

Report on Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Workshop¹

Place of Workshop: Naivasha, Kenya

Organizer: IDRC

Duration of workshop: 25 to 30 January, 2010

Number of Participants 30

Participant. Alebel Bayrau, PhD

Main Contents of the workshop

1. Key Actors (Trainers: Professor Grace; Dr Florence and Dr Edith)
2. Expectations and fears: participants were asked their expectations and fears from the workshop.
3. General objective of the workshop
4. CCAA and gender concepts:
 - a. Describe the main CC condition you have observed in your communities? What is happenings?
 - b. How are the women and women in your communities responding to CC condition?
 - The role and responsibilities of women and men?
 - Needs of men and women and children
 - Resources available to men and women
 - Who is making the decision and what
 - c. Challenges and constraints on different communities.
 - After a brief discussion from Professor Grace, the participants divided in to two main groups: Anglophon and Francophone groups. Each main group is further divided in to three sub groups. Then discussion was made by group
 - Anglophone group: In the first case, experiences of Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Ghana as well as other five other African countries including Mozambique, south Africa. Flood, increase in temperature, disease, rainfall pattern and drought, water stress
 - Francophon Group: discuss on Adaptation about climate change; Focused on flood for Benin, Ghini, Malawi; Issue of water on morocco.
5. Gender needs: strategically and practical needs
6. Climate change vulnerability and adaptation: gender determinants
7. Dr Edith from Makerer university: Gender, CC, Vulnerability and Adaptation
8. Case study on vulnerability and adaptation to cc
9. Presentation II by trainer on gender issues (Dr Florence)
 - gender gap: a measure of gender inequality on any particular socioeconomic indicator. It may be defined as difference in any aspects of the socioeconomic status of women and men. How cc affects access to resources or facility in gender inequality. If there is difference in adaptation mechanism there is also inequality

¹ See the detail of the report in the attached files. File 1 is the minutes of the workshop. File 2 and 3 are group exercises in tabular form. The fourth file is a power point for my presentation about our project. The fifth file is an excel file which my group presented on one of the methods, which is Livelihood Risk Assessment.

- Gender discrimination: results from stereotypical beliefs, trends and different treatment of men and women or boys and girls. The girl child
- Gender operation is the inferior treatment of one sex. in gender oppression there is an unequal distribution of resources and power, there is injustice

10. Does gender matters in CC Vulnerability and Adaptation. Issues covered under this topic are

- Gender based division of labor-distinct roles for men and women
- Differences in access to resources
- Differences in skills and knowledge,
- Participation in decision making.
- **Watch video** about cc adaptation in Uganda. Where due to cc rivers dried and people are designed mechanisms to get water by digging the dried river . children should walk more distance to get the water, vegetation dried out, people use trees fruit for food, leaves become source of food, sorghum which was stable food of the local poel decreased because of erratic rain fall. Children keep livestock and drink animals with water from the dried river from where they fetch water by digging the dried river. Oxfam intervene and WFP since 1996 to distribute food as a result of drought. Every two years there is drought. The city of Kassese hit by flood. Yield also decreased (e.g Maize), in other situation, the farmers who were planting fruit lost their fruit unexpectedly, because of flood (flood destroyed the fruit). Cc change affect the economic situation of the community of the Kassese. Cc change also affect the health situation of the people. Increase in malaria and water born disease in the last six years. A significant shift of these disease in the last decade.
- Lake Victoria: hydrological survey indicates that the water level decrease as a result of cc. fishing decreases as a result affect the livelihoods of the surrounding people. In the last ten years, excessive heat causes water level rise, decrease in fish production and decrease in income of the fisher men. Lost the biodiversity of the lake,
- Lesson from the film: girly dropped out of school, walk long distance to fetch water, the women migrate to cities; responsibility of women, who are responsible... l+young lady responsible to fetch water instead of going to school, animals adapt to the situation since they lost the feed; source of livelihood ; there was inequality in responding to cc in provision of water resources, in impact of cc on the livelihoods, role of food aid program as coping mechanisms; crises migration (not cumulative migration); shanty towns development as a result of the migrant, disease (cholerea); increase in malaria and other diseases,
- Other issues from the film: drought causing inequality e.g. traditionally women supposed to provide water

11. Introduction to Gender Analysis Tools in CCA (by prof Grace). Issues covered under this topic are

- **What is gender analysis?**
- **Three useful information in gender analysis**

- **Why is gender statistics important for CCA**
- **Situation analysis CC condition**
- **Gender analysis- identifying issues:**
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12. Presentation by Dr Florence: CCA risk assessment: livelihood Sensitivity Matrix

- Objective: to introduce a tool used to assess the cc impact on livelihood (drought, flood, water stress impact on people's livelihoods)
- Stakeholder approach: affected communities and implementers of adaptation interventions. It is a matrix integrate cc vulnerabilities with livelihoods.
- Engage participatory appraisal methods and interviews which are very good in capturing qualitative data , interviews, focus group discussions, etc
- Provides first order vulnerability assessment based on expert judgment
- Focus on a particular: ecosystems services (soil water balance, water quality, water supply, etc); livelihood activities (crop production, livestock, fishing); population groups or individuals men and women.
- Helps in identification of the vulnerable livelihood in a given cc situation. Consequently, targeting adaptation to increase resilience
- Best applied to a single sector (agriculture, fishing)
- **Key output are** ranking of vulnerability livelihoods as well as an overall livelihood sensitivity assessment
- **Key input** is qualitative assessment of sensitivity of livelihoods to climate threat/ risk
- The tool involves developing a matrix that looks at ecosystem service, soil and water moisture, water supply, livelihoods activities, group of people men and women
- Computation of the matrix: exposure across the risks/hazards and impact on service, activities and people calculated as aggregate numbers and percentages. Exposure scores: sum cells for each row (total exposure score), sum of the cells for each row

13. Five minutes presentation of each participants about the IDRC funded project in which they are involved.

14. Group Exercise. Group exercises were done.