

## Submission from the International Institute for Sustainable Development Gender and Climate Change Mandate: Decision -/CP.26, para. 3

This submission presents views from the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the Gender Action Plan (GAP), areas for improvement, and further work to be undertaken.

### ***Progress of implementation***

The following provides an overview of progress on activities A.1, A.3, A.4, and D.5 as observed by IISD through its analysis and engagement with government partners and other stakeholders.

#### **A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies, and action**

Under activity A.1 *Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action*, we have seen considerable progress in relation to national adaptation plan (NAP) processes.

The [Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans \(NAPs\)](#), developed by the NAP Global Network in collaboration with the UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Adaptation Committee, provides countries with guidance on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes. This toolkit has guided the work of the NAP Global Network in its engagement with and technical support for countries to promote gender-responsive NAP processes.

As of the end of December 2021, 30 countries had submitted multi-sector NAP documents to the UNFCCC. Among these, all but one mention gender.<sup>1</sup>



# of NAPs that mention gender

Source: [NAP Trends](#)

<sup>1</sup> When we refer to a 'mention' of a particular term, this means that it came up in a word search of the NAP document.

The most common contexts for the references to gender are as a guiding principle for the NAP process and as an objective of adaptation action through the NAP process.



Context for the reference(s) to gender (# of NAPs)

Source: [NAP Trends](#)

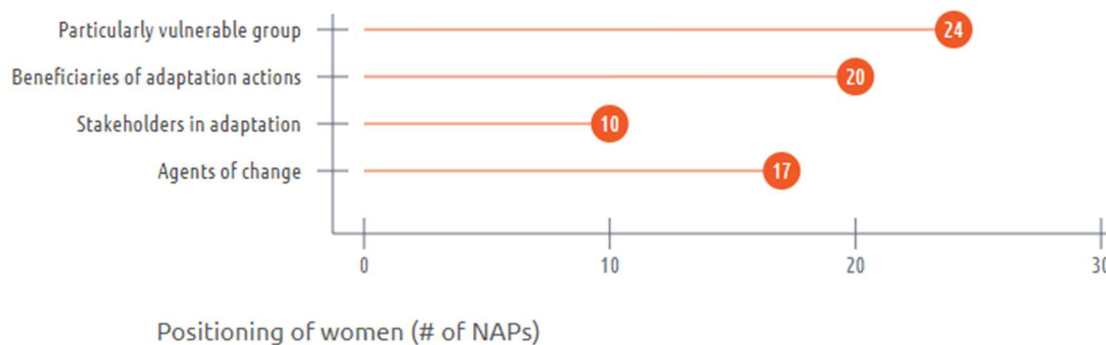
Among the same 30 NAP documents, 27 mention women.



# of NAPs that mention women

Source: [NAP Trends](#)

Women are most commonly positioned as a vulnerable group, but are increasingly recognized as agents of change.



Source: [NAP Trends](#)

Just over half of the NAP documents mention sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).



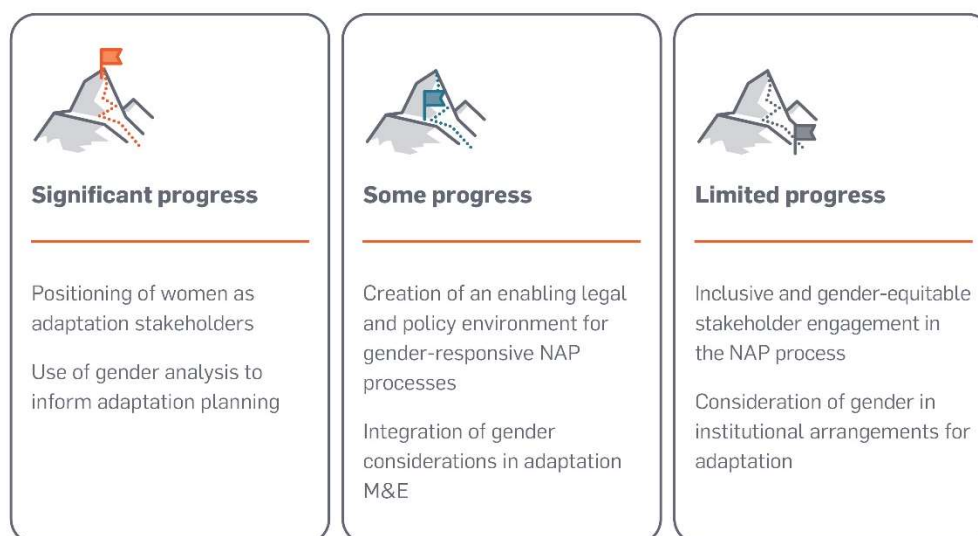
# of NAPs that mention sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Source: [NAP Trends](#)

Earlier analysis of integration of SRHR in NAP documents, published in February 2021, can be found in these resources:

- [Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights \(SRHR\) in National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Processes](#) (report)
- [Climate Change and Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights \(SRHR\)](#) (infographic)

In our last synthesis report, published in May 2020, we assessed progress from 2018 to 2020 on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes. We provided the following overarching assessment of progress:



Source: [napgn-en-2020-gender-responsive-nap-processes-synthesis-report-2019-2020.pdf \(napglobalnetwork.org\)](#)

More details, including country examples, can be found in the [report](#). The next synthesis report is under development and will be published in the coming months.

In its role as the Secretariat of the NAP Global Network, IISD has provided technical assistance and capacity development on gender-responsive NAP processes in 17 countries as of the end of 2021.

This includes:

- Support to the Government of Suriname to develop a gender-responsive adaptation plan for the water resources sector, through the EnGenDER project:
  - [Sector Adaptation Strategy and Adaptation Plan \(SASAP\) for Water Resources in Suriname](#)
- Ongoing support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to support integration of gender in the NAP process. More information can be found in the following resources:
  - [Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire](#)
  - [How Côte d'Ivoire Is Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Action: Building the capacities of national actors](#)
  - [How Côte d'Ivoire is Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Action: Working with national gender advisors](#)
- Training on gender and climate change adaptation in Dominican Republic and The Gambia:
  - [The Dominican Republic Makes Progress on Addressing Gender–Climate Links](#)
  - [Building Local Capacities to Integrate Gender and Adaptation in Planning in the Gambia](#)
- Support to Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency to integrate gender considerations in its Green Climate Fund adaptation planning readiness project:
  - [Integrating Gender Considerations Into Ghana's NAP Process: A strategy for the Green Climate Fund Adaptation Planning Readiness Project](#)

This [infographic](#) provides an overview and examples of the types of support we have provided. An [animated video](#) was also developed to explain gender-responsive adaptation in practical terms.

### **A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable**

The following activities represent progress under activity *A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable*. They also contribute to activity *A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women*.

In addition to the support mentioned above, we have worked with 10 partner countries to conduct targeted gender analyses to inform adaptation planning processes. These analyses have reviewed available data and evidence on gender and climate change in the country, while also analyzing the institutional and policy context for gender-responsive adaptation action. The reports are available below:

- Bénin (French only): [Pour un Processus de Plan National d'Adaptation \(PNA\) qui Répondre aux Questions de Genre au Bénin](#)
- Central African Republic: Report currently being finalized

- Chad (French only): [Connaissances, attitudes et comportements en lien avec le genre et les changements climatiques au Tchad - NAP Global Network](#)
- Côte d'Ivoire (French only): [Pour un Processus de Plan National d'Adaptation \(PNA\) qui Réponde aux Questions de Genre en Côte d'Ivoire](#)
- Ethiopia: [Integrating Gender Considerations in Ethiopia's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Process](#)
- Guinea-Conakry (French only): [Pour un Processus de Plan National d'Adaptation \(PNA\) qui réponde aux questions de genre en Guinée](#)
- Kiribati: [Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\) Process](#)
- Madagascar (French only): [Pour un Processus de Plan National d'Adaptation \(PNA\) qui Réponde aux Questions de Genre à Madagascar](#)
- Republic of Marshall Islands: [Gender and Human Rights Analysis - NAP Global Network](#)
- Togo (French only): [Orientations pour la prise en compte du genre dans le processus de Plan National d'Adaptation \(PNA\) du Togo](#)

Working with UN Women's Multi-Country Office in the Caribbean, under the [EnGenDER project](#), IISD completed an analysis of gender-related knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices (KABP) in coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction in nine (9) Caribbean countries. More information is available in the following resources:

- [Gender-Responsive Resilience Building in the Caribbean: Understanding the role of knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and practices in coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction](#) (report)
- [Gender-Responsive Resilience Building in the Caribbean: The role of knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and practices in coordinating institutions](#) (infographic)

#### **D.5 Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels**

With respect to engaging women's groups in the NAP process, one example to highlight is the NAP Global Network collaboration with traditional and government partners to bring women's voices into adaptation planning processes using visual storytelling in Ghana and Kenya. For more information, please see the following resources:

- [Elevating Women's Voices in Climate Change Adaptation Through Visual Storytelling](#) (blog)
- [Women's Voices in Climate Action: The power of visual storytelling](#) (video)

Efforts are also being made to engage government institutions responsible for gender equality in the NAP process. For example, in Côte d'Ivoire, the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Women are actively collaborating to mainstream gender in climate action:

- [How Côte d'Ivoire is Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Action: Collaboration between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women](#) (blog)

## **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken**

The following areas will require additional attention and investment in the coming years to realize the ambitions of the GAP:

- Use of disaggregated data and application of gender analysis in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of NAPs and other climate plans.
- Applying an intersectional approach in gender-responsive climate action.
- Mechanisms for sustained stakeholder engagement, focusing on gender balance and inclusion of groups facing systemic discrimination.
- Institutional arrangements to facilitate coordination among gender and climate change actors.
- Capacity development, for climate change actors and for gender actors, to facilitate dialogue and collaboration on gender-responsive adaptation.
- Strengthened linkages between national and sub-national adaptation decision making.
- Addressing cultural and social norms that negatively influence gender dynamics within governments and other institutions involved in climate action.
- Application of a gender lens throughout all decision points related to climate finance for adaptation.