

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Kajiado County Sub National Stakeholders Dialogue On Gender Climate Change and Nutrition: Why We Need To Strike The Balance
<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 21 January 2025 09:00 GMT +03:00
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation For A Sustainable Africa - ICCASA
<b>EVENT LANGUAGE</b>	English and Kiswahili
<b>HOST LOCATION</b>	Namanga, Kenya
<b>GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE</b>	Sub National Level
<b>AFFILIATIONS</b>	Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Association (SUN CSA)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/58686/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/58686/</a>



The outcomes from Nutrition Dialogues will contribute to developing and identifying the most urgent and powerful ways to improve nutrition for all, with a focus on women and children and young people. Each Dialogue contributes in four distinct ways:

- Published as publicly available PDFs on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal
- Available as public data on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal "Explore Feedback" page
- Available publicly within a .xls file alongside all Feedback Form data for advanced analysis
- Synthesised into reports that cover which nutrition challenges are faced, what actions are urgently needed and how should these be taken forward - particular, in advance of the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, March 2025.

# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

33

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-11	0	12-18	15	19-29
18	30-49	0	50-74	0	75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

17	Female	16	Male	0	Other/Prefer not to say
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## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

14	Children, Youth Groups and Students	6	Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
0	Educators and Teachers	5	Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
0	Financial Institutions and Technical Partners	0	Food Producers (including farmers)
0	Healthcare Professionals	5	Indigenous Peoples
0	Information and Technology Providers	0	Large Business and Food Retailers
0	Marketing and Advertising Experts	3	National/Federal Government Officials and Representatives
0	News and Media (e.g. Journalists)	0	Parents and Caregivers
0	Science and Academia	0	Small/Medium Enterprises
0	Sub-National/Local Government Officials and Representatives	0	United Nations
0	Women's Groups	0	Other (please state)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Stakeholders were from the civil Society Organizations both at national and sub-national level, youth groups particularly those dealing with theatre and arts who are involved in civic education.

## ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

The dialogue brought together participants from a diverse range of economic strata, such as policy makers, representatives from NGOs, pastoralists and casual labourers. This wealth diversity ensured that the conversation incorporated both policy perspectives and lived experiences. Participants were from variety of ethnic groups, including the Maasai, Kamba, Kikuyu and Somali, with this rich ethnic representation underscoring the importance of tailoring climate interventions to cultural context.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

## FRAMING

During the introduction of the Stakeholder Dialogue event on Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition (GCAN) in Namanga, Kajiado County, the framing focused on the critical interplay between local challenges, climate impacts, and nutrition insecurity. The introduction set the stage for an inclusive and action-oriented discussion by emphasizing on : 1. climate change impact-prolonged droughts, unpredictable rainfall, and rising temperatures exacerbate water scarcity, reduce agricultural productivity, and threaten traditional pastoral livelihoods. 2.conflict and resource competition-escalating conflicts over dwindling resources such as water and grazing land, which are often intensified by climate shocks, disrupt livelihoods and disproportionately affect women and children, who rely on these resources for household food security. 3. poverty-major barrier to accessing nutritious food, quality education, and healthcare with Women bearing the brunt of these challenges due to structural inequalities. 4. Rainfall seasonality and food insecurity-region's heavy reliance on seasonal rainfall for agriculture and livestock production creates food shortages. During dry spells, food prices rise, and malnutrition rates surge, particularly among children under five years old. 5. Malnutrition and nutrient deficiencies-The prevalence of malnutrition was described as a pressing concern, with widespread deficiencies in essential nutrients like iron, vitamin A, and zinc. 6. Impact on gender nutrition roles-The dialogue also shed light on the gendered burden of nutrition insecurity. Women are often responsible for feeding their families but face systemic challenges such as limited access to land, credit, and agricultural inputs, which undermine their capacity to ensure household food security. 7. Adaptation challenges-participants expressed concerns about the community's ability to adapt to these challenges, given limited access to climate-smart technologies and insufficient support.

## DISCUSSION

Discussion topics were: 1. Discussing the nexus between climate change, gender and nutrition 2. Discussing on how we can ensure gender transformative climate action in nutrition 3. Role of men, women and youth in climate change and nutrition nexus 4. climate film screenings and discussions 5. Local adaptation strategies, challenges and solution recommendations

# SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

## CHALLENGES

Challenges Identified:

- a. Limited access to climate finance for smallholder farmers in Kajiado county limiting their capacity in resilience
- b. Inadequate integration of gender-responsive approaches in climate and nutrition policies by county policy makers
- c. Poor community engagement in policy formulation
- d. Inequalities and gender stereotyping
- e. Knowledge gap
- f. water scarcity
- g. widespread malnutrition
- h. health service gap
- i. seasonal food insecurity
- j. poverty and unemployment
- k. lack of strong local government support

## URGENT ACTIONS

1. Promote climate smart agriculture-rain farmers on drought-resistant crops, water-efficient irrigation, agroforestry, and sustainable grazing practices to enhance food security.
2. Enhance water access-Invest in water harvesting, storage, and purification systems, such as dams, boreholes, and rainwater harvesting, to mitigate water scarcity and water borne diseases.
3. Environmental conservation-Strengthen community-based initiatives to combat deforestation, promote reforestation, and rehabilitate degraded lands.
4. Increased nutrition education- Provide targeted education on balanced diets, food preservation, and cooking practices to improve household nutrition, particularly for women and children.
5. Increase women access to resources-Implement programs to provide women with access to land ownership, financial credit, and agricultural inputs.
6. Engage the youth-Engage youth in climate action and nutrition programs to build the next generation of resilient leaders.
7. Raise awareness on climate risk- Conduct community campaigns to highlight the impact of climate change on livelihoods and nutrition, encouraging proactive adaptation measures

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

1. Prioritization of climate nutrition interventions focusing on climate resilience and immediate nutrition needs
- 2.Resource allocation for community projects and policy formulation processes addressing equity concerns
3. Gender dynamics and cultural norms
4. Community based conflict resolution approaches
5. Market oriented solutions focused on commercialization and also supporting subsistence farming
6. Adopting technology as well as finding innovative solutions to indigenous practices

## OVERALL SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction:

Stakeholders' awareness dialogue on gender, climate change and nutrition (GCAN) and climate film screening and discussions was held in Namanga- Kajiado county on 21st January 2025.

It was organized as part of efforts to promote awareness and stimulate action on climate change impacts, resilience, and adaptation strategies. This event was supported by ICCASA ( Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa), through GCAN Project funded by IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute).

The goal of these engagements was to foster collaboration among local communities, policymakers, and stakeholders to address the intersection of climate change, nutrition, and gender.

### 2. Objectives

a) Awareness: using climate films as a medium to raise awareness of the effects of climate change on gender and nutrition, particularly in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kajiado County.

b) Dialogue: To create an interactive platform for stakeholders to share experiences, insights, challenges and solutions in climate adaptation and resilience-building while enhancing gender transformative climate action in nutrition.

The dialogue also aimed at an interactive session of exchanging thoughts, practices and understanding of the roles of both women, men and youth in climate change and nutrition.

c) Action Planning: To identify practical strategies and policy recommendations in Kajiado county for improving food security, nutrition, and a gender-responsive approach to climate smart agriculture amidst climate shocks.

### 3. Key participants

I. Representatives from local communities, including women, youth, and religious leaders

II. Policy officials from Kajiado County government

III. Experts in climate change, Nutrition, and gender issues from ICCASA.

IV. Scaling up Nutrition Civil society organization and Feed the Children NGO

### 4. Highlights of the Discussions

I. Film Screening: Climate-themed films showcased the lived realities of climate shocks in Kajiado, which the participants emphasized on the impacts of water scarcity on livestock and agriculture depriving residents of good nutrition.

II. Gendered Impacts: The discussions highlighted how climate change disproportionately affects women and girls, including increased climate change induced workloads and care burdens, reduced access to resources for climate smart agricultural practices, and food insecurity.

III. Local Adaptation Strategies: Participants shared indigenous knowledge and practices for managing climate risks, such as traditional value addition practices, drought-resistant crops, and water harvesting techniques.

### IV. Challenges Identified:

a. Limited access to climate finance for smallholder farmers in Kajiado county limiting their capacity in resilience

b. Inadequate integration of gender-responsive approaches in climate and nutrition policies by county policy makers

c. Poor community engagement in policy formulation

d. Inequalities and gender stereotyping

e. Knowledge gap

### 5. Recommendations

a. Policy Integration: Incorporate gender-responsive and nutrition sensitive climate strategies into county-level plans and budgets.

b. Capacity Building: Train local communities, especially women and youth, on climate-smart agriculture and local resource management.

c. Resource Mobilization: Strengthen partnerships to mobilize funds for climate resilience projects and ensure they address the local climate related challenges.

d. Media and Advocacy: Utilize films and storytelling to amplify voices from locals in Kajiado county to influence policy change.

e. Community engagement in policy formulations: Ensure the community is fully engaged in formulation of policies and ensure their interests are prioritized.

Regulation of sand harvesting in Kajiado was emphasized.

### 6. Conclusion

The Climate Film Discussions and Stakeholder Dialogue served as a catalyst for community-driven action on climate resilience in Kajiado County. By leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships and innovative approaches like climate films, the initiative demonstrated the power of participatory engagement in addressing pressing climate challenges.

Follow-up actions include monitoring progress on the recommendations, expanding similar dialogues, and enhancing collaboration across sectors

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

## PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

The Dialogue reflected key principles of engagement by fostering inclusivity, transparency, and mutual respect. To manage competing interests, facilitators conducted a pre-event briefing to review the participant list and identify potential areas of divergence and gender dynamics. This preparation ensured that facilitators were equipped to guide discussions constructively. Inclusivity was prioritized by inviting diverse stakeholders, including religious leaders, women, policymakers, and youth groups ensuring all voices were heard. Special efforts were made to amplify the perspectives of marginalized groups, such as pastoralists and women, who are disproportionately affected by climate and nutrition challenges. Transparency was upheld through financial disclosure requirements for participants representing organizations to address any potential conflicts of interest. Ground rules were established at the start of the event, promoting respectful dialogue and active listening.

## METHOD AND SETTING

The Dialogue followed a structured methodology to ensure inclusivity and productive discussions. Held in a school hall, the setting was semi-formal, fostering both engagement and accessibility for participants. The event began with opening remarks and presentations on gender, climate change, and nutrition. Facilitators employed breakout groups for focused discussions, allowing participants to address specific challenges. Plenary sessions were used to share insights and reconcile differing ideas.

## ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

For a successful Nutrition Dialogue, prioritize inclusivity by engaging diverse stakeholders, including marginalized groups, to ensure all voices are represented. Use participatory methods, such as breakout groups and interactive sessions, to encourage engagement and actionable solutions. Select an accessible venue, like a community hall or school, and create a comfortable environment. Provide clear context-setting materials to align participants on shared goals, and emphasize on local ownership.

# FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our facilitators from ICCASA, SUN CSA and Feed the Children, who skillfully guided discussions and ensured inclusivity throughout the Dialogue. Special thanks to the community leaders and participants for sharing their valuable insights and lived experiences, which enriched the discussions. We also acknowledge the funding partners IFPRI, whose generous support made this event possible, and the school administration for providing the venue.

## ATTACHMENTS

- <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/GENDER-CLIMATE-CHANGE-AND-NUTRITION-INTEGRATION-INITIATIVE-Kajiado.pptx>
- [https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/KAJIADO\\_STAKEHOLDER-DIALOGUE\\_-CLIMATE-FILM-DISCUSSIONS.docx](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/KAJIADO_STAKEHOLDER-DIALOGUE_-CLIMATE-FILM-DISCUSSIONS.docx)