



# NAP Global Network

Coordinating Climate-  
Resilient Development

## Progress on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes

LEG meeting, Sao Tomé  
February 7, 2018



# Background



# Rationale

- Need more and higher quality NAP processes to **accelerate strategic resource allocation / investments** in climate-resilient development
- Higher quality NAPs call for gender-responsive NAPs.
- **Changing global context** since the NAP process was established in 2011, notably:
  - Increased level of ambition on gender within the **UNFCCC**.
  - With the **SDGs**, gender equality is not only a goal in itself but it is also a means to achieving all of the other goals.
  - Developing countries are pivoting their interest towards **GCF**, which includes gender requirements.



# What do we mean by gender-responsive?

- Gender responsive-approaches go beyond sensitivity to gender differences
- They actively seek to promote **gender equality**
  - Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys
- Often involve specific actions to **empower women**
  - In households and communities
  - In policy and planning processes
- Requires attention to gender issues throughout all dimensions of the NAP process



# 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



# Method for reviewing gender integration in NAP processes



# Review methodology

- Review of the **9 NAP documents** available on NAP central
  - Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Kenya, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo
- Aiming to identify **trends and good practices** in country approaches to integrating gender considerations
- Tool structured around a **set of key questions** based on a working framework on gender-responsive NAPs
  - Inspired by the Gender Climate Tracker review of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



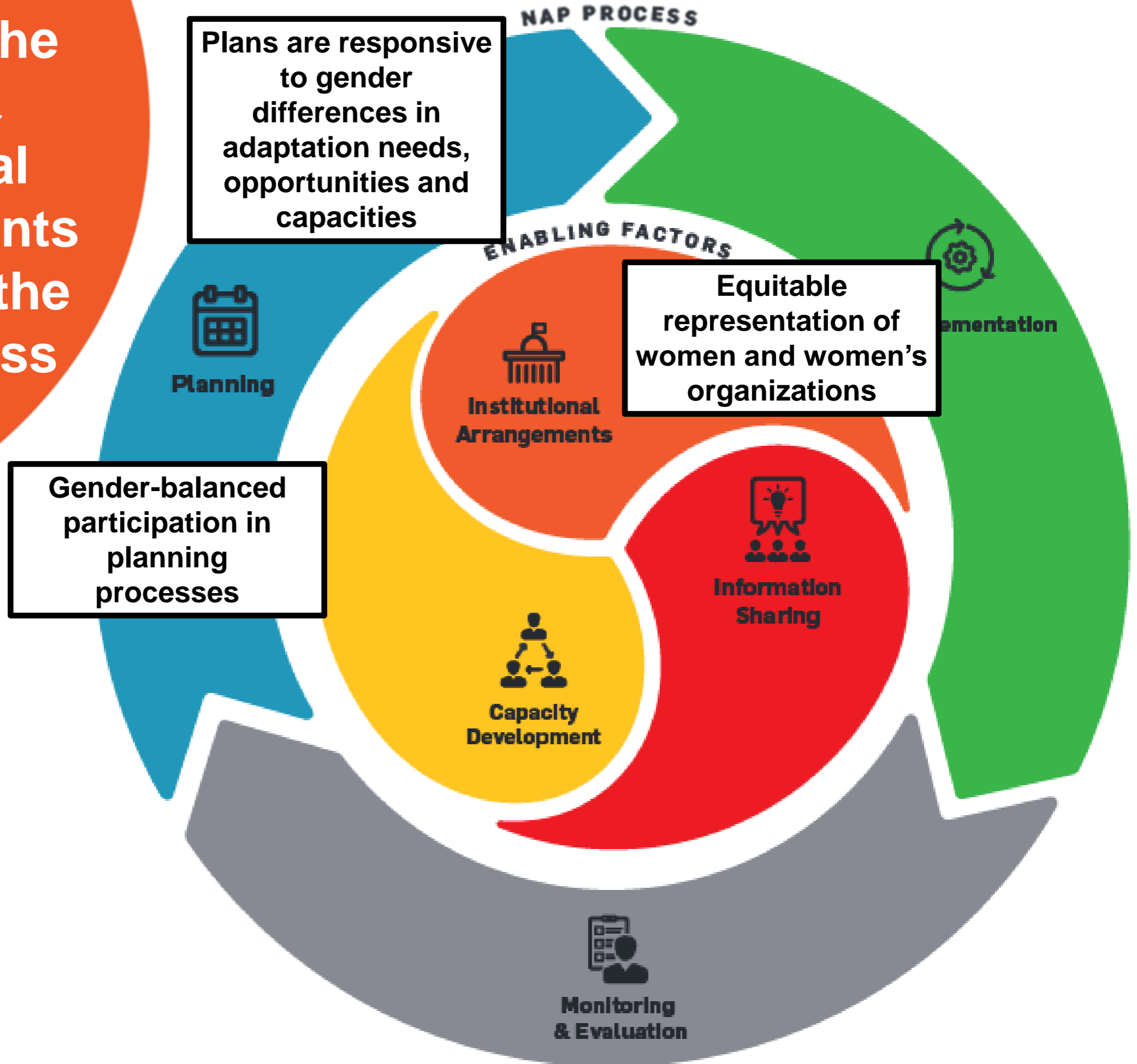
# Key issues considered in the review

1. How gender issues are **framed** in the document
2. The **positioning of women** in the document
3. **Additional entry points** for integrating gender considerations
4. Integration of gender considerations in the **planning phase** of the NAP process
5. Consideration of gender issues in the **institutional arrangements** for the NAP process





# Focus on the planning & institutional arrangements phases of the NAP process



# Results from NAP document review



# Framing of gender issues

- The majority of the NAP documents reviewed explicitly mention **the word “gender”**.
- The most common approaches are gender sensitivity as **a principle** for the plan and/or gender as **a priority sector or adaptation option**.
- The focus of gender integration tends to be on **women** (versus the relationship between women and men).



# Positioning of women

- Women are most often positioned as a **vulnerable group** and **beneficiaries of adaptation actions**.
- Where women are identified as a particularly vulnerable group, they are often grouped together with children and the elderly as a **collective of 'most vulnerable'**.
- *Where women are identified as beneficiaries of adaptation actions, these actions tend to focus on **health, water and hygiene**. (to be validated)*



# Integration in the planning phase & institutional arrangements

- About half of the documents presented some evidence that **gender analysis** was used to inform the planning but details are limited.
- Limited details are integrated on the **process** undertaken to develop the NAP document, or on the **strategies** for implementation, M&E and communication.
- Very few document mention the **ministry responsible for gender/women** as part of the institutional arrangements and **women's groups in relation to stakeholder platforms** for the NAP process.



# Lessons, gaps & opportunities



# Lessons from the review

- Most countries have made an **effort to integrate gender considerations** in their NAP documents.
- The focus on “women” is a good starting point **but it is not the whole story** – need to focus on inequality issues, dynamics between women and men, and differences among women.
- These first NAP documents provide **entry points** to improve gender considerations as NAP processes advance.



# Emerging gaps & needs

- **Deeper and more consistent integration of gender** as NAP processes advance
  - Supported by country-specific analysis of gender issues and implications for climate change adaptation
- **Gender-balanced participation** in planning processes
  - Institutional arrangements
  - Stakeholder engagement
- **Capacity development**
  - For climate change actors on gender
  - For gender actors on climate change
- Improve **documenting and learning**





# Next steps



**Gender day at TTF, Fiji**

**First synthesis report on gender integration in NAP processes**

**NAP-focused gender analysis**

**Potential regional peer learning summit**

**February 2018**

**March 2018**

**February-June 2018**

**By end of 2018**

**Bringing together:**

**Based on:**

**Conducted in:**

**With the objectives to:**

» NAP focal points  
» Government reps from over 20 countries to learn and reflect on gender in NAP processes

» Review of NAP documents  
» Data collected directly from country teams

» Ethiopia  
» Togo  
» Cote d'Ivoire  
» Guinée

» Document and share learning on gender integration in NAP processes





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