



# NAP Global Network

**Gender-responsive NAP  
processes**

Steering Committee Meeting  
April 2019



# Why a focus on gender in NAPs?

- NAP processes will not be **effective** if they don't take gender considerations into account
  - Adaptation investments will not automatically lead to **reduced vulnerabilities**
- **Increased level of ambition** on gender equality at the international level since 2015
- NAP process is an **opportunity** to address gender inequalities



# Key elements of a gender-responsive NAP process



Recognition of gender **differences in adaptation needs, opportunities and capacities**



Equitable **participation and influence** by women and men in adaptation decision-making processes



Equitable **access to financial resources and other benefits** resulting from investments in adaptation between women and men



# What have we done so far?

Since January 2017, 3 key areas of work:

- **Technical support for countries:** NAP-focused gender analyses (4 completed, 3 on-going), country self-assessments, climate change and gender focal points workshop in Jamaica
- **Documenting and sharing learning:** Framework for gender-responsive NAPs, presentations at various international events, inputs to the LEG, gender day at Targeted Topics Forum
- **Synthesis of progress** on integrating gender in NAP-related planning documents: First synthesis released in April 2018



# What have we learned?

- There is value in conducting NAP-focused gender analyses > many entry points exist in NAP processes where these can be applied
- When in-country NAP teams are made more aware of the issue they become interested > Climate adaptation tends to be approached as a technical, sector-based issue
- Participatory and inclusive process should be at the heart of NAPs > Involving gender actors is crucial but only effective if their capacities are being built
- We need to be ambitious, yet realistic, about the role of NAPs in addressing gender inequalities > The underlying gender inequalities in societies have implications for how gender-responsive NAPs can be.



# What is planned in 2019?

- On-going **technical assistance** to countries on gender (SIDS and sub-Saharan Africa)
- **Updating of the LEG 2015 gender guidance** and piloting of the training component (e.g. Dublin LDC NAP meeting in May, SBs in June)
- On going engagement with **UNFCCC** on the Gender Action Plan
- **2nd synthesis report** (to be completed for COP25)



# Who is driving interest on this theme?

- Priority theme for **the Network** since 2017
- **Country requests** for technical assistance following training sessions on gender and self-assessment process (e.g. Benin, Madagascar and Jamaica following from the TTF)
- Increased level of ambition from **bilateral and multilateral donors** (e.g. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, GCF)



# Gender: Key resources

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

NAP Global Network Synthesis Report, 2017-18



Coordinating  
Climate-Resilient  
Development

August 2017  
Angie Clark  
Julie Dekkers

## A Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes



Coordinating  
Climate-Resilient  
Development

March 2018  
Julie Dekkers  
Angie Clark

## Conducting Gender Analysis to Inform National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes:

Reflections from six African countries



### 1.0 Introduction

As countries advance their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes, they are increasingly focused on issues of effectiveness, aiming to put into practice the principles and approaches that have been highlighted in decisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This includes the Paris Agreement, which calls for climate action to be gender-responsive (UNFCCC, 2015), and the Gender Action Plan, which highlights the need to integrate gender considerations in adaptation plans and actions (UNFCCC, 2017). The NAP process, a key mechanism for countries to accelerate climate change adaptation efforts, represents an important opportunity for ensuring that investments in adaptation are effective and sustainable and that they generate equitable benefits for women and men,<sup>1</sup> including the most vulnerable.

Since 2018, the NAP Global Network has been working with six country governments in Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea-Conakry, Madagascar and Togo) to undertake targeted gender analyses to inform

<sup>1</sup> The majority of documents upon which this research is based use a binary definition of gender, referring to male and female. Consequently, while recognizing that gender is in reality a spectrum, for the remainder of this briefing note we will primarily discuss differences between women and men.



led by the UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Working Group on Gender and the NAP Global Network to

