

Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Supplement to the UNFCCC
Technical Guidelines for the
NAP Process



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ABOUT THE NAP GLOBAL NETWORK

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates sustained South–South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

ABOUT THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was established in 2001 as part of the support to the least developed countries (LDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its repertoire of mandates includes the provision of technical guidance and advice to the countries on the formulation and implementation of NAPs, implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the implementation of the LDC work program under the UNFCCC. The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the process to formulate and implement NAPs; strengthening considerations regarding gender, vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation. Over the years, the group has developed and implemented many activities in support of adaptation in the LDCs. More information about the LEG is available at <https://unfccc.int/leg>.

ABOUT THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE

The Adaptation Committee (AC) was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to promote the implementation of adaptation actions. The AC provides technical guidance and support to the parties and shares relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices. It has a role in promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks. It provides information and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties on enhancing the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity building. In its 2019–2021 workplan, the AC included the objective of incorporating gender as a cross-cutting consideration into all its activities. More information about the AC is available at <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>.

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This toolkit is issued solely for public information purposes, including any references the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and any relevant decisions with respect thereto. No liability is assumed for the accuracy or uses of information provided. As a technical publication, the exact language used should not be understood to change or reinterpret anything contained in these relevant decisions referenced above. For purposes of clarity, in particular, the concise term “NAP process” is applied throughout the document instead of the phrase “process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans” contained in Decision 1/CP.16 and subsequent decisions. As contained in the decisions, the “NAP process” was established to enable least developed country parties to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programs of action. It is a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programs to address those needs. Please note that, by following this approach, this publication neither aims to reinterpret any existing decision under the UNFCCC, nor does it intend to preempt any potential future decisions on this issue.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Background	6
3	Overview of Entry Points and Enabling Activities for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process	17
4	Guidance on Utilizing the Entry Points for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process	20
5	Guidance on Enabling Activities for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process	47
6	Key Tools for Gender-Responsive Approaches	61
7	Additional Resources on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation	71
	References.....	76

Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	M&E	monitoring & evaluation
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Program	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Program
GAP	Gender Action Plan	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
GCF	Green Climate Fund	PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	UN	United Nations
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
LDC	least developed country	WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group	WEF	World Economic Forum
MCA	multi-criteria analysis	WHO	World Health Organization

1

Introduction



The urgency of investing in adaptation to climate change has never been clearer (Bapna, Brandon, Chan, Patwardhan, & Dickson, 2019; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2018;). Responding to the challenge of adaptation will require unprecedented coordination, collaboration and action among a range of actors in every country around the world. It will also require robust, forward-looking planning processes that consider the differential risks, vulnerabilities and capacities of different countries, communities and groups.

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)¹ was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010 (UNFCCC, 2010) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programs to address those needs. Its importance is reiterated in the 2015 Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015a). The objectives of the NAP process are to reduce vulnerability to climate change and facilitate the integration of climate change in national development planning across sectors and levels of governance. The guiding principles set out for the process highlight the need to integrate gender and to take into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (UNFCCC, 2011). The NAP process is a critical vehicle for driving adaptation investments and ensuring that they are used effectively and targeted where they are needed most.

The impacts of climate change are not gender-neutral (see, for example: UNFCCC, 2015b, 2018; Vincent, Tschakert, Barnett, Rivera-Ferre, & Woodward, 2014). Consequently, responses to these impacts, whether at the policy level or on the ground in vulnerable communities, must be gender-responsive. Indeed, the Paris Agreement refers to gender-responsive approaches, as well as to the goals of gender equality and empowerment of women (UNFCCC, 2015a). Furthermore, the establishment of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) has demonstrated parties' commitment to addressing gender by providing a framework for gender-responsive climate policy and action (UNFCCC, 2019).

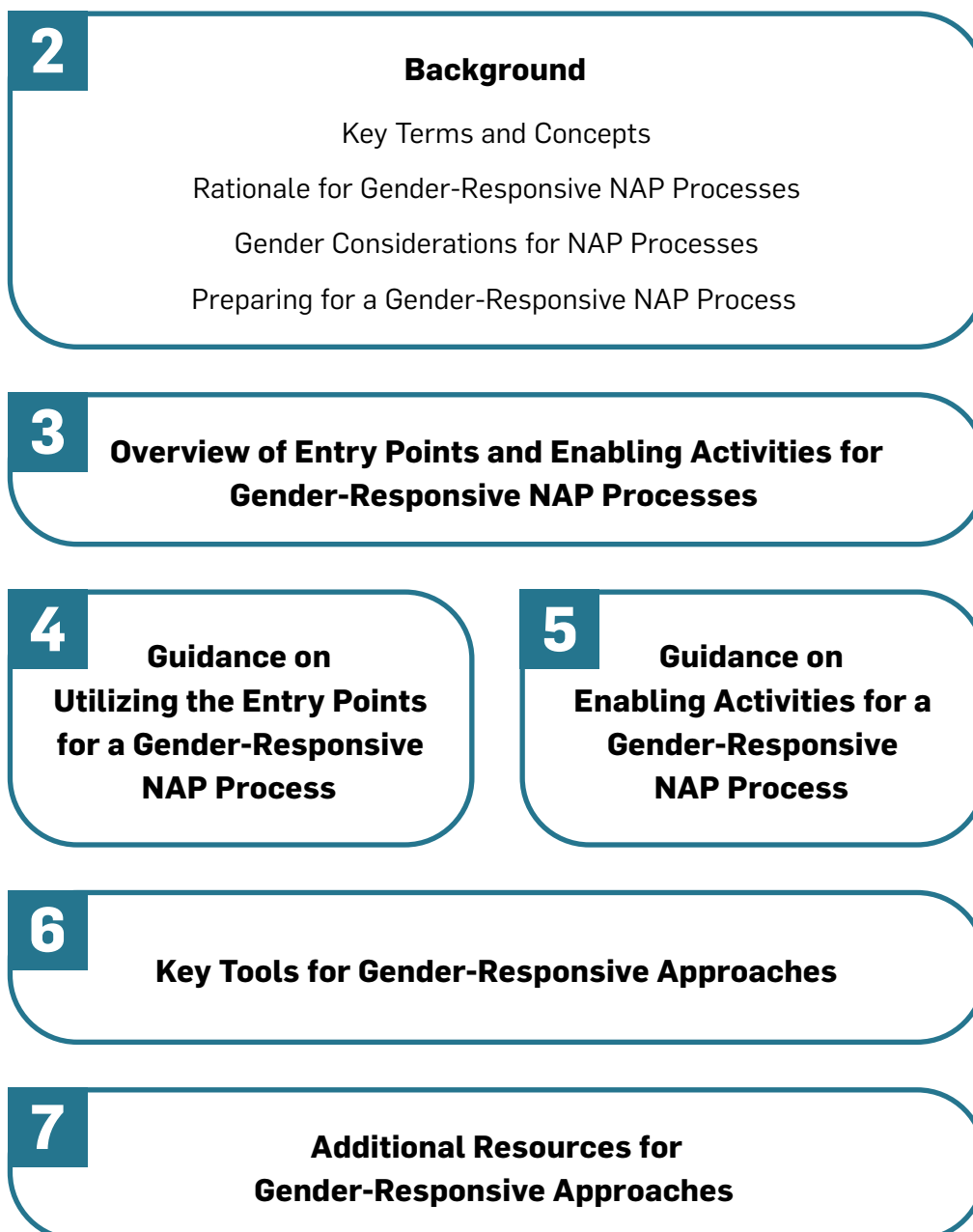
The NAP process is a key mechanism for defining adaptation priorities, channelling resources and implementing adaptation actions. It therefore presents a key opportunity to address the gender dimensions of climate change if it is undertaken in a gender-responsive manner. Adopting a gender-responsive approach to adaptation will also help to align climate policies and action with other commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

This toolkit is designed to support country efforts to pursue a gender-responsive NAP process. It will be useful for government actors coordinating the NAP process, as well as for stakeholders

¹ Hereafter referred to as "the NAP process."

and development partners supporting adaptation planning and implementation. The toolkit offers a flexible approach, recognizing that there are opportunities to integrate gender considerations regardless of where you are in the NAP process (Dazé & Dekens, 2018). It is organized around the key entry points in the NAP process, based on the elements outlined in the [UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process](#) produced by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) (UNFCCC, 2012). It also provides guidance on addressing gender in the enabling activities that facilitate progress and increase effectiveness in the NAP process, including the establishment of institutional arrangements, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, information sharing and securing finance. The toolkit also provides links to key tools for gender-responsive approaches, as well as other useful resources. Figure 1 provides an overview of the sections that follow. Click on the boxes in the diagram to navigate to that section.

Figure 1. Overview of the toolkit



Box 1. About the Toolkit

This toolkit provides supplementary guidance to the UNFCCC [Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process](#), developed by the LEG (UNFCCC, 2012). The focus of this guidance is on integrating gender-responsive approaches throughout the different stages of the NAP process. In addition, the toolkit provides detailed guidance on steps practitioners can take to integrate gender into the enabling activities that occur throughout the process, for example, in the engagement of stakeholders and capacity development. As noted, this toolkit is a supplement and is intended for use alongside the UNFCCC technical guidelines. The toolkit does not describe the basic steps in the NAP process—for this, you are invited to refer to the UNFCCC guidelines.

The toolkit builds on the 2015 guidance from the LEG, [Strengthening Gender Considerations in Adaptation Planning and Implementation in the Least Developed Countries](#), providing additional guidance and tools for putting the recommendations into practice. This toolkit further elaborates on the approach outlined in the [Framework for Gender-Responsive NAP Processes](#) (Dazé & Dekens, 2017), developed by the NAP Global Network in 2017. It further draws upon submissions from parties to the UNFCCC and organizations, invited by the Adaptation Committee, on how to mainstream gender considerations in national adaptation planning and implementation. The technical paper, [Guidelines or Other Tools for Integrating Gender Considerations Into Climate Change Related Activities Under the Convention](#), prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat, has also been a useful resource in preparing this toolkit.

The toolkit is designed as a flexible resource document. While we recommend reviewing the toolkit in its entirety before beginning to apply it, it is designed to allow easy navigation to the sections that are most relevant at a particular point in your NAP process. The diagrams on pages **19**, **48** and **62** can be used to navigate to particular sections. Throughout the toolkit, links are provided to return to **the overview**. Hyperlinks to external resources are also provided in the text to complement and further elaborate on the guidance provided in this toolkit.

2

Background



This section provides background information for the toolkit, including a description of key terms and concepts, the rationale for a gender-responsive approach and a summary of gender considerations for the NAP process. It also includes suggestions on steps you can take to prepare for a gender-responsive NAP process.

Key Terms and Concepts

The following terms and concepts are used throughout the toolkit.

Gender refers to the “economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female” (United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], 2005, n.p.). It encompasses the roles, behaviours and activities that are deemed acceptable for people of different genders and influences the relationships between the people who fall within these groups. These attributes and relationships are socially constructed (UNFPA, 2005; UN Women Training Centre, 2017). “Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued” (UN Women Training Centre, 2017, n.p.) in a particular context at a given time, recognizing that this is changeable.

Gender actors are the collective of institutions and individuals working on gender in a particular context, including government, academic and civil society actors. Within government, this may include the government ministry responsible for gender and/or women’s affairs, as well as gender experts or focal points in different ministries or at subnational levels. Outside the government, gender actors include academic researchers, technical experts, non-governmental organizations, advocates, women’s organizations and organizations representing people of non-binary genders.

Gender diversity recognizes that some people’s identity and self-expression fall outside commonly understood gender norms (Gender Spectrum, 2017).² It includes transgender and non-binary gender identities, which may fall between the masculine and feminine ends of the gender identity spectrum or completely outside the gender binary (Equality for Her, n.d.).

Gender equality refers to equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men, girls and boys (UN Women Training Centre, 2017), as well as for individuals with a non-binary gender identity. Gender equality does not mean that people of all genders are the same. Rather, it is a situation where people’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they were born male or female (UN Women Training Centre, 2017) or whether they fit within a binary definition of gender.

² The majority of resources upon which this toolkit is based use a binary definition of gender, referring to male and female. Consequently, while recognizing that gender is, in reality, a spectrum, at certain points in the toolkit, we will refer to women and men. These references are not intended to exclude people of non-binary genders.

Gender equity is “fairness or justice in the way people are treated” (Merriam-Webster, 2019), regardless of their gender. Achieving equity often involves measures designed to compensate for historical and socially determined disadvantages that prevent some people from enjoying the same rights, opportunities, resources and rewards as others. In many contexts, it is women who are disadvantaged as a result of gender inequality (UNFPA, 2005). Women who have other characteristics that may lead to social marginalization (such as race, age, disability or sexual orientation, among others) may require particular attention for equity to be reached. This also applies to people of non-binary gender identities. Equity leads to equality (UNFPA, 2005).

Gender-responsive approaches examine and actively address gender norms, roles and inequalities (World Health Organization [WHO], 2009). Gender-responsive approaches go beyond sensitivity to gender differences—they actively seek to promote gender equality (CARE & International Center for Research on Women, 2007; WHO, 2009). This often involves specific actions to empower women in their households and communities as well as broader policy and planning processes (Burns & Lee, 2015).

Gender-sensitive approaches consider gender norms, roles and relations. In contrast with gender-responsive approaches, they do not actively address the inequalities that result. Gender sensitivity is about awareness of gender differences, while gender-responsiveness is about action to address inequalities (International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN], n.d.; UNICEF, 2017; WHO, 2011). Gender sensitivity can be viewed as a step toward gender-responsiveness.³

Inclusive approaches recognize intersectionality and the consequent differences among women, men and people of non-binary genders. They are attentive not only to gender balance but also to representation of people with other socio-cultural characteristics that may influence their vulnerability to climate change, their capacities to adapt and their ability to participate in and benefit from adaptation action.

Intersectionality describes “the complex, cumulative way in which the effects of multiple forms of discrimination (such as racism, sexism, and classism) combine, overlap, or intersect” (Merriam-Webster, 2019). The concept of intersectionality attempts to capture the complexity of discrimination and how the experiences of individuals differ based on their multiple identities. It recognizes that gender intersects with other socio-cultural characteristics such as race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and age (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

³ Though this terminology is widely used, more recent literature and policy documents (including the Paris Agreement and the Gender Action Plan under the UNFCCC) make reference to the more ambitious aim of gender-responsiveness; consequently, this toolkit focuses on gender-responsive approaches. However, some of the reference documents and practice examples within the toolkit may refer to gender sensitivity.

[SIDA], 2015; UN Women Training Centre, 2017) and that these intersections yield a unique set of norms. An intersectional approach recognizes the differences among people of the same gender that must be understood for gender equality to be achieved.

Sex-disaggregated data is collected, presented and analyzed separately for women, men, girls and boys. It allows the identification of existing and potential inequalities based on gender. It is the basis for effective gender analysis (see **Tool #1** for more details) (UNICEF, 2017; UN Women Training Centre, 2017).

Rationale for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process

There is a strong rationale for a gender-responsive approach to the NAP process, comprising the following factors, among others.

Gender equality is a universal human right. This right is enshrined in a number of international instruments, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; CEDAW, which was agreed in 1979; and the 1995 Beijing Declaration. More recently, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development placed gender equality and women's empowerment at the centre of the SDGs, with SDG 5 focusing on ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and ensuring women's full and effective participation and leadership at all levels of decision making, among other targets.

Gender equality is also highlighted as a cross-cutting issue across a number of other goals, including those focused on ending hunger, ensuring sustainable water and sanitation, and action on climate change, with the aim of "leaving no one behind" (United Nations, 2015). The gender dimensions of climate change and disaster risk reduction have also been addressed under CEDAW, with General Recommendation No. 37 highlighting the need for climate policies and actions to address issues of equality, participation and empowerment (CEDAW, 2018). These commitments represent a strong statement by the global community that gender equality is a human rights issue and therefore a priority across all policy spheres, including adaptation to climate change.

The UNFCCC has well-established provisions to take a gender-responsive approach to climate policy and action. The importance of addressing gender inequalities in climate policy and action is recognized by all UNFCCC provisions on adaptation, including the Paris Agreement, which calls for adaptation action to be gender-responsive (UNFCCC, 2015a). The Cancun Adaptation Framework makes gender an integral element of designing and implementing adaptation actions (UNFCCC, 2010). Gender is one of the key guiding principles for the process to formulate and implement NAPs (UNFCCC, 2011). The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice

on strengthening gender considerations along with considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation (UNFCCC, 2010). The Lima Work Programme on gender was established at the 20th Conference of the Parties in 2014 and renewed two years later with the aim of achieving gender-responsive climate policy and action and balanced participation of women and men in the Convention and associated bodies (UNFCCC, 2016a). In 2017 the UNFCCC established the GAP, which seeks to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and to promote gender-responsive climate policy and gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Convention (UNFCCC, 2017).

Over the course of 2019, the Lima Work Programme on gender and the GAP were reviewed, resulting in the adoption of an enhanced program and action plan at COP 25. This new, five-year commitment reiterates the importance of human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate action. The enhanced GAP identifies five priority areas, namely: capacity building, knowledge management and communication; gender balance, participation and women's leadership; coherence; gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and monitoring and reporting. Capacity building for mainstreaming gender in NAP processes is identified as an activity under the first priority area, along with supporting the use of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis and strengthening the evidence base on gender and climate change. In the priority area focused on implementation, relevant activities include engaging women's groups and gender actors in developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and actions; and raising awareness of the financial and technical support available for strengthening integration of gender in climate action (UNFCCC, 2019).

Consideration of the interlinkages between climate change and gender inequality is increasingly recognized as fundamental for effective adaptation. The latest reports from the IPCC note that adaptation investments may inadvertently increase gender and social inequality and/or reinforce existing vulnerabilities, if they do not address gender considerations (Masson-Delmotte et al., 2018; Vincent et al., 2014). Further, evidence shows that integrating gender equality into development leads to better outcomes in terms of productivity and more inclusive institutions and policies, among other benefits (World Bank, 2011). Early experiences suggest that the same is true for adaptation: attention to gender considerations improves effectiveness (Dazé & Dekens, 2017; Global Gender and Climate Alliance [GGCA], 2016; Hurlbert et al., 2019; Huyer, 2016; Smith et al., 2019; UNFCCC, 2016b; Vincent et al., 2014).

Adaptation planning processes are a key opportunity to address the gender dimensions of climate change adaptation. The NAP process is a key mechanism for making progress toward achieving the global adaptation goal in the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015a). It provides an operational vehicle for countries to elaborate on how adaptation objectives outlined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications to the Paris

Agreement will be achieved; it can also contribute to the SDGs (Dazé, Terton, & Maass, 2018; Hammill & Price-Kelly, 2016, 2017). A gender-responsive NAP process, then, can play an important role in ensuring that adaptation decision making addresses gender inequalities (Dazé & Dekens, 2017; UNFCCC, 2015b, 2016).

Considerations for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process

A gender-responsive approach to the NAP process addresses gender differences, promotes gender equality and actively challenges the biases, behaviours and practices that lead to marginalization and inequality. It recognizes that gender intersects with other socioeconomic factors to influence vulnerability to climate change and adaptive capacity. A gender-responsive approach increases the likelihood that adaptation investments will yield equitable benefits for people of all genders and social groups, including those who are particularly vulnerable.

A gender-responsive NAP process focuses on three key considerations (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Elements of a gender-responsive NAP process



Source: Adapted from Dazé & Dekens, 2017

The sections that follow provide an overview of some of the key issues to consider in these three areas. **Section 7** provides links to additional resources on gender and climate change adaptation that complement this brief review.

RECOGNITION OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADAPTATION NEEDS AND CAPACITIES

It is well established that gender influences people's vulnerability to climate change. Gender intersects with other factors such as age, race, ethnicity, disability, class and sexual orientation to

shape people's socially determined roles and responsibilities and their degree of marginalization in society. These interconnected factors also influence people's access to resources and information, their opportunities and their aspirations. Collectively, all of these issues affect the ability of different people to adapt to the impacts of climate change (Björnberg & Hansson, 2013; CARE, 2010; Demetriades & Esplen, 2008; GGCA, 2016; Rohr, 2007; Vincent et al., 2014). These dynamics play out at multiple scales, including household, community and beyond (Arneth et al., 2019), yielding differing adaptation needs and capacities for people of different genders and social groups.

Differences in adaptation needs stem from a number of different realities. First, the way people experience the impacts of climate change will differ depending on the roles they play in their households and communities. For example, in agricultural communities in Ethiopia, research has shown that women tend to be engaged in subsistence farming while men are typically involved in commercial farming and livestock rearing. This means that they are affected differently by events such as droughts: women may struggle with increased food insecurity and associated health impacts within the household, while men are confronted with impacts on their income and/or herd size, both of which are closely tied to their ideals of masculinity (Aklilu & Alebachew, 2009). Women's unpaid household responsibilities, which can increase due to climate-related hazards and changes, may negatively affect their ability to engage in adaptation actions (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013; Field et al., 2014; GGCA, 2016). Women may be more exposed to the risk of gender-based violence during times of scarcity or when they are displaced by natural disasters (Field et al., 2014; McLeod et al., 2018).

Further, the socially constructed ideas of what it means to be male or female may influence exposure to risk. For example, in Bangladesh, studies have found that women are less likely to know how to swim and are therefore more vulnerable to flooding (Rohr, 2006 in Vincent et al., 2014), while the pressure for men to be brave during crises may lead to risky behaviours (Vincent et al., 2014). Importantly, gender differences in access to information and control over resources have a strong influence over people's adaptive capacity. For example, in many countries, women's access to land is hindered by customary, traditional and religious practices (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014), making it difficult to invest in climate-resilient livelihood activities (Arneth et al., 2019; Olsson et al., 2019). Male out-migration has both positive and negative impacts on women: it creates opportunities for new livelihood activities for women, but it also increases their work burden (Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions, 2018; Hurlburt et al., 2019; Singh, 2019). Similarly, men who migrate access new income-generating options but may face additional challenges related to precarious living situations and a lack of social networks, among others (Singh, 2019). All of these factors determine individual and collective adaptation needs.

Gender also influences people's capacities to participate in adaptation actions. Men and women have differing, and often complementary, knowledge and experiences that can contribute to adaptation efforts. For example, women in the Pacific Islands have a range of traditional knowledge that has proven useful in dealing with the impacts of climate change, including gardening practices, food preservation and storage, and locations of traditional water sources (McLeod et al., 2018). However, this type of knowledge is often under-valued in adaptation decision-making processes, which may inhibit its application in favour of, for example, technological solutions (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013). Recognizing and valuing women's knowledge on issues such as household food security (Mbow et al., 2019), forestry (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], n.d.; GGCA, 2016) and land management (Arneth, et al., 2019) is essential to ensuring that adaptation efforts are inclusive and build on existing capacities.

In assessing adaptation needs and capacities, it is critically important to recognize the differences between women and men—and how gender intersects with other socioeconomic factors as outlined above. Generalizations that position women at large as a particularly vulnerable group obscure these differences and overlook the complementarity of diverse knowledge types and women's potential as agents of change. They also miss the dynamic nature of both gender norms and adaptive capacity and may reinforce gender stereotypes (Hurlbert et al., 2019; Huyer et al., 2015; Mirzabaev et al., 2019). A more nuanced, evidence-based approach is needed for adaptation to be genuinely gender-responsive (Rao, Lawson, Raditloaneng, Solomon, & Angula, 2019).

GENDER-EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION AND INFLUENCE IN ADAPTATION DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

People have a right to participate in decisions that affect them, their families and their communities. This is recognized in the Paris Agreement and other decisions under the UNFCCC that emphasize human rights and establish principles of participation and transparency in climate action. However, in reality, many people, particularly women and people in marginalized groups, face barriers to participation in decision making, from the household level to national policy making. This has implications for gender equity in participation and influence in adaptation decision-making processes.

At the institutional level, women remain under-represented in decision making in areas relevant for adaptation (Dekens & Dazé, 2019). Analysis of 193 countries found that, in 2015, women accounted for only 12 per cent of heads of environment-related ministries (including environment, water, agriculture and forestry, among others) and that 65 per cent of the countries analyzed did not have a single female minister (Prebble, Gilligan, & Clabots, 2015). The World Bank has reported that less than 30 per cent of senior positions in the public sector are occupied by women (Shi, Kay, & Somani, 2019). The obstacles to equal participation include legal and institutional barriers, access to education and cultural norms and practices (Women

Deliver, 2018). Similarly, in the private sector, women remain the minority in senior management (UN Statistics Division, 2015).

In communities and at the household level, social norms and patriarchal traditions may inhibit women's decision-making power. Within households, decisions about the allocation of resources are often taken by male heads of household, based on their priorities (Beuchelt & Badstue, 2013). Women are under-represented in local governance structures, including those for land management, forestry and fisheries (FAO, n.d.; GGCA, 2016; Mirzabaev et al., 2019). Because their contributions are under-valued, they may not be viewed as stakeholders in adaptation decision making (Mbow et al., 2019). Collective action through women's groups and other community organizations is an important mechanism for increasing women's influence in decision making (Mbow et al., 2019; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014; World Bank, 2011).

Ensuring gender-equitable participation and influence and promoting female leadership at all levels in the NAP process will begin to redress the historical exclusion of women in decision making, in line with commitments such as CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the SDGs. This requires particular attention to the representation of marginalized groups, in addition to achieving gender balance, to ensure that differences among women and men are captured. Involving more diverse voices increases the likelihood that gender issues will be addressed in adaptation decision making (Dazé & Dekens, 2017; World Bank, 2011).

GENDER-EQUITABLE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND OTHER BENEFITS RESULTING FROM INVESTMENTS IN ADAPTATION

The NAP process will channel resources to institutions and communities to implement adaptation actions. If done in a gender-responsive manner, this can serve to address inequalities while also enhancing adaptive capacities. This requires concerted action to tackle the persistent gender gaps in access to education, services, technologies and financial resources, ensuring that these are not reinforced or exacerbated by adaptation investments.

Although progress has been made, females still have less access to education than their male counterparts, with the gap widening as the level of education increases. Women are much more likely to be illiterate, particularly in least developed countries such as Chad, where the literacy rate for women is only 14 per cent, less than half of that for men (World Economic Forum [WEF], 2018). Similarly, when it comes to services, women are often at a disadvantage. For example, women tend to have less access to agricultural extension services due to the design of the services, household responsibilities or a lack of recognition that they are farmers, among other factors (Huyer, 2016; Mbo'o-Tchouawou & Colverson, 2014). Access to technologies, such as mobile phones, also differs for women and men. Recent data from low- and middle-income countries shows that women are

10 per cent less likely than men to own a mobile phone (rising to 28 per cent in South Asia) and 23 per cent less likely to use mobile Internet. Reasons include affordability, literacy and digital skills (Global System for Mobile Communications, 2019).

The income gap between women and men remains significant. For example, in countries such as Cambodia, the average earned income for a woman is only 73 per cent of that for a man. Recent global analysis by the WEF suggested that “economic power is still typically in the hands of men, who remain a household's primary economic reference point, often maintaining control of financial assets, although women may have indirect influence on consumer spending” (WEF, 2018, p. 9). Women have poorer access to financial services, with 9 per cent fewer women in developing economies holding an account at a financial institution (World Bank, 2018). Women in rural areas face particular challenges in accessing financial services (FAO, 2019b).

All of these factors influence the ability of women, particularly those who are poor or from marginalized groups, to capitalize on opportunities that arise through investments in adaptation. With less access to technologies, services and financial capital, women face additional barriers to participation in adaptation actions. Gender-responsive NAP processes acknowledge these gaps and target investments accordingly, with the aim of equitable benefits across genders and for marginalized groups. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critically important to track who is benefiting from adaptation investments and how, as well as to identify where inequities in access to opportunities, financial resources and other benefits exist.

Preparing for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process

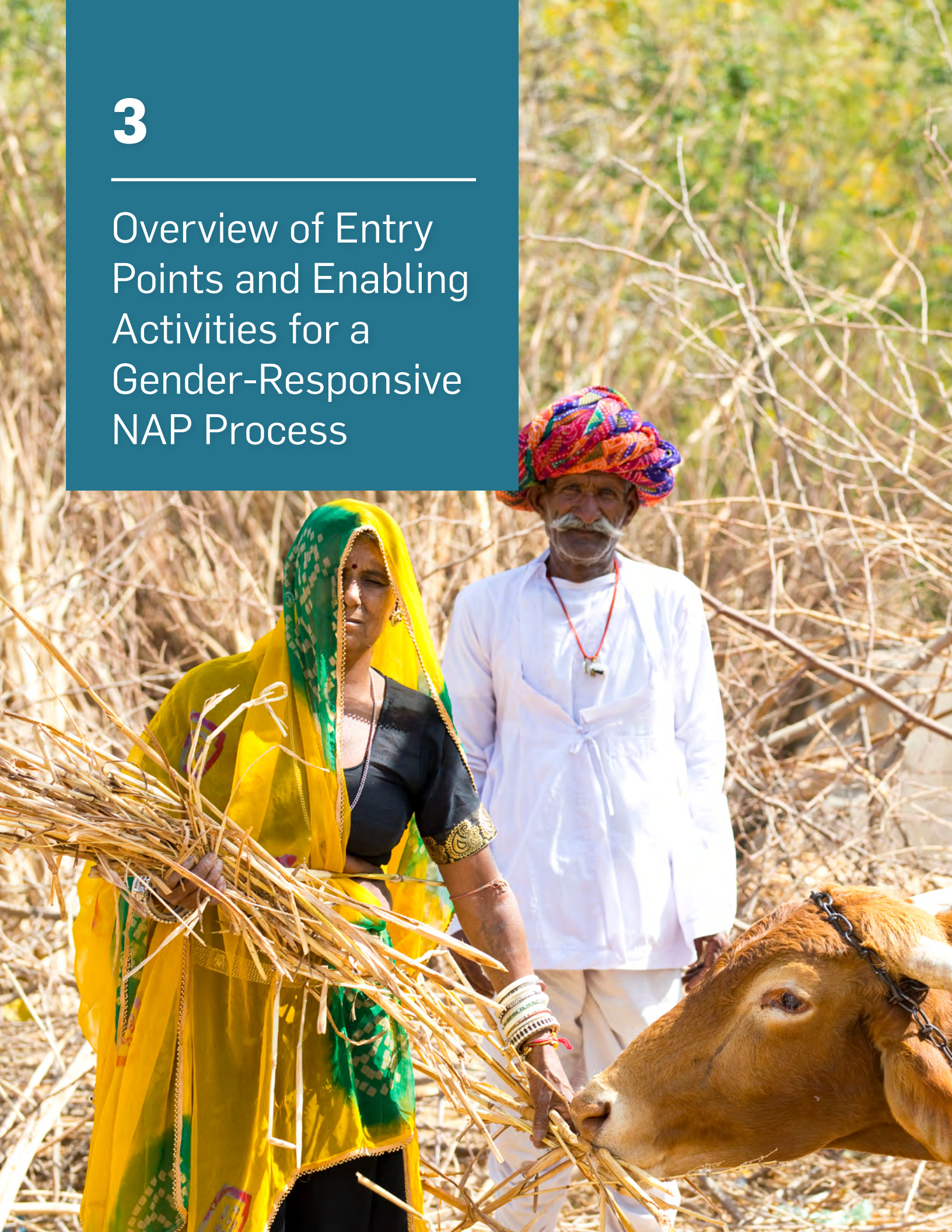
There are opportunities to integrate gender considerations throughout the NAP process, both in the key steps and in the enabling activities. The following preparatory steps can help you to maximize these opportunities, providing a basis for adopting a gender-responsive approach, regardless of where you are in your NAP process:

- Explore ways to apply international commitments and domestic laws and policies on gender equality in NAP processes to strengthen the mandate for integrating gender and work toward mutually supportive outcomes.
- Establish high-level political commitment for a gender-responsive NAP process by engaging senior management and leadership in dialogue on gender and adaptation issues.
- Reflect on individual gender-related biases as well as those that exist within and among institutions, and consider how they may inhibit progress in addressing gender considerations in the NAP process. Identify opportunities to challenge these biases in the approach to the NAP process (for example, in the design and facilitation of meetings).

- Agree to a gender code of conduct at the national and all other appropriate levels, addressing issues such as representation and respectful communication. Share this code of conduct with stakeholders and garner commitment to it during meetings and workshops.
- Identify gender equality advocates and engage them as allies, involving them in the NAP process and providing opportunities for them to share their perspectives.
- Build on what is already there: leverage the gender policies, guidance and resources that are already in place; use existing sex-disaggregated data and gender analyses; and take advantage of relevant coordination mechanisms.
- Raise awareness of the need to address gender in the NAP process by ensuring that it is on the agenda for all relevant meetings and workshops; utilize these as opportunities for knowledge sharing and capacity building on gender and adaptation.
- Include integration of gender considerations in terms of reference for consultants undertaking NAP-related assignments (for example, for risk and vulnerability assessments, development of communication strategies or proposal development).
- Identify sources of gender expertise to draw on and identify the most strategic points to bring them in.
- Seek out sources of technical and financial support for integrating gender in the NAP process to ensure that the necessary resources are in place.

3

Overview of Entry Points and Enabling Activities for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process

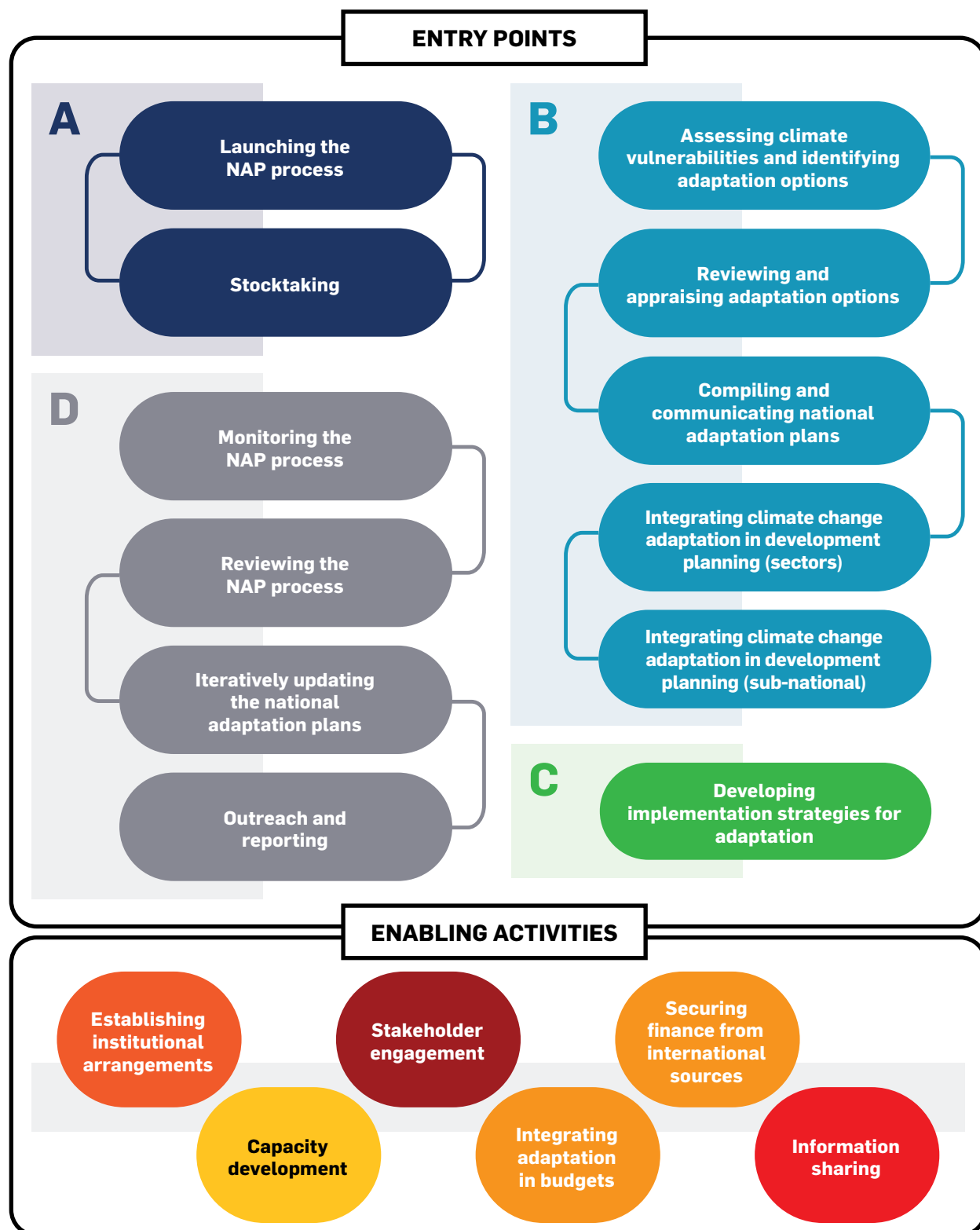


Regardless of where a country is in the NAP process, there are opportunities to integrate gender considerations. Figure 3 presents an overview of the entry points in the NAP process where gender-responsive approaches can be adopted, based on the elements in the [Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process](#) developed by the LEG. These are: A. Lay the Groundwork and Address Gaps; B. Preparatory Elements; C. Implementation Strategies; D. Reporting, Monitoring, and Review. Each element includes a number of steps that may be followed (UNFCCC, 2012).

This toolkit does not cover all of the steps in the technical guidelines; rather, it focuses on the most strategic points where concrete actions can be taken to analyze and subsequently address gender issues, based on experience to date with the NAP process. In addition to these entry points, there are enabling activities that occur throughout the NAP process, which also provide important opportunities to address gender issues—these are shown at the bottom of Figure 2. Given that much of being gender-responsive is about process—in terms of who is involved, how much influence they have and how decisions are made—these enabling activities are critical to ensuring gender-responsive approaches.

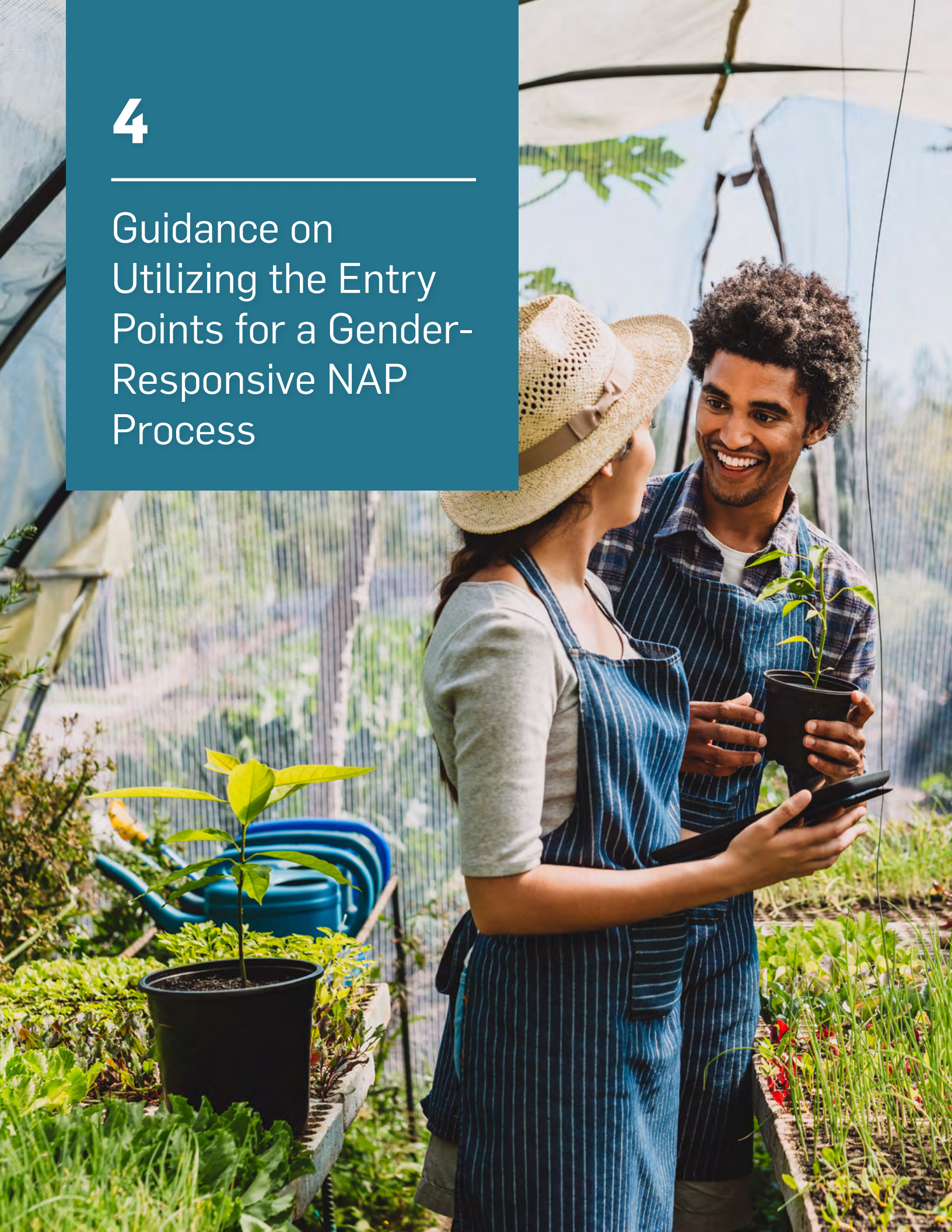
The guidance that follows in the next two sections covers each of these entry points and enabling activities, detailing how gender-responsive approaches can be applied for each specific entry point and enabling activity. The boxes in Figure 3 contain links to navigate to the guidance for the different entry points and activities; click on the ovals to go directly to that section. Each of the elements and enabling factors has specific colours that carry through the guidance sections to help you situate yourself in the process as you move through the toolkit.

Figure 3. Overview of entry points and enabling activities for a gender-responsive NAP process



4

Guidance on Utilizing the Entry Points for a Gender-Responsive NAP Process

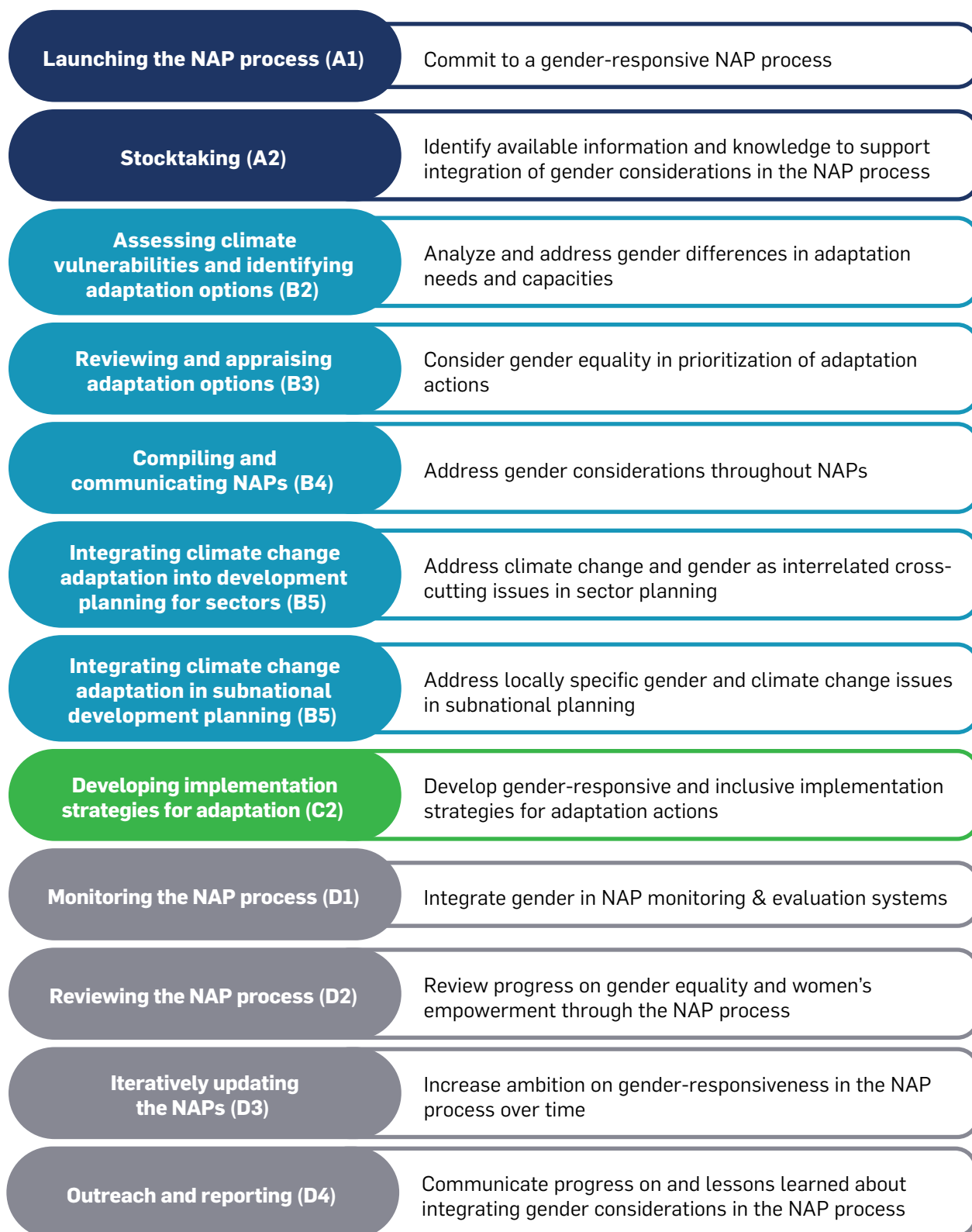


This section provides guidance on applying gender-responsive approaches at each of the key entry points in the NAP process. While we encourage the integration of gender considerations from the beginning, the entry points provide flexibility to adopt a gender-responsive approach at any point in the process. For each entry point, a gender-responsive principle is identified that outlines the aim of adopting a gender-responsive approach at that particular step in the NAP process. The principle is followed by an explanation of why it is important to integrate gender considerations into this step. A description of what a gender-responsive approach looks like in practice provides you with a set of potential actions you can take, while featured resources and practice examples illustrate the principles in action. Where relevant, links to key tools take you to Section 6, where additional information and links to external resources can help you in applying the tools.

It is important to note that this toolkit is designed to be used alongside the UNFCCC (2012) [Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process](#). References to the relevant elements in the technical guidelines are provided for each of the entry points. You are encouraged to refer to the UNFCCC document for further information on the stages and steps of the process. The [supplementary materials](#) to the technical guidelines also provide useful information on different aspects of the NAP process. This toolkit is focused on the gender considerations associated with different steps in the NAP process, providing additional information to what is captured in these existing guidance documents.

Figure 4 provides an overview of the entry points and the gender-responsive principles. Click on the entry points to navigate to that section of the guidance.

Figure 4. Gender-responsive principles for key entry points in the NAP process



ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Launching the NAP process

Gender-responsive principle

Commit to a gender-responsive NAP process

Why is this important?

The launch of the NAP process provides an opportunity to establish a commitment to a gender-responsive approach. The way the NAP process is envisioned, which institutions are mandated to participate and how the plan itself is structured will all have an influence on the approach to adaptation in the country, and consequently for the ways in which gender inequalities are understood and addressed through the process. Ideally, gender considerations will be at the centre of the NAP process from the very beginning and this focus will be sustained throughout.

What does it look like in practice?

A commitment to a gender-responsive NAP process can take a number of different forms:

- Leveraging existing gender policies and commitments to **create the mandate** for integrating gender considerations in the NAP process.
- Securing **high-level commitment** for integrating gender considerations in climate policies and action.
- Establishing gender-responsiveness as a **guiding principle** for the process from the outset.
- Identifying **gender equality advocates** who can raise awareness and get buy-in for a gender-responsive NAP process.
- Incorporating gender issues in **strategic documents** that are developed to guide the process, such as the NAP roadmap and/or the NAP framework.
- Establishing a **gender-equitable team** to coordinate the NAP process.
- Engaging **gender actors**—including the government ministry responsible for gender issues as well as gender experts, civil society organizations, academic institutions and women's groups—in the NAP process from the beginning.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Peru's approach to gender and climate change

Peru's [Gender and Climate Change Action Plan](#) (Ministerio del Ambiente, Peru, 2015), developed in 2014, guides actions of the different entities of the Peruvian State in order to face climate change and also contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities in the country. The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was developed through a consultative process involving sector representatives, civil society organizations and representatives of women's organizations, which has created strong ownership of the plan. It identifies actions in eight priority areas, including forests, water resources, health and disaster risk management, which have been identified as priorities for adaptation in Peru's NDC. Collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has demonstrated strong political will and created the conditions for the plan to be implemented (Morello & Granat, 2019). This has created a mandate for integration of gender in the NAP process, across sectors, levels and actors. The implementation of the plan is [facilitated by training and tools](#) to enable different actors to integrate gender in climate actions (see NAP Global Network, 2018b).

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS	Stocktaking (A2)
Gender-responsive principle	Identify available information and knowledge to support integration of gender considerations in the NAP process
Why is this important?	<p>Stocktaking is an opportunity to ensure that NAP processes build on existing information, knowledge and capacities related to gender. During stocktaking, you can identify and review available sex-disaggregated data and sources of information on gender inequality and its linkages to climate change, as well as identifying gaps. This is also an opportunity to map the actors and initiatives that may have useful knowledge and capacity to support the NAP process, or their interest in building their capacity and become more engaged. Successful approaches, mistakes and lessons learned from past or ongoing initiatives can also be useful in informing the way forward. This helps to ensure that the NAP process utilizes and strengthens existing gender knowledge and resources, while also filling gaps as it advances. The information gathered during stocktaking can provide a basis for a more comprehensive gender analysis later in the process.</p>
What does it look like in practice?	<p>Integrating gender in stocktaking for the NAP process may involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertaking an initial literature review on gender and climate change in the country, looking at relevant gender analyses, sex-disaggregated data and reporting in other areas, such as the SDGs.• Analyzing available information on gender dynamics and differences in climate-related impacts, vulnerabilities and risks.• Identifying gender-specific knowledge and capacities that can contribute to planning and implementation of adaptation actions.• Analyzing the factors that lead to inequitable representation and the influence of women and marginalized groups in decision making.• Identifying existing capacities and gaps in relation to gender-responsive adaptation.• Assessing how effectively gender considerations are integrated into ongoing and past adaptation activities.• Identifying gaps in sex-disaggregated data and information related to gender dynamics and differences in vulnerability to climate change and capacities for adaptation.• Including gender information in documentation produced as part of the stocktaking exercise (reports, terms of reference, etc.).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Gender analysis in the early stages of the NAP process in Guinea

In the initial stages of its NAP process, Guinea prioritized a [gender analysis](#) (Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts, Direction Nationale de l'Environnement, 2019) to explore the information and opportunities available to support the integration of gender in adaptation planning and implementation. The analysis found that, in general, Guinean women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to gender-based roles, barriers in accessing resources, social marginalization and weak participation in decision making, both in the household and beyond. These issues—illustrated by the high occurrence of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation, low literacy rates among women and low representation in government—have significant implications for adaptation; however, there has been limited analysis to date of the gender dimensions of vulnerability to climate change. At the policy level, there are weak linkages between gender and climate change, though both are identified as pillars in the country's vision for 2040. Despite these challenges, the report identifies a number of opportunities for Guinea to integrate gender into the NAP process as it advances, including through the establishment of functional linkages between the coordination mechanisms for climate change and gender, as well as building the capacities of gender and adaptation actors to better collaborate on integrated approaches.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options (B2)

Gender-responsive principle

Analyze and address gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities

Why is this important?

Understanding how gender and social inequalities influence people's vulnerability to climate change and capacity to adapt provides a basis for identifying adaptation options that address gender differences and yield equitable benefits. People's adaptation needs differ depending on their gender, as well as other factors such as age, race, wealth, ethnicity and sexual orientation. For adaptation to be effective, gender and its intersection with other socioeconomic issues must be considered, beginning with the assessment of climate vulnerabilities, to understand how gender and social inequalities influence people's vulnerability and what this means for their adaptation needs. Gender-responsive adaptation also explores gender-specific capacities related to adaptation, as well as particular barriers that may be faced—often by women—due to perceptions, roles, social norms or cultural practices related to gender.

What does it look like in practice?

Addressing gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities in the NAP process involves a number of actions, including:

- Undertaking **gender analysis** to identify gender-specific vulnerabilities, as well as to analyze the underlying issues that make some people more vulnerable than others or vulnerable in different ways (building on existing gender analyses, for example, in climate-vulnerable sectors).
- Facilitating **inclusive and gender-equitable stakeholder engagement** processes to involve women and men, including representatives of marginalized groups, in assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options.
- Allocating resources to recruit **gender actors** to support the process of assessing vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options to ensure that the gender lens is applied.
- Enhancing **stakeholder** capacity to participate in the process of assessing vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options.
- Identifying and addressing **gender-specific barriers** to participation, meaningful engagement and leadership in the NAP process (for example, by recognizing unpaid care work and challenging unhelpful social norms).
- Identifying **targeted adaptation** options for women, men and marginalized groups in line with their vulnerabilities and capacities, taking into account socially acceptable roles and responsibilities.

Key Tool #1: Gender Analysis

The technical component of gender analysis for the NAP process aims to analyze gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities.

Key Tool #2: Gender-Responsive Facilitation

Gender-responsive facilitation helps to ensure that stakeholder engagement processes are inclusive and involve meaningful participation.

Featured resource

[Conducting Gender Analysis to Inform National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Processes: Reflections from Six African Countries](#)

This briefing note from the [NAP Global Network](#) describes an approach to gender analysis for the NAP process. It highlights key findings and lessons learned from undertaking NAP-focused gender analyses in six countries (Dekens & Dazé, 2019).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Gender analysis for the NAP process in Madagascar

Madagascar completed a [gender analysis](#) in early 2019 to inform its NAP process (Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Écologie et des Forêts de Madagascar, 2019). This included an analysis of the ways in which the impacts of climate change affect women and men differently. For example, female farmers tend to earn less money and have less access to financial services than their male counterparts, which constrains their options when their crops are affected by drought. To address this inequity, the report recommends that adaptation options for the agriculture sector include investment in microfinance and tailored insurance products for women, as well as the establishment of climate information services and training programs in ways that promote equitable access for women. Similar recommendations were made for other sectors, including water, biodiversity and coastal zones, providing Madagascar with a basis for identifying adaptation options in a gender-responsive manner.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Reviewing and appraising adaptation options (B3)

Gender-responsive principle

Consider gender equality in prioritization of adaptation actions

Why is this important?

Once adaptation options have been identified, there is usually a process of prioritization required to determine which actions most urgently require resources for implementation. This represents a key opportunity to analyze the gender considerations associated with the different options. This prioritization process may occur at the national level, within sectors, in different regions or at the local level. In any of these cases, considering gender during the prioritization process will help to ensure that the prioritized actions address the differing needs of women, men and people of other gender identities and that the implementation of priority actions will yield equitable benefits.

What does it look like in practice?

Gender-responsive prioritization of adaptation options concerns both the process and the criteria used. This may involve:

- Application of **participatory and inclusive approaches** to prioritize adaptation actions for implementation (for example, by holding stakeholder workshops for different groups and/or in different parts of the country).
- Facilitating **separate prioritization processes** for people of different genders and social groups (for example, through parallel discussions during stakeholder workshops).
- Ensuring **transparency** in the prioritization process by documenting how priorities were identified and who participated in the process.
- Engaging women and men, including representatives of marginalized groups, in the **development of criteria** for prioritization at different levels.
- Use of **“contribution to gender equality”** as a criterion for prioritization, linking to the results of the gender analysis and assessing the extent to which adaptation options address identified inequalities.

🔧 Key Tool #3: Multi-Criteria Analysis

Multi-criteria analysis is a tool that is frequently used to prioritize adaptation actions; it provides flexibility to include criteria related to gender equality.

🔧 Key Tool #2: Gender-Responsive Facilitation

Gender-responsive facilitation is important for participatory prioritization processes, to ensure that diverse views are captured and that different groups have equitable influence in decision making.

Featured resource

[Guidance for a Gender-Responsive Technology Needs Assessment](#)

This guidance, developed by the [UNEP-DTU Partnership](#) (De Groot, 2018), aims to guide countries in undertaking a gender-responsive [technology needs assessment](#) for climate change (TT:Clear, n.d). The document includes advice on assessing technologies for adaptation in a gender-responsive manner, including by incorporating gender-related criteria in multi-criteria analyses.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Integration of gender considerations in Burkina Faso's NAP

Developed in 2015, [Burkina Faso's NAP](#) makes an explicit link between vulnerability to climate change and gender inequality, highlighting the importance of gender-equitable participation in adaptation actions (Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources, 2015). The NAP was developed by a multidisciplinary team of experts that included women's associations and civil society organizations. The resulting plan assesses the specific adaptation needs of women, in terms of access to decision-making forums and knowledge of adaptation practices. It identifies priority adaptation options that include building the capacity of women's associations to implement adaptation actions, promotion of income-generating activities for women and actions to address water scarcity. In addition to these targeted options, the plan notes that gender is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be systematically considered across the implementation of all adaptation actions and that women and women's organizations must be involved in adaptation decision making.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Compiling and communicating NAPs (B4)

Gender-responsive principle

Address gender considerations throughout NAPs

Why is this important?

The planning documents developed through the NAP process frame adaptation issues and document the options, priorities and approaches that will be pursued to advance adaptation goals in the country. Further, these strategic documents—whether an overarching national plan, sector plans or subnational plans—outline how these goals will be achieved by defining guiding principles, expected outcomes and, in some cases, target groups for the actions. It is important, therefore, that gender issues are integrated throughout adaptation planning documents. An analysis of NAP documents found that, while almost all of the plans made reference to gender issues, few of the documents elaborated on how these ambitions will be achieved (Dazé & Dekens, 2018). This highlights the importance of applying a gender lens throughout the document.

What does it look like in practice?

Integrating gender in the compilation and communication of NAPs may involve:

- Including gender-responsiveness as a **guiding principle** in the NAP.
- Incorporating **specific sections summarizing gender analyses** and describing how they have been applied in the development of the plan.
- Developing a **framing for gender and adaptation issues** that is context-specific, forward-looking and challenges stereotypes.
- Providing **information on the process** followed to develop the plan, including which institutions and stakeholders were involved and how gender balance and inclusivity were addressed in decision making.
- Ensuring that **gender issues are addressed in every section** of the plan (not just in the introductory sections or guiding principles).
- Involving **gender actors** in the development and review of planning documents.
- Include **indicators of progress on gender equality and the collection of sex-disaggregated data** in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks for the NAP.
- Using **inclusive communication strategies**, ensuring accessibility for people of all genders and social groups (in terms of language, communication channels and messaging).

 **Key Tool #4: Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming helps to ensure that gender considerations are addressed throughout the NAP, providing a comprehensive, integrated approach.

Featured resource *[Communications & Gender Checklist: Things to Consider](#)*

This practical, concise checklist from [Value For Women](#) (Santillan, 2019) provides guidance for communication products that promote gender awareness, minimize bias and celebrate diversity. It provides a good checklist for communication of gender issues in NAP documents.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: A gender and human rights-based approach in Fiji's NAP

Fiji's [NAP document](#) was finalized in 2018 (Government of the Republic of Fiji, 2018). It identifies a gender- and human rights-based approach as a value underpinning the plan, in line with the National Gender Policy and SDG 5. Gender is treated as a cross-cutting issue that is integrated throughout the plan. Stakeholders involved in plan development included actors representing low-income and otherwise disadvantaged groups, including women and gender experts. In line with a gender-responsive approach, the NAP aims to support efforts to ensure women's full and effective participation in decision-making processes, equal opportunities for leadership, equitable rights to economic resources and financial services, as well as opportunities stemming from adaptation planning. The plan highlights the importance of sex- and age-disaggregated data, gender analysis and gender-responsive budgeting, as well as the role of gender specialists and focal points, in operationalizing a gender- and human rights-based approach. Further, gender-responsiveness was applied as a criterion in the prioritization of adaptation actions to be included in the plan, leading to the identification of priorities such as mainstreaming of gender analysis into adaptation decision making.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Integrating climate change adaptation in development planning for sectors (B5)

Gender-responsive principle

Address climate change and gender as interrelated cross-cutting issues in sector planning

Why is this important?

Many countries are taking a sector-based approach to adaptation planning by identifying the sectors that are vulnerable, assessing risks and identifying actions that can be taken within particular sectors to adapt to climate change. This facilitates the integration of adaptation into sector development plans. Given that these plans often provide a basis for budgeting, this is an important step towards the implementation of adaptation actions identified through the NAP process. Sector-based plans may also be packaged into funding proposals or business cases to attract investment from international development partners and/or the private sector. Consideration of gender issues within sector plans helps to ensure that inequalities in access to and control over resources are addressed and that the plans meet the specific needs of women, men and people of other gender identities. Treating climate change and gender as interrelated, cross-cutting issues in sector planning increases the likelihood that the gender dimensions of vulnerability to climate change can be overcome, contributing to equitable outcomes from adaptation investments.

What does it look like in practice?

Ensuring that gender is considered in the integration of adaptation in sector planning may involve:

- Analyzing **sector-specific gender issues** and the implications for adaptation in the sector (for example, land tenure may be an important determinant of whether women can participate in adaptation actions in the agriculture and natural resource management sectors).
- Identifying **gender-specific adaptation options** within sectors where appropriate.
- Incorporating **actions that address gender inequalities** to enable adaptation across sectors, for example, by promoting equitable access to and control over resources or increasing access to services for women.
- Involving **gender actors** in sector planning processes.
- **Training for sector officials and staff** to understand the gender dimensions of adaptation and priorities in their particular sector.
- Ensuring that gender is integrated into **funding proposals** for sector-based initiatives.

 **Key Tool #4: Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming in sector-based planning helps to ensure that adaptation actions address gender differences and provide equitable benefits.

Featured resources

[*Promoting Gender-Responsive Adaptation in the Agriculture Sectors: Entry Points Within National Adaptation Plans*](#)

This briefing note from the [Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme \(NAP-Ag\)](#) provides an overview of the key issues to consider and identifies the main entry points for integrating gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors (Hill & Nelson, 2018).

[*WHO Guidance to Protect Health From Climate Change Through Health Adaptation Planning*](#)

The [WHO](#) (2014a) developed this guidance to support health sector actors to engage in the NAP process and to identify goals for building health resilience to climate change. The guidance highlights the need to consider gender and other social determinants of health during vulnerability assessments and in the M&E system for the NAP.

[*Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans*](#)

This supplementary guidance for NAP processes from the [Global Water Partnership](#) (2019) focuses on the integration of water-related adaptation in development policies, programs and plans through the NAP process. Chapter 5 of the guidance discusses gender considerations, including gender inequalities in water resources management, the need for gender analysis to inform adaptation planning in the water sector and the importance of inclusive stakeholder engagement.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES: Integrating gender in sectoral adaptation planning in Uruguay and Chile

Uruguay is taking a sectoral approach to its NAP process; in 2016, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, with support of the NAP-Ag program, [began developing a NAP](#) for the agricultural sectors (FAO, 2019a). As part of this process, it was found that a lack of sex-disaggregated data in the sector represented a barrier to understanding the different issues relevant to men and women in response to climate change, as well as a barrier to establishing a baseline for monitoring progress on gender equality. In response, a study was conducted to investigate women's and men's perceptions of climate change and its role in adaptation decision making. This was meant to inform and offer recommendations for gender-responsive adaptation planning in the agricultural sector. The [study](#) recognized that undertaking gender analysis makes adaptation planning more robust. Recommendations included investments in the collection of sex-disaggregated data, especially as it pertains to household dynamics and generational perspectives; optimizing communication about adaptation programs for women; and incorporating gender perspectives into impact evaluations (Hill, Nelson, Jones, & Bernheim, 2019).

Chile is also developing sector-based adaptation plans in line with its 2014 NAP. As part of the process of developing these sectoral plans, the government has [analyzed the gender implications and developed gender-related recommendations for each sector](#) (Ministry of Environment & Ministry of Gender and Gender Equality, n.d.). For example, for the fishing and aquaculture sector, recommendations related to fishing include involving women in income-generating activities related to fisheries and developing targeted training for fishers, shellfish harvesters, fish processors and marketers on the gender dimensions of climate change adaptation. For aquaculture, an analysis of gender differences is needed to identify adaptation actions that promote equality between women and men. Similar recommendations have been identified for other sectors, including agriculture, forestry, biodiversity and tourism, providing a basis for integrating gender considerations in national-level adaptation plans across the sectors.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Integrating climate change adaptation in subnational development planning (B5)

Gender-responsive principle

Address locally specific gender and climate change issues in subnational planning

Why is this important?

The process of integrating adaptation into subnational development planning presents an important opportunity to address locally specific issues that are difficult to capture in national-level planning processes. The social dynamics and inequalities in households and communities are a key consideration when it comes to addressing the gender dimensions of adaptation to climate change. The differing roles, responsibilities and expectations assigned to women and men, as well as inequitable distribution of resources and decision-making power, often mean that their adaptation needs and capacities are different. Other socio-cultural issues such as ethnicity, age, disability and sexual orientation may also influence how people experience the impacts of climate change and their adaptation priorities. An understanding of these dynamics is essential for gender-responsive implementation of adaptation actions at the local level, recognizing the capacities as well as the vulnerabilities of women, men and marginalized groups.

What does it look like in practice?

To address locally specific gender and climate change issues in planning, you may need to:

- Undertake **participatory vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning processes** at the local level, ensuring equitable participation for people of all genders and social groups.
- Analyze the implications of **context-specific gender issues** for adaptation in the locality.
- Identify **gender-specific adaptation options** where appropriate, addressing gender differences in roles, livelihood strategies and access to information and resources (based on a gender analysis).
- Incorporate actions that address **social norms and cultural practices** that perpetuate gender inequalities (for example, to address gender-based violence and/or imbalances in decision-making powers at the household and community levels).
- Recognize women and marginalized groups as **stakeholders and agents of change** in adaptation action, creating opportunities for meaningful participation and application of knowledge in adaptation actions.
- Promote **gender-equitable participation and leadership** in relevant local organizations (for example, those established for community-level governance and resource management).

Key Tool #4: Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in subnational development plans ensures that gender issues are considered alongside adaptation, yielding plans that address locally specific gender and climate change issues.

Key Tool #2: Gender-Responsive Facilitation

At subnational levels, gender-responsive facilitation supports inclusive planning processes and equitable participation and influence in decision making.

Featured resource

[Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis \(CVCA\) Handbook: Informing Community-Based Adaptation, Resilience and Gender Equality](#)

This handbook from [CARE International](#) (Dazé, Ceinos, & Deering, 2019) guides a participatory process of gathering and analyzing information on community-level vulnerability to climate change and the capacity to adapt, applying a gender lens to the process.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Local dimensions of gender and adaptation in India

[Research](#) conducted by the [Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions \(ASSAR\)](#) project explored the gender dimensions of adaptation in the Bhavani basin in southern India, where water scarcity is a growing concern. The area has experienced a shift from subsistence, rain-fed agriculture to irrigated cultivation of cash crops. This has shifted control over water resources from communities to individuals, and now boreholes financed through credit are creating a cycle of chronic indebtedness to local money lenders. This has had negative impacts on women, who may be called on to provide domestic work and, in some cases, are sexually exploited as part of the repayment system. They may also be required to sell assets such as jewellery to service the debts. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to migrate for off-farm work, with differing implications for the women left behind: the research found that better-off women experienced increased decision-making power, while poor women and those from marginalized groups suffered from increased work burdens and less support. These, among other findings, illustrate the complexity of gender issues at the local level and how they intersect with other factors such as caste and ethnicity to influence vulnerability to climate change. To be effective, efforts to integrate adaptation into subnational planning must also address these gender dynamics, recognizing that they change over time and as circumstances change (Rao, Lawson, Raditloaneng, Solomon, & Angula, 2019).

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Developing implementation strategies for adaptation (C2)

Gender-responsive principle

Develop gender-responsive and inclusive implementation strategies for adaptation actions

Why is this important?

Gender-responsive approaches are often as much about how different actions are implemented as they are about the actions themselves. Consideration of gender issues is critical in decisions about targeting, implementation approaches and timing of activities. Women and men have different roles and responsibilities, which yield differences in their ability to participate in and benefit from adaptation actions. Poor and/or marginalized women, in particular, may face barriers related to social mobility, literacy, and access to information and resources. Gender-responsive implementation strategies recognize gender-specific opportunities and barriers and aim for adaptation actions to be inclusive of the most vulnerable groups, enabling them to realize their potential as agents of change in their households and communities. This helps to ensure that adaptation actions are implemented where they are most needed and that benefits are equitable.

What does it look like in practice?

Development of gender-responsive implementation strategies may involve:

- Involving **gender actors** in the development of implementation strategies.
- Using **sex-disaggregated data and findings of gender analyses** to inform the development of implementation strategies, including for decisions about targeting and implementation approaches.
- Undertaking **inclusive and gender-equitable participatory processes** to develop implementation strategies.
- Identifying practical considerations for ensuring **equitable participation and benefits** from adaptation actions, considering gender differences in roles and responsibilities, workloads, mobility, access to information, services and resources, literacy and other factors that may create barriers.
- Incorporating actions that support **gender-responsive and inclusive implementation**, for example, by supporting equitable access to resources and services and/or addressing social norms that perpetuate gender inequality.

Key Tool #4: Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in implementation strategies helps to ensure that gender-specific opportunities and barriers for participating in and benefiting from adaptation actions are addressed.

Key Tool #2: Gender-Responsive Facilitation

Stakeholder participation in the development of implementation strategies is critical to ensuring that they are feasible and appropriately targeted. Gender-responsive facilitation supports inclusive decision making within these processes.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Addressing gender inequalities in the implementation roadmap for Ethiopia's NAP

Ethiopia's Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (2019) undertook a [gender analysis](#) to inform the implementation of its [NAP](#) (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2019). This analysis highlighted a number of gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities, and generated concrete recommendations for implementing adaptation actions in a gender-responsive manner. These recommendations have been integrated into the implementation roadmap for the NAP, which will guide the Commission and other actors in implementing adaptation actions between now and 2030. In the roadmap, the implementation strategies for each of the adaptation options and strategic priorities in the NAP include recommendations for addressing gender considerations. By ensuring that gender is integrated throughout this strategic document, Ethiopia is raising awareness of gender among all actors involved in NAP implementation and creating accountability for addressing gender issues across adaptation actions.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Monitoring the NAP process (D1)

Gender-responsive principle

Integrate gender in NAP M&E systems

Why is this important?

M&E systems that are established to track the NAP process play an important role in defining what progress looks like and how effectiveness is evaluated. Integrating gender considerations into M&E systems can help to ensure that gender differences in participation in adaptation actions and benefits from investments in adaptation are captured and that imbalances can be redressed. It also helps to track progress on gender equality and women's empowerment through the NAP process. This is critical for transparency and reporting on the NAP process, both nationally and internationally. The learning from gender-responsive M&E supports the adjustment of approaches and increased ambition on gender in NAP processes over time, as well as knowledge sharing across countries and/or regions.

What does it look like in practice?

The following actions may be helpful in integrating gender in NAP M&E systems (Dazé & Dekens, 2017):

- Involve gender actors in the development of M&E frameworks, building on existing systems and data.
- Establish gender-equitable and inclusive teams to ensure fair and robust data collection and analysis.
- Include indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment in adaptation processes.
- Collect sex-disaggregated data and undertake a gender analysis of data to assess gender equity in decision making, as well as access to benefits and results from adaptation actions.
- Evaluate gender-differentiated impacts of adaptation actions on women, men and marginalized groups.

 Key Tool #5: Gender-Responsive M&E

Gender-responsive M&E tracks how effective adaptation investments are in reaching women, men and particularly vulnerable groups, and it assesses equity in the benefits resulting from those investments.

Featured resource [*Inclusion of Gender Equality in Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Services*](#)
This working paper from the [Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security \(CCAFS\) Research Program](#) explores considerations for integrating gender into M&E for climate services, including a review of the literature, case studies and recommendations (Gumucio, 2018).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Assessing gendered impacts of adaptation initiatives in Bangladesh

In 2017, UN Women undertook a [study on climate change interventions in Bangladesh](#) to assess whether adaptation projects that incorporate gender considerations are more cost-effective in achieving adaptation outcomes (Athena Infonomics India Pvt. Ltd., 2017). Based on an evaluation of three projects that addressed gender considerations to differing degrees (gender-transformative, gender-specific and gender-neutral), the study concluded that the gender-transformative project was most cost-effective in terms of increasing awareness of the adoption of resilient practices and increasing community capacities for adaptation. The purpose of the study was not necessarily to compare one intervention against another but instead to provide insights on how to M&E the gendered impacts of adaptation initiatives. The results demonstrate both the value of gender-responsive approaches and the importance of monitoring and evaluating gender equality results from adaptation investments. Further, the study was meant to inform and influence future adaptation actions in Bangladesh, in order to increase ambition on gender in adaptation policies and programs—including the NAP process.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS	Reviewing the NAP process (D2)
Gender-responsive principle	Review progress on gender equality and women's empowerment through the NAP process
Why is this important?	The NAP process is designed to be iterative, with opportunities to review, update and integrate new knowledge and learning over time. This iterative process also creates opportunities to assess progress on integrating gender considerations. Through reflection and dialogue processes, country NAP teams can identify strengths and weaknesses in relation to gender-responsive approaches. This can inform future updates to NAPs (as described in the next entry point).
What does it look like in practice?	<p>To review progress on gender equality and women's empowerment through the NAP process, you may consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflecting on the integration of gender considerations in the NAP process, focusing on key entry points and enabling activities as outlined in this toolkit.• Engaging diverse stakeholders, including women's organizations, representatives of marginalized groups and gender actors, in the review of the NAP process.• Identifying and sharing successful approaches and insights that can be taken forward.• Recognizing areas for improvement and lessons learned that should be applied in future updates to NAPs.• Agreeing on concrete next steps to improve gender-responsiveness in the NAP process as it advances.• Undertaking a gender analysis of data collected through NAP M&E systems to assess the extent to which the NAP process has generated equitable benefits.• Conducting gender-focused evaluations of the process and outcomes of the NAP process. <p>🔧 Key Tool #5: Gender-Responsive M&E</p> <p>Gender-responsive M&E can help to identify where progress has been made and where adjustments are needed to maximize the impact of the NAP process on gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Country self-assessment of progress in integrating gender considerations into NAP processes

In early 2018, the NAP Global Network brought 20 countries together at the [Targeted Topics Forum](#) to learn about gender-responsive NAP processes. Part of this involved a [self-assessment](#) process that facilitated reflection on progress in integrating gender considerations in their NAP processes and identifying concrete next steps they could take to improve gender-responsiveness going forward (NAP Global Network, 2019). Common themes among the next steps included: capacity development for NAP teams, gender actors and stakeholders in the NAP process; conducting a gender analysis to inform the NAP process; addressing gaps in institutional arrangements; and improving stakeholder involvement in the NAP process (for more information, please see Dazé and Dekens's [2018] [synthesis report](#)). The structured review process enabled participating countries to find the most relevant and feasible entry points for addressing gender in their NAP processes.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS

Iteratively updating the NAPs (D3)

Gender-responsive principle

Increase ambition on gender-responsiveness in the NAP process over time

Why is this important?

Updates to NAPs provide important opportunities to increase ambition on gender-responsiveness. Recognizing that adaptation is an ongoing process that requires adjustment over time and integration of new information and knowledge to be effective, the NAP process has been designed as an iterative process. This allows countries to address emerging issues, build on lessons learned and work toward longer-term goals. This iterative process also provides opportunities to take a more ambitious approach by more comprehensively integrating gender considerations into NAPs.

What does it look like in practice?

To increase ambition on gender-responsiveness in updates to NAPs, you may consider:

- Incorporating **successful approaches** and **addressing areas for improvement** in relation to gender in updated NAPs.
- Involving **gender actors** in updates to NAPs, including those that have already been involved in the NAP process as well as new stakeholders as appropriate.
- Integrating **new gender analyses and the results of evaluations** that assessed gender-responsiveness.
- Reviewing principles, objectives and targets related to gender and **increasing ambition** where appropriate (for example, by shifting the language from “gender-sensitive” to “gender-responsive” and/or by identifying gender-specific targets for implementation).
- Identifying and **scaling up actions** taken to address barriers and promote women’s leadership in adaptation processes.
- Transparently communicating **lessons learned** from previous iterations, including mistakes and unintended consequences.
- Aligning with and learning from **other policy processes that are addressing gender equality**, such as the Beijing Platform and the SDGs.
- Analyzing and communicating the implications for **other policy and planning processes**.

 **Key Tool #4: Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming is also useful in updates to NAPs, to help ensure that gender considerations are comprehensively integrated throughout new planning documents.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Increasing consideration of gender issues in Kiribati's updated NAP

In 2014, Kiribati developed what is recognized as its NAP document, the Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP). The document consolidates its national and sectoral policies and identifies priority actions for climate change and disaster risk management from 2014 to 2023. In an effort to enhance the gender-responsiveness of the document, an [analysis](#) of the gender dimensions of the KJIP recommended that it focus more on the capacities of women as opposed to their vulnerabilities, strengthen the linkages between climate change adaptation and women's economic empowerment, and reinforce the role of Kiribati's Ministry of Women, Youth, Sport and Social Affairs in the NAP process (Dekens, 2017). Kiribati has taken up these recommendations and more in their [updated KJIP for 2019–2028](#) (Government of Kiribati, 2019). For example, the document integrates the gender dimensions of climate vulnerability, highlighting the intersection of gender with other socio-cultural characteristics such as race, disability and age. It emphasizes the importance of income-generating activities and improved access to markets for women to enhance resilience, and highlights the role of women's organizations as key stakeholders in the NAP process. This update has served to more comprehensively integrate gender considerations into the country's NAP process, providing a strong basis for gender-responsive implementation of adaptation actions.

ENTRY POINT IN THE NAP PROCESS	Outreach and reporting (D4)
Gender-responsive principle	Communicate progress and lessons learned on integrating gender considerations into the NAP process
Why is this important?	Outreach and reporting on gender in the NAP process are essential for transparency and learning. This process includes documenting adaptation planning and decision-making processes, in terms of who was involved, how decisions were made and who is accountable for the ensuing actions. It also involves reporting on gender-differentiated results from adaptation investments, including analysis of why imbalances exist. Open communication of lessons learned, including where mistakes have been made, can generate learning for future iterations of the NAP process and for other countries pursuing gender-responsive processes. Ensuring that gender is included in reporting to the UNFCCC, including through NDCs, national communications and adaptation communications, can help maintain the focus on gender-responsive climate action at the global level.
What does it look like in practice?	Communicating progress and lessons learned on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes may involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tracking and reporting on gender equity in institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement processes related to the NAP process.• Documenting adaptation decision-making processes, including who was involved and the criteria used.• Reporting on gender-differentiated results from adaptation investments and progress on gender equality and women's empowerment through the NAP process.• Documenting and disseminating successful approaches and lessons learned from integrating gender in the NAP process.• Incorporating gender in NAP-related progress reports, NDC processes and reviews, national communications, adaptation communications, etc.• Promoting peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange among countries on gender in NAP processes.• Targeted outreach to gender actors, women's organizations and representatives of marginalized groups to keep them informed on progress, lessons learned and opportunities for future engagement.

Featured resource [*Gender-Responsive National Communications Toolkit*](#)

This toolkit developed by the [United Nations Development Programme](#) (Nelson, 2015) aims to support governments in integrating gender equality in the development of National Communications, linking this to other reports and planning documents, including NAPs.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Addressing gender issues in Albania's National Communication

As part of its reporting to the UNFCCC, the Republic of Albania released its [Third National Communication on Climate Change](#) in 2016, outlining the country's progress and lessons learned on its adaptation and mitigation efforts. The report devotes a chapter to Albania's ongoing work on mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation and mitigation programs, noting its preliminary successes as well as next steps. In particular, the chapter highlights the Ministry of Environment's participation in gender working groups driven by other sectors, and how this participation can be built upon to drive future consultations and coordination on climate action. Following stakeholder consultations, the chapter also presents findings regarding barriers to gender mainstreaming. It identifies the lack of sex-disaggregated data as a key obstacle in integrating gender considerations into the NAP process but highlights that the collection and dissemination of this data, as well as the establishment of gender-sensitive indicators in the NAP's monitoring framework, should be prioritized moving forward.

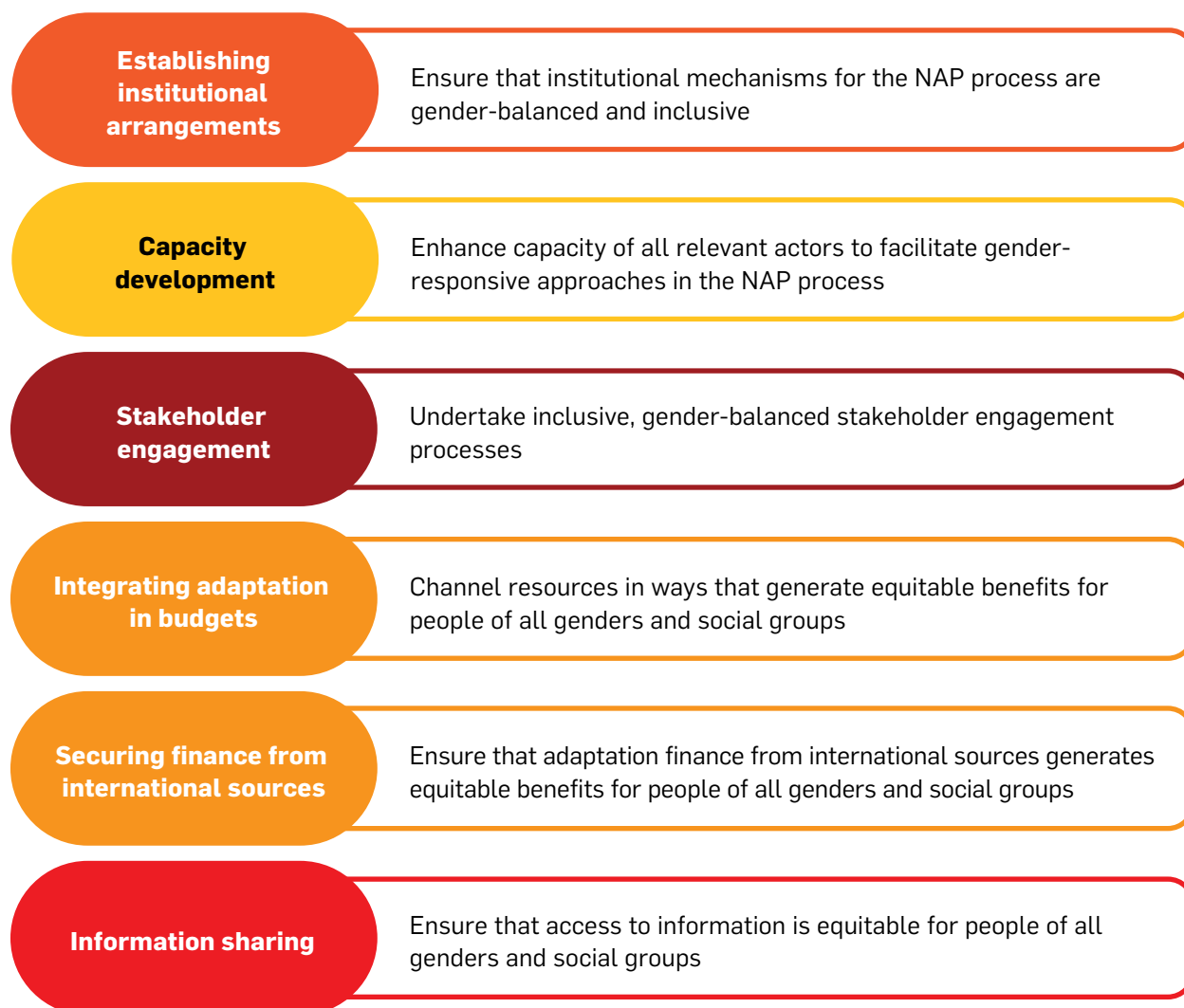
5

Guidance on Enabling Activities for a Gender- Responsive NAP Process



This section provides guidance on taking a gender-responsive approach to the key enabling activities for the NAP process, as shown in Figure 5. Click on the box to go directly to that enabling activity.

Figure 5. Gender-responsive principles for the enabling activities



ENABLING ACTIVITY	Establishing institutional arrangements
Gender-responsive principle	Ensure that institutional mechanisms for the NAP process are gender-equitable, inclusive and include gender expertise
Why is this important?	<p>The institutional arrangements that are established for the NAP process are key to how it unfolds. Coordination mechanisms at different levels will make decisions that have implications for what is prioritized, how actions are implemented and how they are tracked. If key actors, notably gender experts and the government institutions responsible for gender and social inclusion, are not part of these arrangements, then the likelihood that the NAP process will effectively address gender considerations is lower. Further, a lack of gender balance in decision-making bodies for the NAP process will influence how adaptation issues are understood and addressed, whether in relation to technologies, infrastructure or livelihoods. Gender equity, in terms of both representation and influence over decisions that are made, is therefore something to strive for in NAP institutional arrangements.</p>
What does it look like in practice?	<p>Actions to ensure that the institutional arrangements for the NAP process are gender-equitable, inclusive and integrate gender expertise may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducting a gender analysis focusing on policies and institutions to identify where opportunities and challenges exist for the NAP institutional mechanisms.• Including the government ministry or agency responsible for gender in institutional mechanisms for coordination and implementation of adaptation at the national, sectoral and subnational levels.• Involving gender actors as advisors to institutional structures established for the NAP process.• Appointing and/or reinforcing the role of gender and climate change focal points in relevant ministries to promote gender-responsive approaches for coordinated adaptation processes and action.• Tracking, reporting and improving gender equity in institutional arrangements for the NAP process over time.• Ensuring that functional institutional mechanisms are in place to strengthen collaboration between gender and climate change actors (for example, through technical working groups or inter-ministerial committees). <p>🔧 Key Tool #1: Gender Analysis</p> <p>The policy and institutional element of a gender analysis for the NAP process can help to identify key actors, mandates and existing mechanisms that can facilitate gender-equitable and inclusive institutional arrangements that integrate gender expertise.</p>

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Addressing gender in institutional arrangements for climate change in Côte d'Ivoire

In 2019, the government of Côte d'Ivoire developed a decree for the creation of a National Commission on Climate Change, which is a multisectoral, multidisciplinary body that will oversee climate action in the country, including both adaptation and mitigation. Once endorsed, the Commission will provide a platform for consultation, analysis and discussion among actors engaged in climate action. It comprises three bodies: a higher-level steering committee, which includes the minister responsible for the promotion of women and families; a scientific and technical committee, which involves a representative of the national observatory for gender and equity; and an executive secretariat, where the gender and climate change focal point for the government sits. Ensuring that gender actors are involved in these key bodies will help to influence the framing of adaptation issues in the country and will support the integration of gender considerations in Côte d'Ivoire's NAP process as it moves forward.

ENABLING ACTIVITY	Capacity development (A3 and C3)
Gender-responsive principle	Enhance the capacity of all relevant actors to facilitate gender-responsive approaches in the NAP process
Why is this important?	Taking a gender-responsive approach to the NAP process requires additional capacities within the coordinating mechanism and among NAP stakeholders. It also requires the engagement of new actors who have gender expertise but may be less familiar with climate change issues. Capacity development is therefore an essential foundation for a gender-responsive NAP process. Efforts to enhance capacities should be needs-based and as targeted as possible to specific steps in the NAP process, providing relevant actors with the knowledge and tools they need to take a gender-responsive approach. Capacity development is required across different institutions and levels of government, as well as for stakeholders in the NAP process, and should be treated as an ongoing process. Capacity building for gender experts, women's organizations and representatives of marginalized groups will enable them to engage effectively in adaptation planning and action.
What does it look like in practice?	Capacity development to facilitate gender-responsive NAP processes may involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building on gender-responsive approaches for adaptation actors.• Capacity building on climate change adaptation and/or the NAP process for gender actors, from government, civil society and the private sector, to enable meaningful engagement in the NAP process.• Securing additional resources for capacity development on gender and climate change for local actors.• Learning processes that bring gender and climate change actors together in dialogue (for example, through joint training workshops for gender and climate change focal points from government ministries).• Investments in education and training systems to increase the pool of expertise on gender and climate change adaptation.• Targeted investments in training and mentoring to promote leadership by women and people of non-binary genders, including representatives of marginalized groups, in the NAP process. <p>🔑 Key Tool #1: Gender Analysis</p> <p>The policy and institutional element of a NAP-focused gender analysis can identify existing capacities, as well as needs and gaps, for undertaking a gender-responsive NAP process.</p>

Featured resource [*Gender in Adaptation Planning for the Agriculture Sectors – Guide for Trainers*](#)

This guide, developed by the [FAO](#) and [UNDP](#) (Nelson & Hill, 2019), is a comprehensive resource for trainers working with adaptation planners in the agriculture sector. Though the emphasis is on adaptation in agriculture, the materials can be applied to planning for climate change adaptation in other sectors.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Building capacity of climate change and gender focal points in Jamaica

In September 2018, Jamaica's Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation hosted more than 30 government representatives from Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Antigua and Barbuda at a workshop on [integrating gender considerations into the NAP process](#) (NAP Global Network, 2018a). The participants served as either the gender or climate change focal point for their ministry, department, or agency. The goal of the workshop was to bring these diverse policy-makers and practitioners together in a participatory dialogue and learning process on the topic of gender while establishing concrete next steps for ensuring a gender-responsive NAP process. This served as a prime opportunity for capacity development, in which the gender focal points were briefed on the NAP process, its guiding principles and climate change adaptation options, while the climate change focal points were introduced to gender-responsive approaches in adaptation. Together, the participants developed a shared understanding of gender and climate change, forged partnerships across ministries and developed concrete next steps to address gender inequalities exacerbated by climate change impacts.

ENABLING ACTIVITY	Stakeholder engagement (A1 and C3)
Gender-responsive principle	Undertake inclusive, gender-equitable stakeholder engagement in the NAP process
Why is this important?	Participation is a guiding principle for the NAP process and an essential foundation for gender-responsive approaches. Inclusive, gender-equitable engagement of stakeholders in decision making for adaptation, throughout all of the different steps of the NAP process, is crucial to ensure that gender differences are captured and that opportunities and benefits resulting from adaptation actions are equitable. Women, including representatives of marginalized groups, must be viewed as agents of change in adaptation and their views valued accordingly. This may require particular efforts to overcome barriers to women's participation, including access to information, domestic responsibilities and security risks (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ], 2018; Shin, 2018). Civil society organizations, including women's groups, can play a key role in facilitating equitable participation in stakeholder engagement processes.
What does it look like in practice?	Achieving inclusive, gender-equitable stakeholder engagement may require: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The creation of inclusive mechanisms for stakeholder engagement at different levels, involving civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector actors in addition to government stakeholders (for example, through multistakeholder working groups).• Specific efforts to ensure the participation of women's groups and representatives of marginalized groups in stakeholder engagement, recognizing them as a distinct stakeholder group in the NAP process.• Undertaking stakeholder engagement processes at subnational levels to facilitate the participation of diverse stakeholders.• Attention to gender equity in stakeholder engagement processes (such as consultation workshops or stakeholder committees), with consideration of influence as well as representation.• Ensuring gender-responsive approaches to facilitating stakeholder engagement (for example, by bringing in women and gender actors as facilitators and using inclusive communication methods before and during stakeholder meetings).

Key Tool #1: Gender Analysis

Gender analysis can serve to identify the key stakeholders who should be involved in the NAP process.

Key Tool #2: Gender-Responsive Facilitation

Gender-responsive facilitation of stakeholder engagement processes is critical to ensuring meaningful participation and influence by people of all genders and social groups.

Featured resource

[*Joint Principles for Adaptation*](#)

The joint principles, developed by the [Southern Voices on Climate Change](#) (2015), are a civil society statement on what good adaptation planning and implementation look like. They provide a basis for equitable and effective national frameworks for adaptation.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Engaging stakeholders in dialogue on gender in Nepal's NAP process

Gender and social inclusion have been at the centre of Nepal's NAP process since the beginning. In the [first phase](#), a multistakeholder working group guided the analysis of gender and social inclusion issues on climate change adaptation and identified adaptation pathways for addressing these issues (Government of Nepal, 2018). The launch of the current phase, which is undertaken with [readiness support from the Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#) (UN Environment, 2018), involved reviving the gender and social inclusion working group and also a series of provincial-level stakeholder workshops, where participating institutions were encouraged to facilitate women's participation. During the workshops, stakeholders discussed the differential impacts of climate change on women and men in each of the thematic areas identified by the latest Climate Change Policy. Through the discussions, they identified a number of different adaptation options that address gender dimensions, including multiple water use systems for drinking and irrigation, drip irrigation, solar water pumps and integrated pest management. The feedback from the provincial workshops will inform the NAP process as it advances, providing a basis for addressing gender issues throughout the process (personal communication, B. Paudel, August 30, 2019).

ENABLING ACTIVITY	Integrating adaptation in budgets
Gender-responsive principle	Channel resources for adaptation in ways that generate equitable benefits for people of all genders and social groups
Why is this important?	The NAP process aims to integrate climate change adaptation in development planning across sectors and levels. This process facilitates the allocation of resources for adaptation from domestic public sources through government budgets, including central budgets, as well as those for sectors and services provided by the government. It also includes budgets allocated for subnational authorities and implementing partners. This is therefore a key opportunity to apply gender-responsive budgeting to ensure that resources are allocated for activities that promote gender equality and that investments in adaptation yield equitable benefits.
What does it look like in practice?	<p>To ensure that budgets channel resources in ways that yield equitable benefits for people of all genders and social groups, you may consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocating resources to address human resource and capacity gaps that present barriers to gender-responsive adaptation (for example, by budgeting for gender training or for creation of gender advisor positions).• Ensuring that resources are allocated for adaptation actions that benefit the most vulnerable groups, such as livelihood interventions and strengthening access to services that facilitate adaptation (for example, climate information and financial services).• Allocating targeted resources for actions that promote gender equality as a basis for effective adaptation (for example, specialized training programs for women and people of non-binary genders or actions to increase equitable access to financial services).• Tracking who is benefiting from finance and other resources allocated for the implementation of adaptation actions.• Applying a gender-responsive budgeting approach in allocation of resources for adaptation.
	<p> Key Tool #6: Gender-Responsive Budgeting</p> <p>Gender-responsive budgeting is an approach that analyzes the effect of government budgets on people of different genders.</p>

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Gender-responsive budgeting for climate change in Mexico

Mexico has adopted a [gender-responsive budgeting approach for climate change](#) (Reyes, 2018). There are seven priority agendas that are tracked in the National Annual Budget, two of which are climate change and gender equality. The gender equality agenda is tracked through a series of tools, which categorize programs in terms of three gender equality goals: eradicating discrimination against women, ending violence against women and achieving gender equality. The system also tracks the expenditures of different government institutions on women and men. Climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) is tracked at the program level, but there is a plan to link the two agendas through a gender mainstreaming approach. The process will involve a gender diagnostic to assess differences and inequalities, as well as a sector-based gender analysis. This will yield recommended changes to programs and reallocation of the budget for gender-responsive actions. Spending will be tracked in terms of changes in equality, looking at process, results and impacts.

**ENABLING
ACTIVITY**

Securing finance from international sources

Gender-responsive principle

Ensure that adaptation finance from international sources generates equitable benefits for people of all genders and social groups

Why is this important?

For many countries, securing international sources of finance will be an important part of the resource mobilization strategy for implementing adaptation actions identified through the NAP process. Mechanisms such as the [GCF](#), the [Adaptation Fund](#) and the [LDC Fund](#) have been established to provide financial support to countries in addressing climate change. With gender policies in place, these sources of funding represent a key opportunity for countries to address gender considerations in adaptation action. Because they provide additional resources beyond what countries are able to allocate through domestic budgeting processes, they can also enable countries to put the systems and capacities in place to support gender-responsive approaches in climate action over the longer term. Through the comprehensive integration of gender considerations in funding proposals, countries can increase the potential for finance from international sources to generate equitable benefits for people of all genders and social groups.

What does it look like in practice?

To maximize the potential for international sources of funding to generate equitable benefits, actions include (GCF & UN Women, 2017):

- Using **sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis** to inform the development of funding proposals.
- Incorporating gender issues in the **context analysis and framing** of the project.
- **Engaging stakeholders**, including women's groups and representatives of marginalized groups, in project design and implementation through gender-responsive and inclusive processes.
- **Involving gender actors** in proposal development and project implementation.
- Incorporating **actions that promote gender equality** in the project design (for example, through targeted actions to address inequalities in access to resources and services).
- Ensuring that resources are allocated within projects for **adaptation actions that benefit the most vulnerable groups**.
- Using **gender-responsive M&E approaches** to track gender-differentiated results.

Featured resource [*Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects*](#)

This manual, developed by the [GCF](#) and [UN Women](#) (2017), describes how gender can be mainstreamed in GCF programs. It covers both readiness support and funding proposals, and describes the need for gender analysis and a gender action plan, which includes actions that address indicators, targets and budgets.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: GCF support for gender-responsive adaptation in Bangladesh

The coastal belt of Bangladesh is increasingly susceptible to cyclones, storm surges and sea-level rise, resulting in saltwater intrusion into freshwater resources. This in turn impacts the availability of water for domestic use and for livelihood activities. Women are especially vulnerable to these impacts, given their role in water security and household resilience and their socioeconomic marginalization in the region. To address this, Bangladesh submitted a [proposal](#) to the GCF to enhance the “adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity” (Bangladesh & UNDP, 2018). Approved in March 2018, the proposal seeks to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups, and in particular women and girls, by diversifying freshwater-dependent livelihoods and investing in access to year-round safe drinking water; in doing so, women and girls can invest their time instead in education or income-generating opportunities. As part of the country’s ongoing NAP and NDC processes, this proposal demonstrates how countries can utilize international adaptation finance both to allocate targeted resources to vulnerable groups and to empower women and girls as agents of change in NAP processes.

ENABLING ACTIVITY	Information sharing
Gender-responsive principle	Ensure that access to information on adaptation and the NAP process is equitable for people of all genders and social groups
Why is this important?	Transparency is a guiding principle for the NAP process, requiring open and equitable access to information about the NAP process throughout formulation and implementation. Access to climate information to guide decision making is also a fundamental basis for adaptation, which requires ongoing assessment and adjustment to manage risks and changes over time. Strategic communications and climate services are therefore essential elements of adaptation action, requiring targeted investments to ensure that information is equitably accessible, tailored to the needs and roles of different genders and social groups and appropriate for local decision makers.
What does it look like in practice?	Ensuring equitable access to information on adaptation and the NAP process may involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing communication strategies for the NAP process that consider different target groups based on gender, age, literacy and access to technology, among other factors.• Establishing platforms for information sharing on adaptation, taking into consideration accessibility by women and marginalized groups.• Using a range of methods (such as mobile phones, community radio and local dialogues) to communicate with stakeholders that may be difficult to reach.• Identifying and addressing gender-specific barriers to information access in communication and dissemination strategies for the NAP process.• Designing climate services to provide equitable access for women and men.
Featured resource	<i>Strategies for Achieving Gender-Responsive Climate Services</i> This CCAFS brief addresses gender considerations for climate services, providing recommendations for ensuring that access to these services is equitable (Gumucio, et al., 2018).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Inclusive information-sharing processes in Kenya

The [Adaptation Learning Program](#) implemented by CARE International uses Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) processes to deliver user-responsive climate information services. The [PSP process](#) brings stakeholders together to undertake the collective interpretation of seasonal climate forecasts, taking uncertainty into account (Ambani, Shikuku, Wakini Maina, & Percy, 2017). During the PSP workshop, forecasts are shared, interpreted and translated into a localized forecast with likely scenarios and potential hazards. Participants, including male and female community representatives, develop actionable advisories in response, as well as communication plans. The downscaled forecast and advisories are then communicated to communities and local actors by the participants and through the various agreed channels. A recent [evaluation of the process in Kenya](#) found differences in how women and men prefer to receive the information: men generally preferred public assemblies or radio, while women preferred to receive the information through meetings of established groups, such as women's groups or village savings and loans associations, where they could discuss freely and ensure a common understanding of the information (Gbetibouo et al., 2017). This also helped to increase the reach, as group members passed the information along to other women who were not present at the meetings. The evaluation highlighted the importance of using a range of appropriate communication channels to reach different groups, as well as the benefits of dialogue in increasing trust in the information and comfort in its application.

6

Key Tools for Gender-Responsive Approaches

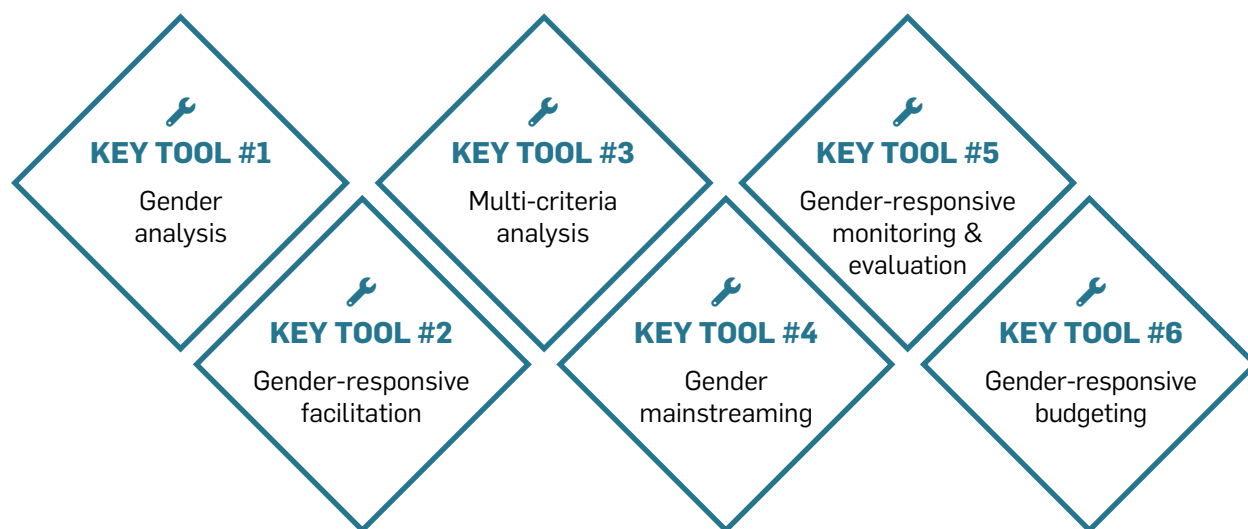


This section provides an overview of key tools for gender-responsive approaches. Figure 6 presents the key tools referenced throughout the guidance. The boxes contain links to navigate to that particular tool. For each tool, we provide a description of the tool and outline the specific considerations for applying it in the NAP process. We also provide links to useful resources that can support you in applying the tools.

If gender is a new issue for you, the following tips may help you in effectively applying the key tools:

- Begin by understanding what has already been done on gender in your particular context to ensure that you are building on existing knowledge and analysis in applying the tools.
- Be very clear on the purpose of the application of the tool, ensuring that you are linking it to one of the entry points or enabling activities for the NAP process.
- Seek support from gender actors in selecting, tailoring and applying the tools.
- Document the process that you have undertaken as well as the results (for example, if you undertake gender-responsive stakeholder consultations, you should document how you went about ensuring that they were inclusive and gender-equitable, as well as the feedback that was received).
- Explore examples from other countries where the tools have been applied in NAP processes or other relevant initiatives to benefit from their learning. See, for example, the NAP Global Network's [resources on gender](#), the [Gender Climate Tracker](#) (n.d.) and the UNFCCC's (2019) [Gender and Climate Change Adaptation](#) portal.

Figure 6. Overview of the tools



 KEY TOOL #1

Gender analysis

Description of the tool

Gender analysis is a tool that examines “the differences between and among women, men, girls, boys [and people of other genders] in terms of their relative distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints and power in a given context” (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency [SIDA], 2015a). It aims to understand roles and relationships between males, females and people of non-binary gender identities, as well as their activities and their respective needs and priorities (UN Women Training Centre, 2017). Gender analysis provides a basis for understanding the different effects that policy decisions and development investments may have on people of different genders. It is the foundation for integrating gender considerations in policies, programs and institutions (Government of Canada, 2017).

Specific considerations for NAP processes

Gender analysis should be applied throughout the NAP process, focusing on different issues and going to different depths, depending on the particular stage of the process and the information and analysis that is already available. Typically, a [gender analysis for the NAP process](#) should comprise four key elements (Dekens & Dazé, 2019):

1. A **policy and institutional analysis** on gender and climate change adaptation: This aspect of the analysis examines relevant policies and institutions addressing sustainable development, gender equality and climate change. It identifies key actors and existing initiatives that may provide useful knowledge and experiences that can be applied in the NAP process and assess existing capacities and gaps. The aim is to ensure that the NAP process builds on existing mandates, systems and capacities.
2. A **technical analysis** exploring the links between gender and climate change: This analysis considers gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities, equitable participation and influence by women and men in adaptation decision making, and equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from adaptation investments. This aspect of the analysis serves to identify practical considerations for integrating gender considerations into adaptation actions.
3. Analysis of the **implications for the NAP process**, considering the opportunities and challenges that have emerged.
4. Development of recommendations for the NAP process: This aspect includes both **process recommendations**, which focus on how the NAP process is structured, coordinated and facilitated, and **technical recommendations**, which address prioritization, financing, implementation and M&E of adaptation actions. The recommendations generated through the gender analysis should be as concrete as possible and oriented toward the next steps in the NAP process.

USEFUL RESOURCES

[Gender Analysis](#)

This guidance from the Government of Canada (2019) provides an overview of the process of gender analysis in development cooperation, including key elements and tools.

[Gender Analysis – Principles & Elements](#)

This tool from [SIDA](#) (2015a) describes key principles and elements to consider when conducting a gender analysis.

[Framework for Conducting Gender Responsive Analysis](#)

This guidance from the IUCN Gender Office (2013) provides an overview of key questions to be considered in conducting a gender analysis.

 **KEY TOOL #2**

Gender-responsive facilitation

Description of the tool

The participatory nature of the NAP process requires skilled facilitation to promote dialogue, share knowledge and reach consensus. Gender-responsive facilitation is a tool for ensuring that people of all genders are able to participate meaningfully in learning and decision-making processes. It recognizes that there may be obstacles for some people—often women and representatives of marginalized groups—to speak freely and share their opinions or concerns. Gender-responsive facilitation aims to overcome these barriers to create the conditions for inclusive and balanced dialogue.

Specific considerations for NAP processes

In NAP processes, gender-responsive facilitation may be required:

- During stakeholder engagement processes.
- In government coordination meetings, across sectors and levels.
- In participatory analysis and planning processes for adaptation.
- During capacity-building sessions.

Key considerations for gender-responsive facilitation include (Gurung & Leduc, 2009):

- Awareness of power relations and roles that may influence participation.
- Creating equal access and opportunities for participation during meetings and consultations.
- Ensuring that the time and place of meetings are appropriate for both women and men, considering security, facilities and other responsibilities.
- Using language and materials that are accessible to all participants, considering familiarity with the issue, literacy, etc.
- Stopping interruptions, attacks or other behaviours that may limit interventions by some participants.
- Ensuring that all participants have the same information in advance of the session, so they are equally informed and able to prepare appropriately.

USEFUL RESOURCES

[*Guidelines for a Gender-Sensitive Participatory Approach*](#)

This short guidance note from ICIMOD highlights key issues to consider in participatory processes to ensure equal participation by women and men (Gurung & Leduc, 2009).

 **KEY TOOL #3**

Multi-criteria analysis

Description of the tool

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) is a tool used to establish priorities among a set of options based on an evaluation of the options against defined criteria that are agreed by the decision-making team. The criteria may be weighted or not. It generally involves the development of a matrix in which the options are listed in rows and the performance of the option against each criterion is noted in columns (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2009). MCA approaches range from simple to complex, providing a flexible range of options for decision makers (U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID], 2013). A very simple example of what a matrix for MCA may look like is presented below. Based on this analysis, adaptation option #1 would be the highest priority, followed by #2.

Example of a simple matrix for MCA

	Robust in relation to future climate scenarios	Cost-effective	Contributes to gender equality	Technically feasible
Adaptation option #1	2	2	3	2
Adaptation option #2	3	2	1	2
Adaptation option #3	1	1	2	1

Specific considerations for NAP processes

MCA is a useful tool for adaptation planning processes because it can incorporate both quantitative and qualitative information (but can be applied without quantitative inputs). The process can be applied in a simple and participatory process, enabling systematic and transparent decision making and clear communication of the process (Fünfgeld, 2012; Department for Communities and Local Government, 2009; Dixit & McGray, 2013; Van Ierland, de Bruin & Watkiss, 2013). In a gender-responsive process, MCA can facilitate the use of social and gender-related decision-making criteria alongside other criteria, such as cost and technical feasibility. It also provides an opportunity for stakeholder engagement, with the process allowing involvement of different groups and taking their different priorities into account through criteria definition and assessment of options.

USEFUL RESOURCES

[*Analyzing Climate Change Adaptation Options Using Multi-Criteria Analysis*](#)

This manual from USAID (2013) does not directly address gender considerations in MCA; however, it provides a useful overview of how the tool can be used in the prioritization of adaptation options. Gender considerations would be particularly important in Step 3, where criteria for prioritization are identified.

 **KEY TOOL #4**

Gender mainstreaming

Description of the tool

The process of gender mainstreaming applies the findings of gender analysis in the design of policies, plans, programs or actions. It considers the differentiated impacts of decisions and investments on women, men and people of non-binary genders. A gender-mainstreaming approach involves (SIDA, 2015b):

- Including gender equality as an objective of the intervention.
- Ensuring that gender considerations are visible throughout the intervention at different levels and across different activities or components.
- Consideration of gender-based roles and responsibilities, as well as the relationships between genders and how these affect the design of interventions.
- Clear linkages between gender-related activities or components and the achievement of results in other areas.

Generally speaking, a gender-mainstreaming approach results in a mix of integrated activities, targeted gender activities and activities that address underlying causes of gender inequality.

Specific considerations for NAP processes

The gender-mainstreaming approach can be applied to any policy or program development process, including NAP processes. The basis for gender mainstreaming is gender analysis, which uncovers differences in needs and priorities to be addressed in the NAP process. Mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning and implementation typically involves actions that address gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities; promotion of equitable participation and influence by women and men in adaptation decision-making processes; and efforts to ensure equitable benefits for people of all genders (Dazé & Dekens, 2017). At the institutional level, gender mainstreaming in the NAP process typically involves addressing the institutional culture that perpetuates gender bias, ensuring sufficient human and financial resources are available to support gender-responsive approaches, and creating incentives and accountability for mainstreaming gender in the NAP process (UN Women, 2014).

USEFUL RESOURCES

[Gender Mainstreaming Tool](#)

This tool from SIDA (2015b) provides a helpful overview of the process of gender mainstreaming in general.

[Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming](#)

This guidance note from UN Women (2014) outlines the rationale and guiding principles for gender mainstreaming and provides practical guidance on mainstreaming in programs and institutional processes.

 **KEY TOOL #5**

Gender-responsive M&E

Description of the tool

NAP processes often involve the establishment of M&E systems for adaptation at the national level. These systems track both the process, in terms of progress in planning and implementing adaptation actions, and the outcomes, meaning the results of investments in adaptation (Price-Kelly, Hammill, Dekens, Leiter, & Olivier, 2015). Gender-responsive M&E considers the gender dimensions in both of these elements, in terms of the methodology, indicators, data collection and analysis approaches that are applied. Sex-disaggregated data is a fundamental basis for this; however, the data must be appropriately collected, analyzed and communicated for a truly gender-responsive approach (UNDP, 2010).

Specific considerations for NAP processes

To apply gender-responsive M&E in the NAP process, you will need to consider issues such as:

- What systems are already in place to track progress on gender equality and women's empowerment? How can the NAP process build on these?
- What relevant sex-disaggregated data is already being collected, for example, within sectors? Where are the gaps and why do they exist?
- What are the overarching goals related to gender equality within the NAP process and more broadly?
- Which institutions have the capacity to undertake a gender analysis of data? How can institutions that do not have this capacity be supported to undertake a gender analysis?
- What are the best indicators of progress on gender equality and women's empowerment through the NAP process?
- How will gender-differentiated results be tracked and analyzed?
- How will learning on gender be fed back into the NAP process?

USEFUL RESOURCES

[Gender Issues in Monitoring and Evaluation](#)

This guidance from the [World Bank](#) (n.d.) provides a comprehensive overview of why gender is important in M&E, as well as key principles and tools for putting it into practice. It also includes country examples.

[How to Manage Gender-Responsive Evaluation: Evaluation Handbook](#)

This resource from the [UN Women](#) Independent Evaluation Office (2015), though not specifically focused on climate change, provides a helpful overview of gender-responsive evaluation that can be applied in M&E systems for the NAP process.

 **KEY TOOL #6**

Gender-responsive budgeting

Description of the tool

Gender-responsive budgeting aims to ensure that allocations of public funds address the needs of women, men, girls, boys and people of non-binary genders. The process generally involves three key elements: gender-specific expenditures, which are targeted allocations of resources for different gender groups; promoting equal employment in the public service, which may involve affirmative actions to address imbalances; and tracking of gendered results from general expenditures (Budlender & Hewitt, 2003). Gender-responsive budgeting is grounded in gender analysis, which enables better targeting of expenditures and establishes the basis for tracking the gender-differentiated impacts.

Specific considerations for NAP processes

Depending on the extent to which a country has integrated adaptation in budgets, gender-responsive budgeting may be applied at the level of the overall budget for the country, ministry or subnational authority. If integration of adaptation is still in progress, then a gender-responsive budgeting process can be undertaken for specific allocations or programs related to adaptation. This may involve actions such as reviewing gender analyses and adaptation priorities identified in the NAP to determine gender-differentiated needs, undertaking a gender impact assessment of budgets and reviewing spending on adaptation with a gender lens (Oxfam, 2018).

USEFUL RESOURCES

[A Guide to Gender-Responsive Budgeting](#)

This guide from [Oxfam](#) (2018) gives a concise, practical overview of what gender-responsive budgeting is and how to make it work in practice.

[Engendering Budgets: A Practitioners' Guide to Understanding and Implementing Gender-Responsive Budgets](#)

This comprehensive guide from the [Commonwealth Secretariat](#) (Budlender & Hewitt, 2003) provides a helpful five-step process for gender-responsive budgeting, which can be applied to any government budgeting process.

[Handbook on Costing Gender Equality](#)

This handbook from [UN Women](#) (2015) provides guidance on estimating the costs of integrating gender equality objectives and interventions into policies and plans. This can feed into gender-responsive budgeting processes.

7

Additional Resources on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation



This section provides links to additional resources on gender and climate change adaptation that may be useful to countries in undertaking their NAP processes.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

General Resources on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation

[Gender-Transformative Climate Change Adaptation: Advancing Social Equality](#)

This background paper from the [Global Commission on Adaptation](#) provides an overview of gender and adaptation issues organized around key systems and offers recommendations for gender-transformative actions.

[Filling Buckets, Fueling Change: Ensuring Gender-Responsive Climate Change Adaptation](#)

This study analyzes gender-responsive adaptation strategies, offering insights based on six countries engaged in adaptation efforts supported by the [Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility](#).

[Gender Is One of Many Social Factors Influencing Responses to Climate Change](#)

This cross-regional insight brief provides an overview of the key messages emerging from four years of research on social differentiation and gender in adaptation through the [Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions](#) (ASSAR) program.

[Gender, Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation: A Guidebook for Designing and Implementing Gender-Sensitive Community-Based Adaptation Programmes and Projects](#)

This guidebook presents successful cases of gender mainstreaming in community-based adaptation projects, drawn from the [UNDP](#)-Global Environment Facility (GEF) Community-Based Adaptation Programme.

[Gender and Adaptation \(Policy Brief 2\)](#)

Developed by the [UNDP](#), this policy brief argues that women are more likely to suffer from climate change impacts and provides recommendations for ensuring that adaptation responses are informed by gender-based vulnerabilities and the unique contributions of women.

[10 Things to Know: Gender Equality and Achieving Climate Goals](#)

Drawing on case studies from Peru, India and Kenya, this report from the [Climate & Development Knowledge Network](#) presents 10 key findings proving gender-sensitive approaches lead to better climate and development outcomes.

[Gender Equality in National Climate Action: Planning for Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions](#)

This 2016 publication from the [UNDP](#) reviews countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to assess the extent to which they integrated gender considerations and provides an overview of entry points for gender-responsive NDCs.

Resources on Gender and Adaptation in Key Sectors

AGRICULTURE

[A Gender-Responsive Approach to Climate-Smart Agriculture: Evidence and Guidance for Practitioners](#)

This practice brief developed by the [Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture](#) outlines how to address the gender gap in agriculture—and specifically in climate-smart agriculture initiatives—through the adoption of a gender-responsive approach.

[Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture](#)

Prepared in a partnership between [CGIAR](#), [CCAFS](#), [CARE International](#) and the [World Agroforestry Centre](#), this manual hosts a series of resources and tools for practitioners and program designers seeking to undertake research for gender-sensitive and socially inclusive climate change projects.

[Gender-Transformative Adaptation: From Good Practice to Better Policy](#)

This paper, developed by [CARE International](#), focuses on gender transformation within adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector through case examples.

HEALTH

[Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes](#)

This user's guide from the [WHO](#) offers practical information and guidance to mainstream gender throughout all phases of the project cycle. The guidance was developed for program managers working in climate change and health adaptation.

[Gender, Climate Change and Health](#)

This report summarizes the interactions between climate change, gender and health, aiming to strengthen the capacity of [WHO](#) member states to develop health risk assessments and climate policy interventions that are beneficial to both men and women.

WATER

[The Gender Dimension of Water and Climate Change](#)

This policy brief was developed by the [Stockholm International Water Institute](#) and the [Alliance for Global Water Adaptation](#) as a contribution to discussions and activities at the UNFCCC meetings. It underscores the linkages between gender equality, clean water and climate action, and highlights the importance of gender-responsive climate policies, especially as they pertain to water.

[Gender, Climate Change and Water Connections](#)

This [Women's Environment & Development Organization](#) (WEDO) research initiative analyzes the connections between gender, climate and water, using the results to inform and influence adaptation programs and projects to be more gender-responsive.

[Gender, Climate Change, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#)

As part of a training package developed by the [USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project](#) and the [International Centre for Climate Change and Development](#), this PowerPoint gives an overview of specific ways to work with women within climate change adaptation or resilience-building projects, with a focus on the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.

URBAN

[Gender and Urban Climate Policy](#)

This handbook, from [GIZ](#), [UN-Habitat](#) and [GenderCC-Women for Climate Justice](#), focuses on ways for local governments to integrate the gender dimensions of climate change into the various stages of policy making, focusing on low- and middle-income countries.

[Gender, Climate Change and Urban Systems](#)

As part of a training package developed by [USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Project](#) and the International Conference on Computer Aided Design, this PowerPoint examines the gender dimensions of climate change in cities and urban systems.

[Gender Equality, Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Megacities](#)

This chapter from [Water, Megacities & Global Change](#) by the [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization](#) analyzes the gender dynamics of urban water and climate adaptation, suggesting measures for integrating gender considerations into climate adaptation plans in megacities.

Resources on Integrating Gender in Adaptation Finance

[Updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2018–2020](#)

This update to the [Green Climate Fund's Gender Policy and Action Plan](#), developed in 2018, emphasizes gender-responsiveness rather than gender-sensitivity in proposed projects, as well as the importance of gender assessments and action plans.

[Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs](#)

This document from the [GEF](#) provides guidance on addressing gender considerations throughout the project cycle for GEF projects, including reporting and M&E.

[Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals](#)

Developed by [USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific](#) and hosted by the [Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network](#), this online sourcebook aims to support teams who are preparing large-scale climate change adaptation projects and incorporating gender considerations into their proposals.

[Enhancing Women's Organizations' Role in, and Access to, Climate Finance](#)

This series of reports and summary documents, researched and produced by the [WEDO](#) in collaboration with [Prospera and the International Network of Women's Funds](#), provides an overview of how to engage women's organizations, feminist advocates and gender-related groups in climate finance.

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