

Consideration of gender-responsive approaches in the formulation and implementation of National Adaption Plans (NAPs)

3.3.3 Opportunities for gender-responsive adaptation planning and action, including through NAPs (AC, LEG, NAP Global Network)

August 2022, 16:00 to 17:30 (GMT+2)



2022 Gaborone
BOTSWANA
Global Adaptation Week





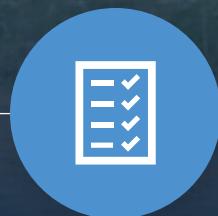
Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17)



To **vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change,
by building **adaptive capacity and resilience**;

To facilitate the **integration of climate change adaptation**,
in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing
policies, programmes and activities, in particular
development planning processes and strategies, within all
relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

Guiding principles for NAPs



- Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs
- Country-owned, country-driven
- Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs
- Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts
- Participatory and transparent**
- Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning
- Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review
- Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems**
- Guided by best available science
- Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge
- Gender-sensitive**

The process to formulate and implement NAPs

Element A: groundwork and addressing gaps

- Initiating NAP process
- Stocktaking
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses
- Development needs and climate vulnerabilities

Element B: Preparatory elements

- Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options
- Reviewing and appraising of options
- Compiling and communicating NAPs
- Integrating NAP into development planning

Element C: Implementation strategy

- Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
- Long-term implementation strategy
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation
- Promoting coordination and synergy

Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating NAPs
- Outreach and reporting on progress

Element A: groundwork and addressing gaps

- Initiating NAP process
- Stocktaking
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses
- Development needs and climate vulnerabilities

- Assess available information regarding the consideration of particularly vulnerable groups including women, boys, girls, elderly, in adaptation planning and implementation, and carry out further research on this topic in the country
- Analyse gender gaps – such as existing inequalities in areas such as access to resources, economic participation, health, education, decision-making, etc.
- Undertake outreach to ensure that different stakeholders understand the gender dynamics of climate change

Element B: Preparatory elements

- Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options
- Reviewing and appraising of options
- Compiling and communicating NAPs
- Integrating NAP into development planning

- Use sex-disaggregated data in vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- Integrate the perspectives of women and draw on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies when identifying adaptation options;
- Where possible, develop national and local guidelines to deepen assessments on gender related aspects

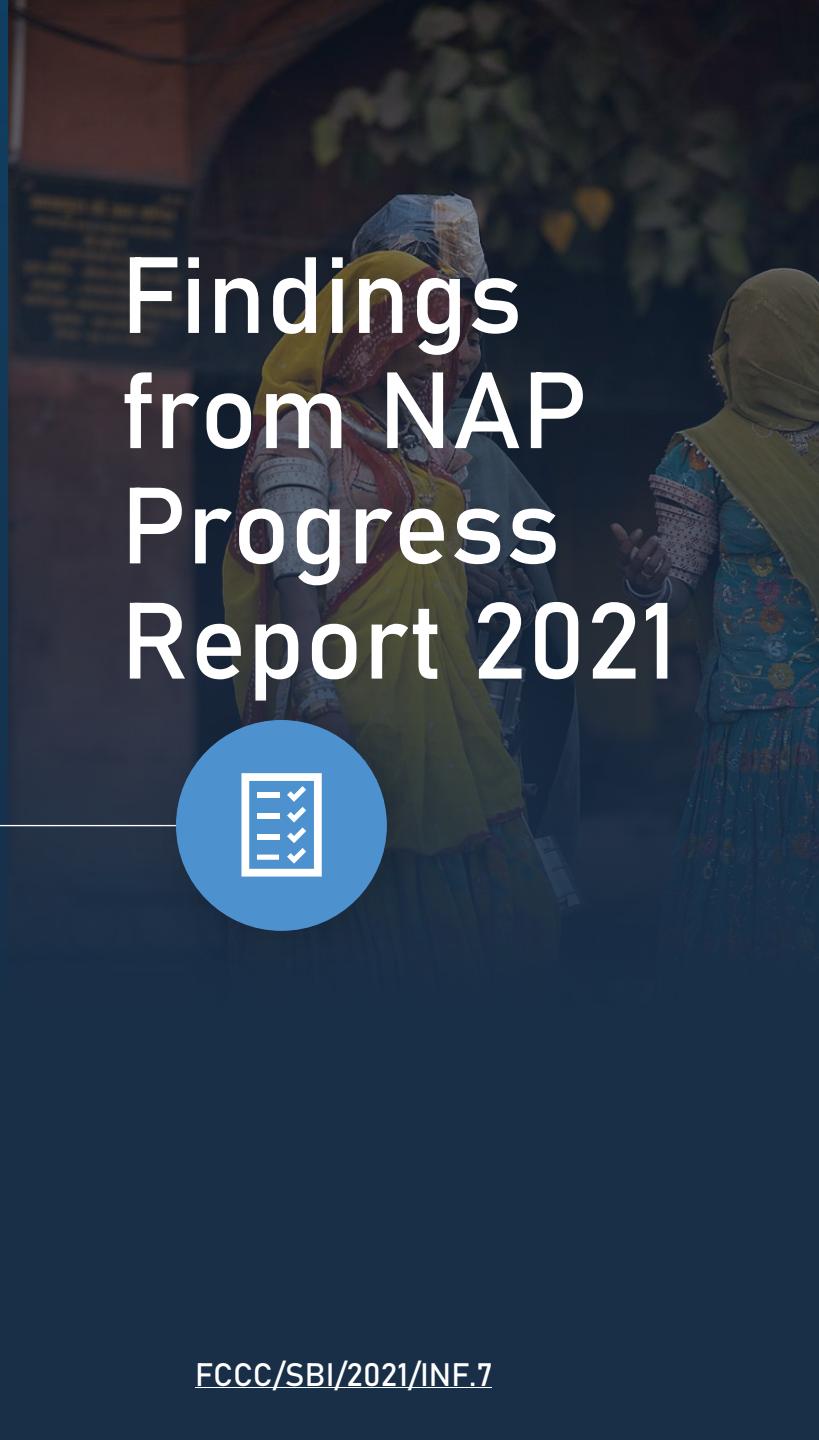
Element C: Implementation strategy

- Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
 - Long-term implementation strategy
 - Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation
 - Promoting coordination and synergy
- Tailor and implement NAP activities based on gender dynamics and the disproportionate impacts on women and men, boys and girls
 - Embrace women (*and men*) as agents of change within their communities, while undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs
 - Empower women to access resources

Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating NAPs
- Outreach and reporting on progress

- Monitor and report on the integration of gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Evaluate the integration of gender considerations into adaptation and make improvements if necessary.



Findings from NAP Progress Report 2021



- Countries are placing great importance on gender considerations in adaptation actions, with some (e.g. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Suriname and Uruguay) identifying in their NAPs specific adaptation measures that have considered gender.
- Women are presented in all five new NAPs as a group vulnerable to climate change, beneficiaries of adaptation action or agents of change.
- Three of the new NAPs have anchored gender responsiveness as a key principle of the NAP, aiming to empower women in decision-making.



Best practices - Observations from the assessment of progress made in NAPs

- ❖ Explicit institutional arrangements defined in mandates for the process to formulate and implement NAPs can facilitate the consideration of gender at all administrative levels;
- ❖ Countries can use the information prepared by the LEG on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs, as well as relevant toolkits;
- ❖ Specific procedures and guidelines on gender (e.g. with regard to budgeting) can further strengthen the consideration of gender in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;



Gaps and needs - Observations from the assessment of progress made in NAPs



- ❖ Deeper and **more consistent gender consideration** could be possible in the process, including: providing details on how gender considerations are being implemented; clarifying what the term 'gender' encompasses; adopting approaches that acknowledge that gender is not only about women but also about the relationship between women and men; and considering women as agents of change;
- ❖ The importance of **attaining gender targets** must be kept in mind, especially the **targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals**;

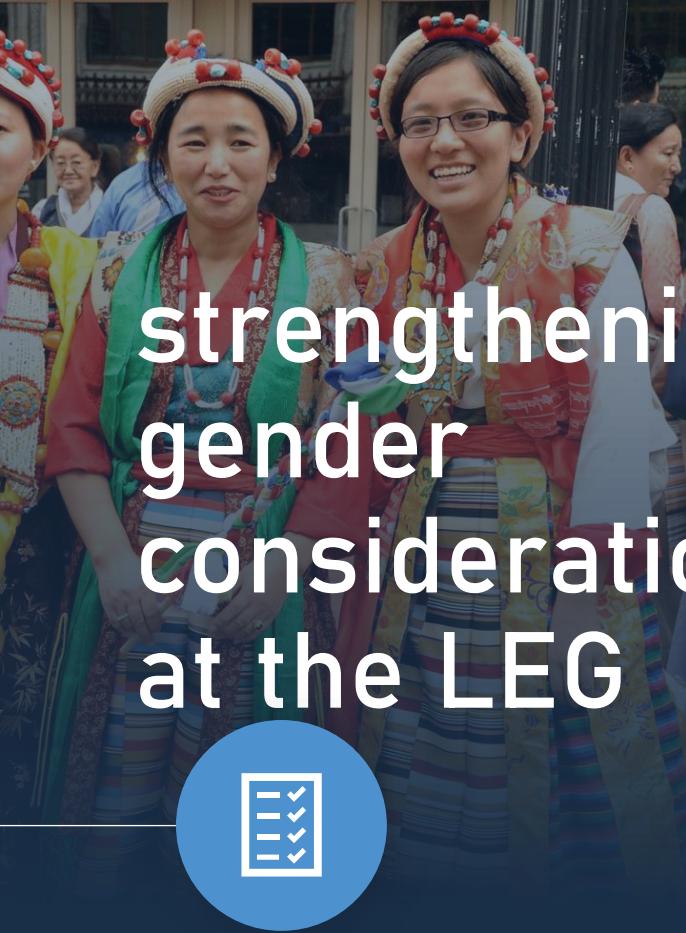
Thank you for your attention.



United Nations
Climate Change

20 years of
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Support
to the LDCs

2001 - 2021



strengthening gender considerations at the LEG



During the LEG 40 meeting, the LEG agreed to continue the following means of strengthening gender considerations in its work, by:

- Making use of the UNFCCC gender action plan and ensuring that the gaps identified in implementing the action plan are considered when developing activities to support the LDCs;
- Considering how to apply and expand existing gender-related guidelines (jointly with such partners as the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training
- Considering how best to support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level

Strengthening gender considerations in NAPs



- ❑ To guarantee a "gender-sensitive approach" in the formulation and implementation of NAPs,
 - ❑ this would entail a logical, interconnected, and comprehensive inclusion of gender considerations throughout
 - ❑ each country needs to set up structures best suited to their particular situations



UNFCCC, 2015. Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries, LDC Expert group 2015:
http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_05_unfccc_gender.pdf