Fact Sheet
No. 04
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Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency (CBIT)

Capacity building for gender-disaggregated data in Uganda's greenhouse gas inventory

Summary

Climate change affects gender groups in different ways. Some gender groups such as women, children, the elderly and disabled persons are considered the most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. Gender disaggregated data is therefore necessary to develop gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation policies and actions. In response to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, the "Strengthening capacity of institutions in Uganda to comply with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement" project in Uganda conducted a needs assessment of various institutions for capacity to collect and manage gender disaggregated data in the national greenhouse gas inventory. Gender data gaps were identified in each of the targeted emitting sectors (Agriculture, Forestry, Waste, Energy and Transport). A gender sensitization workshop was held with actors in key sectors followed by a write-shop on development and publication of gender disaggregated data in greenhouse gas inventory. In effort to strengthen and mainstream gender in the sector hubs, a gender focal point was identified and installed for each for the five sector hubs. The CBIT project has put emphasis on mainstreaming gender in all project engagement with a target of at least 30% women involvement. The gender focal points are to ensure that policy, plans and programs in the sectors are engendered. Sensitization, mainstreaming and advocacy are recommended to improve integration of gender in the national greenhouse gas inventory and climate action.

Introduction

Links between gender and climate change are complex and dynamic in terms of vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change as well as in terms of response to climate change, both in terms of mitigating the levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and adapting to the impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided. Addressing gender-disaggregated data is crucial in ensuring that the necessary evidence is availed to policy-makers to design, implement and monitor progress towards gender-responsive policy goals. The Paris Agreement (2015) acknowledges that "adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local

Fig. 1: Participants of a workshop on analysis, reporting and publication of gender- disaggregated data on climate change and greenhouse gas inventory at climate change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, Kampala, Uganda

knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate".

The Global Environment Facility GEF) through Conservation International (CI) provided funding to the government of Uganda to support institutions in Uganda to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project. The CBIT project 'Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirement of the Pairs Agreement' is implemented by the Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment (CCD-MWE) in collaboration with Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII). Component 2 of the CBIT project is building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed gender disaggregated data into the GHG inventory system. The focus of this fact sheet is to demonstrate the achievements of the CBIT project with respect to strengthening the gender considerations in the national GHG inventory process in five emitting sectors (Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport and Waste) in Uganda.

The process

At the start of the project, a needs assessment was done to, among other things, identify specific gender needs and capacity for collection, processing and transmission of gender-disaggregated data for the national GHGI. The following key activities were undertaken:

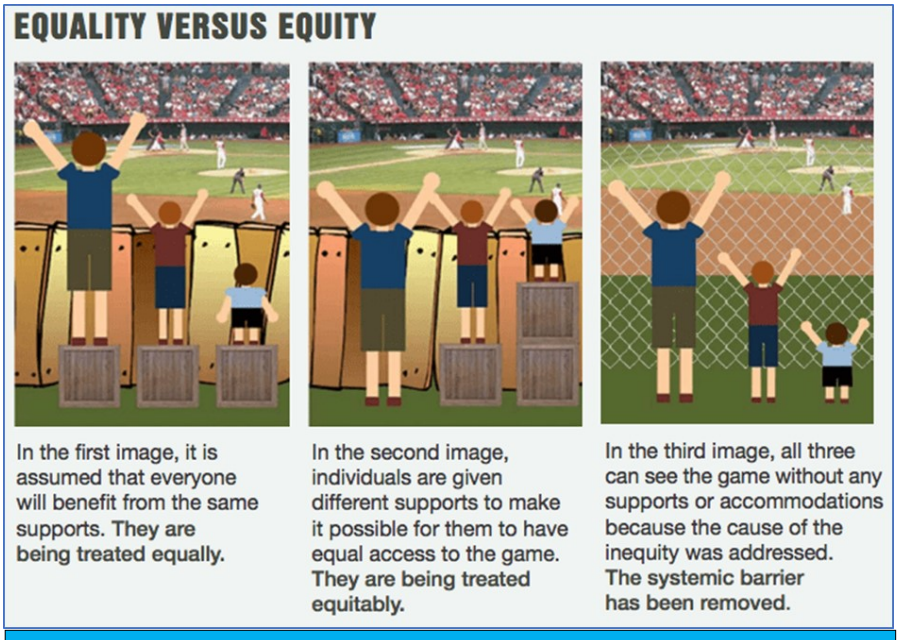

Fig. 2: Illustration of the concepts of equality, equity and justice. Courtesy "Advancing Equity and Inclusion: A Guide for Municipalities" by City for All Women Initiative (CAWI), Ottawa

1) Needs assessment

Conducted a needs assessment for data handling, including gender issues. Information was collected on participation in any previous trainings/awareness sessions on the gender concepts and gender in climate change actions; Involvement in specific programs in which gender mainstreaming has/has not been a key consideration; Personal challenges in generating gender-disaggregated information; specific knowledge and skills required to satisfactorily deliver the generation of gender-disaggregated information during the GHG emissions inventory.

2. Sensitization workshop

α.A gender sensitization workshop on the importance of gender and the need for gender-disaggregated information in GHG inventory was held on 15th March 2019 and attracted a total of 46 participants 19 (41%) women and 27 (59%) men. The sensitization workshop involved three sessions as follows; Session I: Gender Concepts (The gender Concept, Gender-related concepts); Session II: Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory processes (Why gender in Climate Change Actions, Conference of Parties decisions on Gender, Embracing gender in Uganda and Mechanisms of Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory); Session III: Case Studies: Application of gender in climate change Assessment/Actions (Gender and Climate Change Adaptation in Uganda: Insights from Rakai district Uganda)

3. Write shop

A write-shop on procedure for analysis, reporting and publication of gender-disaggregated data on climate change and GHG inventory was held on 16-17th May 2019 and attracted a total of 24 participants 13 (54%) women and 11 (46%) men The writeshop was building on the previous gender sensitization workshop and was structured into three complementary sessions,; Session I: Gender Concepts (The gender Concept, Gender-related concepts); Session II: Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory processes (Gender concerns in GHG Inventory, Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory – Prepare-

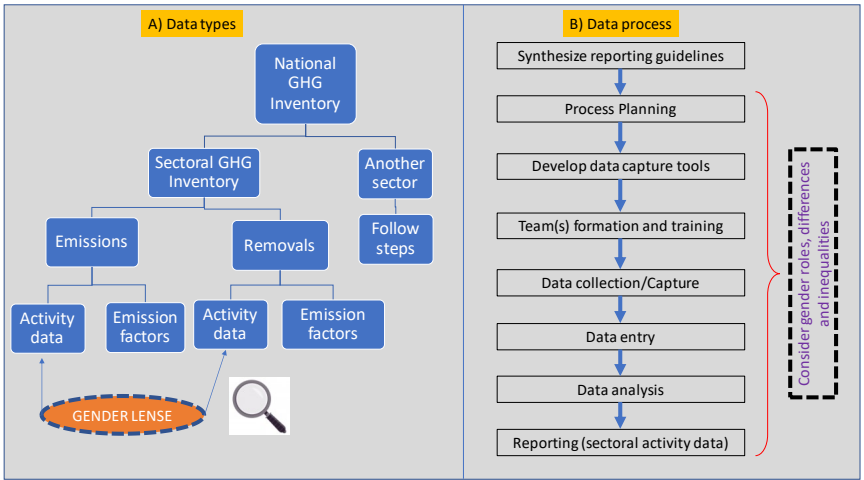

Fig. 3: The hierarchical processes when developing gender disaggregated data for greenhouse gas inventories and monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

Process planning); Session III: Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory (Design and Data Collection, Data Entry and Analysis, and Relevancy/Application of gender disaggregated data) (Fig. 3). GHG and MRV processes should be engendered starting with planning, having a gender lens during the design of data collection tools and protocols, team formation for implementation (data collection, analyses and reporting).

Results/Outputs

1) A needs assessment report was developed, which identifies key gender gaps in the five NDC sectors in Uganda (Table 1)
2) A capacity development plan was developed that includes training on gender gaps in GHG and MRV systems
3) A gender sensitization workshop on the importance of gender and the need for gender disaggregated data/information in GHGI was conducted with 46 participants from across the five NDC sectors. A workshop report was produced
4) A writeshop was conducted on procedure for analysis, reporting and publication of gender-disaggregated data on climate change and GHG inventory. A writeshop report was produced
5) A procedure manual of generating gender disaggregated information in GHGI was produced.
6) One gender focal point was identified, nominated and installed for each for the five NDC sector hubs. (Transport-Juliet Atino; Agriculture–Annunciata Hakuza; Energy-Carolyne Aguti; Foresty-Joanita Nabulime; Waste-Monique Akullo). The reports are available on the websites of the partner institutions;

•Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII): www.afrii.org/publications-2

•Climate Change Department (CDD): www.ccd.go.ug

•CBIT global coordination platform: www.cbitplatform.org/projects/

The engendering process identified some gender data across the five sectors; A summary of key gender data to be included in the sector inventories is highlighted in Table 1.

Lessons learned

1) Sex refers to the biological characteristic of woman or man identified at birth and cannot change e.g. only women can give birth and only men can produce sperms.
2) Gender entails the roles and responsibilities, rights and limitations ascribed by society and cultures
3) Sex disaggregated data are data collected and analyzed on men and women; it asks the question "who". Gender disaggregated data captures roles in addition to sex in the data, it asks the questions "who, and "why"
4) Most stakeholders who participated in the training appreciate the significant gender disparity and the need to mainstream gender concerns in climate action at all levels.
5) There are generally fewer women in technical positions across all NDC sectors in Uganda
6) Despite the multiple policy commitments and institutional arrangements that facilitate addressing gender issues, Uganda does not have a harmonized climate change gender action plan as do some countries.
7) Several commitments on mainstreaming gender are available but putting them in practice remains a significant challenge in Uganda, which remains at 73rd out of 102 countries on the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).

Fig. 4: A cross-section of stakeholders during a meeting at Climate Change Department to validate Memoranda of gender main-streaming in Uganda's greenhouse gas inventory

Recommendations

1) More sensitization at the highest possible policy level is required to realizes better gender outcomes in terms of planning and budgeting for gender inclusion, collection, processing and sharing gender disaggregated data for national GHGI and MRV systems
2) The GHGI and MRV process should be engendered starting with putting a gender lens in all protocols and tools used for collection, processing and reporting in GHG data/ information and climate action
3) Developing the gender action plan will help mainstream gender into all aspects of climate action, including GHG and MRV systems
4) More advocacy for compliance to gender policies and laws is necessary to ensure positive outcomes of gender responsive policies and laws
5) Women should be supported to build their technical capacity for GHGI and MRV systems
6) Women should be supported to engage in high level decision-making both at local, national and international levels e.g. more women need support to participate in the annual UNFCCC Conference of Parties engagement to learn from other women around the world

Table 1: Summary of some of the gender data proposed for inclusion in the sector greenhouse gas inventories for Uganda

Sector	Description of Activity	Broad/pertinent gender question
Agriculture	• Livestock o Livestock numbers by category & breed types • Livestock production systems/feed characterization • Manure management systems *(e.g. pasture/range/paddock; daily spread; solid storage; Liquid/Slurry; poultry manure)*	Which category of men or women raise the different live-stock under the different systems How different are the manure management systems used by various social categories?
	• Crops of Cropland systems • Arable and tillable land *(annuals and perennials)* • Rice fields • Perennial woody vegetation/Agroforestry cultivation practices • Fertilizer application	The involvement of different social categories in crop pro-duction The involvement of different social categories in land ow
Waste	Solid waste generation of Municipal Solid Waste (Households, gardens/park, commercial/Institutional) Industrial Sludge (Domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants)	Quantity and Type of Waste generated by different social categories Which category of people are involved in activities which generate waste in households?
	Solid waste management -Waste by population and waste type *(food, paper, textile, sludge, industrial waste, nappies etc.)* Managed disposal sites; Unmanaged disposal sites; Uncategorized disposal sites; Biological treatment; Waste incineration Open Burning; Waste water Treatment and discharge *(Domestic and industri-al)*	Which category of people manage waste disposal? Participation in waste collection (sweeping, truck loading, sorting amongst others)
Forestry	Wood extraction and/or change in biomass	Engagement in the wood extraction/ or change in biomass
	Land conversions and biomass stocks	Involvement in the different land use/change activities Practices and techniques used in land conversions by differ-ent social categories
	Fires/prescribed burning	Practices and techniques used in burning
Energy	Sectoral approach of Electricity generation/Energy industries Combined Power/Heat (Co-generation) • Thermal, geo-thermal energy and mini-hydros Energy efficiency • Manufacture of solid fuel *(Emissions related to energy transformation e.g., estima-tion of wood fuel (firewood) utilized and charcoal)* • Energy consumption in manufacturing Industries1 • Mining activities by small scale artisanal miners • Fuel use in energy industries, transport, residential and commercial institu-tions • Reference approach – Primary fuels supply and distribution (Fuel imports and exports)	Involvement in the different Energy Sub-sectors Type of fuel/energy used Type of work being done Type of manufacturing industries

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