

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP

Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

LDC EXPERT GROUP 2015



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PREFACE

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was established in 2001 as one of the primary pillars under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to support the least developed countries (LDCs) in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. At that time, the group was mandated to provide technical guidance and advice to the LDCs on the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). Since then, the mandate of the LEG has periodically been reviewed to match the emerging needs of the LDCs and ensure their effective support under the Convention. The LEG now provides technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), the implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme, accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund, revision and update of NAPAs, the identification and integration of medium- and long-term adaptation into development planning, and strengthening gender considerations regarding vulnerable communities in adaptation.

The group deploys a diversity of modalities to support the LDCs, that include development and dissemination of information and technical papers, development and application of guidelines, training, outreach, survey of gaps and needs, monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps, and capturing and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned.

Promotion of gender considerations has remained an integral part of the group's activities towards supporting the LDCs. By design, NAPAs contained gender as one of the core guiding elements. As a result, many LDCs applied gender as one of the key criteria for ranking and monitoring their urgent and immediate priorities. There is now a variety of measures implemented by the LDCs as part of their NAPAs that are aimed at strengthening gender considerations.

This paper builds on the experiences from both the LEG and the LDCs and provides guidance on strengthening gender consideration in adaptation planning and implementation. It describes and analyzes the context of gender in climate change adaptation, provides experiences on integrating gender into adaptation planning and implementation through the NAPAs and other related activities, and provides perspectives for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The LEG believes that this paper will not only be useful to the LDCs but also to all other countries intending to take a closer look at strengthening gender considerations in their work on adaptation planning and implementation.



Batu Uprety
Chair of the LEG
December 2015



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This publication was prepared by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) with inputs from a wide range of individuals and organizations. Experts from the least developed countries teams working on national adaptation programmes of action, the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and gender provided background information and material for the various examples covered. Experts from relevant organizations working on gender at the national, regional and international levels supported the LEG with further case studies and in reviewing the publication.



SUMMARY

The degree to which people are affected by climate change is due to a combination of multiple economic, technological and social factors. The poor for example often feel the largest brunt of the adverse impacts of climate change, and without requisite technology societies and systems at large find it hard to grapple with the changing climate. On top of this, different groups owing to established social norms, status, power and access to resources, among others, are less capable of dealing with the impacts of climate change and remain at the bottom of the receiving end. In many societies, women comprise a marginalized or otherwise discriminated-against group, for example, while in other situations and contexts, men may experience distinct vulnerabilities or marginalization in certain fields. The main focus of this paper is to provide views and experiences on strengthening gender consideration in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries (LDCs). It draws on the experiences gained from the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), and other initiatives, with a view to informing future adaptation efforts by LDCs and collaborating partners in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). The paper discusses gender in the context of adaptation to climate change, presents sample tools in integrating gender into adaptation planning and implementation, provides experiences in the integration of gender into adaptation planning and implementation and addresses the integration of gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.



1. INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of the LDC work programme in 2001, the Convention has attached great importance to gender considerations in the support to the LDCs. The guiding elements for NAPAs as contained in the NAPA guidelines include gender equality (see decision 28/CP.7, annex). As a result, the LDCs included gender as one of the key criteria for prioritization of their urgent and immediate actions. NAPA projects developed from these priorities and implemented through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) address gender, enabling LDCs to address gender-related issues from national to local communities while implementing measures to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.

The mandate from the COP to the LEG in 2010 served as further reinforcement of gender-related considerations within the LDC Parties in their work on adaptation. The LEG following this mandate included gender as one of the primary objectives under its two-year rolling work programme.¹ Deliverables under this objective include gender specific modules during regional training workshops on NAPAs and on the process to formulate and implement NAPs,² and numerous resources including this information paper on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation.

Furthermore, the Cancun Adaptation Framework includes gender-sensitive approach as one of the key principles for addressing adaptation.³ Table 1 below provides a compilation of relevant international agreements on gender, environment, and sustainable development to which governments have committed to.

“Integrating considerations of gender into medium- and long-term adaptation can help to ensure that adaptation is effective and implementable on the ground. It can help to ensure that the implementation of adaptation activities will not exacerbate inequalities and other vulnerabilities, it can help to fulfil the specific needs of the most vulnerable, and it can ensure the equal participation of men and women in the decision-making and implementation phases of these activities. Women can act as agents of change at different levels of the adaptation process.”⁴

¹ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/7984>>.

² See <<http://unfccc.int/6989#NAPA>>, and <<http://unfccc.int/6989#NAPs>>, respectively.

³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 12.

⁴ UNFCCC, Gender and Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2015). Available at <<http://unfccc.int/7516>>.

Table 1: Key international agreements on gender, environment and sustainable development to which governments have committed as at September 2015

Organization / Agreement	Details
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) <i>The Convention was adopted in May 1992, opened for signature a month later at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, and entered into force in March 1994.</i>	The UNFCCC aims for gender balance in bodies established pursuant to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally. The UNFCCC calls for adaptation to be gender-sensitive, and calls on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to promote environmental, social, economic, and development co-benefits and take a gender-sensitive approach.
Agenda 21 of the United Nations <i>Agenda 21 was adopted at Rio de Janeiro in 1992.</i>	Chapter 24 of Agenda 21, entitled <i>Global Action for Women towards Sustainable Development</i>, calls upon governments to make the necessary constitutional, legal, administrative, cultural, social and economic changes in order to eliminate all obstacles to women's full involvement in sustainable development and in public life. Agenda 21 recognizes the importance of the knowledge and traditional practices of women, and underscores the contribution of women to biodiversity conservation.
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from the Fourth World Conference on Women	The declaration called for the active involvement of women in environmental decision-making at all levels, the integration of gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development, and the strengthening or establishment of mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women.
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) <i>The principal instrument for the protection of women's rights is CEDAW, which was adopted in 1979 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. An Optional Protocol to CEDAW was adopted in 1999 and came into effect in 2000.</i>	CEDAW ensures that women are given the opportunity to represent their governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations; that women have equal rights to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit; and that women in rural areas can (i) participate in and benefit from rural development; (ii) participate in development planning at all levels; (iii) obtain training, education, and extension services; (iv) have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities and appropriate technology; and (v) are treated equally in land, agrarian reform, and land resettlement schemes.
World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation	The WSSD Plan of Implementation called for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the improvement of the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunities, land, credit, education and health-care services.
Commission on the Status of Women <i>The 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2008) identified gender perspectives on climate change as its key emerging issue.</i>	The Commission on the Status of Women urged governments to integrate a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of national environmental policies, strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources to ensure women's full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, in particular on strategies related to climate change and the lives of women and girls.
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) <i>In 2012 a request was made to the CBD Secretariat to extend the current Gender Plan of Action (2008–2012) to 2020, taking into consideration the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</i>	The CBD promotes women's knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the agricultural sector. The CBD promotes gender-specific ways in which to document and preserve women's knowledge of biological diversity, calls for gender balance in various bodies, and points to the gender and cultural impacts of tourism.
UNCCD Gender Mainstreaming	Since its inception the UNCCD has recognized the role of women in ensuring sustainable livelihood and by encouraging the equal participation of women in capacity-building. Gender and women empowerments are well included in the convention text.

Organization / Agreement	Details
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, Addis Ababa, June 1995	Advocates in its Article 15, Right to Food Security, Article 16 Right to Adequate Housing, Article 17 Right to Positive Cultural Context, Article 18 Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment, Article 19 Right to Sustainable Development
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document <i>"The Future We Want" was adopted in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.</i>	Rio+20 affirms that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should enhance the welfare of women, mobilize their full potential and ensure the equal contribution of both women and men. It resolves to unlock the potential of women as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and the removal of formal barriers. It also commits to actively promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data.
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	The Declaration assures equal rights and opportunities for women and men; promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease, and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable; and ensures that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies are available to all.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <i>SDG number 5</i>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Lima Climate Change Conference 2014⁵ <i>Lima Work Programme on Gender</i>	The outcome of the Lima Work Programme on Gender states that the role of women is key to the response to climate change, and needs to be strengthened. The Parties agreed on a Lima Work Programme on Gender to advance gender balance and promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The Environment and Gender Index (EGI). 2013 Pilot (Washington, D.C., IUCN). Available at <<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2013-008.pdf>>.

⁵ <<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lima/lima-call-for-climate-action-puts-world-on-track-to-paris-2015/#downloads>> (accessed 25 June 2015)



2. FRAMING GENDER IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

A. LINKAGES BETWEEN GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has highlighted the differences in vulnerability and exposure that stem from non-climatic factors and multidimensional inequalities such as discrimination on the basis of gender.⁶ This is often due to a lack of gender equality,⁷ which is defined by UN Women as the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Gender inequality can lead to differentiated vulnerability, given that gender dynamics in societies contribute to shaping the power, roles and resources that are available to men and women.⁸ It should also be noted that gender-specific differentiations exist in various ways and can differ between, among, and within countries and communities: in many societies, women comprise a marginalized or otherwise discriminated-against group, for example, while in other situations and contexts, men may experience distinct vulnerabilities or marginalization in certain fields.

Gender is the collective social differences between males and females, as determined by culture. It is one of many components of vulnerability to climatic change. Changes in the climate affect genders differently, magnifying existing gender inequality. Both women and men are affected by and vulnerable to climate change and global warming, but women often bear more of the burden. This higher vulnerability is mostly not due to biological or physical differences, but is formed by the social, institutional and legal context. Subsequently, vulnerability is less an intrinsic feature of women and girls but rather a product of their marginalization.

In the context of adaptation, gender is perceived by how the socio-political relations between men and women affect the planning and implementation of adaptation actions, access to resources (including material resources and capacity-building), the ways in which climate change impacts and adaptation measures differentially affect men and women, and the ways in which men and women contribute differently to adaptation actions. Of particular significance in this regard are the differences that exist between the access, control and opportunities of men and women on issues such as land, resources, work opportunities and wages, time spent in both productive and household roles, and leadership and participation in decision-making processes.

⁶ Field, C.B., and others. 2014: Technical summary. In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.Q. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 35-94.

⁷ <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>> (accessed 25 June 2015).

⁸ CARE International. 2010. "Adaptation, gender and women's empowerment", CARE International Climate Change Brief. Available at <http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/CARE_Gender_Brief_Oct2010.pdf>.

BOX 1. SELECTION OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS RELATED TO GENDER AND ADAPTATION

Despite the increasing attention being paid to gender and the official recognition of the concepts, there remains great confusion about the meaning of the terms. For instance, equal presence of women and men is often used as a key or sole indicator for 'gender equality' in various initiatives, while information on opportunities, power relations, equal voices, etc. is lacking. Definitions of gender are therefore based on what society believes men and women can and should do, which is based on deep-rooted values. Below are common terms and definitions used in gender-related considerations in climate change adaptation.

- *Gender* refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and how this impacts different social relations.⁹
- According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, *gender mainstreaming* is “the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres”. The ultimate goal is *gender equality*.
- *Gender-responsive* refers to identifying, reflecting on and implementing interventions needed to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions. Its use contributes to the advancement of gender equality with an idea to ‘do better’.
- *Gender differentiated vulnerability to climate change impacts*¹⁰ – Gender is one of many components of vulnerability to climatic change. Changes in the climate affect genders differently, magnifying existing gender inequality. Both women and men are affected by and vulnerable to climate change and global warming, but women often bear more of the burden. This higher vulnerability is mostly not due to biological or physical differences, but is formed by the social, institutional and legal context. Subsequently, vulnerability is less an intrinsic feature of women and girls but rather a product of their marginalization.
- *Gender-sensitive approaches and tools* for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change refer to methodologies and practices applied to ensure that both men and women’s concerns, aspirations, opportunities and capacities are taken into account in all climate change adaptation activities, including assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and technology development.
- *Gender-disaggregated data* are data that are collected and analyzed separately for males and females.

Source: FCCC/TP/2013/11.

Women can be important agents of change. The unique adaptation-relevant knowledge women hold is crucial to ensuring that adaptation responses to climate change impacts are effective and sustainable; therefore the full and effective participation and contributions of women are essential to the process.¹¹ Also, women play a key role in many climate sensitive sectors in developing countries, such as agriculture. On average, women make up 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. Changes in climate variability affect the agricultural sector; however women face legal and social challenges making it difficult to exploit benefits or adapt to changes, because of reduced access to resources (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2011).¹² Due to the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to drought and flooding, a gender-responsive approach to agriculture is essential to decrease the risk of maladaptation (Women’s Environment & Development Organization (WEDO), 2014).¹³

⁹ <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>> (accessed 25 June 2015).

¹⁰ Aboud, Georgina. 2011. “Gender and Climate Change”.

¹¹ Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), “Gender and adaptation”, Climate Change. Capacity development series Africa, Training module 2. (UNDP, 2012). Available at <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/TM2_Africa_Gender-and-Adaptation.pdf>.

¹² FAO. 2011, The State of Food and Agriculture. Women in Agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development (Rome, FAO). Available at <<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>>.

¹³ WEDO and GGCA. 2014, “Gender mitigation and technology: Briefing for the ninth meeting of Technology Executive Committee”. Available at <http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/TEC_Briefing_Gender_Aug2014.pdf>.



BOX 2. MAKING USE OF FEMALE HUMAN CAPITAL: BENEFITS AND POLICIES

Studies find that if better use were made of the world's female human capital:

- › Economic growth would increase in all countries;
- › The number of people living in poverty would decline in all countries;
- › Fertility rates would rise in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and decline in non-OECD countries;
- › Business performance and innovation would be enhanced;
- › The cost-effectiveness of health care and social programmes would be raised;
- › Government policies would better respond to the needs of all citizens; and
- › Environmental damage from unsustainable activities would decrease.

This depends on engendered government policies including:

- › Family-friendly policies to increase the labour force participation of women;
- › Development assistance policies which promote the economic role of women;
- › Upgrading the status of and wages for traditional areas of women's work;
- › Incentives for women to enter science and technology careers;
- › Increased access to finance and support services for women entrepreneurs;
- › Gender-specific approaches in health care planning and treatment;
- › Better integration of women migrants in labour markets and society;
- › Setting targets and goals for women managers and parliamentarians; and
- › Giving of greater weight to female perspectives in environmental policies.

Source: OECD. Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the economic, social and environmental role of women (OECD, 2008). Available at <<http://www.oecd.org/social/40881538.pdf>>.

Note: The study indicates that although the analysis was conducted primarily using data from OECD countries, the insights and policy implications are applicable to all countries.

B. IMPORTANCE OF ADOPTING A GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH IN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Neither the impacts nor responses to climate change are gender-neutral.¹⁴ The integration of gender into climate change adaptation is commonly framed in the context of such themes as gender equality, human rights and gender balance, and in the use of such concepts as gender-awareness. However, the key to a gendered approach to adaptation is ensuring that adaptation planning and implementation is gender sensitive. Gender-sensitive adaptation refers to adaptation that responds to the different constraints and needs of individuals based on their gender. It is necessary in order for adaptation (1) to not exacerbate inequality (or create new inequality) to fulfil the specific needs of both men and women; to (2) build capacity for resilience equally; and (3) to ensure the equal participation of a range of people in decision-making and implementation.

A gender-sensitive approach is an important factor in adaptation to ensure effective and sustainable adaptation efforts. Women have experience, expertise, perspectives and capacities, as men do, which contribute to effective adaptation. Moreover, advancing gender equality supports a range of sustainable development objectives and is catalytic toward better, more comprehensive climate adaptation. Thus, women should not solely be perceived as victims when addressing climate change. They are agents of change at different levels of the adaptation process. Their often deep understanding of their immediate environment, their experience in managing natural resources (water, forests, biodiversity, livestock and soil) and their involvement in climate-sensitive work, such as in the areas of farming, forestry and fishery, make them valuable adaptation decision-makers and key adaptation implementers.



¹⁴ Otzelberger, A., 2011. Gender-Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors, (Institute of Development Studies and BRIDGE development-gender). Available at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_Report_1973.pdf>.

C. WHY GENDER IS IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

All planning, including adaptation planning should be gender-sensitive, and in some areas gender specificity is needed as it enhances the sustainability of development processes. For example, Goal Five under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”.

While specific gender efforts may be needed in the context of climate change, this paper outlines how gender may be integrated in overall national adaptation planning processes. Integrating gender in the process to formulate and implement NAPs can help facilitate that both men and women actively contribute to addressing climate change adaptation and have equal access to opportunities and potential benefits generated from climate change response. This also implies equal involvement of men and women in adaptation planning to ensure that relevant knowledge is integrated into policy and projects.

Gender is a socially constructed notion, and as such, it is often embedded in structural systems, beliefs and norms, including culture and religion. In some countries for instance, despite the gender neutrality of the legislative frameworks, there is an inability to access equal rights due to societal discretion linked to social roles. This represents a challenge in all development efforts and adaptation planning, and implementation is not exempted.

A meeting on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation organized by the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) and the Adaptation Committee (AC) in March 2014,¹⁵ identified some of these challenges, including:

- › The limitations associated with social and cultural context and specificity of existing gender-sensitive approaches;
- › Lack of political will for gender-sensitive adaptation policies and plans;
- › Limited resources, including finance, technical and institutional capacities at all levels;
- › Misconception about gender equality and perception that gender is a women’s issue only;
- › Lack of comprehensive and consistent application throughout the adaptation cycle;
- › Lack of understanding of the benefits of gender-sensitive adaptation actions;
- › Lack of gender-sensitive approaches in monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11.

**BOX 3. CARE INTERNATIONAL ON INTEGRATING GENDER INTO ADAPTATION:
ACCORDING TO CARE INTERNATIONAL, ADAPTATION THAT INTEGRATES GENDER:**

- Is based on a comprehensive, participatory and gender-sensitive analysis of vulnerability to climate change (including the social, economic and political determinants of vulnerability);
 - Recognizes differential vulnerability within countries, communities and households and targets adaptation strategies accordingly;
 - Builds on the existing knowledge and capacities of men, women, boys and girls;
 - Aims to empower vulnerable women and girls to build their adaptive capacity;
 - Is planned and implemented with the participation of both women and men, including the most vulnerable groups in the community;
 - Promotes adaptation policies and programmes at local, national and international levels that meet the specific needs of poor women and men;
 - Supports men and women to access the resources, rights and opportunities they need to adapt to their changing environment;
 - Promotes gender equality as a long-term goal.
-



3. TOOLS FOR INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

There are many approaches and tools available for integrating gender into adaptation planning and implementation. In this section some of these available tools are presented.

A. PACIFIC GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE TOOLKIT

This toolkit was designed to support climate change practitioners in the Pacific islands region to integrate gender into their programmes and projects. It is aimed at climate change professionals working in national governments, non-governmental organizations, regional and international organizations who are involved in managing and implementing climate change programmes. This toolkit provides advice at a practical level, to address the needs of designing and implementing activities that ensure full gender incorporation. The principles and practices proposed are based in many decades of experiences in the integration of gender perspective into sustainable development, natural resources management and disaster preparedness.

The toolkit is divided into three parts. This introductory module explains why gender is a critical consideration in climate change programmes, projects and strategies, and clarifies some common misconceptions. Module 2 focuses on the links between gender and climate change in specific sectors (e.g. food security, water and energy); and uses sector-relevant case studies to explain how to take gender into consideration. It also includes a module on disaster risk reduction recognizing that these interventions should be factored into all climate change adaptation programmes and projects. These sector chapters can also be used as stand-alone documents for practitioners to guide their analysis in a specific sector. Module 3 is the 'how-to' section and will take you through the different phases of a typical climate change programme/project cycle, identifying potential entry-points for integrating gender in each phase and also includes a generic gender checklist that may be applied to programmes and projects.

B. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT GENDER SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING / GENDER SENSITIVE PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) Gender Equity Policy, states as its goal, "to ensure gender equality and transformative change in sustainable and equitable mountain development in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH)" and the objectives specifically include ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of both men and women, and the empowerment of women.

The objective is to include gender perspective throughout the whole planning process. The process starts by defining the problems and how the given issue affects women and men.¹⁶ It consists of steps from problem identification, proposed solution, methodology selected, partners choices, objectives and outcomes, definitions, activities and outputs and implementation team up to the monitoring and reporting stages how gender is affected or may benefit by defining indicators to measure impacts.

¹⁶ Adapted from Hamblin-Odame, H (2000) "Engendering the Logframe." ISNAR.



C. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER ACTION PLANS (ccGAP)¹⁷

Gender Action Plans have become particularly useful to governments seeking to ensure their national climate change strategies and programmes are gender-responsive and harmonious across sectors.

The development of a Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAP) is a key moment in a country's acknowledgement that gender equality is central to climate change decision-making and implementation, but it is only an initial step. While strategies and roadmaps include short-term actions, any legislative and institutional reforms will take time. Importantly, the ccGAP is a long-term placeholder for the moment in time when policy and planning opportunities emerge. The tool connects multiple sectors because gender is a cross-cutting issue that is pertinent to diverse sectors. It orients the steps to be taken by government and donors for optimal impact and targeted actions by defining the objectives, action-steps and indicators of success across sectors considered as priority by countries by ensuring gender equality in different policies, project or activity formulation.

Experiences from LDCs like Haiti, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania showed that process of ccGAPs align with national climate change priorities, other national policies, NAPs, NAPAs, national communications, etc., to uncover and address gender considerations.

Below are examples of ccGAP application in Bangladesh and Liberia:

- In Bangladesh, a national steering committee was established with representation from various groups. That steering committee led to the development of a ccGAP, which was then presented to a council of ministers for adoption;
- In Liberia, the objective was to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into Liberia's climate change policies, programmes, and interventions so that both men and women have equal opportunities to implement and benefit from mitigation and adaptation initiatives in combating climate change and positively impact on the outcome of "Liberia Rising 2030". Agriculture, Coast, Forestry, Health, Water and sanitation, and Energy were the covered sectors. Drawing from the Liberia Priority sector, much focus was put on coastal erosion which has impact on livelihood of the surrounding population. It has been estimated that 230,000 people are at risk and 2,150 km² will be lost by a one meter sea level rise, including land and infrastructure and much of Monrovia, valued at US\$250,000,000.¹⁸ Liberia ccGAP includes therefore actions in the coastal sector with the objective to put in place a robust gender-balanced monitoring system in coastal zones with concrete activities and indicators that measure the outputs. For example consultation with stakeholders in the selection of gender-balanced coastal monitoring indicators and the number of women trained in coastal monitoring. To address the lack of human resources in collecting observed climate data, various women associations decided to assist the meteorological services by collecting this information, provided that they are given mobile phones.

¹⁷ IUCN, The Art of Implementation: Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making (IUCN, 2012). Available at <<https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2012-086.pdf>>.

¹⁸ UNDP (2010). Liberia: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risk. GEF project proposal. Monrovia: UNDP.

Other examples of ccGAPs having immediate impact include:¹⁹

- › Jordan: The ccGAP led the government to include gender as a primary consideration in their 3rd national communication to the COP;
- › Mexico: Federal reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD-plus) policy- ENAREDD+ (Estrategia Nacional que busca Reducir las Emisiones derivadas de la Deforestación y Degradación forestal) has fully incorporated gender criteria and safeguards;
- › Mozambique: The ccGAP led to the inclusion of gender in the country's Strategic programme for Climate Resilience;
- › Nepal: The ccGAP components were slated for incorporation into seven ministries that work on climate change as well as the government's Three Year Interim Plan.

D. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) ON ASSESSING DIFFERENT TYPES OF GENDER RESPONSIVENESS OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Gender Responsive Assessment Scale, which was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) includes five levels, two of which hinder the achievement of gender equality and health equity. The third level, gender sensitivity, is the turning-point when policies or programmes recognize the important health effects of gender norms, roles and relations. Only when a policy or programme is gender-sensitive can it be either gender-specific (level 4) or gender-transformative (level 5), and thus have a real impact:²⁰

- › Level 1: Gender-unequal: perpetuates gender inequality by reinforcing unbalanced norms, roles and relations; privileges men over women (or vice versa); will often lead to one sex enjoying more rights or opportunities than the other;
- › Level 2: Gender-blind: ignores gender norms, roles and relations; by ignoring gender aspects, gender-blind programming will often reinforce gender-based discrimination;
- › Level 3: Gender-sensitive: considers gender norms, roles and relations; does not address inequality generated by unequal norms, roles or relations; indicates gender awareness, although often no remedial action is developed;
- › Level 4: Gender-specific: considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources; considers women and men's specific needs and might intentionally target and benefit specific groups of women or men to achieve certain policy or programme goals or meet certain needs;
- › Level 5: Gender-transformative: considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources; considers women and men's specific needs; addresses the causes of gender-based health inequities; includes ways to transform harmful gender norms, roles and relations; includes strategies to foster progressive changes in power relationships between women and men.

¹⁹ IUCN presentation at the Joint meeting of the Adaptation Committee and the Nairobi work programme: Available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation, 1–4 April 2014, Bonn, Germany. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_workprogramme/workshops_and_meetings/application/pdf/ziucngender.pdf>.

²⁰ WHO. 2011. Gender Mainstreaming for Health Managers: a practical approach. Module 3. (Geneva, WHO). Available at <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44516/1/9789241501071_eng.pdf>.



4. EXPERIENCES IN INTEGRATING GENDER INTO ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. EXPERIENCES FROM THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

Gender-sensitive adaptation is being implemented on the ground under the NAPAs. As LDCs continue to implement their NAPAs, there are also many ways through which they can enhance explicit considerations of gender. As an example, the implementation of NAPA projects can enhance consideration of gender through allocating gender-specific resources. Gender budgeting is a good way to ensure that priorities like gender are implemented effectively; gender budgeting begins with analysis of the impact of the budget on women and men, and progresses to integrate gender into budget-planning. The ultimate goal of gender budgeting is that a gender-sensitive approach is applied to all aspects of all budgetary processes, that gender is mainstreamed.²¹ The examples below highlight how gender was considered in the NAPAs by LDCs.

Under its NAPA,²² Malawi identified women, children, female-headed households and the elderly as the most vulnerable groups among the rural communities. Women, in particular, were found to bear most of the burden in activities that are most impacted by adverse climate, including collection of water, firewood and ensuring daily access to food. As such, gender was identified as one of the key focus areas in the NAPA, both during the formulation part as well as in implementation. One of the six strategic objectives to guide the preparation of the NAPA looked at “addressing the special needs of orphans, and recognizing the role of women, female- and children-headed households”. In the preparation of the NAPA, gender was applied as one of the criteria for the identification of priority adaptation options. The NAPA priorities subsequently integrated measures that target women in highly vulnerable situations, including: (i) empowerment of women through access to microfinance to diversify earning potential, (ii) ensuring easier access to water and energy sources by drilling boreholes and planting trees in woodlots, and (iii) use of electricity provided through the rural electrification programme.

One of the objectives of Mauritania’s NAPA is equality between men and women, noting that climate change has different impacts on men and women, and in most cases, the adverse effects of the change disproportionately affect women. For example, with the increasing frequency of drought experienced in Mauritania, it is women who have to walk longer distances to collect water and firewood or develop new income-generating activities, such as weaving, tie-dyeing, etc. Women are often the chief guardians of vital local and traditional knowledge. Thus, they need to be recognized as key stakeholders in the consultation and decision-making processes, even though they have not been represented in great numbers. The objective of Mauritania’s first NAPA project approved for implementation is improving the living conditions and incomes of women and young people in a sustainable way by developing agricultural value chains.²³

²¹ Council of Europe, Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, Gender Budgeting: practical implementation. 2009. Handbook (Strasbourg). Available at <[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/equality/03themes/gender mainstreaming/CDE6%282008%2915_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/equality/03themes/gender%20mainstreaming/CDE6%282008%2915_en.pdf)>.

²² Malawi, Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment, Malawi’s National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2006). First edition. Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mwio1.pdf>>.

²³ Global Environment Facility (GEF). 2009. Project Identification Form for the project ‘Support to the Adaptation of Vulnerable Agricultural Production Systems in Mauritania’ (GEF). Available at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_prj_docs/GEFProjectDocuments/Climate%20Change/Mauritania%20-%20%283893%29%20-%20Support%20to%20the%20Adaptation%20of%20Vulnerable%20Agriculture/MRT%20NAPA_PIF%20Submission_17FEB09.pdf>.

In Sierra Leone, the fourth NAPA project is entitled ‘Sensitization and awareness raising campaigns on climate change impacts on women relating to the three conventions of biodiversity, desertification and climate change’. The main objective of the project is to make the public, especially women and children, aware of the three conventions on climate change, desertification and biodiversity and how to work together to meet the obligations as enshrined in these conventions. This NAPA mentions that the project will be sustainable through the inclusion of women and local communities.²⁴

Nepal’s NAPA acknowledges gender specific vulnerabilities and women are recognized as a vulnerable group, although it does not contain any gender specific projects. It puts emphasis on how to address gender dimensions of climate change impacts for appropriate gender-friendly and inclusive actions for adaptation and mitigation. The NAPA project profiles generally target vulnerable groups and communities and recognize that climate change impacts affect poor communities more severely and also highlight the importance of gender mainstreaming.²⁵ Besides the NAPA, Nepal also has a Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA), which is considered as an answer for institutionalized local-level adaptation planning that aims to capture local needs and direct resources to where, when and by whom these are most needed. The LAPA implementation focused on socially marginalized and indigenous group and women with respectively 54% and 42% of actions directed to them. Moreover, due to the advocacy work on integrating climate adaptation actions into local planning process, 14 programme districts adopted adaptation actions into their local planning process. Participation of women is actively promoted in district and village level coordination committee that makes decision on local adaptation actions.



²⁴ Sierra Leone, Ministry of Transport and Aviation, National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007). Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sle01.pdf>>.

²⁵ BRIDGE development –Gender and Climate Change: mapping the linkages : A scoping study on knowledge and gaps 2008.

In Kiribati, NAPA lacks gender-sensitive indicators for its priority sector adaptation options, but a gender strategic paper was elaborated to fill that gap in the NAPA. Gender mainstreaming training and the use of practical tools such as SPC/GIZ, 2014, Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit: Tools for Practitioners was done.²⁶

In Tuvalu, gender equality and mainstreaming were mentioned in the NAPA and gender assessment was conducted as part of the external mid-term review commissioned for the first NAPA project to see if the objectives were achieved. The NAPA consultation was already gender-balanced to ensure that decision-makers recognize differential vulnerability of men and women though the following objectives: (i) Favour an equitable participation of women in its process for identifying the problems, priorities and interventions, (ii) Ensure that women's needs are properly addressed, (ii) Reduce vulnerability and enhance capacities to adapt and propose specific interventions for that purpose, (iii) Propose interventions to alleviate the causes of women's vulnerability to climate change.



²⁶ SPC. 2013. Training Manual to mainstream gender into energy and community-based adaptation projects.

B. EXPERIENCES FROM OTHER ADAPTATION INITIATIVES

Integrating gender into adaptation and low carbon development in Pacific small island States

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) supported Pacific island countries in mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in Pacific Island developing countries, as well as in national and international climate change policy-making, through a project entitled “Gender in Adaptation and Low Carbon Development in Small Island States of Pacific Islands”.²⁷ The project was expected to: increase number of gender, energy and climate change experts in local, national and international policy-making processes; integrate gender sensitivity into adaptation and low carbon development strategies and policies; improved monitoring and evaluation through the development of a gender-monitoring system of the project.

The project included a series of outreach, awareness-raising and training activities at the national levels of the target countries.²⁸ The project also included dissemination of lessons learned from the project at regional and international fora.

The training included the gender mainstreaming concepts, application of knowledge on gender data, gender dimensions in climate change, gender and energy planning and analysis tools as well as application of gender lens to critic policies and monitoring and evaluation tools. In Kiribati for example, women were trained on how to improve soil fertility and nutrient content through rearing of poultry, and in handicrafts as alternative means of livelihoods as the traditional dependence on coconut trees was no longer sustainable due to more frequent and intense droughts. As a result, women were able to earn extra income which improved the livelihoods of their families. They also became more aware of the impacts of climate change to their livelihoods, and became eager to further engage in developing strategies that would enhance their resilience.

Gender mainstreaming in the GEF Pacific Water Resources Management Project in Fiji Island, Tuvalu, Santo, Marshall Islands²⁹

The project has improved water resources and waste water management in Pacific, there have been many successes in bringing attention to gender issues and concerns and increasing the capacity of women in the demonstration communities. The project has actively engaged with all project managers in raising awareness of gender mainstreaming and the importance of including this in project activities, this approach has proven effective at increasing women’s participation in community engagement activities. National Committees were encouraged to ensure a gender balance in their membership and thus increased the number of women at the decision-making level. Importantly, at the core of the project there is an organizational dedication to gender equality and improving the sustainability of the project through meaningful participation of women.

Advancing gender under Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

Under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, a preliminary assessment of the integration of gender in under the program (conducted in 2011) revealed that various countries were advancing efforts towards inclusion of gender-specific impacts within their programmes.³⁰ These include alignment and/or integration of gender strategies and action plans in the programmes (such as in Bangladesh and Mozambique), specific activities targeting women (such as in Cambodia and Nepal), and representation of women in relevant national committees (such as in Niger).

27 <http://comm.gendercc.net/pluginfile.php/497/mod_resource/content/1/spc-poster.pdf>.

28 <http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdnadmin/data/original/GCC_2011_adaptatn_lowcarbn.pdf>.

29 <http://www.pacific-lwrm.org/rsc/fifth-meeting-documents/08-RSC-5-Gender-Mainstreaming-FINA_cp.pdf>.

30 <https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-documents/gender_fact_sheet10262011_o_o.pdf>.

Global Gender and Climate Alliance

The Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) was launched in 2007 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO). The GGCA works to ensure that climate change policies, decision-making and initiatives at the global, regional, and national levels are gender-responsive. The GGCA has grown to include nearly 40 United Nations and civil society organizations and has been recognized as a unique and effective partnership that is bringing a human face to climate change decision-making and initiatives. Below are specific examples of support provided to countries under the programme:³¹

- *Niger:* In collaboration with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention (BCPR) and Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) Niger, gender dimensions have been integrated into the Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Project (CRM/ TASP) through an integrated study on climate risks in the Pond of Tabalak (one of the 12 RAMSAR sites in Niger and situated in the border of the Sahel and the Sahara);
- *Nigeria:* The AAP Nigeria, in collaboration with UN Women, has reviewed the Nigeria Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action (NASPA) to identify all gender gaps and appropriately redressed these within both the NASPA and the low emission climate resilient development strategy. A new and transformative gender intervention approach, "Transformative Adaptation- Prioritizing the Adaptation Needs of Women in the African Adaptation Programme (AAP) in Nigeria", has been developed by UN Women to deal with climate change adaptation;
- *Senegal:* A gendered vulnerability and adaptation case study of Guinean migrant women in the district of Joal in sea resources management has been documented to inform policy and decision makers about the need to consider climate change adaptation policies and programmes in important, but always missing dimensions, gender and migration. AAP Senegal has documented best practices of women's leadership roles in mangrove restoration, disaster risk management (especially flooding) and in agriculture and food security;
- *Burkina Faso:* Local stakeholders (elected officials, government officials, civil society organizations, and women's groups) have been trained on how to mainstream gender and climate change into the drafting and implementation of local development plans. The local stakeholders have developed an integrated advocacy strategy and commit to mainstreaming gender and climate change in the decentralization reform processes initiated by the government at the communal and regional levels;
- *Kenya:* The AAP has initiated a process to mainstream gender into Kenya's climate change response strategy. Interventions that empower women to positively adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change have been designed. National guidelines for mainstreaming gender in adaptation programmes have been developed as a pilot project that will be adopted for use with the other AAP countries.

³¹ <[http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/TM2_Africa Gender-and-Adaptation.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/TM2_Africa%20Gender-and-Adaptation.pdf)>.

Pacific adaptation to climate change project on gender

Broad gender assessment of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project was undertaken to assess the level and degree that the Project addressed gender. The assessment considered a wide range of areas and issues including the enabling environment, available resources and the capacity for gender mainstreaming at all levels. Gender mainstreaming aims to ensure that both women and men benefit equally from the development process and seek to address areas where inequalities have been identified. Gender mainstreaming is concerned with integrating a gender perspective and analysis into all stages of the project, policy and programming cycle. Gender mainstreaming assesses the implications of planned actions for men and women to enhance development overall and promote gender equality. The assessment involved an extensive literature review, a desk study of project documentation, consultations with key national and regional stakeholders, interviews and surveys with national coordinators, and in-country consultations and site visits in Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau and Tonga.

The following are lessons learned from the programme:

- › More evidence is needed to upscale and improve the integration of gender into climate change adaptation;
- › Pacific Island countries and the region as a whole need more evidence to support and advocate for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation;
- › Good practices and lessons learned about gender and climate change should be shared at national and regional levels.



Gender-sensitive participation: lessons learned from community-based adaptation³²

The UNDP has put together the following summary of principles for sound and gender-sensitive participation based on UNDP/Global Environment Facility (GEF) community-based adaptation (CBA) project experiences:

- The project team should be aware of the cultural context and the different barriers (physical, attitudinal, informational and communicational) that may undermine equal gender participation;
- It is important to communicate, explicitly and very early, to partner communities and NGOs/ community-based organization that participation from the entire community in CBA project implementation – especially from traditionally disadvantaged and vulnerable groups whose participation otherwise might not be assured – is required;
- If appropriate, make arrangements to speak to women and men separately (e.g. have separate focus groups for women and men before gathering them together). This ensures that their participation is meaningful, that is that they all feel free to speak and be heard without fear of recrimination;
- To facilitate women's participation, planned activities need to be mindful of women's daily routines and where their activities take place. In many countries of the world, meetings should not be planned for evenings, as women can feel insecure being out after dark. Timing should also be adapted to men's and women's working schedules. In Namibia, for example, January–March is the crop season and project activities take a backseat. In Niger, CBA tasks can be scheduled from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. when both women and men are available, or in the morning before women start their household activities at 8:30 a.m. Some meeting locations may also undermine women's participation because they may not be culturally appropriate. Women may not be allowed to be in public places or they may feel embarrassed or even threatened in some unfamiliar environments;
- Gender 'training' or raising of awareness should take place within the community to avoid men feeling threatened and to reduce the risk of gender-based violence. It is ideal to identify leaders in the community and to raise their awareness of gender (and how including it can benefit the whole community) so that they can act as local ambassadors;
- Project information could be disseminated through various media, including notices, leaflets, announcements in community forums, and picture-based texts (to serve those who cannot read). In particular, meetings require good facilitation so that everyone has adequate explanation;
- The project team should be responsive and open to adapting their plans and activities as required when information emerges from community members as implementation unfolds.

³² Source: UNDP (2010). Gender, Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation, UNDP, New York, <<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/climate-change/gender-climate-change-and-community-based-adaptation-guidebook-/Gender%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Community%20Based%20Adaptation%20%282%29.pdf>>.

5. INTEGRATION OF GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

LDCs have embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The NAPs constitute comprehensive adaptation plans that will integrate and synergize with existing adaptation efforts in the countries. In this way a comprehensive approach to adaptation planning is taken, which is country-driven and fully consistent with national priorities.

Given the need for a “gender-sensitive approach” in NAPs,³³ LDCs may need to consider how to effectively integrate gender considerations within the steps of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and to communicate how gender is being addressed. Integrating gender considerations entails a logical, interconnected, coherent and comprehensive inclusion of gender perspectives, and there is no single best formula for identifying the entities to be created to guide and implement the planning process. Each country needs to set up structures best suited to their particular situation.³⁴ However, there are some specific aspects to consider when integrating gender in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Some of them are presented in section 5.1 below. In addition, section 5.2 provides a list of indicative activities that could be undertaken for a gender-inclusive process to formulate and implement NAPs.



33 LEG and the UNFCCC secretariat. 2012. Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process (Bonn, United Nations Climate Change Secretariat). Available at <https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high_res.pdf>.

34 IUCN. 2011 “Draft guidelines to mainstreaming gender in the development of national adaptation plans (NAP)” Available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/smsn/ngo/306.pdf>>.

A. GENDER AS A CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE TO BE CONSIDERED THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

The LEG technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs build on the four main elements of the initial guidelines adopted by Parties to the UNFCCC (decision 5/CP.17). These four elements are: (1) laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; (2) preparatory elements; (3) implementation strategies; and (4) reporting, monitoring and review. The guidelines provide the following general guidance on how to consider gender issues in the process to formulate and implement NAPs across the four elements:

- Assess what information is available regarding particularly vulnerable groups including women, and carry out further research on this topic in the country;
- Harness the potential of women as agents of change within their communities, and invest in this potential as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Tailor and implement NAP activities based on an understanding of gender dynamics and the potentially disproportionate impacts of climate change on women;
- Ensure the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women, in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. This includes integrating the perspectives of women and drawing on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies when formulating the NAP;
- Undertake outreach to ensure that different stakeholders understand the gender dynamics of climate change;
- Use sex-disaggregated data in vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- Monitor and report on the integration of gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Evaluate the integration of gender considerations into adaptation and make improvements if necessary.

To elaborate further on the fourth element of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, monitoring and evaluating the integration of gender and utilizing indicators can ensure more effective adaptation. It is important for each country to propose specific criteria and indicators (both qualitative and quantitative as they are both important and needed to measure progress towards achieving gender transformation), and then develop the monitoring and evaluation strategy. This list of criteria, which will be country-driven, could include criteria for the specific monitoring and evaluation of how gender considerations are integrated. The reporting, upon which the monitoring and evaluation will be based, could also incorporate specific information on gender, and the integration thereof.

Qualitative and quantitative indicators informed by sex- and age-disaggregated data will be an important aspect of how gender considerations are integrated into the NAPs. They can be qualitative, in the form of experiences, stories, or perceptions, or more quantitative, in the form of facts, percentages or numbers. Ultimately they signify progress or changes in specific conditions.³⁵ A qualitative indicator could also be the perceived level of empowerment women have to adapt to climate change, or convince their communities to implement adaptation measures. This is also related to another possible indicator, which would be the amount of change in relations between men and women or relative changes in the level of poverty or participation in a particular community.³⁶

35 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 1997. Guide to Gender-Sensitive Indicators (Hull, Quebec, CIDA) Available at <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES/NSF/LUImages/Policy/Files/WID-GUID-E.pdf>>.

36 OECD, BRIDGE Development-Gender, Internet source, accessed 1 July 2015, <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/47/43041409.pdf>>.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods should be considered by all development organizations, from international agencies through to grassroots organizations, in order to cross-check results and generate a richer understanding of the data, that in the context of the new aid modalities, donors and governments should establish accountability systems which track compliance with commitments to gender equality, and that governments and gender ministries should support the capacity of national statistical offices to produce gender-sensitive data.³⁷

Another useful indicator that can be utilized is that of gender-disaggregated budgeting, assessing how much of an adaptation programme's budget, for instance, is allocated to issues related to gender. Funding allocation could be analyzed in terms of whether it is, for instance, aimed at building the capacity of women, or adapting sectors/areas that are, in some communities, built upon the work of women. In Tajikistan, for instance, CARE International has assisted in designing adaptation technologies related to household/community food security, through the construction of small greenhouses for vegetables, which allow for an extended growing season. The project also promotes food preservation by working with women to ensure the safe storage of food surpluses.³⁸



37 Moser, Annalise. 2007. Gender and Indicators Overview Report (Institute of Development Studies.). Available at <<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/sites/bridge.ids.ac.uk/files/reports/IndicatorsORfinal.pdf>>.

38 CARE International. 2010. "Adaptation, gender and women's empowerment", CARE International Climate Change Brief. Available at <http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/CARE_Gender_Brief_Oct2010.pdf>.

B. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTEGRATING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

There is a need for a concerted process that focuses on creating an enabling environment for gender by creating gender-sensitive policies, strengthening women's networks and generating political will, capacity and knowledge. These pillars need to be considered in all the stages of the formulation and implementation of NAPs. This can help to ensure that a foundation is established upon which the appropriate technical support, financial resources, and political support can be built. Furthermore, countries can undertake a number of strategies to create a gender-sensitive NAP and enhance understanding of gender.

Several recommendations pertaining to the process to formulate and implement NAPs were made at the meeting on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation.³⁹ They include:

- › Inclusion of gender considerations and analysis in all stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- › Acknowledgement of national and international laws and policies in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women in NAPs;
- › Attachment of greater priority to and provision of resources for gender consideration in risk analysis and national budgeting by national institutions;
- › Establishment of national-level partnerships for learning and exchanging good practices;
- › Prioritization by national governments of efforts to build the capacity of women and gender-focused organizations at the national level, including through dedicated training;
- › Allocation of funding earmarked for integrating gender consideration into adaptation programmes by governments.

Finally, it is important that integrating gender into adaptation is not only about targeting women, counting women amongst beneficiaries, or making sure women's issues are addressed. Decision-makers need to critically consider whether and how strategies are addressing gender inequalities. To understand gender inequalities, it is important to understand gender gaps and devise strategies to bridge them. Understanding the situation of different gender groups relative to each other is important in order to understand the differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity between women and men.

³⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11.

6. IN FOCUS: THE EXPERIENCES OF MALI

Surveys were carried out by the national climate change team of Mali to share experiences on the integration of gender issues in development strategies and adaptation activities, the NAPAs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The team members were asked their experiences around the following six areas:

- › Institutional arrangements for facilitating the integration of gender-related considerations in development planning and adaptation to climate change;
- › Gender-sensitive approaches to protect vulnerable communities from the adverse effect of climate change;
- › Initiatives for considering women as agents of change for addressing adaptation to climate change;
- › Plans for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- › Possible support from the LEG for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- › Ensuring funds reach local communities, including setting up small grants programmes, including recommendations to vertical funds to ensure funding benefits vulnerable communities.

Box 4 below provides the experiences shared by Mali.



BOX 4: MALI'S EXPERIENCES IN INTEGRATING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
Institutional arrangements for facilitating the integration of gender related considerations in development planning and adaptation to climate change

Gender is a priority recognized in the Preamble of the Constitution of the 3rd Republic of Mali: “The sovereign people of Mali declared its determination to defend the rights of Women and Children as well as the cultural and linguistic diversity of the national community.” It is also found in the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction for 2012–2017, which includes 13 thematic groups, including 10 sectoral and 3 cross-sectoral groups.

At the cross-sectoral level, a Gender Thematic Group was established to facilitate dialogue with the government, the civil society and the development partners, with a view to giving necessary considerations to the issue of gender equality in Mali. In parallel, the government, through the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family, developed the National Gender Policy of Mali for 2009–2018 in June 2008, together with a national strategy on gender-sensitive planning and budgeting and actions plans that contained 10 priority sectors⁴⁰ which integrate the gender dimension at the national, subnational and sectoral levels. In addition, in support of the Government of Mali, the African Development Bank initiated the development of the Country Gender Profile as a means to implement its commitment to promoting gender equality and help the country achieve its objectives in this area. NGOs and women's associations, which are part of the civil society, are organized in apex institutions, coalitions, platforms, and as local branches of international federation of women's NGOs. It is also worth noting that several international and regional legal instruments have been ratified by Mali.⁴¹

In complement to these overarching processes that aim at gender equity, Mali is aware of the adverse impacts of climate change in its territories, and the environmental challenges that it faces such as desertification, erratic rainfall, silting of the Niger River, and the rapid deforestation around major urban areas. The country also understands the importance of natural resources for Malian women and the role women play in managing, protecting and using those resources and as such it has adopted various approaches, including the development and implementation of projects, plans and programmes with the view to safeguarding women's income-generating activities (e.g. the dyeing of Bazin fabric and craft work made from agricultural products).

Gender sensitive approaches to protect vulnerable communities from the adverse effect of climate change

The approved Mali Strategic Growth Framework for Poverty Reduction (CSCR 2012–2017) focuses, through its second axis (“Strengthening the foundations of long-term development and equitable access to quality social services”), on developing human resources, reducing gender inequality and improving access to social services, as well as preserving the environment, in a climate change context.

For the implementation, ministries ensure that the Manual of selection and implementation of activities are gender-sensitive initiatives. In sectoral development plans, efforts have been oriented towards the most vulnerable groups such as women, internal displaced/reinstalled populations, and unemployed young populations affected by the socio-political crisis.

Initiatives for considering women as agents of change for addressing adaptation to climate change

In several institutions established by the Mali Government such as the National Climate Change Committee, the Agency for the Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Council of Environment women are well represented among their members. Many documents of policy and programmes including the National Climate Change Policy and the NAPA highlighted the importance of investing in adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children.



⁴⁰ The priority areas are: justice, education, health, employment and vocational training, rural development water, decentralization, state reform, budget reform and communication.

⁴¹ Among those legal instruments ratified by Mali are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Protocols and the Protocol to the African Charter On Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

BOX 4: CONTINUED

Furthermore, many projects aiming at integrating gender in climate change adaptation efforts are developed such as local craft activities; the valuation and promotion of non-timber forest products by women's groups; processing of agricultural products, livestock and fisheries; fattening of sheep; non-conventional breeding; gardening, fish farming and bee keeping; and agroforestry.

Agency of Environment undertook a study on mapping all the climate changes projects being implemented or under implementation from 1994 to 2014. A total of 195 projects were recorded with more than 50% addressing women livelihood situations.⁴²

At the local level, the Climate Proofing Tool constitutes the main development tool of the municipalities. Developed in an inclusive and iterative process, it addresses inequality problems between women and men and also takes into account specific aspects of women empowerment.

Plans for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

The NAP is part of the general development process in Mali to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. To this end, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Action Plan which already include actions to promote gender, serve as baseline to explicitly address gender equity in Mali's NAP process.

These policies address gender in terms of inclusion of women at each level of policy formulation, defining development objectives and implementation stages. Mainly, it fixes a quota of women when it comes to setting up an elective body or a committee. This is fixed at most 40 per cent or for any decision-making body or instance, fixing a percentage budget of given project for women and young people as beneficiaries and also emphasizing and instructing the inclusion of women in local development planning process and local decision-making bodies.

Possible support from the LEG for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Mali would require support for further strengthening gender considerations in climate change adaptation as follows:

- Expanding the actions that contribute to the promotion of gender equality;
- Implementing effectively a communication policy to be supported by regular information materials and the establishment of a database on gender and adaptation to climate change at all levels of intervention, with the view to scaling up and replicating actions that promote gender equity;
- Strengthening the organizational and entrepreneurial capacity of women, for example training on renewable energy and information and communication technologies;
- Promoting new opportunities for investments and loans to enable women to have access to means of production.

Ensuring funds reach local communities, including setting up small grants programmes, including recommendations to vertical funds to ensure funding benefits vulnerable communities

Targeting women is particularly important because women are heavily involved especially in agriculture, and are the main suppliers of consumer products for households. For this purpose, the following activities have been identified:

- The provision of resilient water management systems to vulnerable communities, including women producers to support livelihood activities;
- Investment in innovative approaches of climate-resilient technologies for women producers and other producers to improve their production and protect them from the adverse effects of climate change.
- A sound monitoring and evaluation of projects will contribute to promoting gender and assist in ensuring that the resources allocated to adaptation funds directly serve community groups working on issues related to gender equity.

In regards to the implementation of small grants programmes it is important that vertical funds, such as the GEF funds (LDCF/SCCF) or the GCF give prominence to gender equity for example through microfinance and small grants in order to create income-generating activities for women.

⁴² Etude de Cartographie des projets changements climatiques au Mali. Août 2014.



ANNEX I

FURTHER READINGS ON GENDER

A SELECTED LIST OF RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW. THIS LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE, BUT CAN PROVIDE A STARTING POINT FOR FURTHER READING ON THE SUBJECT.

References	Description and web links ^a
About, G. 2011. Gender and Climate Change, Supporting Resources Collection, (Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK)	A publication incorporating a range of expert input. It promotes a ‘transformative’ approach in which women and men have an equal voice in decision-making on climate change and broader governance processes and are given equal access to the resources necessary to respond to the negative effects of climate change; where both women’s and men’s needs and knowledge are taken into account; and where the broad social constraints that limit women’s access to strategic and practical resources no longer exist. < http://www.genreenaction.net/IMG/pdf/Climate_changeSRC1.pdf >
Aguilar, L. (main author).2009. Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change, (Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	This is a comprehensive training manual covering a range of issues relevant to the interlinkages between gender and climate change. < http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/eng_version_web_final_1.pdf >
Aguilar, L., Quesada-Aguilar, A. and Shaw, D.M.P. (eds).2011. Forests and Gender. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN and New York, NY: WEDO.122.pp.	This publication explores some of the main themes concerning forests and gender, looks at case studies from around the world and examines issues and progress at the international and global levels. < https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2011-070.pdf >
Angula, M. 2010. Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study, (Cape Town, Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa).	This is a paper reporting on a Namibian case study which looks at the relationship between gender, livelihoods and poverty. < http://www.boell.de/de/node/274260 >
Annecke, W. 2010. Gender and climate change Adaptation, Adaptation and Beyond No. 04 (Nieuwoudtville, Indigo development & change).	This is a concise report on lessons learned from the Community-Based Adaptation in Africa, which covers a number of concepts and definitions of gender and adaptation. < http://www.indigo-dc.org/documents/Adaptationandbeyond04small.pdf >
Brendan, T. and Aguilar, L. 2007. Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Equity in AS Governance. IUCN: Costa Rica. pp.101.	This document provides an overview of the relationship between gender and the realization of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s objectives, in particular the objective on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from access to and use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge. < https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2007-078.pdf >
Adger, W.N., Brooks, N. and P.M. Kelly. July 2005. “The determinants of vulnerability and adaptive capacity at the national level and the implications for adaptation”, <i>Global Environmental Change</i> , vol. 15, issue 2 pp. 151–163.	This is a peer-reviewed article that looks at “a set of indicators of vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate variability, and by extension climate change”. < http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378004000913 >

References	Description and web links ^a
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 1997. <i>Guide to Gender-Sensitive Indicators</i> . Hull, Quebec, CIDA.	Focusing on monitoring and evaluation, this is a guide to gender-sensitive indicators. It “explains why gender-sensitive indicators are useful tools for measuring the results of CIDA’s development initiatives”. < http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/\$file/WID-GUID-E.pdf >
CARE International. 2010. “Adaptation, gender and women’s empowerment”, CARE International Climate Change Brief.	This brief looks at why gender is important in climate change adaptation, and how gender influences vulnerability. It includes a number of case studies. < http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/CARE_Gender_Brief_Oct2010.pdf >
Ayers, J. and others. 2012. <i>PMERL Manual: A Manual for Local Practitioners</i> , (CARE International and the International Institute for Environment and Development.	This is a manual on participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning for community-based adaptation. < http://www.care.org/sites/default/files/documents/CC-2012-CARE_PMERL_Manual_2012.pdf >
“Gender perspectives on climate change”. 2008. Issues Paper for the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.	This is an Issue Paper on “emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men”. < http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw52/issuespapers/Gender%20and%20climate%20change%20paper%20final.pdf >
Demetriades, J. and Espen, E. 2008. “The Gender Dimensions of Poverty and Climate Change”, in <i>Poverty in a Changing Climate</i> ,. Mitchell, T. and Tanner, T., eds. (IDS)	This is a chapter within the IDS Bulletin Publication on Poverty in a Changing Climate. < http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/poverty-in-a-changing-climate >
Elbehri, A. and Lee, M. 2011. <i>The Role of Women Producer Organizations in Agricultural Value Chains: Practical lessons from Africa and India</i> . Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).	This publication looks at practical lessons from Africa and India in terms of the role of women producer organizations in agricultural value chains. < http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2438e/i2438e00.pdf >
Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat. 2015. “Gender Policy and Action Plan”. Document prepared for the ninth Meeting of the Board, No. GCF/B.09/10. (Songdo, GCF Secretariat)	< http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201503-9th/10_-_Gender_Policy_and_Action_Plan_20150304_fin.pdf >
GCF Secretariat. 2014. “Options for a Fund-wide Gender-sensitive Approach”. Document prepared for the sixth Meeting of the Board, No. GCF/B.06/13. (Songdo, GCF Secretariat)	This is a document that provides the GCF Board with elements for the operationalization of gender sensitivity in all the Fund’s activities, processes, and procedures. < http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Bo6_Gender_Options_fin_20140209.pdf >
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat. 2008. <i>Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF</i> . (Washington, D.C., GEF).	This publication highlights how gender mainstreaming offers “opportunities to enhance project value as well as advance gender equality” and provides examples from the review of GEF projects in which gender dimensions have been actively incorporated. It identifies “the potential link for increasing project quality and performance standards under each focal area (biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants, and ozone depletion). < http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/Mainstreaming%20Gender%20Eng.pdf >

References	Description and web links ^a
GEF Secretariat. 2015. <i>Gender Equality Action Plan</i> , (Washington, D.C., GEF).	This publication highlights how mainstreaming gender through GEF programmes and projects presents opportunities to increase the effectiveness of its investment in enhancing global environmental benefits. The GEF recognizes gender equality as an important social goal in and of itself, with associated implications for the projects that receive GEF support. The GEF aims to achieve global environmental benefits and sustainable development by promoting issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. < https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res.pdf >
GEF Secretariat. 2015. <i>Roadmap for Gender Equality</i> , (Washington, D.C., GEF)	This publication discusses progress in gender mainstreaming at the GEF, challenges and gaps, and the future directions of gender mainstreaming. < https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF%20Roadmap%20to%20Gender%20Equality%20web-ready%20%282%29.pdf >
GenderCC. 2005). <i>Women for Climate Justice, Gender into Climate Policy: Toolkit for Climate Experts and Decision-Makers</i> . (Berlin, GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice).	This is a practical toolkit targeting leaders and decision-makers aimed at sharing knowledge and methods to inspire an appreciation for the significance of gender as an essential consideration in dealing with the social dimensions of climate policy. < http://www.gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/Dokumente/Tools/toolkit-gender-cc-web.pdf >
GGCA and UNDP. 2010. <i>Adaptation Fund. Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Climate Finance Mechanisms</i> (New York, UNDP).	This is a publication that looks at the Adaptation Fund and the status of funding related to gender. < http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/climate-change/gender-adaptation-fund/Gender_Adaptation_Fund_2010.pdf.pdf >
Global Gender Office of the IUCN. 2012. <i>The Art of Implementation: Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making</i>	< https://cms.iucn.org/knowledge/publications_doc/publications/?uPubsID=4824 >
IUCN and PBWB. 2011. <i>Module 1: Participatory Planning, Stakeholder Participation and Gender Mainstreaming an Integrated Water Resources Management and Development</i> . Gland, Switzerland: IUCN and Moshi, Tanzania: PBWB. viii +48 pp.	One of the prerequisites in the process of putting in place the Kikuletwa Catchment Forum is the development of training materials to be used for a training of trainers programme covering topics in integrated water resources management, entrepreneurship, community participation, gender and other cross cutting issues relating to water resources management, climate change, adaptation strategies and the contribution of water resources in poverty reduction. This is the first module. < https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2011-040.pdf >
Kiptot, E. and Franzel, S. 2011. <i>Gender and Agroforestry in Africa: Are Women Participating?</i> Occasional Paper No. 13 (Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre).	This is an Occasional Paper which “presents the findings of a review undertaken on gender and the adoption of agroforestry in Africa. The concept of gender as used in this paper is not about women, but rather as an organizing principle in society, which is used as a process and practice of taking into account the differences between men and women in the course of designing and implementing development projects”. < http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFs/OP16988.pdf >
Leduc, B. and others, <i>Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit: Tools for Practitioners. Draft</i> .	This is a toolkit designed to support climate change practitioners in the Pacific islands region in integrating gender into their programmes and projects. It is aimed at climate change professionals working in national governments, non-governmental organizations, and regional and international organizations involved in managing and implementing climate change programmes. < http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/components/com_booklibrary/ebooks/Toolkit%20booklet%20pages.pdf >

References	Description and web links ^a
Mason, L. and Agan, T. 2015. "Weather variability in urban Philippines: a gender analysis of household impacts", <i>Climatic Change</i> . DOI 10.1007/s10584-015-1437-8 (Springer Netherlands).	This study examines self-reported household impacts of atypical rainy and dry seasons, with a focus on gender. By collecting data from women and men in the same randomly sampled households, this study contributes an innovative intra-household analysis to the growing body of work at the nexus of gender, weather, and climate. < http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-015-1437-8/fulltext.html >
Mearns, R. and Norton. 2010. A., eds., <i>Social Dimensions of Climate Change: Equity and Vulnerability in a Warming World</i> (Washington D.C., World Bank).	This is a volume that aims to "contribute to a more holistic analysis of climate change impacts on human and social systems; increase our understanding of vulnerability; and strengthen our capacity to build social justice, accountability, and equity into climate policy". < https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/2689/520970PUB0EPI11C010disclosed0Dec091.pdf?sequence=1 >
Nellemann, C., Verma, R., and Hislop, L. (eds). 2011. Women at the frontline of climate change: Gender risks and hopes. A Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal.	This is a publication focused on how "women are often in the frontline in respect to the impacts of a changing climate", with a focus on Asian and mountainous communities. < http://www.unep.org/pdf/rra_gender_screen.pdf >
Neumayer, E. and Pluemper, T., "The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981–2002", <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> , vol. 97, No.3 (2007), pp. 551–566.	This is an article on "the specific vulnerability of girls and women with respect to mortality from natural disasters and their aftermath". < http://www.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/whosWho/profiles/neumayer/pdf/Article%20in%20Annals%20(natural%20disasters).pdf >
Okali, C. and Naess, L.O. (2013). "Making sense of gender, climate change and agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa: creating gender-responsive climate adaptation policy", Future Agricultures Working Paper 057	A publication on the theme of agriculture, which argues for a framing of gender which would provide a starting point for men and women to address climate change. < http://www.future-agricultures.org/component/docman/doc_details/1727-making-sense-of-gender-climate-change-and-agriculture-in-sub-saharan-africa >
Otzelberger, A. 2011. <i>Gender-Responsive Strategies on Climate Change: Recent Progress and Ways Forward for Donors</i> , (Institute of Development Studies and BRIDGE development-gender).	As a contribution to the wider effort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's Department for International Development (DFID) to promote the integration of gender into climate change adaptation and low-carbon development policies and programmes, this paper focuses on the role of donors in this process, and is mainly targeted at those departments and staff in donor agencies under whose responsibility climate change falls. < http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_Report_1973.pdf >
Population Action International. 2009. "Population and reproductive health in national adaptation programmes of action", Working Paper (Washington, D.C., Population Action International).	This is a review of NAPAs and links to population health and investments in family planning. < http://populationaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/NAPA_Exec_Summary.pdf >
South African COP/CMP Presidency to the UNFCCC. 2012. Women Adapt to Climate Change: Thato ya Batho, teachings from the people, Department of International Relations and Cooperation (South Africa)	This is a publication, available in hardcopy only, which provides valuable case studies and lessons learned from community adaptation which is gender-sensitive. (Hardcopy)
UNDP. 2004. <i>Gender and Energy for Sustainable Development: A Toolkit and Resource Guide</i> (New York, UNDP).	This is a toolkit and resource guide which "provides tools to help development practitioners ask the relevant questions needed to bring about better development and energy outcomes that are gender-specific and that address the needs of women in particular". < http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable_energy/energy_and_genderforsustainabledevelopmentatoolkitandresourcegui/ >

References	Description and web links ^a
UNDP. 2009. Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change	Provides theoretical exploration of climate change, development and gender issues including international legal instruments and approaches by different actors with case studies. < http://www.un.org/womenwatch/downloads/Resource_Guide_English_FINAL.pdf >
UNDP. 2010. Gender and Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation - A Guidebook for Designing and Implementing Gender-Sensitive Community-Based Adaptation Programmes and Projects	Discusses gender based vulnerabilities to climate change and the need for adaptation strategies to take such into account. < http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/climate-change/gender-climate-change-and-community-based-adaptation-guidebook-/Gender%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Community%20Based%20Adaptation%20(2).pdf >
UNDP. 2014. <i>UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014–2017</i> (New York, UNDP).	With this Gender Equality Strategy 2014–2017, UNDP is well-placed to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women are integrated into every aspect of its work to support countries to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion. < http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/GenderEqualityStrategy2014-17.pdf >
UNDP. 2014. <i>Gender Inequality Index (GII)</i> (New York, UNDP).	The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is built on the same framework as the human development index and the inequality-adjusted human development index to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality, thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males. < http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii >
UNDP. 2014. <i>On the Road to Sustainable Development: Promoting Gender Equality and Addressing Climate Change</i> (New York, UNDP).	This is a publication discussing linkages between gender equality, sustainable development and climate change. < http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Poverty%20Reduction/On%20the%20Road%20to%20Sustainable%20Development.pdf >
FCCC/TP/2013/11	Drawing on an extensive list of literature and examples from diverse regions and sectors and different decision contexts, this technical paper highlights best practices and available tools for, identifies gaps in, as well as recommends possible actions to enhance, the application of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and the use of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change < http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/tp/11.pdf >
FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11	This is a report of a joint Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and the Adaptation Committee. It captures the discussions taking place in plenary and interactive breakout sessions, good practices shared by participants, opportunities and challenges with respect to the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation that address the needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation. The report includes a summary of recommendations identified by participants for follow-up and further consideration. < http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/inf11.pdf >
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO). 2009. <i>Climate Change Connections: Gender, Population and Climate Change</i> (UNFPA and WEDO).	This is a resource kit which looks at the areas of policy, finance, adaptation plans, case studies and advocacy in relation to gender, population and climate change. < http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/ClimateConnectionsBookletEnglish1.pdf >

References	Description and web links ^a
UN-Habitat, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and gender-cc. 2015. <i>Gender and Urban Climate Policy. Gender-Sensitive Policies Make a Difference</i> , (UN-Habitat, GIZ and gender-cc	The implementation of gender-sensitive climate policies can maximize potential co-benefits and synergies. This handbook provides advice on how to successfully take into consideration these challenges and opportunities in the context of urban climate policy. < http://unhabitat.org/gender-and-urban-climate-policy/ >
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), UNDP and IUCN. 2009. <i>Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines</i> , (Geneva, UNISDR, UNDP and IUCN).	This publication offers much-needed policy and practical guidelines for national and local governments to further implement the Hyogo Framework for Action. < http://www.unisdr.org/preventionweb/files/9922_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf >
UN Women Publications Library	This is a publications library hosted by UN Women which provides publications on women, poverty and economics. < http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications >
UN Women. 2015. <i>Annual Report 2014–2015</i> . (New York, UN Women).	This annual report provides information on the progress of initiatives and current progress in priority areas of intervention. It discusses the state of mobilization of partnerships and trust funds for 2014–2015. < http://annualreport.unwomen.org/en/2015 >
Quesada-Aguilar A. and others. 2013. <i>From Research to Action, Leaf by Leaf: getting gender right in the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards</i> (booklets 1 and 2. (WEDO and the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Secretariat).	From concepts to action, this publication tells a complete narrative of how to address gender considerations in REDD-plus safeguards and standards and provides an accessible checklist tool to guide countries to develop a gender-responsive REDD-plus national programme. Booklet 1: < http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/leafbyleaf_booklet1_web.pdf > Booklet 2: < http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/booklet_2_web.pdf >
Women Watch's internet sources	This is a webpage on women, gender equality and climate change which provides a number of valuable links to United Nations work and decisions on gender. < http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/#1 >
World Economic Forum. 2014. <i>Insight Report: The Global Gender Gap Report 2014</i> . (Geneva, World Economic Forum).	In this report, the World Economic Forum “quantifies the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracks their progress over time. While no single measure can capture the complete situation, the Global Gender Gap Index presented in this Report seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality: the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics”. < http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR14/GGGR_CompleteReport_2014.pdf >
World Bank. 2011. <i>World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development</i> . (Washington, D.C., International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank).	The report argues that “gender equality is a core development objective in its own right. It is also smart economics. Greater gender equality can enhance productivity, improve development outcomes for the next generation, and make institutions more representative”. < https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1315936222006/Complete-Report.pdf >
The World Bank Group 2011, Gender and Climate Change - Three things you should know	Discusses the disproportionate vulnerability of women to climate change and argues that empowerment of women and gender-informed approaches are key to building climate resilience and effective low-emissions development respectively. < http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/244362-1232059926563/5747581-1239131985528/5999762-1321989469080/Gender-Climate-Change.pdf >

^a Accessed 1 July 2015.



ANNEX II

ABOUT THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

MANDATE OF THE LEG

The LEG is mandated as follows (decisions 29/CP.7, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, and 3/CP.20):

- (a) To provide technical guidance and advice on the preparation and on the implementation strategy of NAPAs, including the identification of possible sources of data and its subsequent application and interpretation, upon request by LDC Parties;
- (b) To develop a work programme that includes implementation of NAPAs;
- (c) To serve in an advisory capacity to the LDCs, for the preparation and strategy for implementation of NAPAs through, inter alia, workshops, upon request by LDC Parties;
- (d) To advise on capacity-building needs for the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and to provide recommendations, as appropriate, taking into account the Capacity Development Initiative of the Global Environment Facility and other relevant capacity-building initiatives;
- (e) To facilitate the exchange of information and to promote regional synergies, and synergies with other multilateral environment conventions, in the preparation and in the implementation strategy of NAPAs;
- (f) To advise on the mainstreaming of NAPAs into regular development planning in the context of national strategies for sustainable development;
- (g) To develop a work programme that takes into account the Nairobi work programme;
- (h) To provide technical guidance and advice on the revision and update of NAPAs to further improve their quality, to facilitate integration of adaptation actions of LDCs into development planning and to reflect increased adaptation knowledge and changed priorities in the countries, upon request by LDCs;
- (i) To provide technical guidance and advice on the identification of medium-and long-term adaptation needs, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities;
- (j) To provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within LDC Parties;
- (k) To provide technical guidance and advice on the implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than the preparation and implementation of NAPA that are relevant to the expertise of the LEG;
- (l) To provide technical guidance and support to the national adaptation plan process, as appropriate;

- (m) To prioritize support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in carrying out its mandate to support the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation in least developed countries;
- (n) To prepare technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process, based on the initial guidelines, included in the annex to this decision;
- (o) To arrange a review of the above-mentioned technical guidelines and to identify support needs for the process of formulation and implementation of the national adaptation plans;
- (p) To invite the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to its work in support of the national adaptation plan process; and to report, as appropriate;
- (q) To include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in this decision and on their activities relevant to the national adaptation plan process, as per their respective mandates, and to make recommendations accordingly;
- (r) To consider, with the Adaptation Committee and in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, how to best support developing country Parties in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and to report thereon to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-second session.



SELECTED LEG PUBLICATIONS

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