16% of the total population lives in urban areas that comprise of the two towns of Garissa and Masalani and the six urban centers of Balambala, Bura East, Daadab, Modogashe, Nanighi and Hulugho. Population distribution in Garissa County is strategic to available resources and infrastructure investments. Due to the scarcity of water and pasture, especially during drier months and/ seasons, there is a clear settlement trend, and observed proliferation of associated economic activities, near rivers, lagas and other water points. Such areas record over 100 people per square kilometers (ppl/km2) in population density

vi. Vihiga

The County population count in 2019 was 590013 with a density of 1047 persons/Km2 (KNBS Census 2019). Approximately 48% of the population were male while 52 % were female. The population is estimated to grow to 634074 (304869 males, 329205 female) with a density of 1125 persons/Km2 by 2027

vii. Lamu

The county is made of a cosmopolitan population composed of communities such as Boni, Ormas, Swahilis, Arabs, Koreni, Kikuyu, and other migrant communities from the rest of the country. The county has a total population of 143,920 of which 76,103 are males 67,813 females and 4 intersex persons. There are 37,963 households with an average household size of 3.7 persons per household and a population density of 23 people per square kilometer.

viii. Homabay

As per the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the county's population was 1,131,950, comprising 539,560 males, 592,367 females, and 23 intersex individuals. There were 262,036 households, with 260,290 classified as conventional and 1,746 as group quarters. The county had a population density of 3150.3 people per square kilometer and an annual population change of 1.6% over a decade (2009-2019), with a growth rate of 1.6%, slightly lower than the national average of 1.9%. The growth is linked to a high fertility rate of 3.6%, driven by the low use of modern contraception methods (48.5% among married women). The Department of Health aims to increase investment in reproductive health for socio-economic development. Approximately 90% of the population (1,018,871) lived in rural areas, distributed among 262,036 households, while around 10% (113,079) resided in urban areas within 32,024 households.

viv. Siaya

In 2019, the population of the county was 993,183 consisting of 471,669 (47.5%) males and 521,496 (52.5%) females. This was projected to increase to 1,040,616 consisting of 525,833 males and 514,782 females in 2022. It is further projected to rise to 1,097,141 comprising

552,387 males and 544,755 females and 1,136,553 comprising 571,351 males and 565,202 females in 2025 and 2027 respectively. Population size, structure and distribution determines how resources are allocated towards basic infrastructure as well as utilities. County is characterized by a youthful population that has potential to provide labour and revenue needed for future development of the County. The population however puts pressure on existing socio-economic amenities.

2.1.3 Land Use & Socio-economic activities

i. Wajir

Wajir is the Livestock capital of Kenya. The country is one of the major sources of beef, and small stock sold in Nairobi and Mombasa. It has a vibrant goats and sheep market that trades daily while cattle and camels are traded once a week - every Monday. Wajir County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 Page 43 of 268 Livestock production forms the main livelihood source for the population accounting for up to 70 percent of food security and household income in a normal year and employing 70 percent of the rural population. The county is home to a large population of livestock including cattle, camels, sheep, goats, donkeys and poultry. The planned livestock census was however not done during the reporting period. On the backdrop of increasing human population and climate change, rangeland resources have been on a declining trend with rangelands getting denuded.

ii. Makueni

The agriculture sector is a key driver of the county economy contributing 78% of the total household income in Makueni County. About 79% of the total 244,669 households in the county are involved in agricultural production with 74% involved in crop farming while 65% are involved in livestock farming. The main crops grown in the county include maize, green grams, mango, avocado and citrus while the main livestock reared include indigenous poultry, goats and sheep and cattle.

iii. Kitui

The County's economy relies heavily on agriculture, serving as a vital source of rural employment, food production, and rural incomes. Despite a 57% level of food self-sufficiency, a significant 27% of the population faces absolute food insecurity, according to the 2022 short rains assessment report. The agricultural sector plays a pivotal role, contributing 87.3% to the income of the rural population. Key crops grown include cereals like maize, sorghum, and millets; pulses such as green grams, cowpeas, and pigeon peas; root crops like cassava, sweet potatoes, and arrow roots; industrial crops like cotton, sisal, and sunflower; and horticultural crops, including fruits and vegetables.

Livestock is a crucial sector with 177,701 households engaged in it. Cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, and apiculture are prominent, with cattle being both beef and dairy. The 2019 census reveals that few households keep beef and dairy cows, while smaller livestock breeds such as goats and chickens are more widespread. Livestock provides a safety net during drought periods, but challenges, including institutional issues, lack of pasture and quality feed, water scarcity, climate change, undeveloped breeding and management practices, poor marketing, and socioeconomic constraints, pose significant hurdles for livestock farmers

iv. Isiolo

Agriculture is crucial to the economy of the country, with more than 80% of the population depending on livestock, and 26% engaging in agro-pastoralism. Despite this, there is a significant issue of food poverty, resulting in a heavy reliance on relief food. Over the last thirty years, the frequency of droughts and high temperatures has risen, negatively affecting agricultural productivity and worsening food insecurity. Climate forecasts suggest an ongoing susceptibility to more frequent droughts, rising temperatures, and reduced intense rainfall in both seasons

v. Garissa

The primary socio-economic activity in Garissa County is nomadic pastoralism, with a focus on indigenous and drought-resistant livestock such as Boran cattle, Somali/Galla goats, and black-headed Persian sheep. Camels are prevalent in the drier northern part of the county. Livestock populations in 2019 included cattle (1,322,540), sheep (1,684,522), goats (2,318,400), camels (450,000), donkeys (160,000), and poultry (54,010). The main products derived from livestock are meat, milk, hides, and skins. During dry seasons, reduced water and vegetation cover lead to a decline in livestock productivity. Additionally, smallholder irrigated farming is practiced along the river Tana, covering 6,000 Ha of land out of a potential 32,000 Ha. The main crops cultivated through irrigation include bananas, mangoes, citrus fruits, pawpaw, watermelons, sweet melons, tomatoes, capsicum, onions, maize, cowpeas, and rice. However, rain fed farming (sorghum, maize, cowpeas, green grams) has not been productive in the past three years, except for the irrigated areas along the river Tana.

The estimated number of Farms along the River Tana is 380 supporting over 18,000 Agro-pastoral households.

Livestock keeping is the backbone of the county's economy, with an estimated value of Ksh. 122 billion and contributes directly to the survival and livelihood of over 90% of the population. Extensive nomadic pastoralism is the predominant livestock production system. The main livestock produced are cattle (Boran), goats (Galla), sheep (black headed Persian) and camels (Somali camel). According to the KNBS 2019 Census, the County hosts 1.407 million Cattle, 3.857 million goats, 2.746 million sheep, 0.816 million Camels, 0.105 million donkeys, 0.132 million Chicken and about 13,500 exotic Cattle. Fish farming is attracting a lot of interest within the County due to growing demand for fish and changing consumption among the population in the County. Over 70% of the fish consumed in Garissa comes from other Counties. Local production of fish including artisanal fishing and capture fish farming contributes less than 20% of the fish consumed. The County government has collaborated with partners within the County to promote fish production and consumption. So far, four (4) fishponds with a capacity to produce 4 metric tons of fish per year have been established. The estimated number of households depending on capture fish farming (Fishponds) is 110 families.

vi. Vihiga

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the county's economy, contributing more than one-third (34%) to the Gross County Product (GCP) and constituting 80% of both direct and indirect employment. Despite its significance, the agricultural sector faces challenges related to productivity, land use, markets, and value addition. The Comprehensive Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the years 2023-2027 aims to achieve an innovative, commercially-oriented, and modernized farm and livestock sector, ensuring food and nutrition security. The proposed strategic focus areas include providing subsidized farm inputs, enhancing market access and value addition, transforming land use with improved soil testing, promoting agribusiness targeting youth and women, encouraging agroforestry and fruit tree farming, advocating for indigenous food crops, expanding agricultural extension services, supporting smallholder irrigation, and implementing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Additionally, priority investments will be directed towards improving Dairy, Goat, Poultry, Apiculture, and Fish production

vii. Lamu

Lamu's primary economic activities have historically centered around fishing and tourism, forming a stable foundation for the town's growth. Additional sources of income include mangrove export, commerce, traditional maritime pursuits, woodcarving, handicrafts like kofia-making, agriculture, and carpentry. The county's economic landscape encompasses crop and livestock production, fisheries, tourism, and mining, particularly quarrying.

Tourism plays a pivotal role in Lamu's economic profile, with the region being a prominent destination in Kenya. Its appeal lies in diverse attractions, including rich marine ecology, terrestrial wildlife, pristine beaches, and a cultural heritage dating back to the 14th century. Lamu Island, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve, features two National Reserves—Kiunga Marine National Reserve and Dodori National Reserve. The county's 130 km of sandy coastline and various tourist attractions make it a compelling destination for both domestic and international visitors. While tourism flourishes, there is a need for expanded accommodation facilities beyond the current 200 hotels with almost 2,000 bed capacities. The market is currently confined to holiday resorts, with limited lodges and conference facilities. This inadequacy indicates vast investment opportunities in the tourism sector, including local tourism, business tourism, and wildlife safari markets that remain untapped.

Agriculture is a burgeoning sector, encompassing the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, grains, and cash crops such as coconut and cashew. Opportunities exist for the manufacturing of herbal teas and essential oils, with potential for cross-regional trade, especially with the improvement of the Lamu-Malindi Road.

Livestock production is another underexplored aspect, with Lamu being home to a significant number of pastoralists. The region offers fresh whole milk, beef, hides, and other animal by-products, presenting untapped potential for investors interested in livestock trading markets, slaughterhouses, and processing plants.

viii. Homabay

Main economic activities include agriculture and fishing along the shores of Lake Victoria. County communities derive their livelihoods from nature based economic/ livelihood activities. Thus, almost 60 % of communities in wards derive their livelihoods from nature-based activities while just about 40% of the communities in the wards derive their livelihoods from non-nature based activities. Up to 34% of communities in the wards depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. The communities depend on agriculture given that up to 74 % of the labour force in the county is employed in agriculture. A substantial number of

communities derive their livelihoods from mining and quarrying at 12 % while 15 % of communities in the wards depend on business related activities for their livelihoods.

viv. Siaya

The primary economic activity in the region centers around agriculture, involving both crop cultivation and livestock farming, along with fishing. The focus is mainly on subsistence farming, with an emphasis on crops like maize, beans, cassava, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, tomatoes, and sorghum, as well as livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, and chickens. Additionally, there are diverse economic activities, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs) like boda (motorcycle taxis), jua kali (informal artisans), groceries, transportation, and retail stores.

2.2 Research Design

The study was conducted through a qualitative, explanatory, and descriptive survey drawing data from case studies in Kenya. Two qualitative, participatory, and exploratory data collection methods were employed: desktop research and KIIs. The assignment was proposed to be carried out in four phases. The study was conducted through consultations with the client (CRAWN Trust, Lamu Women Alliance, Siaya Muungano Network, and Women's Empowerment Link) and the consultants. In planning and executing this assignment, we took the following critical considerations into account:

- The assignment was conducted in accordance with human rights guidelines, with a commitment to do no harm and address any other ethical considerations.
- A Gendered Approach was employed, paying attention to how gender is socially, culturally, and politically constructed, and recognizing the significance of gender equality and gender relations in climate financing and climate justice.

The impact of the climate crisis on youth, people with disabilities, rural women, and indigenous peoples, who were at the frontline of the climate crisis, was analyzed. This analysis aimed to identify and develop mechanisms that enhance and facilitate the flow of climate finance for gender-responsive solutions.

2.2.1 Consultative meetings

An initial stakeholder workshop was held with the client team and partners virtually where appropriate. The objectives of the workshop were to agree on the scope and the study's next steps. Additionally, this workshop provided an opportunity to inform partners of the ongoing work, discuss with the key partners and stakeholders the available FLLoCA as climate financing mechanisms, and share perspectives on climate finance in relation to gender inclusivity, particularly informed by inclusivity principles.

2.2.2 Sampling

2.2.2.1 Sampling design and selection

Samples were selected purposefully and conveniently, given that target people were selected based on their anticipated roles in the project as key actors. The survey used stratified purposive sampling to get sample sizes for each target county, and systematic random sampling to get respondents for structured interviews.

Below is a detailed sampling procedure:

The sample was determined using the following approach as shown in table 1.

a) Picking a county from each economic block for county-level interviews

b) Picking a sample of 3 out of the 6 devolved climate finance pilot counties to do deep dive community-level engagements.

Table 1: Sampling design and selection

	Regional Economic Blocks	Sampled Counties	Justification
1.	Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)	Homabay	AMWA Kenya partners project implementation County
		Siaya	AMWA Kenya partners Project implementation County
		Vihiga	CCCF Initial scale-out County
2.	Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)	Wajir	CCCF Pilot County
		Garissa	CCCF Pilot County
		Isiolo	CCCF Pilot County
		Lamu	AMWA Kenya partners Implementation County
3.	Jumuia Ya Kaunti Za Pwani	Lamu	AMWA Kenya Partners Implementation County
4.	South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc	Makueni	CCCF Pilot County
		Kitui	CCCF Pilot County

2.2.2.2 Calculating the quantitative sample size.

Table 2: Sample size calculation

National Level Engagement			
	Focus Areas/Sector	Designation	respondents
1	FLLoCA	PIU	5
		Gender Expert	1
2	CCD	Climate Change Directorate	1
County Level Engagement			
	County	Designation	Number of respondents
1	Wajir	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO WCCPC	1 1 1 2
2	Makueni	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender & CSO WCCPC	1 1 2

3	Kitui	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO WCCPC	1 1 1 2
4	Garissa	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO WCCPC	1 1 1 2
5	Isiolo	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO WCCPC	1 1 1 2
6	Vihiga	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO WCCPC	1 1 1 2
7	Siaya	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender CSO &WCCPC	1 1 2
8	Homa Bay	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender	1 1
9	Lamu	Climate Change Director Director in charge of Gender & CSO	1 1
	TOTAL	48	

2.2.2.3 Systematic Purposive sampling of respondents

The evaluation focused on individuals involved in the FLLoCA program, spanning from the national to the community level. The target demographic comprised an equal distribution of males and females aged eighteen and above. Employing a three-stage cluster purposive sampling approach, the initial stage involved purposefully selecting clusters within the regional blocks where CCCF/FLLoCA was piloted and those where AMWA Kenya partners operates. In the second stage, clusters were systematically chosen based on institutional levels—National, County, Community, and CSOs. Within each selected cluster, individuals were randomly chosen based on their roles and participation in FLLoCA. Participants at the national level were drawn from FLLoCA Programme Implementation Unit, and CCD. At the county level, respondents included County climate change directors, Climate Change Officers, and Gender Directors. Community-level participants comprised representatives from Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. Additionally, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) actively involved in climate change and gender at the county and community levels were part of the assessment as shown in (Figure 2)

Fig 2: A diagrammatic presentation of Population Frame and size

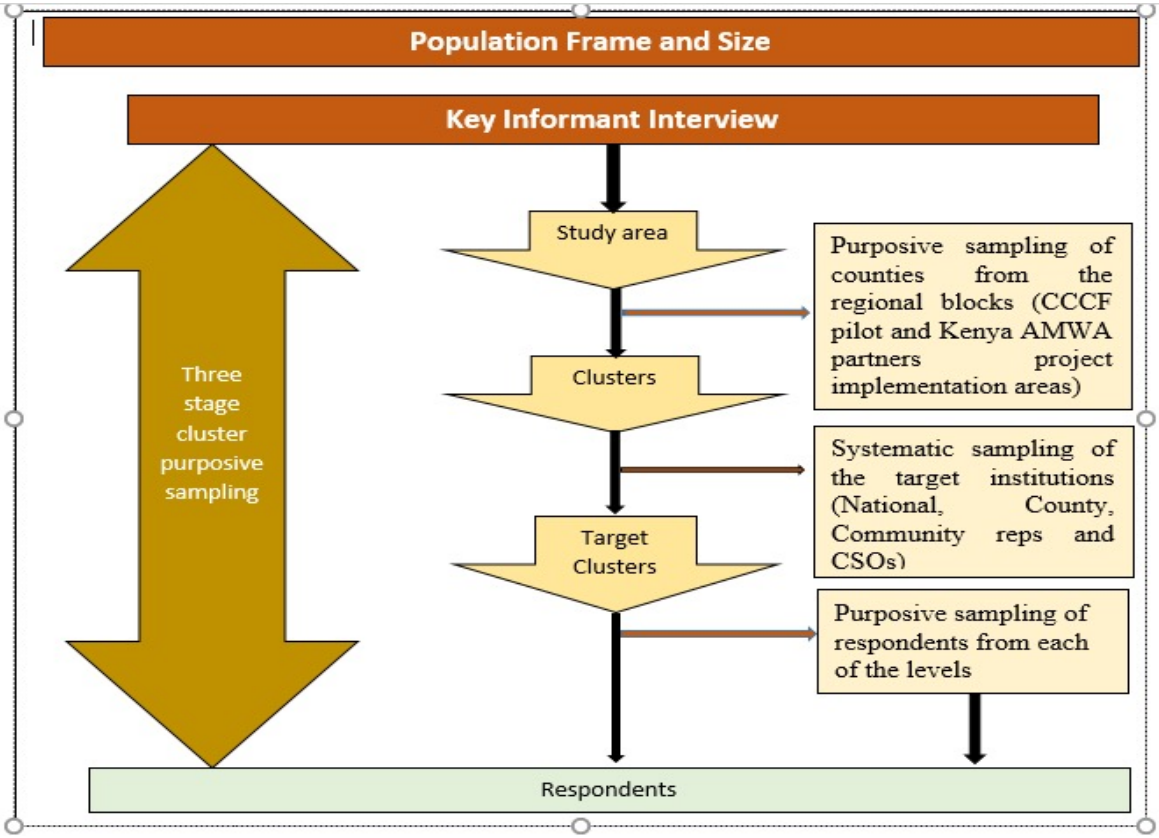


Table 3: Summary targets for Key Informant Interviews at all targeted engagement levels

Tier Level	Engagement levels	Target group
Tier 1: Economic Bloc	County	Department of Gender, Youth, and Social Services Department in charge of climate change Non-state actors on climate justice and gender
Tier 2: Pilot Counties	County	Department of Gender, Youth, and Social Services Department in charge of climate change Non-state actors on climate justice and gender
Tier 2: Pilot Counties	Community	Ward climate change planning committee members representing PWD, Youth, women, elder & CBOs. Community leaders Opinion leaders
Policy makers and FLLoCA PIU	National	Implementation team Non-state actors on climate justice and gender State Department for -Gender and Affirmative Action Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

2.2.3 Data Collection

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection. Qualitative data collection involved desk reviews and interviews with key informants. Purposive sampling was employed to select participants for key informant interviews. The qualitative survey was recorded using audio recorders after obtaining informed consent from the participants. Structured questionnaires had been employed to collect quantitative data from sampled participants.

2.2.3.1 Desktop research/Literature review

A document/desk review was conducted to establish a robust foundation for the study and collect credible background information. This comprised the examination of pertinent published and unpublished reports concerning climate financing and its impact on women and other gender-diverse individuals worldwide, within the region, and notably in Kenya. The review also delved into the practices, structures, and procedures that governed climate financing for women. The background information informed the identification of respondents and the creation of a questionnaire for use in key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The literature review comprised a review of project documents (proposal), relevant government policy documents, and publications, among other sources.

2.2.3.2 Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews were conducted with individuals who possessed knowledge about the project, and they provided information that shaped the survey. All the Key Informant Interviews were collected using interview guides (see Annex 2). The enumerators were under the supervision of the overall team leader for the assignment. Virtual interviews were adopted for KIIs in cases where the respondents were not physically available. Also, voice recording instruments were used during KII to ensure that all collaborative responses are available during analysis.

The data collection was conducted through KIIs at national, county, and local/community levels. The consultant conducted remote interviews using available channels such as telephone calls, Zoom, WhatsApp, and Voice calls to reach a significant number of informants outside Nairobi. If necessary, face-to-face interviews involving travel were implemented.

The key informants included, but were not limited to, state and non-state actors, financiers, client staff, environmental rights organizations, women and men human rights defenders, especially those advocating for climate justice, and key resourceful individuals from the communities, including members of climate change planning committees.

All Key Informant Interviews were conducted using interview guides. Enumerators were under the supervision of the overall team leader for the assignment. Virtual interviews were adopted for KIIs in cases where respondents were not physically available.

Additionally, voice recording instruments were used during KIIs to ensure that all collaborative responses were available during analysis.

Key informant interviews were conducted to collect information from community leaders and professionals who had first-hand knowledge about the community as shown in appendix 6. These experts, with their knowledge and understanding, provided insight on the nature of problems and gave recommendations for solutions.

The following types of individuals were key informants during the study:

Participants were chosen not only for their knowledge concerning gender and climate finance but also for their participation during the FLLoCA process. In addition to professional opinions and involvements, the key informants provided insight into their personal experiences as residents of the study area.

The KII adopted Face-to-Face method of interview. The researcher started by thanking the respondent and stressing the importance of the meeting. Thereafter, the researcher made clarifications about the purpose of the interview. Explanation on the purpose of the interview was given, intended uses of the information and assurances of confidentiality.

The Key Informant Interview guide (Annex 3) involved probing, discussion, observation and note-taking. At the end of the interview the key informant was asked if he/she had any questions or final comments. Each interview lasted around 40 minutes and the session was concluded thanking the informant.At the end of each interview, an interview summary sheet of about two pages was prepared to reduce the information into manageable themes.

2.2.4 Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis included convergence-divergence analysis, comparisons and theme analysis, context analysis, and gap analysis. This enabled the consultants to systematically analyze the data, establish common issues, and pick out the differences and unique points from the various respondents. Moreover, triangulation, i.e. collecting evidence from various sources and different perspectives, validated responses received to create a factual basis for a well-informed study. For purposes of emphasis, respondents' quotes were used extensively in the final report to illustrate and emphasize respondents' voices and points. The team

used tools (annexed 2) for 1) policy makers (national and county actors) and 2) implementers/community members. The tools were harmonized through consultation with the FLLoCA project PIU team.

Analysis of desk reviews involved scanning the literature, analyzing secondary data, and creating a reference list to ensure that all documents were organized and easily accessible to all team members. The analysis involved looking for trends, gaps, and opportunities. Transcription was also performed using a standard tool. Additionally, interview/focus group data and observation comments were coded by trained coders, utilizing NVivo 12 software. A checklist for each audience segment was developed, and the major themes were summarized by sampling the interviews. Social-economic and Gender Analysis, as well as Pattern Analysis, involved examining interview and discussion notes for patterns to determine whether some responses appeared to be correlated with other factors, such as age, gender, occupation, education, and disability.

2.2.5 Dissemination

Eventually, we conducted a stakeholders' workshop virtually, uniting policymakers and non-state actors to evaluate the results derived from desktop research, KIIs, and comprehensive group interviews. The objective was to align the solutions identified with the pre-existing structures that directed and expedited climate finance for gender and climate justice. This workshop served as a dissemination workshop.

2.3 Data Management

2.3.1 Data Quality

The consultant, in collaboration with the client, ensured the integrity and safety of data, and established a clear transmission and reporting structure. Additional measures to enhance data quality included:

Enumerators/study staff were trained.

Standards were set, and study processes, such as data collection, management, and analysis, were developed in consultation with the client.

Where viable, two staff from the consultancy team participated in data collection.

Human monitoring was incorporated by clearly assigning roles to team members, including supervision at area levels and overall study levels.

Surveys were designed carefully, with well-written and responsive questions.

Survey participants were screened to obtain the desired information.

2.3.2 Quality control checks

During the data collection period a weekly fieldwork progress updates were provided to the team lead. These updates included field achievements to date, challenges encountered within the week and how they were mitigated, and an indication on the timeliness of the pending survey activities, among other comments.

3.0 Findings & Discussions

3.1 Introduction

This section provides findings based on the gender analysis matrix that encouraged bottom-up analysis through community participation and policy makers to identify how gender aspects are mainstreamed into local climate solutions in Kenya with reference to the FLLoCA Action Program.

3.2 Policy frameworks

The implementation of the devolved climate finance mechanism under FLLoCA is in harmony with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which were adopted by the UN Human Rights Council through Resolution 17/4 on June 16, 2011. These principles outline governmental duties and responsibilities regarding operations and the protection of individual rights, without discrimination based on gender or social accountability. Moreover, FLLoCA is designed to support effective climate solutions at the local level, incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment into its guidelines. This alignment is consistent with the UNFCCC enhanced gender action plan, which defines objectives and activities in five priority areas . The plan aims to enhance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and to integrate it seamlessly into the implementation of the UNFCCC and the efforts of Parties.

At both the national and county levels, discussions have brought to light that gender-related issues are not initially considered in policy debates, primarily due to disparities in understanding how climate change impacts are connected to gender. The deliberate inclusion of gender integration is evident in the guiding legislative frameworks, necessitating operationalization. Examining the Climate Change Act of 2016 (amended in 2023), which directs the county's endeavors toward low-carbon, climate-resilient development, it mandates that all national government entities, including the National Treasury involved in locally led climate action (FLLoCA), and county governments, must incorporate intergenerational and gender equity across all facets of climate change responses.

At the county level, serving as the technical platform for FLLoCA implementation, counties have deliberately established legislative frameworks to facilitate local climate solutions. Moreover, many counties have robust policies and Acts addressing gender and social inclusion, some even designating specific departments with directorates to cater to women, youth, children, and other marginalized segments of society. However, the integration of climate change legislation with gender and social inclusion legislations is lacking, hindering effective mainstreaming.

At the implementation level, FLLoCA has developed gender and social guidelines distributed to all 45 targeted counties. These guidelines mandate that all community climate change investments, outlined in the project appraisal document, must demonstrate the allocation of 30% of funding specifically to support women's initiatives and activities for adaptation and mitigation

3.3 Governance frameworks

FLLoCA program as a local climate action program in line with several literatures and documents including the Project's Appraisal Documents (PAD) that is world Bank approved as one very critical document, has gender considerations outlined that needs to be looked into during implementation. Further, the project PIU as part of the Government of Kenya through the national treasury has to ensure that world Bank requirements are met and mainstreaming gender is a critical indicator that is being tracked by the world Bank.

Further, as a crucial step to assessing how the impacts of climate change impact women and men differently, FLLoCA has conducted a gender analysis. This is aimed to address inequalities and gender gaps. This further gives PIU the relative distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints to develop more effective, evidence-based climate policies and actions, addressing the needs of women and girls, as well as men and boys.

FLLoCA operations and efforts to entrench climate resilient development in the country are guided by different legislations including the Climate Change Act 2016 (as amended in 2023). The Act establishes the CCD as the lead government agency responsible for coordinating climate change plans and actions and related measurement, monitoring, and reporting at the country and county levels. To ensure mainstreaming

of gender considerations in climate actions, FLLoCA implementation is guided by a multi stakeholder technical team consisting of state and non-state actors including the representation from the ministry of public services, gender and affirmative actions to ensure entrenchment and mainstreaming of gender considerations. This team provides technical advice on the implementation modalities. To ensure coherence, the Act designates the CCD as the Secretariat for the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) with the responsibility of coordinating the technical aspects of the implementation of climate change functions. Such functions include: providing analytical support and technical assistance on climate change and coordinating the implementation of and reporting on the NCCAPs as well as capacity building support at the two levels of government — National and County Governments. The Act obligates, at the sectoral level, state departments to establish Climate Change Units (CCUs) to integrate NCCAP actions into their strategies and implementation plans.

At the sub-national level, county governments are required to designate a County Executive Committee member to coordinate climate change in each county through the establishment of a CCUs. The climate change units at the county level consist of technical teams from; disaster risk management; food and nutrition security; water and the blue economy; forestry, wildlife and tourism; health, sanitation and human settlements; manufacturing; and energy and transport. This leaves out a representative from the department in charge of gender and climate change.

Further, the county governance structures for climate change have elaborate county and local levels to ensure devolved climate finance mechanisms including FLLoCA have impacted the communities. At community levels analysis showed that gender aspects were captured at the implementation stage particularly with the involvement, roles and participation of the different genders. The FLLoCA program supported community level participatory climate change risk assessment in which the local community structures were involved. Across the country, these local structures are referred to as ward climate change planning committees whose membership compositions involve different segments of the communities which include women, youth, persons living with disabilities, minority groups, faith based organizations, public benefit organizations and special interest groups. These are the central pillars to community engagement to climate change actions. They also act as a platform for climate change knowledge sensitization and prioritization of climate resilient investments. Therefore, the marginalized groups and youth were actively involved and engaged in identification of community needs for climate action prioritization.

Moreover, at the community level, women and men are equally represented in various levels of traditional governance systems, including ward climate change committees. The two-thirds gender rule is fully operational, allowing both men and women to hold leadership positions without specific reservations. Lastly, in response to how the FLLoCA program created responsibilities for Women, Men, PWD, and Youth in climate change management and whether there were preferred groups, it was highlighted that FLLoCA brought people together and made information public for everyone.

3.3.1 Gender Responsive action and budgeting

At national level, FLLoCA has elaborate and decisive actions towards gender mainstreaming into local climate actions. The implementation unit has a budget of up to 10 million towards enhanced gender mainstreaming efforts in the country. Also, the project appraisal document indicates that 30% of the total grants given to the countries should benefit women directly.

Further, FLLoCA program is guided by the two thirds gender rule in leadership that must be adhered to and enhances inclusion of women in top leadership positions. Further, At the PIU level, FLLoCA has women leader's representatives which include the head of procurement, the chief accountant and the communication specialist.

FLLoCA programme implementation unit also seeks the indulgence of the Civil Society Organisations to see how they can support FLLoCA programs at the county level especially in the area of gender mainstreaming and social safeguarding. Currently it has been a struggle to engage the county social safeguards and there's need to do capacity building to ensure that gender is mainstreamed, and all gender indicators are implemented and adhered to.

The discussions within the community revealed diverse experiences of men and women with climate change. The differences in roles between men and women significantly influence decisions related to climate change. The current climate change project, FLLoCA, has been instrumental in supporting the involvement and decision-making of both women and men in community affairs. Through public participation, FLLoCA ensures gender equity across all county departments. The program recognizes the vulnerability of women and has established clear roles for both genders to ensure inclusive participation.

The FLLoCA program has inclusively defined the responsibilities of women, men, PWDs, and youth in

climate change management. The program emphasizes awareness and role clarity for all involved, ensuring no preferential treatment for any specific group. Women are actively involved in decision-making, particularly in economic empowerment and representation in development committees. Men primarily handle decisions related to property ownership and land access, also participating in development committees. Joint decisions are made concerning the access, utilization, and sharing of natural resources, which positively impacts local climate actions by boosting socio-economic productivity.

3.3.2 Gender monitoring and evaluation

National and county policies that underpin FLLoCA implementation are cognizant of gender-based reporting. Further, FLLoCA project implementation unit (PIU) developed and disseminated the tools and guidelines to counties for use as part of minimal coverage reporting requirement. Key considerations are made to ensure that data collected is disaggregated. Monitoring and evaluation tools have columns that indicate whether they are male or female; during data analysis and presentation the findings will be used to identify the differentiated needs for men and women. Thus, most data collection tools that are provided for FLLoCA use the ideal of capturing mechanisms for both male and female details capture thus providing a base for data analysis and enhanced usage.

The PIU at the national level is very clear on the gender indicators that need to be measured; however, partners at the county level may have gaps; there is a need to provide capacity to handle the gaps. The PAD requirement and the first year of implementation is very critical to ensure compliance with the program implementation.

3.3.3 Capacity to implement gender mainstreaming.

There is a necessity for national-level training in gender sensitivity for program staff. While there have been numerous sessions focusing on gender-sensitive indicators and mainstreaming at the national level, it is imperative to extend this training to the county level to guarantee adherence. Currently, the implementation of gender mainstreaming is contingent on the understanding within each county. However, there is a crucial need to enhance the capacities of both national and county staff. This capacity building should aim at ensuring a comprehensive comprehension of gender mainstreaming principles, going beyond mere data collection of men and women. The focus should shift towards analyzing data differentially, enabling the identification of distinct impacts of climate change on men and women. This, in turn, should lead to the development of varied plans and actions at the local level, promoting inclusive adaptation and mitigation efforts.

3.4 Barriers to climate change mainstreaming into local climate solutions

> "Differences in vulnerability and exposure arise from non-climatic factors and from multidimensional inequalities often produced by uneven development processes (very high confidence). These differences shape differential risks from climate change. People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally, or otherwise marginalized are especially vulnerable to climate change and also to some adaptation and mitigation responses (medium evidence, high agreement). This heightened vulnerability is rarely due to a single cause. Rather, it is the product of intersecting social processes that result in inequalities in socioeconomic status and income, as well as in exposure. Such social processes include, for example, discrimination on the basis of gender, class, ethnicity, age, and (dis)ability.
> Source: IPCC, 'Summary for Policymakers', in Climate Change 2014: Part A, p. 6

Literature reviews indicate that discussions on climate change policies often neglected the aspect of gender, which goes beyond the scope of climate change projects like the FLLoCA initiative. This oversight is rooted in the recognition of the distinct impacts of climate change, particularly on vulnerable populations such as women, the elderly, immigrants, and indigenous groups. These marginalized segments are structurally susceptible, experiencing varying effects based on gender-specific power dynamics, roles, and responsibilities at the household and community levels.

The FLLoCA project incorporates a participatory climate risk assessment (PCRA) conducted nationwide. This assessment utilizes toolkits that systematically gather differentiated data from both men and women regarding their livelihood strategies. This proactive approach aims to inclusively involve both genders in various activities, offering women opportunities to assume leadership roles in community-level decision-making and the identification of climate investments/projects. These efforts contribute to the formulation of county climate

change action plans slated for implementation over the next five years (2023-2027).

Several obstacles impede the comprehensive involvement of all genders in local climate change actions, including the FLLoCA program. These barriers encompass: i) a limited appreciation of the importance of gender equality, ii) the absence of pertinent gender agendas at the local level, and iii) insufficient decision-making capacity hindering the full participation of women and socially marginalized groups across all levels.

3.4.1 Knowledge gaps

Women play a crucial role in managing natural resources, engaging in various productive and reproductive activities at both household and community levels. This involvement extends to climate change adaptation and related initiatives, positioning women to contribute significantly to livelihood strategies that respond to evolving environmental conditions. It is imperative to leverage their knowledge and skills for climate change mitigation, disaster reduction, and adaptation efforts. Despite the increasing acknowledgment of the distinct vulnerabilities, experiences, and skills that women and men bring to development and environmental sustainability, women still face obstacles in exerting influence and effectively addressing the impacts of climate change. One prominent barrier is the knowledge gap hindering women's active participation in local climate actions.

Furthermore, at the county level, technical officers recognize the importance of integrating gender considerations into climate change actions. However, their capacity for implementing these strategies effectively is constrained by various factors, including a limited understanding of how to make climate solutions gender-responsive.

3.4.2 Socio-cultural aspects

Women play a crucial role as catalysts for positive change and are increasingly making noteworthy contributions to sustainable development, despite facing persistent structural and sociocultural obstacles. As the global community transitions to the implementation phase of the post-2015 development agenda, it is essential for gender equality and women's empowerment to continuously shape and propel collective efforts in climate and human development.

Kenya, characterized by diverse cultural and social contexts deeply rooted in community relations and ways of life, presents specific challenges. Established socio-cultural practices and patriarchal elements, such as the family system, marriage, religion, and funeral ceremonies, tend to favour men and perpetuate gender disparities. This, in turn, erects barriers to women's participation in local climate actions. Within ward climate change planning committees, men predominantly hold leadership positions and control decision-making processes related to climate change. Additionally, women often underestimate their capabilities to assume senior roles in managing the impact of climate change. The lack of support for women in leadership from their female counterparts further obstructs collective efforts to advance women's interests in climate change impact management.

The findings reveal that in the community, the roles of men and women in decision-making are distinct and significantly impact local climate actions. Women typically handle household-level decisions, such as what to cook, what crops to plant, and when to harvest. In contrast, men are responsible for macro-level decisions, including property rights, ownership, and choices about natural resources like tree cutting and planting. Joint decisions, often involving both men and women, generally pertain to where their children can settle or cultivate land. These dynamics can affect the implementation of climate initiatives, as the limited influence of women can hinder the acceptance and rollout of such actions.

Furthermore, the meaningful participation and engagement of women in public involvement and local climate solutions, including initiatives like FLLoCA, remain insufficient. At the community level in most counties, women face challenges in challenging the perspectives of men, and even when they participate, their opinions are often disregarded. There is a tendency for men to convene before official meetings, reaching a consensus that influences interactions with external entities, including county government officials.

3.4.3 Non coherence policy space

Ensuring equal rights between genders is a fundamental aspect of human rights. However, it is crucial to emphasize the necessity of promoting equality within climate development policies. The establishment of legislative frameworks at both national and county levels provides a foundation for integrating gender considerations into practical measures. Nevertheless, discrepancies exist between these two documents. The conversation underscores the absence of gender experts in key decision-making bodies such as the steering committee and county climate change planning committee, even though these teams play a crucial role in technical management of the CCCF.

4.0 Conclusion & Recommendation

The FLLoCA program, as part of local climate solutions initiatives, is designed in alignment with locally led adaptation principles. One key principle emphasizes the incorporation of gender-based, economic, and political inequalities—root causes of vulnerability—into the core of adaptation efforts. It encourages the meaningful participation and leadership of vulnerable and marginalized individuals in adaptation decisions. This approach aims to address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, displaced individuals, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized ethnic groups. From its inception, FLLoCA is committed to the principle of 'Inclusion' and participatory planning at the community level, making the program inherently gender-aware. Moreover, the implementation process is gender-sensitive and ensures the involvement of diverse groups in project activities

To strengthen the local climate actions programs in the County, the following are the recommendations:

i. Integrate Gender-Specific Needs in Climate Initiatives: The FLLoCA project should incorporate the specific needs and challenges faced by women, especially those heavily impacted by climate change such as fisher folk and widows. This integration should ensure their active involvement in resilience and adaptation initiatives, addressing unique vulnerabilities and promoting their perspectives in decision-making processes.

ii. Enhance Awareness and Capacity Building: Extensive efforts should be made to create awareness and build the capacity of Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC). This includes follow-up actions to disseminate knowledge throughout the community and continuous training to ensure committees at all levels can effectively address and articulate gender issues.

iii. Broaden and Encourage Inclusive Participation: Membership criteria for WCCPC should be broadened to allow more inclusive participation by removing academic qualification requirements. Additionally, opportunities for women and youth to join critical climate change planning structures should be identified and encouraged, promoting leadership among these groups.

iv. Align and Coordinate Stakeholder Programs: All stakeholders, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), should align their programs with FLLoCA's objectives and strategies. This alignment will ensure cohesive and comprehensive approaches to addressing climate change and gender issues.

v. Contextualize and Mainstream Gender Issues: Gender issues should be contextualized to address specific local dynamics and challenges. FLLoCA should support counties in re-evaluating structural barriers to gender equality, employing action research for targeted gender mainstreaming, and ensuring active involvement of gender departments in climate operations at all levels. This approach should include detailed disability classifications and ensure inclusive representation of people with disabilities (PWDs).

vi. Ensure Gender-Sensitive Budgeting: Implement gender-sensitive budgeting practices and regularly review budget allocations to ensure they support gender equity objectives.

vii. Simplify and Disseminate FLLoCA Manuals: Simplify the voluminous FLLoCA manuals to make them more user-friendly for staff and community members by creating condensed versions of the manuals and provide training sessions on their key components.

viii. Gender and social inclusion training: In Lamu County, there is need to provide additional gender and social inclusion training for program staff as well as develop and implement targeted training programs on gender sensitivity and social inclusion for all relevant staff.

ix. Regular Review of Climate Change Legislations: Regularly update the Siaya County Climate Change Act and other relevant documents to ensure they reflect current best practices in gender mainstreaming. Conduct periodic reviews to assess the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming efforts and ensure continous incorporation of gender mainstreaming issues in all policy documents, plans, and programs under FLLoCA.

x. Support Women's Organizations: Homabay County stressed the importance of increasing the involvement of women's organizations in managing natural resources and making decisions under the FLLoCA program. It is crucial to acknowledge and support their contributions within community governance frameworks, ensuring they are actively engaged in environmental and climate-related activities under implementation.

xi. Sustain and Enhance Community Involvement: Ensure sustained community involvement and feedback in the FLLoCA program to strengthen its effectiveness and sustainability. Develop strategies to actively involve communities in identifying issues and solutions. Promote ongoing dialogue between communities and program implementers to maintain engagement and relevance.

xii. Facilitate Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned: FLLoCA should develop a structured platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned from CSO forums with key FLLoCA actors, ensuring that these insights are systematically integrated into the program's strategies and implementation plans. This platform should facilitate regular communication and updates, allowing for the continuous incorporation of best practices and feedback. By doing so, FLLoCA can enhance its approach to gender mainstreaming and other critical aspects of the program, ensuring that its strategies are informed by external expertise and experiences

xiii. Enhance Transparency and Clarity in Program Goals and Actions: Improve transparency and clarity regarding FLLoCA's goals, actions, and expectations related to gender equality by clearly communicating the program's objectives, strategies, and progress on gender inclusion. Provide regular updates and create opportunities for stakeholders to ask questions and offer input, ensuring that all involved parties are well-informed and engaged in the program's gender equity efforts. This approach will foster greater understanding and support, contributing to the successful implementation of gender-focused initiatives.

xiv. Enhance Coordination and Collaboration: Enhance coordination and collaboration between FLLoCA and civil society organizations, especially those working with vulnerable groups, by fostering stronger partnerships and regularly aligning efforts. This will ensure that strategies and actions are well-coordinated and impactful in addressing gender and inclusion issues, maximizing the effectiveness of interventions and leveraging the expertise and resources of CSOs to better support and empower marginalized communities.

xv. Strengthen Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback Mechanisms: Enhance consultation and feedback mechanisms with stakeholders across various levels by establishing formal processes for ongoing engagement at the ward, county, and national levels. Regularly collect and analyze feedback to better understand the impacts on different groups and use this information to make informed adjustments to the program, ensuring that it effectively addresses the needs and concerns of all stakeholders.

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6.0 Annexes

6.1 Gender Assessment tool for FLLoCA National and County Actors

Gender assessment tool for FLLoCA for national and county actors	
General Assessment	1. Does FLLOCA adhere to the UN Guiding principle on Business and Human Rights i.e., Protect, respect, and Remedy? 2. How has gender mainstreaming been incorporated into the policy documents, plans, and programs implemented under FLLoCA? 3. Is there a designated gender, social protection, and inclusion aspect in the top-level management of FLLoCA? 4. Have aspects of gender been included in the economic, financial, technical, institutional, and social aspects of FLLoCA's critical operations? 5. Are there gender and social inclusion guidelines for FLLoCA? If yes, how is the implementation tracked? 6. Is the data available for FLLoCA gender disaggregated? 7. Are the Gender-sensitive communications adhered to? For instance, images, publications, and gender sensitive language 8. Prior to the kick start of the program was a gender analysis conducted? Does FLLOCA have a gender mainstreaming plan?
Capacity to mainstream Gender	1. Does the PIU, technical staff, and other critical implementing partners in the FLLoCA Program have the capacity to identify and address gender issues? 2. Have the Program staff received gender sensitive training? 3. Are there gender sensitive budgeting allocations and tracking criteria? 4.Is gender equality addressed in all training and staff development initiatives?
Data collection and analysis	1. Are the tools and methods of data collection reflecting gender sensitivity? 2. Is the data collected gender segregated? 3. Are the data collected analyzed separately – disaggregation? 4. Are statistical systems and project-monitoring systems that provide gender-disaggregated data being maintained? 5. Have appropriate gender-disaggregated indicators for monitoring been developed, and are they being reported on? 6. Are gender evaluations being done using checklists and scorecards, and are the results being used to guide further activities?
Program implementation	1. Do FLLoCA standard documents, manuals, tools, guides, and procedural manuals incorporate gender-equity considerations into the methods to be followed by staff? 2.Are gender equity and women's empowerment measures and indicators part of the mainstream reporting structure and evaluation processes rather than a separate system?

6.2 Key Informant Interview (Community)

Beliefs and Perceptions

i. What decisions do women make in the community? What kind of decisions do men make in the community? Which kinds of decisions are made jointly? How does this affect local climate actions?
ii. What are men's and women's different experiences with climate change? How are community systems supporting men and women's experiences with climate change?
iii. How might men or women interpret information about climate change differently based on their gender identities?
iv. How has the current climate change project (FLLoCA) supported women's and men's involvement and decision-making in community affairs? What are its strengths and areas to improve on towards gender, PWD, and youth inclusivity in community affairs?

Practices and Participation

i. Do men or women have restrictions on their mobility? What restrictions? How do they influence women's access to services? To support social networks? How is their participation in community actions?
ii. How does the legal system treat men and women (i.e. due process and recognition of rights)? What channels are available for the redress mechanism at the local level?
iii. How do men's access to resources from the state or private companies (e.g., agriculture, health, education, basic infrastructure, and public goods) compared to women?
iv. How many women and men are represented in different levels of traditional governance systems (e.g., ward climate change committees, etc.)? Which leadership positions do they predominantly hold?
v. How do women and men participate in natural resource value chains?
vi. How do women, men, and other social groups such as youth and Indigenous people participate in governance structures?
vii. Are there any types of women's organizations at the local level? How do women's organizations participate in natural resources decision-making governance spaces (e.g., natural resource cooperatives, community management groups, etc.?)
viii. Who is responsible for current environmental-related activities, and who will take responsibility for any activities introduced? Does this reflect an equitable distribution of costs and benefits from resource management?
ix. What types of meetings are held to discuss community interests, and how do women and men participate in these meetings? Highlight those related to climate change.
x. How do women and men receive and communicate local information (e.g., radio, social groups, school announcements, mobile phones, newspapers, etc.)? Can networks, groups, and systems communicate information and be utilized to raise awareness on climate change topics or initiatives and generate stakeholder input?
xi. How does the FLLoCA program create responsibilities for Women, Men, PWD, and Youth in climate change management? Are there those that are preferred?

6.3 Key Informant Interviews (Civil Society Organization)

i. Have you interacted with FLLoCA?

ii. Have you been involved in the planning and implementation of FLLoCA Program? How are gender and marginalized community issues addressed?

iii. Is your civil society organization, women organizations, partner organizations consulted in the FLLoCA program development and implementation? Discuss how FLLoCA incorporates best practices on gender inclusions in its design.

iv. Does the design of FLLoCA integrate the ideals of gender mainstreaming? Does it take into consideration the view of men and women, boys and girls in its overall implementation plan? What needs to be done more on gender inclusions?

v. If yes, what strategies can be put in place to address gender-related constraints to ensure gender equity and equality are ensured?

vi. Does FLLoCA ensure that gender-specific obstacles to participation are identified and solutions designed, so that both women and men can access and participate in program activities in an equal manner?

vii. Have you participated and or been involved during FLLoCA implementation? How was the involvement of different male, female, youth, and PWDs?

viii. What do you think will be the differentiated impacts of FLLoCA on women, men, youth, and people living with disability? What needs to be sustained, and improved on to make the project practical?

ix. Have you consulted with the key stakeholders in the FLLoCA Program implementation at the ward, county, and or national level to discuss the impact of FLLoCA on Men, women, and special interest groups?

x. Are lessons learned and best practices on gender equality and women's empowerment from the CSO Forums shared with the key actors implementing FLLoCA?

xi. What are the major impediments towards gender equality in the FLLoCA program?

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