



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

# NAP-GSP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME



United Nations  
Environment Programme



## Integrating Gender into NAP processes

Angela Lentisco

## Overview of this Session

Context

Why is it important to integrate gender into adaptation planning?

Stages in the integration of gender considerations into the NAP process

Approaches to integrating a gender perspective adaptation planning

## Context: UNFCCC process mandates gender

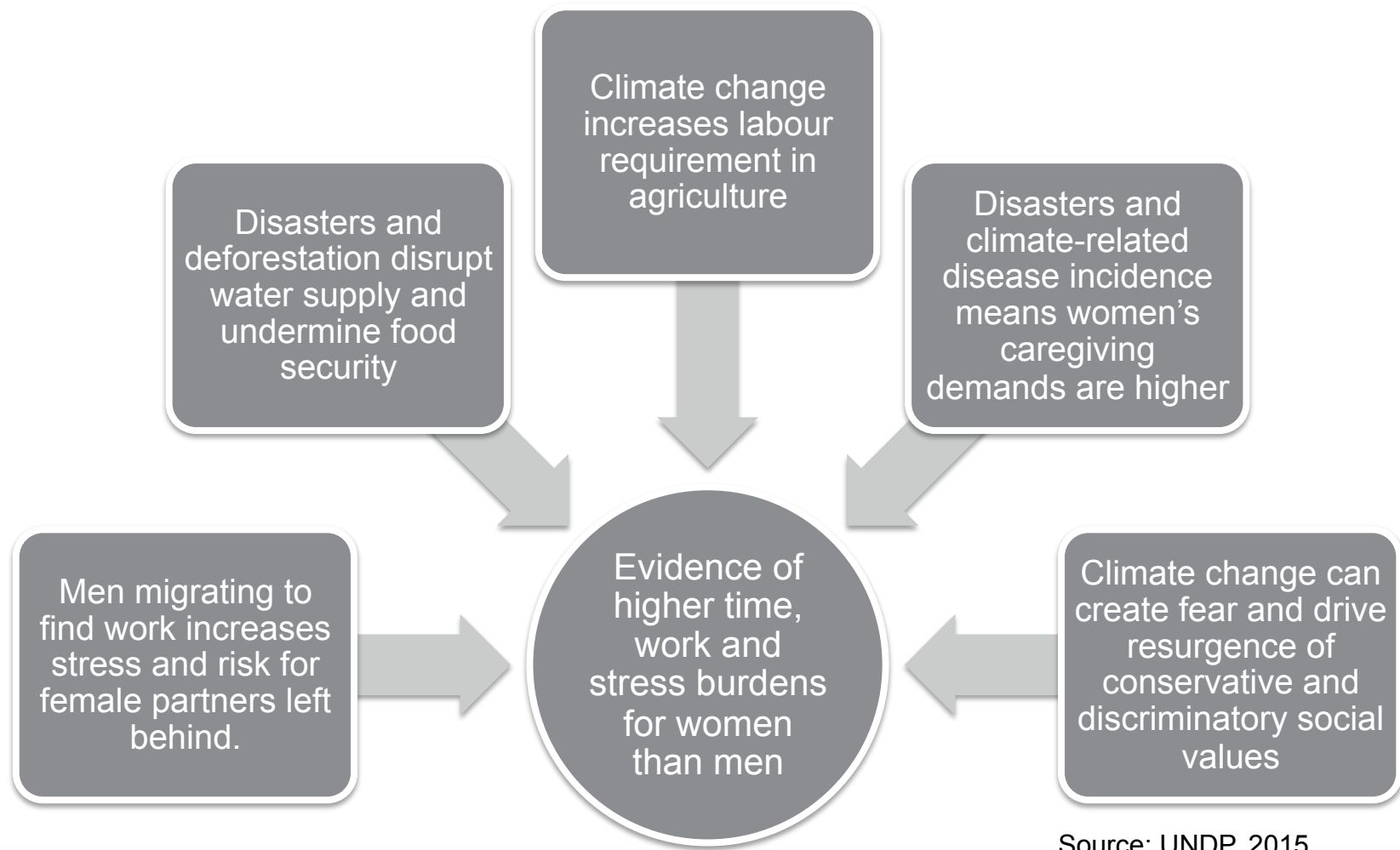
- Mandate of **COP 16 (2010)**, LEG provides technical guidance, advice on **gender and vulnerable** communities.
  - COP agreed: **Follow gender-sensitive** approach.
- **COP 21**: “...Parties should respect, promote, consider ... **gender equality, empowerment of women** and intergenerational equity.”
- **COP 22**: Parties adopted a decision extending Lima work plan on gender for 3 more years.
- **Paris Agreement**: Builds on all these.
- **Other: SDGs**

For more information, see UNFCCC (2015)

## Key Concepts

- **Gender** refers to the roles and attributes that a given society, at a given time, considers appropriate for men and women. These roles and attributes are socially constructed and learned through socialization processes.
- **Equality** between men and women, or **gender equality**, refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, boys and girls. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that their rights and opportunities will not depend on whether they were born male or female.
- **Gender equality** implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.
- **Gender equality** is not a women's issue as it provides benefits for both men and women and is a key human right. Gender equality is also a precondition for, and indicator of, **sustainable development**.

# Why gender and climate change: Impacts



Source: UNDP, 2015

## Gender-responsive adaptation planning

- Seeks to identify, redress existing, potential inequalities by ensuring women, as well as men, are engaged in all levels of climate change response.
  - Based on comprehensive, participatory, **gender-sensitive analysis**.
  - Recognizes differential vulnerability; **targets adaptation strategies**.
  - **Builds on existing knowledge and capacities**.
  - Planned, implemented with **equitable participation**.
  - Promotes adaptation policies, programmes to **meet needs of women, men**
  - Supports **equitable access resources, rights, opportunities**

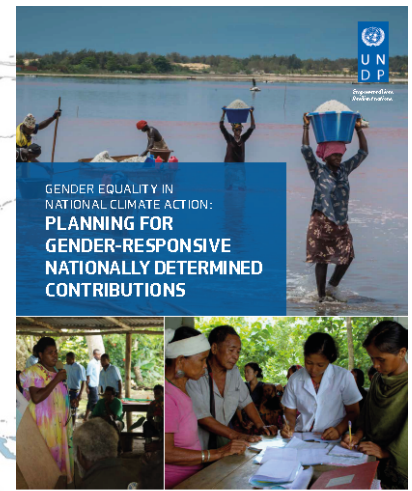
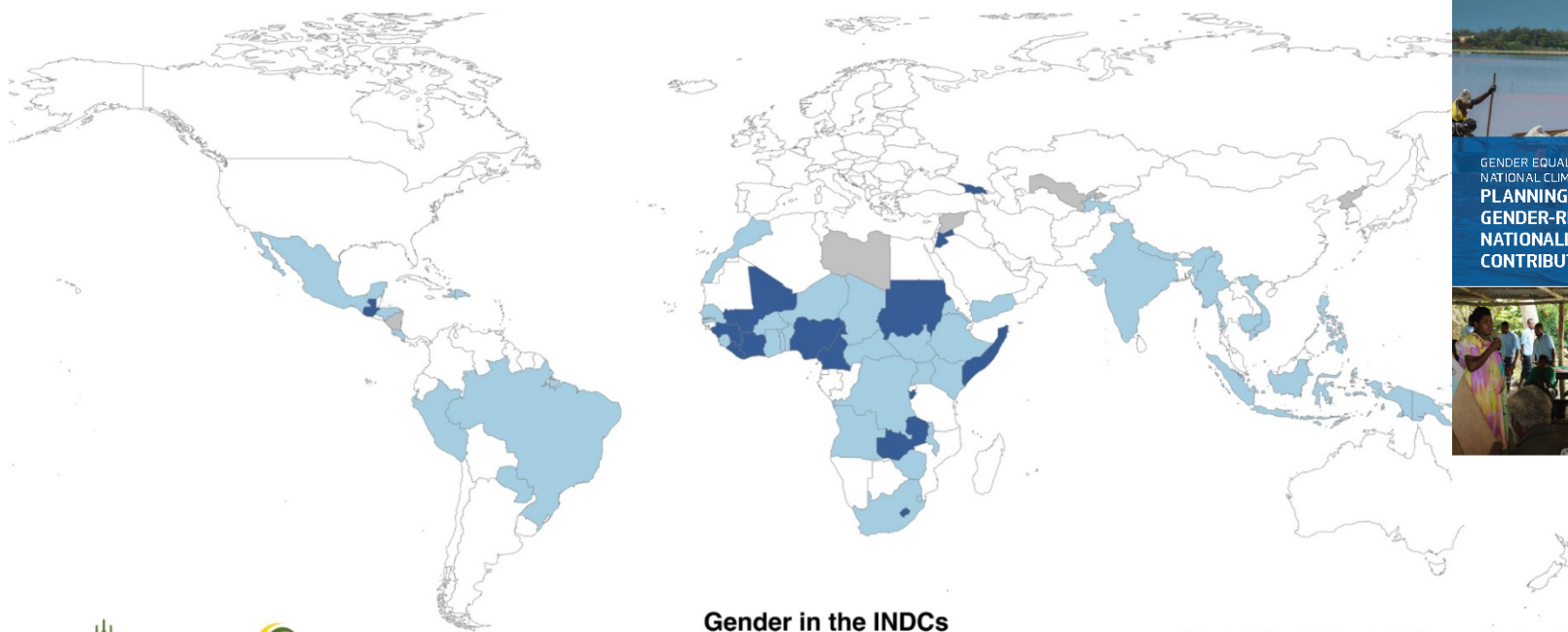
Adapted from UNDP, 2015; CARE, 2010

## Benefits of gender-responsive adaptation planning

- ⇒ Overall lead to more relevant, sustainable adaptation efforts, greater resilience.
- Vulnerability and risk assessments identify gender inequalities
- Adaptation initiatives respond to women's, men's needs, constraints.
- Women's, men's knowledge, skills valued, included in adaptation planning.
- Indicators, more accurate, realistic, support more accurate monitoring.

Source: UNDP, 2015

# Are countries prioritizing gender in adaptation?



May 10, 2016

## Gender in the INDCs

- INDC mentions gender in relation to agriculture
- INDC mentions gender
- No mention of gender
- No INDC

Richards M, Bruun TB, Campbell B, Gregersen LE, Huyer S, Kuntze V, Madsen STN, Oldvig MB, Vasileiou I. 2016. How countries plan to address agricultural adaptation and mitigation: An analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. CCAFS dataset version 1.1. Copenhagen, Denmark; CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).



# Exercise - Stages in the integration of gender considerations into the NAP process

- INVISIBLE
- DISCOVERY
  - LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND INACTION
  - DISBELIEF
  - OPPOSITION
- GROWING UNDERSTANDING
- MOBILIZATION
- INSTITUTIONALIZATION

# How to integrate gender in NAP process

- Design gender-responsive M&E framework, reporting, and gender-sensitive indicators
- Communicate findings on gender

D. Monitor, review, report and communicate

A. Lay the ground and address gaps

- Align with conventions and laws on gender equality
- Ensure meaningful participation of women and partners
- Identify, consult stakeholders with knowledge of gender issues
- Explore gender integration in existing adaptation measures
- Conduct gender & CCA Situation Analysis
- Identify useful communication pathways
- Promote the gender-CCA nexus

C. Develop implementation strategies

B. Prepare a NAP framework

- Identify Socio-economic scenarios in impact assessments
- Conduct gender analysis in vulnerability assessments
- Identify gender-responsive criteria in adaptation option selection
- Ensure communications tailored to different stakeholders

- Continue stocktaking
- Design gender-responsive implementation criteria
- Tap into existing capacity and build skills of women's groups and others focusing on gender

**Gender analysis throughout**

**Gender expertise throughout**

**Build on women's and men's different knowledge, experience, needs, challenges**

## Resources/Tools

- UNDP (2016) Guide to Gender Mainstreaming in UNDP Supported GEF Financed Projects
- UNDP (2015). Gender-responsive national communications toolkit at <http://bit.ly/2avRxzE>
- UNDP (2010). Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook.
- LDC Expert Group (2015). Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries, UNFCCC <http://bit.ly/28UZxuM>
- IUCN (2011). Draft guidelines to mainstreaming gender in the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Bryan et al (2015). Project toolkit: Research guide for gender disaggregated analysis of climate change Impacts and adaptation. IFPRI <http://bit.ly/29cnyR8>