



Ministry of Water and Environment

Climate Change Department

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

“Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Uganda to comply with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement”

PROCEDURE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING AND PUBLICATION OF GENDER- DISAGGREGATED DATA ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND GHG INVENTORY

THE WRITESHOP REPORT



Africa Innovations Institute

@ May, 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda through the Climate Change Department (CCD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) received support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through Conservational International (CI) to support the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). The specific project focus is to “*Strengthen the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement*”.

The CBIT project has three components, one of which, Project component No. 2, is to build the capacity of CCD and key stakeholders to collect, process and feed gender-disaggregated data into the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system. Therefore, one of the project activities is to support mainstreaming of gender in the GHG inventory systems and strengthening the gender focal points in the five sectors (*Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport and Waste*).

1.1 The Write shop Process

1.1.1 Preparatory activities

Stakeholders from the five sectors, that is; Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transport and Waste (Figure 1), were identified by the CCD and the CBIT Project Management Unit (CBIT PMU) at AfrII secretariat, and invited to a two-day writeshop aimed at strengthening capacity of the sectors on how to generate Gender-Disaggregated Information in GHG Inventory. The writeshop was conducted at the Ministry of Water and Environment-Climate Change Department Board Room from May 17 to May 18, 2019. The writeshop programme (Appendix 1) was earlier drafted and shared with the stakeholders.



Figure 1 Write shop Participants

2. The Presentations

The presentations were structured into three complementary sessions which included;

- **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
 - Process planning

- **Session III: Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory**
 - Design and Data Collection
 - Data Entry and Analysis
 - Relevancy/Application of gender disaggregated data

The presentations were made through power point (Appendix 2) and in the course of the sessions, participants (Figure 2) were given reflection questions (Appendix 3) to enable them reflect on “*what is being done in their sectors and what can be done to improve*” (Table 1) in order to meet the gender responsiveness requirement in GHG inventories.



Figure 2: Participants during the presentation

Table 2. Sectoral Reflections

Area of reflection	Waste Sector	Forestry Sector	Energy Sector	AgriculturalSector	CCD
1. Relevancy of Gender in sectoral GHG Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps in describing waste management practices • It's a sustainable planning tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to know who is causing land use/cover changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to know the different impacts of climate change on different social groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to know who is doing what with respect to livestock and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender gives perspectives in the social contributions towards emissions and removals
2. What is expected in GHG inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of waste generated • Waste categories • Waste treatment methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild fires • Loss of forest land for cultivation/Agriculture • Natural forest regeneration • Afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from mining factories • Hydro-power generation • Petroleum supply chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from enteric fermentation • Manure management • Urea application • Rice cultivation • Plant biomass 	
3. The guided methodological approaches i. At what tier is the activity data in your sector? ii. Why is the activity data at the specified tier? iii. What must be done to achieve the next tier(s)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting at Tier 1&2 • Some country specific data are generated • Require research and capacity building on methodologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting at tier 2 • The activity data and emission factors are country specific • Biomass/wood extraction • Land use/changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting is at tier 1 • Training and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting is at tier 1 • No country specific data has been collected • Capacity building and funding to develop expertise to collect country specific data 	
4. The IPCC Data requirements i. What activity data has been collected in your sector? ii. What are the implications of unavailable activity data to the reporting requirements? iii. What must be done to improve the accuracy of GHG emission computations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial waste • Municipal solid waste • Sludge from domestic waste water • Not meeting the reporting obligation • Capacity building, research & development • Strengthening QC and QA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood extraction and changes in biomass • Land conversions and fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity generation • Petroleum transport and usage • Geothermal nuclear energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock numbers • Level of fertilizer application • Harvested areas and fields • Area under rice production • Inaccurate reporting on parameters • Collection of country specific data and develop own emission factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Quality Assurance and Quality Control • Ensure a robust MRV system • Maintain the national GHG inventory

2.1 Sector Specific Information

The participants were grouped in their respective sectors and engaged in a guided session on how to engender the different parameters in the sectoral activity data. The engendering process identified the following categories across the five sectors; Descriptions of Activity data, Broad/pertinent gender question, Intersecting factors, Disaggregated activity data (*Who/What categories of men/Women; etc?*), as well as Explanatory question (*Why; When; What; etc?*). The participants in consultation with the consultant populated the sectoral tables (Appendix 4) and presented to the rest of the sectors.



Figure 3: Participants during group work and presentation

3. Workshop closing Remarks

The consulting team appreciated the participants for their lively discussions and willingness to share the sectoral and personal experiences in GHG inventory and Climate Action. They also urged the participants to embrace the Gender Lens in the Planning & Implementation of Climate Change Actions and observe the Principle of *Common but Differentiated Responsibility* to enable Uganda meet its transparency requirement in GHG Inventory.

Dr. Felly Mugizi Tusiime, the CBIT project manager appreciated all the participants for having attended the write shop and appreciated the consultants for having delivered a well thought and prepared presentation. She also noted that the writeshop was just a beginning of the yet to come hands-on training and practical GHG inventory across the sectors to enable the country report on the GHG inventory.

Mr. Keith Ahumuza, on behalf of the participants, thanked the CBIT project for facilitating the writeshop and acknowledged that the writeshop had enriched their capacity and changed their perception on Gender relevancy in programmes. The participants also committed their participation in the coming trainings and appreciated the consultants for maximizing the short time allocated for the writeshop.

On behalf of CCD, Mr. Henry Bbosa, echoed appreciation to the consultant team for the great job done and also applauded the participants for having made it to the end of the writeshop. He emphasized that Gender is a very important aspect in planning, budgeting and implementation as provided for in the Paris Agreement (PA). In response to the earlier raised suggestion of involving UBOS in collecting data, he noted that CCD has a focal person at the Statistics Bureau who always communicates the CCD requirements to UBOS. He also noted that sectors need to work on generating accurate GHG inventory to enable CCD report accurately to UNFCCC in fulfilment of Uganda's commitment. He also reported that CCD is currently working on the Bi-annual Update Report to be submitted in June, 2019. He concluded by calling up all sectors to appreciate and play their role in the national GHG inventory.



Dr. Felly M. Tusiime



Mr. Arthur S. Kimeze



Mr. Henry Bbosa

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Participants

No.	Name	Sex	Institution
1	Ms. Felly M. Tusiime	Female	Africa Innovations Institute
2	Ms. Sylvia Ayebale	Female	Africa Innovations Institute
3	Ms. Prossy Ogwal	Female	Africa Innovations Institute
4	Mr. Arthur S Kimeze	Male	Africa Innovations Institute
5	Ms. Elizabeth Ahumuza	Female	Africa Innovations Institute
6	Ms. Byenkwaso Flavia	Female	Climate Change Department
7	Ms. Nabbanja Masturah	Female	Climate Change Department
8	Ms. Akot Scovia	Female	Climate Change Department
9	Mr. Rubayiza Isaac	Male	Climate Change Department
10	Ms. Najjuko Caroline	Female	Climate Change Department
11	Mr. Bbosa Henry	Male	Climate Change Department
12	Mr. Senyonga Derrick	Male	Climate Change Department
13	Mr. Isaac Okiror Orena	Male	Climate Change Department
14	Ms. Imelda Kanzomba	Female	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
15	Mr. Sebowa Simon	Male	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
16	Ms. Rebecca Ajok	Female	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
17	Mr. Martin Ojok	Male	Ministry Of Water and Environment
18	Mr. Lwasa James	Male	National Agricultural Research Institute
19	Mr. Choice Agaba	Male	National Agricultural Research Institute
20	Mr. Dan Kiguli	Male	National Environment Management Authority
21	Ms. Nakibirango Michelle. R	Female	National Environment Management Authority
22	Ms. Fridah Basemera	Female	National Forestry Authority
23	Ms. Nabukulu Catherine	Female	National Forestry Authority
24	Mr. Keith Ahumuza	Male	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
25	Mr. Antonny Tugaineyo	Male	Makerere University
26	Ms. Kanzomba Imelda	Female	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
27	Mr. Muhereza Isaac	Male	Skills Gallery
28	Ms. Faith Batwala	Female	Climate Change Department
29	Dr. Justine Namaalwa	Female	Makerere University
30	Prof. Gorettie N. Nabanoga	Female	Makerere University

Appendix 2: May 17-18, 2019: Gender Workshop Programme



**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT**

“National Stakeholders Forum for Greenhouse gas and measuring reporting and verification systems for Uganda, (CBIT) Project, 16th– 17thMay 2019

Day 1: Thursday, 16th May 2019 Programme

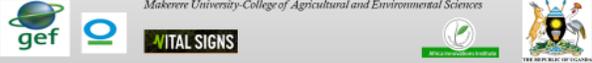
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
8:30am – 9:00am	Arrival and registration of participants	AfrII
9:00am – 9:30am	Opening prayer- Self-introductions	ALL
9:30am – 9:40am	Welcome remark	MWE
9:40am – 9:50am	Opening Remark	AfrII
9:50am-10:10am	Session 1: Gender and Gender related concepts	Consultants
10:10am-10:40am	Break	Hotel services
10:40am – 1:00am	Session 11: Gender Mainstreaming in GHG Inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender concerns in GHG Inventory • Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory (Steps 1&2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Practical exercises</i> 	Consultants All
51:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch break	Hotel services
2:00pm – 3:00pm	• Sector specific gender dimensions	Consultant
3:00pm – 4:30pm	➤ Group work and Reporting	All
4:30pm	Tea break and departure	Hotel services

Day 2: Friday, 17th May 2019 Programme

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
8:30am – 9:00am	Arrival and registration of participants	AfrII
9:00am – 10:30am	Recap from day 1 and Presentations	Consultants
10:30am – 11:00am	Break	Hotel services
11:00am – 12:00am	Session III Steps in mainstreaming gender in GHG inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Data Collection (Step 3) • Practical exercises 	Consultants All
12:00am – 1:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Entry and Analysis (Step 4) • Practical exercises 	Consultants All
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch break	Hotel services
2:00pm – 2:30pm	• Reporting (Step 5)	Consultants
2:30am – 3:30am	Completion of sectoral reports	All
3:30pm – 3:45pm	Wrap-up	Consultants
3:45pm – 4:15pm	Closing Remarks	AfrII, MWE/CCD

Venue: Ministry of Water and Environment-Climate Change Department Board Room

Appendix 3: The write shop presentation

<p style="text-align: center;">PROCEDURE FOR GENERATING GENDER-DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION IN GHG INVENTORY</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>FOR</i> CBIT PROJECT- STAKEHOLDERS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consultants</i> Prof. Goettie N. Nibawonga Dr. Justice Namadhwa Mr. Anthony Tagwireye</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Makerere University-College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences</p> 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Presentation Sessions</h3> <p>Session I: Gender Concepts</p> <p>Session II: Gender Mainstreaming in GHG Inventory</p> <p>Session III: Data collection, Analysis and Use of Disaggregated data</p> 
<h2 style="text-align: center;">SESSION I</h2> <h1 style="text-align: center;">GENDER</h1> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gender Concept • Gender-related concepts 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Gender Concept</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex: The biological characteristics of man & woman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified at birth • Never change; <i>very few exceptions – the transgender</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. only women can give birth; only men can have sperms ... • Gender: Entails the roles, responsibilities, rights and limitations ascribed by societies and cultures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles are learnt- we learn to be a boy or girl through norms • Context-specific & dynamic-varies from place to place and over time 
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Gender-related Concepts</h3> <p>1. Gender roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that men and women actually do; ascribed by culture/society • Involve the relation to power; are influenced by Race, Class, Religion, Ethnicity, Economic trends <p>✓ Reproductive roles:</p>  <p style="margin-left: 200px;"><i>relates to child bearing, raising and nurturing family, domestic chores</i></p> <p>✓ Productive roles:</p>  <p style="margin-left: 200px;"><i>the work of generating income that men and women do; involves activity outside the home by both women and men for payment in cash or in kind</i></p> 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Gender-related Concepts</h3> <p>✓ Community roles:</p> <p><i>Involves time allocated to participating in activities within the local community to help further the welfare of its members- these are voluntary and unpaid activities</i></p>  <p>✓ Political roles: <i>Participation in decision-making at all political levels on behalf of interest-based constituencies)- Mostly men</i></p>  

Gender-Related Concepts

2. Gender Needs

✓ **Basic/Practical gender needs:** often related to shortage in working and living conditions such as ; food, water, living places, income, health care and work

✓ **The strategic gender needs:** Related to labour distribution & power relations

- Change according to specific social, economic and political situation in which these needs form



Gender-related Concepts

3. Equity: Both men and women have a fair chance of having their needs met and each has equal access to opportunities for realizing their full potential as human beings



Equity = Fairness



4. Equality: Equal enjoyment by men and women of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards-not= to equal outcomes



Equality = Sameness



Gender-related Concepts

5. Gender Analysis

A method/tool used to better understand the different social, economic, cultural and political realities/relationships of women and men, girls and boys

- their activities, and the constraints they face relative to each other
- ✓ Provides a lens for policy-makers to understand—and develop—policies that take gender into account



6. Gender Disaggregated Data

Sex-disaggregated data?

- Data that are collected and analysed separately on males and females.
 - Asks the “**who**” questions – (*who provides labor, who makes the decisions, who owns and controls the land and other resources*).
 - Asks men and women about their individual roles and responsibilities
 - Data is collected *from* men and women as well as *about* men and women



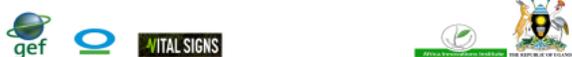
Gender-Disaggregated Data?

- Asks the “**who**” questions
 - *who provides labor*
 - *who makes the decisions*
 - *who owns and controls the land and other resources*
- **Which category** of male/female (*relating to socio-economic attributes e.g. Sex, Religion, education etc*)
- Asks the “**Why**” questions
Link the HH member IDs to facilitate analyses based not only on sex but also on age, marital status, education, religion, and any other information included in the HH roster



Gender Related Concepts

1. Gender roles
2. Gender Needs
3. Equity
4. Equality
5. Gender Analysis
6. Gender Disaggregated Data



Exercise I: Plenary & Discussions

Reflection questions

1. Are the gender roles a **connotation** of the sex of the individual?
2. Is gender equality attained after ensuring gender equity?



SESSION II

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GHG INVENTORY

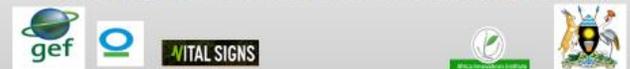
1. Gender concerns in GHG Inventory
2. Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory



GENDER CONCERNS IN GHG INVENTORY

- Gender is a crosscutting aspect
 - which must be taken into account when planning and implementing policy measures
 - The need to identify the appropriate target groups, men and women, and their needs and interests
- Gender analysis shouldn't look at women and men as an undifferentiated group
 - thus missing important factors which influence behaviors in relations to the environment.
- Country-specific studies have indicated the differences between social categories in relation to GHG emissions
 - E.g. Transport & Agriculture

The Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility



STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

1. Prepare
2. Process Planning
3. Design and Data Collection
4. Data Entry and Analysis
5. Reporting



STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

1. Prepare

- *Comprehend the Reporting Guidelines*
- *Clarity about what to report on*
- *The guided methodological approaches*
- *The IPCC Data requirements*



Comprehend the Reporting Requirements

Reporting Requirements for the Paris Agreement

1. GHG Inventory
2. Progress made on delivering NDC
3. CC Impacts & Adaptation
4. Capacity Building, Funds and Technology Transfer

GHG Inventory

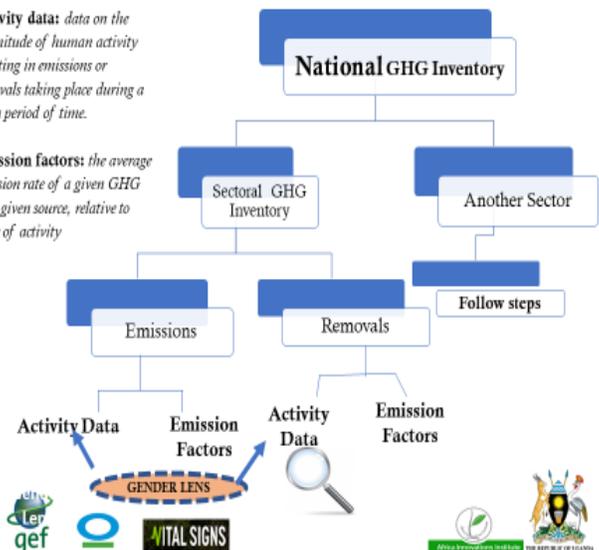
1. Common Reporting Format (CRF) tables
 - Quantitative information on all GHG emissions and removals
2. National Inventory Report (NIR)
 - descriptions of the methodologies used in the estimations, the data sources, the institutional arrangements for the preparation of the inventory



Clarity about what to report on-GHG

Activity data: data on the magnitude of human activity resulting in emissions or removals taking place during a given period of time.

Emission factors: the average emission rate of a given GHG for a given source, relative to units of activity



Clarity about what to report on

Selectable source categories for GHG emissions

- Energy Industries:** Comprises emissions from fuels combusted by the fuel extraction or energy producing industries.
- Transport:** Emissions from the combustion and evaporation of fuel for all transport activity and Emissions from fuel sold to any air or marine vessel engaged in international transport.
- Agriculture:** All anthropogenic emissions from agriculture except for fuel combustion and sewage emissions.
- Land-use Change and Forestry:** Total emissions and removals from forest and land use change activities
- Waste:** Total emissions from solid waste disposal on land, wastewater, waste incineration and any other waste management activity.



Comprehend the Reporting Guidelines

Reflection Questions:

A. Sectors

- What is expected in your sectoral GHG inventory?
- Identify the sources and sinks of emissions in your sector

B. CCD

- What is expected in the National GHG Inventory?



The guided methodological Approaches

• IPCC Tiers

- Tier 1:** Refers to estimations based on default activity data and emission factors (*where better data are not available*) and other parameters provided by the IPCC
- Tier 2:** Applies emission factors and other parameters which are specific to the country
- Tier 3:** Usually incorporate country-specific conditions, data, and EFs
 - and are thus considered more accurate than the lower-tier methods
- Countries are encouraged to use country-specific data and EFs to the extent possible
 - However, *they are not expected* to use higher-tier methods if doing so would jeopardize their ability to estimate other important emissions sources



The guided methodological approaches

Reflection Questions:

- At what tier is the activity data in your sector?
- Why is the activity data at the specified tier?
- What must be done to achieve the next tier(s)?



The IPCC Data requirements

Sector	Descriptions of Activity Data
1. Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock numbers by category & breed types Livestock production systems/feed characterization Manure management systems (<i>e.g. pasture/range/paddock; daily spread; solid storage; Liquid/Slurry; poultry manure</i>) Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cropland systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable and tillable land (<i>annuals and perennials</i>) Rice fields Perennial woody vegetation/Agroforestry Fertilizer application
2. Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity generation/Energy industries Combined Power/Heat (Co-generation) Manufacture of solid fuel Energy consumption in manufacturing Industries Fuel use in energy industries, transport, residential and commercial institutions Reference approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary fuels supply and distribution (<i>Fuel imports and exports</i>)

The IPCC Data requirements

Sector	Descriptions of Activity Data
3. Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood extraction and/or change in biomass Land conversions and biomass stocks Fires/prescribed burning
4. Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile combustion emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and energy carriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Transport (<i>Distance and / Tonnage</i>) Rail (<i>Distance and / Tonnage</i>) Water (<i>Distance and / Tonnage</i>) Air/Civil Aviation (<i>fuel consumption</i>)
5. Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Solid Waste (Households, gardens/park, commercial/Institutional) Industrial Sludge (Domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants) Other waste Solid waste -Waste by population and waste type (<i>food, paper, textile, sludge, industrial waste, nappies etc.</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed disposal sites Unmanaged disposal sites Uncategorized disposal sites Biological treatment

Reflection Questions

1. What activity data has been collected in your sector?
2. What are the implications of unavailable activity data to the reporting requirements?
3. What must be done to improve the accuracy of GHG emission computations?



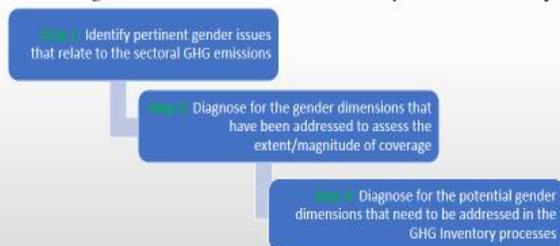
VITAL SIGNS



STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

2. Process Planning (GHG Inventory processes)

A plan to have a gender dimension in the GHG inventory should entail 3 steps



VITAL SIGNS



2. Process Planning (GHG Inventory processes)

First identify the broad 'gender' questions or issues that you need information on.

- The extent and magnitude of this diagnosis would vary with sectors.

Some guiding questions:

1. What are the key emissions-related activities?
2. Who is doing what?
3. What differentiates the key actors/contributors to the emissions?
 - a) Some intersecting factors to consider
 - Sex
 - Age/Age category
 - Education
 - Ethnicity/cultural configuration
 - Income levels/occupation
 - Geographical location
 - Household configuration
4. Who is the change agent/decision maker???
5. Why are they doing what they do?

The overriding question then is "Which of these factors correlate with sector-related emissions in Uganda?"



VITAL SIGNS



Sector Specific Information

1. Descriptions of Activity data
2. Broad/pertinent gender question
3. Intersecting factors
4. Disaggregated activity data
(Who/What categories of men/Women.....?)
5. Explanatory question
(Why; When; What.....?)



VITAL SIGNS



Reflection Questions - Use Sectoral tables

1. Identify the pertinent gender issues that relate to the sectoral GHG emissions
2. What gender dimensions (*intersecting factors*) have been addressed in the GHG inventory system?
3. Which potential gender dimensions need to be addressed in the GHG Inventory process?



VITAL SIGNS



DAY 1 WRAP-UP

Session I: Gender Concepts

- 6 Concepts

Session II: Gender Mainstreaming in GHG Inventory

- Gender concerns in GHG Inventory
- Steps in Mainstreaming Gender in GHG Inventory
 1. Prepare
 2. Process Planning
 3. Design and Data Collection
 4. Data Entry and Analysis
 5. Relevancy & Utilization of Gender-disaggregated information



VITAL SIGNS



SESSION III

STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

- Design and Data Collection
- Data Entry and Analysis
- Relevancy/ Application of gender disaggregated data



STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

3. Design and Data Collection

- Data capture tools
- Formation of Field Teams
- Data collection methodology



DESIGNING DATA COLLECTION PROTOCOLS

- All data- both those on individuals as well as those not directly related to individuals
 - should be collected, compiled and analyzed taking in account the gender-based factors
- Every sector should have SOPs for the design and implementation of the inventory
 - often including descriptions of the methodologies used in the estimations, the data sources and the institutional arrangements for the preparation of the inventory
 - This would ensure reliability, consistency and replicability of the inventory



Data Capture Tools

Where activity data can/needs to be sourced - *already available*

- Appropriate and affordable approach should be used and SOPs should be followed
- It is equally important to consider whether the types of data collected are adequate to responding to the basic questions
 - which need to be asked about sectors/issues from a gender perspective.



Data Capture Tools

If primary data is to be collected

- Data capture tools should be designed with the intent to capture data that is disaggregated by the social categories
- Avoid adopting existing tools that were designed for similar assignments/projects
 - *The planning process differs*
 - *Therefore:*
 - Follow through the planning process
 - Envisage the parameters desired
 - Use the existing tools to inform the data collection tool under development



Formation of Field Teams

- Individuals must be familiar with conducting gender-sensitive fieldwork
- Gender aspects must be captured accurately
 - specifically, the women feel free to voice their views and opinions in these surveys.
 - depending on the cultural situation, ensure that:
 - Women engage with fellow women
 - Men engage with fellow men



Data Capture tools

Reflection Questions:

1. To what extent do the existing data capture tools provide for gender disaggregated data (*intersecting factors*)?
2. How can the existing data capture tools be improved to provide for gender disaggregated data (*intersecting factors*)?



VITAL SIGNS



FORMATION OF FIELD TEAMS

Reflections Questions:

1. How appropriate are the current team compositions given data requirements for the GHG inventory?
2. What is the experience/capacity/expertise of the field teams in collecting gender-disaggregated data?
3. What improvements need to be done in the team formations to satisfactorily collect the required data?
4. What could be the suggested changes and what is the flexibility (at institutional level) in effecting these changes



VITAL SIGNS



Data collection methodology

Commonly used data collection approaches are **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**, **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** and **Individual Interviews (II)**

- Consider selecting participants to ensure that the relevant social categories are represented
- Consider time and place as these may affect the different social categories, participati



A female interviewing a Couple



A Women's Group



A male interviewing a Male



Men and Women's Groups

Reflection Questions

1. What data collection methods are often employed in the sector?
2. How are the participants often selected?
3. What improvements need to be done to ensure that the relevant social categories are represented?



VITAL SIGNS



STEPS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN GHG INVENTORY

4. Data Entry and Analysis

If gender consideration was envisioned at the inception stage

- databases should be designed to capture data by varying social categories
- design of the database should support appropriate capture of correlated data



VITAL SIGNS



Data Entry -Sample database- SPSS

IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

ID	INID	Position	Sex	Marital	HHtype	Education	Occupative	Religion	Livstock	Mode_rearing
1	1.00	Head of Household	Male	Single	Male single	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Cattle	Zero grazing
2	2.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Muslim	Cattle	Zero grazing
3	3.00	Head of Household	Male	Married	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Pigs	Teahing
4	4.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Forestry/forest use	Christian	Goats	Teahing
5	5.00	Spouse	Male	Married	Married	Primary	Agriculture	Christian	Goats	Teahing
6	6.00	Head of Household	Female	Single	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Cattle	Free ranging
7	7.00	Head of Household	Male	Divorced	Male divorced	Secondary	Forestry/forest use	Christian	Platys	Free ranging
8	8.00	Head of Household	Female	Single	Female single	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Platys	Free ranging
9	9.00	Spouse	Male	Separated	Male divorced	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Platys	Free ranging
10	10.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	Primary	Business	Christian	Cattle	Free ranging
11	11.00	Head of Household	Male	Married	Married	Primary	Agriculture	Christian	Cattle	Free ranging
12	12.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Muslim	Goats	Teahing
13	13.00	Spouse	Male	Widowed	Male divorced	No formal education	Forestry/forest use	Christian	Pigs	Teahing
14	14.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Business	Christian	Goats	Teahing
15	15.00	Head of Household	Male	Married	Married	No formal education	Business	Christian	Cattle	Teahing
16	16.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	Primary	Forestry/forest use	Muslim	Pigs	Teahing
17	17.00	Head of Household	Male	Married	Married	Secondary	Forestry/forest use	Christian	Pigs	Teahing
18	18.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	Higher education (co	Forestry/forest use	Christian	Pigs	Teahing
19	19.00	Spouse	Male	Widowed	Male divorced	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Platys	Free ranging
20	20.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Cattle	Zero grazing
21	21.00	Head of Household	Female	Married	Married	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian	Cattle	Zero grazing
22	22.00	Head of Household	Male	Single	Male single	No formal education	Agriculture	Christian		



VITAL SIGNS



Data Analysis -Sample

• Sex- disaggregated data

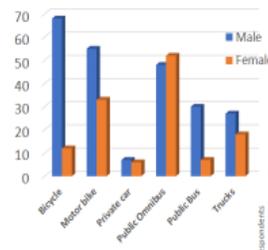
Transport mode	Sex of Respondent	
	Male	Female
Bicycle	68	12
Motor bike	55	33
Private car	7	6
Public Omnibus	48	52
Public Bus	30	7
Trucks	27	18

• Gender-disaggregated data

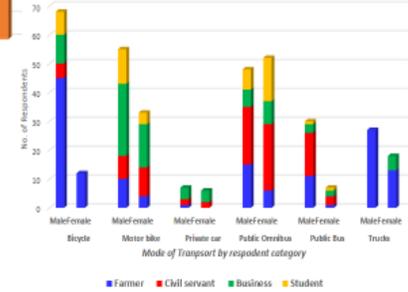
Sex of Respondent	Occupation	Common/Major means of transport used					
		Bike	M/bike	Car	Min Bus	Bus	Truck
Male	Farmer	45	10	1	15	11	27
	Civil servant	5	8	2	20	13	
	Business	10	25	4	6	3	
	Student	8	12		7	1	
Female	Farmer	12	4		6	1	13
	Civil servant		10	2	23	3	
	Business		15	4	8	2	5
	Student		4		15	1	

Data Analysis -Sample

• Sex- disaggregated data



• Gender-disaggregated data



Data Analysis -Sample

• Sex- disaggregated data

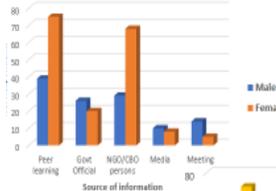
Source of Information	Male	Female
Peer learning	39	75
Govt. Official	26	20
NGO/CBO	29	68
Media	10	8
Meeting	14	5

• Gender-disaggregated data

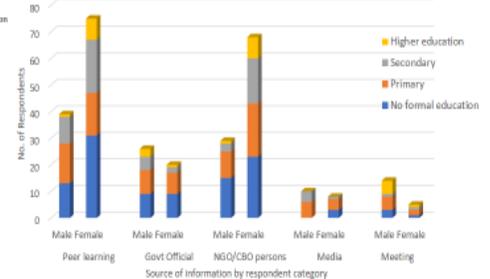
Sex of respondent	Education (yrs)	Peer learning	Govt Official	NGO/CBO persons	Media	Meeting
Male	No formal education	13	9	15		3
	Primary	15	9	10	6	5
	Secondary	10	5	3	4	1
	Higher education	1	3	1		5
Female	No formal education	31	9	23	3	1
	Primary	16	8	20	4	2
	Secondary	20	2	17	1	1
	Higher education	8	1	8		

Data Analysis -Sample

• Sex- disaggregated data



• Gender-disaggregated data



Utilization of Gender Dis-aggregated Information in Transparency Requirements

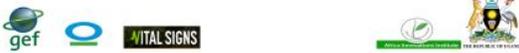
UTILISATION OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION

- Gender analysis enables to identify the agents of change for addressing climate change, and thus successful implementation of climate actions.
 1. GHG Inventory
 2. Progress made on delivering NDC
 3. CC Impacts & Adaptation
 4. Capacity Building, Funds and Technology Transfer



UTILISATION OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION

- For the GHG inventory reporting
 - Developing countries like Uganda are not required to provide emissions trends over time or to document methods and data sources
 - It is important to understand and appreciate the relevance and utilization of the gender dis-aggregated this documentation is of benefit in the national context
- Progress made on delivering NDC:
 - Gender-disaggregated information would greatly facilitate in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to the country's NDCs
 - with a specific interest in gender-responsive budgeting.



UTILISATION OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION

- Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation:
 - The information would facilitate gender responsive actions
 - This calls for gender-sensitive processes, gender-responsive budgeting and gender-responsive adaptation actions
- Capacity Building, Funds & Technology Transfer:
 - Capacity-building should be country-driven based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, and, should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and **gender-responsive**



CONCLUSION

- Session I: Gender Concepts**
- Session II: Gender Mainstreaming in GHG Inventory**
- Session III: Data collection, Analysis and Use of Dis-aggregated data**

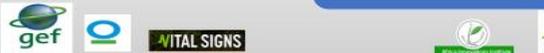
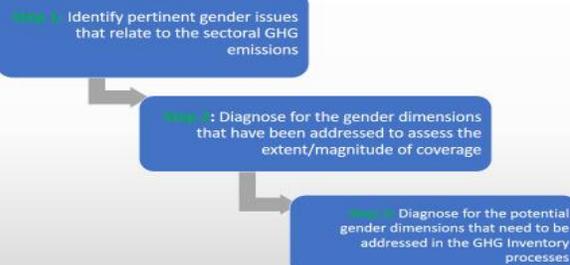


TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Gender is beyond the meaning of the word "Sex"
- You need to understand Gender and the related concepts in order to appreciate its relevancy in the Sectoral GHG inventory



THE PLAN TO HAVE A GENDER DIMENSION IN THE GHG INVENTORY



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Reflections/Practical Questions
 - Trigger Actions to enable the sectors Embrace the Gender Lens and in the Planning & Implementation of Climate Change Actions
- = The National Reporting Systems shall be Gender Responsive**



THIS HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE WITH THE GENEROUS FUNDING FROM



The GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming is applied to the CBIT. This Policy prompts new projects to conduct a gender analysis and to develop gender responsive results based frameworks



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- **IMPLEMENTERS**
 - CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
- **UGANDA GOVERNMENT**
 - AFRICA INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE
 - MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
 - CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT
- **THE STAKEHOLDERS FROM VARIOUS SECTORS**
 - Agriculture, Energy, Forestry, Transport, Waste



Appendix 4: Reflections when generating Gender-Disaggregated information in GHG Inventory

A. Gender-related Concepts

1. Are the gender roles a connotation of the sex of the individual?
2. Is gender equality attained after ensuring gender equity?

B. Gender Mainstreaming in GHG Inventory

Sectors

1. What is expected in your sectoral GHG inventory?
2. Identify the sources and sinks of emissions in your sector

CCD

1. What is expected in the National GHG Inventory?

C. The guided methodological Approaches

1. At what tier is the activity data in your sector?
2. Why is the activity data at the specified tier?
3. What must be done to achieve the next tier(s)?

D. The IPCC Data requirements

1. What activity data has been collected in your sector?
2. What are the implications of unavailable activity data to the reporting requirements?
3. What must be done to improve the accuracy of GHG emission computations?

E. Sector Specific Information

1. Identify the pertinent gender issues that relate to the sectoral GHG emissions
2. What gender dimensions (*intersecting factors*) have been addressed in the GHG inventory system?
3. Which potential gender dimensions need to be addressed in the GHG Inventory process?

F. Data Capture tools

1. To what extent do the existing data capture tools provide for gender disaggregated data (*intersecting factors*)?
2. How can the existing data capture tools be improved to provide for gender disaggregated data (*intersecting factors*)?

G. Formation of Field Teams

1. How appropriate are the current team compositions given data requirements for the GHG inventory?
2. What is the experience/capacity/expertise of the field teams in collecting gender-disaggregated data?
3. What improvements need to be done in the team formations to satisfactorily collect the required data?
4. What could be the suggested changes and what is the flexibility (at institutional level) in effecting these changes

H. Data collection methodology

1. What data collection methods are often employed in the sector?
2. How the participants are often selected?
3. What improvements need to be done to ensure that the relevant social categories are represented?

Appendix 5: The populated sectoral tables

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Descriptions of Activity data	Broad/pertinent gender question	Intersecting factors	Disaggregated activity data (Who/What categories of men/Women; etc.?)	Explanatory question (Why; When; What; etc?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which category of men or women raise the different livestock under the different systems • How different are the manure management systems used by various social categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age category • Religion • Ethnicity/cultural configuration • Marital status • Income level/Occupation • Urbanization description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who owns the different livestock? • Which production systems are mainly utilized (as a proxy for feed characterization)? • Who uses the different manure management systems? • Who benefits from livestock production? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is there a difference in the Livestock owned? • What determines/influences one's use of a particular production system? • What influences the choice of a particular manure management system?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cropland systems ○ Arable and tillable land (annuals and perennials) ○ Rice fields ○ Perennial woody vegetation/Agroforestry cultivation practices ○ Fertilizer application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement of different social categories in crop production • The involvement of different social categories in land ownership and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-climatic location • Education level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is involved in the different cropping practices? • To what extent (scale of operation) are the different social categories involved? • Who uses the different types of fertilizer? (Decision making vs implementer) • Who owns / makes decisions on land use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What influences the choice of a particular cropping practice? • Why are the different social categories operating at different scales? • What influences the decisions on the type of agricultural inputs?

THE WASTE SECTOR

Descriptions of Activity data	Broad/pertinent gender question	Intersecting factors	Disaggregated activity data (Who/What categories of men/Women; etc.?)	Explanatory question (Why; When; What; etc.?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Municipal Solid Waste (Households, gardens/park, commercial/Institutional) ○ Industrial ○ Sludge (Domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants) ○ Other waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and Type of Waste generated by different social categories • Which category of people are involved in activities which generate waste in households? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age category • Tribe • Education level • Level of Urbanization 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste management -Waste by population and waste type (food, paper, textile, sludge, industrial waste, nappies etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managed disposal sites ○ Unmanaged disposal sites ○ Uncategorized disposal sites ○ Biological treatment • Waste incineration • Open Burning • Waste water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treatment and discharge (Domestic) • Treatment and discharge (Industrial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which category of people manage waste disposal? • Participation in waste collection (sweeping, truck loading, sorting amongst others) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who decides on the techniques of waste management?

THE FORESTRY SECTOR

<i>Descriptions of Activity data</i>	<i>Broad/pertinent gender question</i>	<i>Intersecting factors</i>	<i>Disaggregated activity data (Who/What categories of men/Women.....?)</i>	<i>Explanatory question (Why; When; What.....)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood extraction and/or change in biomass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in the wood extraction/ or change in biomass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Marital status • Educational level • Ethnicity • Income level/Occupation • Geographical location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is involved (authorize/unauthorized) in the wood extraction activities? • Who uses the different techniques/technology in the wood extraction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are the different social categories involved in the wood extraction activities/What motivates engagement in wood extraction activities? • What determines the use of different extraction techniques and tools in wood extraction?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land conversions and biomass stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the different land use/change activities • Practices and techniques used in land conversions by different social categories 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is involved in the different land use/change activities? • Who makes the decisions on the practices and techniques used in land conversion? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What influences involvement in land use/change activities? • What influences the decision on the practices and techniques used in land conversion?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires/prescribed burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practices and techniques used in burning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is involved in the different burning activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What influences involvement in burning? • Why are the different social categories involved in burning?

THE ENERGY SECTOR

Descriptions of Activity data	Broad/pertinent gender questions	Intersecting factors	Disaggregated activity data (Who/What categories of men/Women; etc.?)	Explanatory question (Why; When; What; etc.?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity generation/Energy industries ○ Combined Power/Heat (Co-generation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thermal, geo-thermal energy and mini-hydros – Energy efficiency ○ Manufacture of solid fuel (<i>Emissions related to energy transformation e.g., estimation of wood fuel (firewood) utilised and charcoal</i>) ○ Energy consumption in manufacturing Industries¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mining activities by small scale artisanal miners ○ Fuel use in energy industries, transport, residential and commercial institutions • Reference approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Primary fuels supply and distribution (Fuel imports and exports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the different Energy Sub-sectors • Type of fuel/energy used • Type of work being done • Type of manufacturing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age category • Educational level • Income level/ Occupation • Geographical Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is involved in the various energy sub-sectors? • What type of tools are being used in the different industries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the observed trends?

¹ Industries: *Iron and steel; Chemicals; Construction; Pulp & paper; Food processing, Beverages and Tobacco; Mining & Quarrying; Wood & Wood products; Textile & Leather*

