

Towards Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: Progress and Recommendations for the Way Forward

If undertaken with a gender-responsive approach, NAP processes present an opportunity to address gender inequalities, for adaptation actions that are more sustainable and effective. Gender-responsive NAP processes can contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG13 on climate action and SDG5 on gender equality.

Earlier this year, the NAP Global network undertook an analysis of progress on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes, based on a review of completed NAP documents,¹ as well as data collected directly from country NAP teams.² This analysis relates to Activity E.1 in the Gender Action Plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Key Findings

- ▶ Most countries have made an effort to integrate gender considerations in their NAP documents.
- ▶ The focus of gender integration in NAP documents tends to be on women only, versus the differences between women and men in the same context.
- ▶ Women are most often positioned as a particularly vulnerable group and/or as beneficiaries of adaptation actions, rather than stakeholders or agents of change.
- ▶ There is limited evidence that context-specific gender analysis has been used in NAP processes so far.
- ▶ Adaptation options targeting women often focus on household issues.
- ▶ In-country capacities to integrate gender exist, but in many cases have not been effectively utilized.
- ▶ The role of gender actors in the NAP process varies across countries.
- ▶ Broader policies and plans can create an enabling environment for integration of gender in the NAP process.



Recommendations for Country Teams Engaged in NAP Processes

- ▶ Commit to a gender-responsive NAP process going forward.
- ▶ Develop a more nuanced understanding of gender and climate change linkages to inform the NAP process.
- ▶ Use the NAP process to enhance institutional linkages between climate change adaptation and gender equality.
- ▶ Improve gender balance in NAP-related institutional arrangements.
- ▶ Identify existing capacities and gaps related to gender and climate change adaptation.
- ▶ Undertake gender-balanced and inclusive stakeholder engagement for NAP processes.
- ▶ Use gender analysis and stakeholder inputs efficiently and effectively.

For more information, please see napglobalnetwork.org/themes/gender/

¹ The analysis included documents available on NAP Central as of January 2018, which included adaptation planning documents from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Kenya, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

² The country data was collected during a learning event on gender, which brought together 20 countries in dialogue on challenges and opportunities for gender-responsive NAP processes. Fifteen of these countries completed self-assessments, which identified concrete next steps they could take to improve integration of gender considerations in their NAP processes going forward.



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