

Summarizing Evidence for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes:

Key Gender and Equity Findings from the 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – Working Group II on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability



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Introduction

A growing body of research shows the importance of ensuring that adaptation planning processes are inclusive of all, especially those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This includes the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which produces the most comprehensive state-of-the-knowledge reports on climate change, impacts, risks, and adaptation. These assessment reports are foundational documents for evidence-based decision making on climate action. The most recent report, the 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC – Working Group II on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability (the WGII report), includes more references to gender, equity, and justice than any previous IPCC report, reflecting the large quantity of scientific literature on the importance of incorporating these considerations into climate change adaptation efforts. However, references to gender, equity, and justice are woven throughout the more than 3,000 pages of the report, which may make it difficult for policy-makers and practitioners to distil the key messages and apply them in their work.

This brief provides a summary of the key messages related to gender, equity, and justice that are found throughout the the WGII report, making them more accessible to decision-makers

and highlighting the importance of, and future opportunities for, gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches to adaptation. It is important to note that this policy brief presents a snapshot of the research included in the WGII report. The information presented is strictly based on the content of the IPCC report. Consequently, some issues that are relevant to discussions of gender, equity, and justice in adaptation may not be captured, because they do not feature in the report. We hope that this policy brief will contribute to evidence-based decision making in NAP processes to address the social and gender dimensions of adaptation to climate change.

Box 1. What Do We Mean by Gender, Equity, and Justice?

This report is framed around three key concepts: gender, equity, and justice (with a specific focus on climate justice). These concepts provide key entry points for more inclusive adaptation processes and action. The explanations of these concepts, as defined in the WGII report, are presented below (with the exception of gender, which is not defined in the report, so another source has been used for this).

Gender “refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, expressions, and identities of girls, women, boys, men, and gender-diverse people. It influences how people perceive themselves and each other, how they act and interact, and the distribution of power and resources in society” (Canadian Institutes of Health Research [CIHR], 2020).

Equity is “the principle of being fair and impartial, and a basis for understanding how the impacts and responses to climate change, including costs and benefits, are distributed in and by society in more or less equal ways. Often aligned with ideas of equality, fairness, and justice and applied with respect to equity in the responsibility for, and distribution of, climate impacts and policies across society, generations, and gender, and in the sense of who participates and controls the processes of decision-making” (IPCC, 2022, p. 2908).

Justice “is concerned with setting out the moral or legal principles of fairness and equity in the way people are treated, often based on the ethics and values of society” (IPCC, 2022 p. 2913).

Climate justice “links development and human rights to achieve a human-centred approach to addressing climate change, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable people and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its impacts equitably and fairly” (IPCC, 2022, p. 2913).

The WGII report applies three dimensions of justice throughout the document:

- **Procedural justice** refers to “justice in the way outcomes are brought about, including who participates and is heard in the processes of decision-making” (IPCC, 2022, p. 2913).
- **Distributive justice** is about “the allocation of burdens and benefits among individuals, nations and generations” (IPCC, 2022, p. 160).
- **Recognition** “entails basic respect and robust engagement with and fair consideration of diverse cultures and perspectives” (IPCC, 2022, p. 160).

The Importance of the IPCC Findings for the NAP Process

As captured in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decision that established the NAP process, adaptation action should be informed by the best available science, along with traditional and Indigenous knowledge (UNFCCC, 2010). This includes scientific evidence regarding the social and gender dimensions of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. The IPCC, as the UN body dedicated to assessing the science related to climate change, brings together thousands of experts to review and assess relevant scientific literature in order to provide a complete and objective summary of the available evidence (IPCC, 2023).

The WGII report therefore provides the best available science when it comes to integrating gender, equity, and justice into adaptation decision making. Its key findings help actors involved in NAP processes to understand why gender and social inequalities must be addressed for effective and sustainable adaptation. Further, it explores evidence-based approaches for taking a gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach in managing climate risks. These findings provide a useful starting point for analyzing gender and social issues that are important for NAP processes. However, they must be complemented with context-specific information and engagement with relevant researchers, practitioners, and representatives of groups that are particularly vulnerable due to systemic discrimination and the denial of rights.

Box 2. The NAP Process

The NAP process is a “strategic process that enables countries to identify and address their medium- and long-term priorities for adapting to climate change” (Hammill, Dazé, & Dekens, 2020). The NAP process puts in place the systems and capacities that are needed to integrate adaptation into decision making across sectors and levels. This is an iterative, ongoing process of planning and implementing adaptation actions, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and learning to track progress and improve outcomes over time. Though led by national governments, effective NAP processes are participatory, bringing in a wide range of actors within and outside government.

To learn more about the NAP process, please see:

- [Overview—National Adaptation Plans \(UNFCCC\)](#)
- [The National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Process: Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [What We Are Learning about Effective National Adaptation Plan Processes](#)

Key Messages from the WGII report on Gender, Equity, and Justice

This section provides an overview of the key messages from the WGII report. It draws on a systematic review of the report to identify the references to gender, equity, justice, and related issues (please see the appendix for a list of the page references where the relevant content can be found). These references have been grouped into common themes, and the key messages summarized. These summary messages are organized around three broad themes: differential vulnerability to climate change, the benefits of gender-responsive and socially inclusive adaptation, and promising approaches.

How Does the WGII report Explain Who Is Most Vulnerable to the Impacts of Climate Change?

Key Message 1.

Women, children, people living with disabilities, the elderly, people living in poverty, Indigenous Peoples, and people who face discrimination because of their race, ethnicity, caste, sexuality, gender identity, or other factors are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Vulnerability refers to a propensity to be harmed—in this case, by the impacts of climate change. A person's vulnerability is shaped by socio-economic factors, including aspects of their identity, which can intersect and compound the discrimination they experience. Vulnerability to climate change therefore varies across space and time, and throughout countries and communities, leading to differential impacts of climate change for people of different genders and social groups.

Key Message 2.

The historical and ongoing exclusion and marginalization of people based on their gender, race, wealth, disabilities, social status, or other socio-economic characteristics influences their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Social roles and the inequalities some groups of people face in terms of access to services, economic opportunities, and resources limit their abilities to prepare for, withstand, and recover from the adverse effects of climate change. Groups that face marginalization and discrimination can also live in areas that are more exposed to climate hazards, such as in urban heat islands or on floodplains. The combination of increased vulnerability and greater exposure to hazards results in differential and increased climate risks for these groups.

Key Message 3.

The impacts of climate change will be felt in many ways and in many aspects of our society, with a number of these impacts being disproportionately felt by vulnerable groups.

Table 1 showcases the mechanisms highlighted in the WGII report through which climate change can disproportionately impact vulnerable populations. The references to disproportionate impacts have been grouped into five thematic areas—livelihoods, water, food security and nutrition, disaster risk management, and health—and can be traced back to the systemic marginalization, discrimination, and inequalities that these groups of people face.

Table 1. Mechanisms highlighted by the WGII report report as having disproportional impacts on select vulnerable groups

		Vulnerable groups					
Thematic area	Impact	Women	Children	Older people	Indigenous Peoples	People living with disabilities	People living in poverty
			(♀ denotes specific to girls)				
Livelihoods	Reduced access to natural resources for livelihood activities	✓			✓	✓	✓
	Negative impacts on livelihoods exacerbated by gender-specific roles and income levels	✓					
Water	Reduced access to already limited water supply	✓	♀	✓	✓	✓	
	Increased burden of fetching water, decreasing time for income-generating activities and increasing incidences of violence and abuse	✓	♀				
	Increased communicable diseases due to lack of sanitation	✓	♀				
	Loss of cultural or spiritual practices associated with water for Indigenous Peoples				✓		

		Vulnerable groups					
Thematic area	Impact	Women	Children	Older people	Indigenous Peoples	People living with disabilities	People living in poverty
			(♀ denotes specific to girls)				
Food security and nutrition	Increased food insecurity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Increased risk of malnutrition and mortality		✓				
	Decreased access to local and traditional foods					✓	
Disaster risk management	Increased exposure to climate hazards	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Increased incidences of violence and abuse	✓	♀				
	Increased exposure to vector-borne diseases	✓	✓				
	Increased economic losses	✓			✓		✓
	Erosion of well-being and mental health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Limited capacity to respond		✓				
	Increased mortality during extreme heat and cold events				✓		✓

		Vulnerable groups					
Thematic area	Impact	Women	Children	Older people	Indigenous Peoples	People living with disabilities	People living in poverty
			(♀ denotes specific to girls)				
Health	Increased vulnerability during pregnancy	✓					
	Increased exposure to infectious diseases	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Increased mortality	✓	✓				
	Increased mental health impacts	✓	✓				
	Increased incidence of respiratory issues		✓	✓	✓		
	Increased risk of stunted growth and development		✓				
	Increased mortality due to pre-existing conditions			✓			
	Decreased access to clean water and sanitation						✓
	Increased impacts to community and culture					✓	
	Increased incidence of forced relocation and migration						✓

Note: The marked cells in the table indicate where sufficient evidence exists within the WGII report report to support the impact statements. Blank cells do not necessarily indicate that the mechanisms do not disproportionately impact these groups, only that there may not have been sufficient evidence at the time of the AR6 for it to be included in the report. The impacts include both direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

Source: Compiled by authors.

Key Message 4.

Vulnerability to climate change, inequality, and the processes of marginalization are closely related, and these processes interact with and compound one another.

The impacts of climate change can exacerbate existing social inequalities for women, children, the elderly, and other marginalized groups, thereby compounding their vulnerability to climate impacts. This vicious cycle has the potential to push marginalized groups into extreme poverty, further heighten instances of gender-based inequality and discrimination and undermine global efforts to realize fundamental human rights and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Box 3. Why Is Gender an Important Consideration in Adaptation Planning and Action?

Throughout the document, as well as in the cross-chapter box on gender, the WGII report stresses the intersections between gender, climate change adaptation, and climate justice.

Gender, which encompasses women, men, and other gender identities, defines how people experience the impacts of climate change differently due to their unique social roles, and the structures of power in place that reinforce or constrain these roles. Because of these differential experiences, gender is considered as an important factor that shapes a person's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Many of the impacts of climate change have been shown to be gendered. Gendered impacts present themselves in a range of sectors, for example:

- In the fisheries and aquaculture sector, where women comprise up to half of all fisheries and aquaculture workers globally and in many cases show a greater reliance on these products for nutrition and livelihoods.
- In the agriculture sector, where different gendered roles in cropping and livestock production exist.
- In the water sector, where women are often burdened with water collection duties.
- In the health sector, where men and women have different nutritional needs and health concerns.

In each of these sectors, gender-based differences in roles, responsibilities, and needs influence how people experience the impacts of climate change. Gendered impacts are also evident in the inequitable increase in unpaid labour (e.g. fuelwood collection, care, etc.) for women and girls. Additionally, there is a clear connection between climate change and gender-based violence, with climate change tied to an increase in physical and psychosocial abuse and harm to women and girls.

Gender should be considered when planning and implementing adaptation actions, as these actions may impact people of different genders differently. As an example, labour migration due to climate change impacts men and women differently—as men travel to seek employment, women may be responsible for new duties and will require new capacities. Equitable adaptation actions will be needed to address both situations to prevent increases in vulnerability to climate change.

When seeking to understand vulnerability and planning for adaptation actions, it is also important to take an intersectional approach and look beyond just gender to include other aspects of identity such as age, ethnicity, race, disability, Indigeneity, and social status. For example, young rural women may be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than women living in more affluent urban centres, due to inequalities in access to resources, economic activity, and social safety nets.

Gender-focused assessments and other tools (e.g., analysis of power dynamics) can be used to explore the inequalities between people of different genders and other aspects of identity in adaptation processes, such as unequal representation in power-holding and decision making roles, differences in income and resources, and social norms that may impact people's vulnerability and the effectiveness of adaptation actions. Sex-disaggregated data can be used to track the differential impacts of climate change and adaptation progress for women and men.

How Does Building Gender, Equity, and Justice Considerations into Adaptation Improve the Process and Outcomes?

Key Message 5.

When adaptation planning and action include considerations of gender, equity, and justice, adaptation efforts are strengthened and there is greater potential to produce more successful, cost-effective, and just plans and outcomes.

This can be achieved by ensuring that adaptation planning efforts feature inclusive participation and decision making, that the burdens and benefits of adaptation are equitably distributed across society and into the future, and that adaptation efforts consider and respect diverse cultures and perspectives.

Key Message 6.

When adaptation planning and action does not include considerations of gender, equity, and justice, there is a greater potential for adaptation efforts to have maladaptive outcomes.

Maladaptive outcomes include those that end up making people more rather than less vulnerable to climate risks, increase or shift vulnerability to the impacts of climate change to other social groups or locations, produce inequitable outcomes, or increase inequity between groups.

Key Message 7.

Building considerations of gender, equity, and justice into adaptation planning also enables the production of numerous co-benefits.

The WGII report highlights that increasing inclusive participation in decision making, while also working to address the root causes of vulnerability in adaptation processes, can lead to multiple other co-benefits for society in terms of reducing inequality and poverty and contributing to societies' progress towards the SDGs.

What Do Gender, Equity, and Justice Considerations in Adaptation Planning Look Like?

Key Message 8.

More inclusive participation, through the inclusion of diverse voices and the empowerment of vulnerable populations in decision making and planning processes, is one strategy for incorporating considerations of gender, equity, and justice into adaptation.

Participation is important during policy and plan creation, but also in the development of adaptation actions and the implementation of those actions, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation. These efforts should also include providing incentives, carrying out capacity development activities, and addressing social rules and norms that limit the participation of vulnerable groups to create an enabling environment for more inclusive participation.

Key Message 9.

Grounding adaptation planning and action in multiple knowledge types, including Indigenous and local knowledge, allows for the recognition of diverse perspectives and ultimately strengthens the outcomes of the process.

Women, people living in poverty, Indigenous Peoples, and other underrepresented groups all experience the impacts of climate change differently and have unique and valuable perspectives to contribute to adaptation action. The inclusion of this knowledge can also assist in limiting maladaptation and redressing historical marginalization and discrimination.

Box 4. The Role of Indigenous Peoples and the Use of Indigenous and Local Knowledge in Adaptation Planning

Although there is no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples, the WGII report uses the core criteria of “(a) self-determination and (b) the recognition that Indigenous Peoples as distinct social and cultural groups that retain collective ancestral ties to the lands they inhabited or to the lands from which they have been displaced, drawing from both the ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (1989) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)” to help describe these peoples (IPCC, 2022, p. 155).

The WGII report is clear that Indigenous Peoples have greater vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and will be disproportionately impacted due to their closeness to the land that they rely on for both cultural and livelihood practices. Additionally, historical and ongoing processes of colonialism, marginalization, and discrimination have impacted the adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples.

The WGII report highlights the importance of understanding vulnerability using an intersectional approach to consider how age, gender, disability all impact a person's vulnerability. Indigenous women, for example, have a unique vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through the social inequalities they face.

Indigenous knowledge “refers to the understandings, skills and philosophies developed by societies with long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings” (IPCC, 2022, p. 148). Through this long history with the local lands they inhabit, Indigenous Peoples have devised effective strategies for building resilience and for sustainably managing environmental variability, local ecosystems, and resources.

Local knowledge refers to “the understandings and skills developed by individuals and populations, specific to the places where they live” (IPCC, 2022, p. 148) and is closely related to Indigenous knowledge; throughout the WGII report, the two terms are often mentioned side by side to acknowledge their separate yet related nature.

Ethical co-production processes that value Indigenous and local knowledge alongside technical and scientific knowledge can lead to more effective adaptation plans and actions. Examples of this include the implementation of ecosystem restoration actions or climate-resilient fishing practices where Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge can assist in situating these actions effectively and limiting the potential for maladaptive outcomes.

The process of colonization and the persistent discrimination against Indigenous Peoples have actively tried to erase this knowledge. Respecting and valuing this knowledge upholds the “recognition” dimension of climate justice.

Key Message 10.

Community-based adaptation (CbA), human rights-based approaches (HRBA), and approaches to adaptation that consider gender-related dimensions or are equity-based can address adaptation while also contributing to gender-, equity-, and justice-related outcomes.

These approaches place people, particularly those most vulnerable, at the centre of adaptation planning and action. As a result, these processes can better address the diverse needs of these groups, providing opportunities for empowerment, strengthening capacities, and preventing maladaptation.

Key Message 11.

Broadening the adaptation solution space beyond technocratic approaches to include actions aimed at the underlying causes of vulnerability—such as reducing poverty, enhancing social safety nets, housing, and implementing health initiatives—can increase vulnerable groups' resilience to the impacts of climate change.

These initiatives will require cross-sectoral alignment and multilateral cooperation with which they have the potential to create transformative change. These types of solutions can build resilience to multiple shocks and stresses, resulting in progress towards sustainable and climate-resilient development more broadly.

Conclusion

Throughout the numerous references to gender, equity, and justice in the WGII report, the linkages between climate change, inequality in all its forms, and adaptation are clear. Women, children, people living with disabilities, the elderly, people living in poverty, and Indigenous Peoples are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of systems that perpetuate their marginalization. At the same time, these groups hold essential knowledge that can strengthen adaptation action, and there are promising approaches to ensure this knowledge is included in the evidence base that informs decisions. To ensure that outcomes of adaptation action are equitable, these groups must be central to adaptation efforts. Adaptation actions that are developed and implemented in more inclusive ways are more effective and can provide new opportunities for climate-resilient development.

These findings call for a reframing of adaptation, not just as a technological and economic challenge, but also as a process of social change that is grounded in justice. For NAP processes, these findings validate the need for adaptation decision making to be participatory and for adaptation efforts to be centred on those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This has implications for the range of actors involved in the NAP process, the way decisions are made, and what is prioritized when it comes to investing in adaptation—and it's clear that this effort will pay off in terms of effectiveness and equity in outcomes.

References

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Appendix 1. Page References

Table A1. Page references in the WGII report where content relevant to the key messages and the information contained in boxes and the table can be found

Content	Page references
<p>Key Message 1. Women, children, people living with disabilities, the elderly, people living in poverty, Indigenous Peoples, and people who face discrimination because of their race, ethnicity, caste, sexuality, gender identity, or other factors are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.</p>	123, 125, 132, 133, 145, 178, 383, 555, 559, 598, 591, 594, 625, 656, 657, 662, 734, 748, 762, 784, 792, 795, 796, 806, 820, 834, 909, 922, 924, 928, 929, 958, 994, 1046, 1047, 1050, 1051, 1053, 1053, 1054, 1058, 1062, 1066, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1079, 1095, 1096, 1098, 1098, 1109, 1174, 1176, 1180, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1191, 1192, 1196, 1197, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1221, 1223, 1230, 1231, 1249, 1251, 1346, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1388, 1389, 1488, 1613, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1623, 1644, 1648, 1691, 1692, 1695, 1698, 1699, 1701, 1715, 1716, 1819, 1854, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1891, 1931, 1932, 1968, 1373, 1379, 1583, 1750, 1953, 1970, 1979, 2064, 2088, 2208, 2243, 2247, 2454, 2461, 2462, 2603, 2675, 2679, 2701

Content	Page references
<p>Key Message 2. The historical and ongoing exclusion and marginalization of people based on their gender, race, wealth, disabilities, social status, or other socio-economic characteristics influences their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>126, 170, 490, 496, 555, 559, 562, 587, 591, 633, 722, 734, 748, 765, 768, 784, 794, 796, 798, 801, 802, 820, 909, 912, 925, 929, 939, 953, 958, 966, 967, 973, 1058, 1080, 1088, 1123, 1174, 1178, 1187, 1191, 1192, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1217, 1223, 1225, 1236, 1251, 1309, 1502, 1615, 1626, 1710, 1728, 1732, 1743, 1755, 1746, 1747, 1764, 1821, 1889, 1931, 1940, 1964, 1977, 2088, 2275, 2280, 2291, 2292, 2378, 2421, 2434, 2440, 2550, 2706, 2733</p>
<p>Key Message 3. The impacts of climate change will be felt in many ways and in many aspects of our society, with a number of these impacts being disproportionately felt by vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>126, 170, 490, 496, 555, 559, 562, 587, 591, 633, 722, 734, 748, 765, 768, 784, 794, 796, 798, 801, 802, 820, 909, 912, 925, 929, 939, 953, 958, 966, 967, 973, 1058, 1080, 1088, 1123, 1174, 1178, 1187, 1191, 1192, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1217, 1223, 1225, 1236, 1251, 1309, 1502, 1615, 1626, 1710, 1728, 1732, 1743, 1755, 1746, 1747, 1764, 1821, 1889, 1931, 1940, 1964, 1977, 2088, 2275, 2280, 2291, 2292, 2378, 2421, 2434, 2440, 2550, 2706, 2733</p>
<p>Key Message 4. Vulnerability to climate change, inequality, and the processes of marginalization are closely related and these processes interact with and compound one another.</p>	<p>123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 160, 204, 233, 448, 469, 478, 485, 487, 557, 564, 591, 608, 613, 627, 628, 656, 657, 658, 666, 667, 734, 775, 788, 792, 909, 917, 924, 934, 959, 969, 976, 992, 995, 1050, 1086, 1174, 1175, 1189, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1318, 1303, 1356, 1360, 1363, 1375, 1394, 1462, 1467, 1470, 1586, 1594, 1629, 1632, 1697, 1704, 1707, 1705, 1716, 1751, 1763, 1859, 1863, 1933, 1944, 1949, 1953, 1969, 1979, 1980, 1984, 2050, 2090, 2093, 2170, 2178, 2286, 2294, 2343, 2351, 2378, 2416, 2422, 2426, 2427, 2446, 2450, 2461, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2550, 2557, 2657, 2666, 2676, 2688, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2704, 2706</p>
<p>Key Message 5. When adaptation planning and action include considerations of gender, equity, and justice, adaptation efforts are strengthened and there is greater potential to produce more successful, cost-effective, and just plans and outcomes.</p>	<p>124, 130, 160, 166, 172, 204, 471, 481, 487, 557, 564, 657, 658, 666, 667, 719, 720, 721, 722, 745, 775, 780, 806, 809, 816, 836, 941, 943, 995, 1044, 1047, 1048, 1101, 1110, 1189, 1204, 1320, 1331, 1360, 1382, 1484, 1489, 1511, 1585, 1629, 1644, 1645, 1651, 1692, 1693, 1727, 1736, 1748, 1753, 1762, 1821, 1889, 1931, 1932-1933, 1933, 1945, 1955, 1999, 2079, 2182, 2184, 2214, 2249, 2250, 2276, 2297-2298, 2322, 2331, 2335, 2354, 2371, 2379, 2385, 2386, 2416, 2420, 2542, 2543, 2547, 2548, 2558, 2589, 2591, 2592, 2603, 2604, 2620, 2658, 2659, 2671, 2680, 2682, 2695, 2700, 2702, 2703, 2706-2707, 2736</p>

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<p>Key Message 6. When adaptation planning and action does not include considerations of gender, equity, and justice, there is a greater potential for adaptation efforts to have maladaptive outcomes.</p>	<p>107, 166, 175, 203, 469, 481, 488, 638, 653, 656, 657, 659, 719, 744, 752, 784, 816, 818, 910, 936, 937, 939, 940, 942, 959, 974, 981, 982, 1045, 1189, 1192, 1230, 1240, 1249, 1253, 1293, 1349, 1747, 1754, 1872, 1980, 2087, 2175, 2351, 2548, 2601, 2620, 2659, 2668, 2682, 2703, 2703-2704, 2733</p>
<p>Key Message 7. Building considerations of gender, equity, and justice into adaptation planning also enables the production of numerous co-benefits.</p>	<p>131, 204, 303, 486, 491, 628, 719, 788, 823, 911, 947, 1113, 1693-1694, 1745, 2050, 2089, 2093, 2298, 2340, 2437, 2543, 2545, 2546, 2620</p>
<p>Key Message 8. More inclusive participation, through the inclusion of diverse voices and the empowerment of vulnerable populations in decision making and planning processes, is one strategy for incorporating considerations of gender, equity, and justice into adaptation.</p>	<p>125, 148, 160, 168, 192, 303, 306, 487, 488, 490, 491, 564, 585, 657, 658, 666, 667, 723, 767, 775, 780, 799, 801, 818, 819, 820, 911, 921, 960, 965, 966, 972, 973, 974, 975, 982, 991, 995, 996, 1085, 1110, 1111, 1119, 1123, 1229, 1250, 1310, 1331, 1349, 1389, 1489, 1511, 1512, 1585, 1631, 1632, 1642, 1645, 1648, 1693, 1727, 1732, 1735, 1747-1748, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1754, 1755, 1759, 1762, 1821, 1833, 1858, 1881, 1884, 1887, 1889, 1932, 1933, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1994, 2076, 2091, 2209, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2298, 2322, 2351, 2352, 2354, 2379, 2386, 2434, 2558, 2595, 2599, 2601, 2605, 2615, 2620, 2657, 2659, 2682, 2669, 2679, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2713, 2714, 2724, 2732, 2733</p>
<p>Key Message 9. Grounding adaptation planning and action in multiple knowledge types, including Indigenous and local knowledge, allows for the recognition of diverse perspectives and ultimately strengthens the outcomes of the process.</p>	<p>123, 124, 131, 148, 155, 203, 204, 383, 487, 491, 557, 564, 585, 657, 664, 667, 719, 782, 819, 911, 982, 1044, 1175, 1180, 1189, 1234, 1235, 1293, 1330, 1360, 1393, 1463, 1489, 1490, 1508, 1509, 1585, 1610, 1625, 1630, 1692, 1693, 1704-1705, 1731, 1733, 1739, 1740, 1749, 1760, 1764, 1821, 1839, 1885, 1892, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1940, 1942, 1980, 1993, 2047, 2066, 2067, 2066, 2067, 2079, 2079-2080, 2091, 2176, 2198, 2210, 2216, 2217, 2227, 2277, 2290, 2299, 2322, 2325, 2342, 2371, 2380, 2445, 2576, 2594, 2657, 2659, 2679, 2695, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2720, 2724</p>

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<p>Key Message 10. Community-based adaptation (CbA), human rights-based approaches (HRBA), and approaches to adaptation that consider gender-related dimensions or are equity-based can address adaptation while also contributing to gender-, equity-, and justice-related outcomes.</p>	<p>488, 657, 664, 666, 719, 723, 748, 800, 801, 803, 818, 819, 943, 956, 1103, 1111, 1117, 1119, 1175, 1234, 1239, 1242, 1246 – 1247, 1293, 1249, 1051, 1503, 1624, 1643, 1647, 1693, 1748, 1751, 1764, 1889, 2079, 2166, 2290, 2296, 2345, 2354, 2371, 2380, 2339, 2605, 2659, 2695, 2698, 2702, 2704, 2734</p>
<p>Key Message 11. Broadening the adaptation solution space beyond technocratic approaches to include actions aimed at the underlying causes of vulnerability—such as reducing poverty, enhancing social safety nets, housing, and implementing health initiatives—can increase vulnerable groups’ resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>123, 124, 168, 629, 638, 657, 719, 723, 723, 767, 825, 837, 910, 911, 913, 928, 934, 936, 944, 957, 959, 971, 973, 981, 982, 987, 1047, 1111, 1113, 1122, 1175, 1186, 1193, 1230, 1289, 1293, 1330, 1349, 1382, 1390-1393, 1523, 1630, 1632, 1732, 1746, 1747, 1749, 1754, 1887, 1933, 1962, 1980, 1993, 1994, 2047, 2091, 2298, 2299, 2322, 2331, 2340, 2344, 2345, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2371, 2379, 2421, 2667, 2676, 2681, 2697, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2714, 2715, 2724</p>
<p>Box 1. What Do We Mean by Gender, Equity, and Justice?</p>	<p>124, 2908, 2913</p>
<p>Box 2. The NAP Process</p>	<p>124, 132, 148, 155, 168, 170, 456, 469, 629, 1220, 1318, 1346, 1350, 1389, 1502, 2700</p>
<p>Box 3. The Role of Indigenous Peoples and the Use of Indigenous and Local Knowledge in Adaptation Planning</p>	<p>124, 148, 155, 170, 203, 290, 383, 487, 593, 629, 658, 667, 719, 748, 784, 796, 1053, 1235, 1331, 1811, 1191, 1502, 1536, 1629, 1755, 1756, 2713</p>
<p>Table 1. Mechanisms highlighted by the WGII report report as having disproportional impacts on select vulnerable groups</p>	<p>126, 587, 587, 589, 595, 627, 720, 721, 793, 796, 806, 928, 934, 936, 958-959, 1046, 1053, 1053, 1053, 1066, 1076, 1098, 1109, 1119, 1175, 1180-1181, 1811, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1192, 1219, 1221, 1225-1226, 1226, 1230, 1251, 1251, 1318, 1320, 1320, 1349, 1379, 1387, 1389, 1393, 1468, 1468, 1468, 1524, 1586, 1586, 1624, 1629, 1705, 1715, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1750, 1751, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1870, 1889, 1942, 1969, 1969, 1980, 2091, 2208, 2209, 2209, 2250, 2250, 2250, 2291, 2340, 2343, 2421, 2422, 2440, 2461, 2462, 2604, 2682, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2704</p>

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Photo

Generosa Hategekimana and her daughter-in-law, Francoise, stand at a maize field in Gakenke, Northern Province, Rwanda, on the land where their homes stood before they were destroyed by a landslide in May 2023. (c) Clementine Twizerimana, Envisioning Resilience.

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