

SESSION 07

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME

**Gender and Climate Change
Adaptation and Resilience**

[insert date, month, year | time, time zone]

National Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy Frameworks

(Insert Name and Organisation of the Presenter)

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)

- Adopted in Marrakesh COP 2001
- NAPAs provide process for the LDCs
 - to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs
 - wherein delays in meeting those needs could significantly increase the vulnerability
 - or lead to higher costs at a later stage
 - on adapting to climate change
- Once a NAPA is submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat,
 - the LDC Party is eligible to access funding
 - under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
 - managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF),
 - for the implementation of the NAPA
- As of December 2017, 51 countries had completed and submitted their NAPAs to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Key features of NAPA

- Identification of specific climate-related vulnerabilities, and immediate and urgent adaptation needs of the LDCs
- A multidisciplinary approach that builds on existing plans and programmes with the aim to mainstreaming NAPAs into development planning
- Not research-based, with stress on participatory processes. NAPAs build on existing information with community input as an important source
- Contain a list of ranked priority adaptation activities and projects, with short profiles of each to assist in the development of proposals for implementation
- Action-oriented, country-driven, flexible, and based on national circumstances
- Presented in a simple format, easily understood both by policy-level decision-makers and the public

Gender mainstreaming in NAPA

Key questions for review at national level

- What are the key vulnerabilities identified?
 - Have women's priorities and concerns at the country level been identified and included?
- What are the activities prioritized in the country's NAPA?
- Who stands to benefit from these activities?
 - How would the livelihoods of men and women be affected by these options?
 - Are women's time poverty concerns included?
- How were community inputs gathered in the preparation phase?
 - Who participated in the process?
 - Were women and men at the grassroots level both involved in the consultation processes

National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

- NAP process was adopted in 2011 in Durban
 - In 2012, UNFCCC experts group developed a detailed set of NAP technical guidelines to assist developing countries, especially LDCs, with adaptation planning
- NAP approach focuses on
 - Integration with national development planning and inclusion of country-specific plans and solutions
 - Iterative, ongoing process, not a one-time activity

Key elements of the NAP process

Laying groundwork

- Stocktaking of needs, opportunities, entry points, and key resources for adaptation
- Establishing a national institutional framework for CCDRR within the country along with a legal or administrative mandate

Preparatory Elements

- Risk and Vulnerability Assessments
- Review and selection of appropriate adaptation options

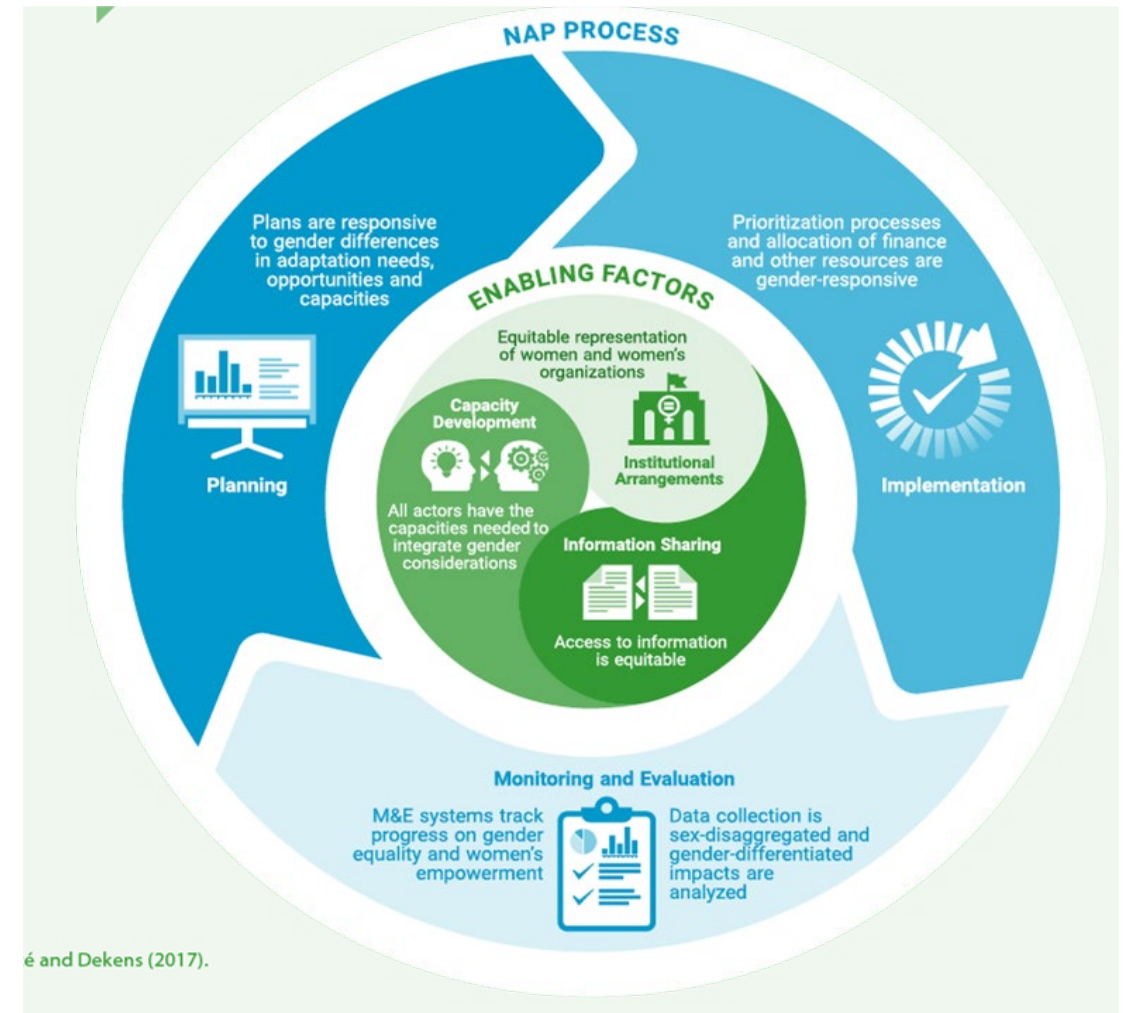
Implementation strategies

- Sequencing of activities, assigning roles and responsibilities
- Financing and capacity building plan

Reporting, Monitoring and Review mechanisms

Gender Responsive NAP Process

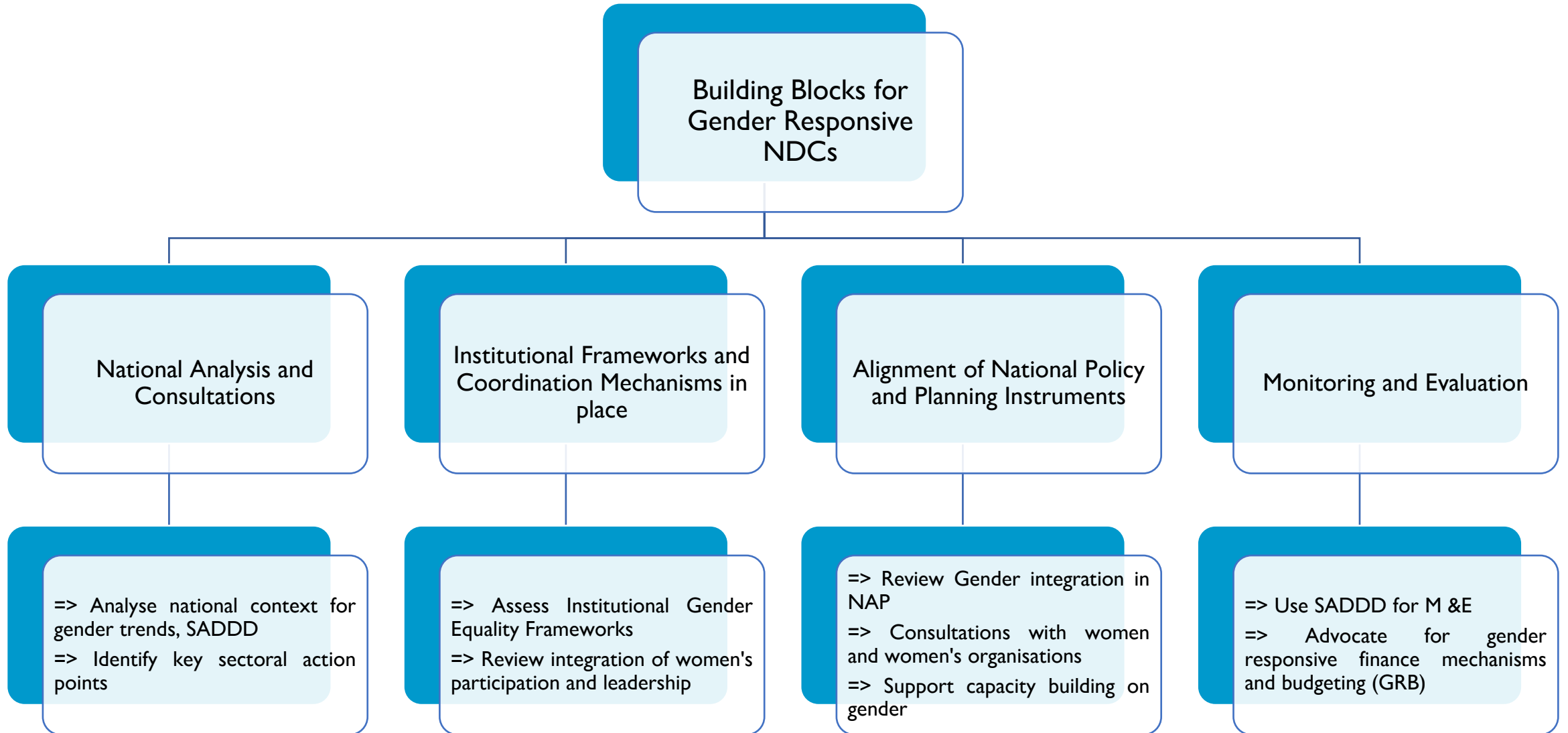
- Strengthen the mandate for gender using international commitments and national laws
- Establish a gender-balanced team
- Stocktaking should build on existing information and knowledge on gender
- Facilitate gender analysis and gender aware-vulnerability assessments
- Ensure gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement
- Prioritize adaptation actions across different genders and social groups
- Use “contribution to gender equality” as a criterion
- Ensure sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive language across all communications and reports



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Prior to the Paris Agreement in 2015, each signatory country was invited to outline the domestic climate actions they intend to take under the new agreement
- These outlines are known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- INDCs reflect a country's ambition by indicating the steps that the government will take to address climate change and foster transparency, accountability, environmental integrity, and capability
- INDCs turned into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) once the country formally joined the Paris Agreement
- There is also a provision for a five-year review and update of the NDCs
- As of January 2021, 190 Parties had submitted their first NDC and eight Parties their second NDCs
- With the five-year review cycle of the NDCs being in process, it is an opportune time for integrating gender equality into national climate change planning and action

Gender Responsive NDCs



Gender and Climate Change National Focal Point

- Point-of-contact for questions on thematic issues e.g. climate finance and gender
- Coordination of the country delegation's positions on gender within the gender and climate change agenda item and other thematic areas at UNFCCC
- Awareness-raising and capacity-building at a national level on gender and climate change issues (on request and subject to resources and availability)
 - this could be done in collaboration with e.g. secretariat, Women and Gender Constituency or other entities)
- Coordination at the national level for climate planning e.g. between ministries on climate change and those dealing with gender, and to better connect the UNFCCC process to national processes
- Participation in networking and capacity-building events organized by other entities in support of the UNFCCC process

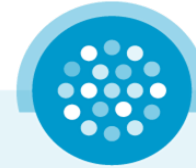
National Focal Point continued

- Point-of-contact for the secretariat (and others) to communicate about relevant events, information, training etc.
- Raising awareness and tracking progress on gender-responsive climate plans and communication (NDCs, NAPs, national communications etc.)
- Tracking progress on your delegation's goals on gender balance at UNFCCC and other meetings
- Advocating for gender balance in the country's delegation's or Group's nominations to constituted bodies and Bureaux

Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAPs)

- Is initiated on the demand of the focal Ministry for Climate Change in the country
- Understanding of the political, governance, socioeconomic, and environmental circumstances
- Capacity building on targeted themes is key to ensure strong engagement and ownership
- Facilitating a meaningful participatory and multistakeholder process

The Seven Principles Necessary for Successful CCGAP Implementation:



Inclusive

by ensuring the participation and voices of all groups, irrespective of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender, region, age, or class.



Innovative

in their purpose and process for reaching beyond ordinary/traditional solutions and finding new and inspiring tools and techniques while expanding capabilities for a stronger more comprehensive approach to climate change.



Set to Improve

the quality of life for women and men in regards to both their basic (e.g. water) and strategic (e.g. land tenure or political participation) needs, but also by recognizing gender-differentiated priorities, roles, and knowledge useful in responding to climate change.



Creating an Impact

on the overall goal of climate change response by reducing anthropogenic emissions and providing adaptive resilience opportunities for both women and men to engage at local, regional, and national levels.



Championing Strategies to Increase

sustainable development and climate change outcomes by ensuring nature-based solutions are within the limitations of the planet, and more importantly do not exceed local and regional natural resources.



Inciting

transformational change, by rearranging how climate change needs to be approached. Providing equal opportunities for women and men to champion the solutions, but also providing the necessary means to build the capacity and capability to secure lives and livelihoods that are equitable for all.



Inspiring

actors at all levels to push beyond 'business as usual,' demonstrating that implementing gender and climate change commitments are possible.

Gaps and Challenges to Gender Mainstreaming in National Climate Change Policies

1

Ambiguous institutional mechanisms and imbalance in participation

2

Knowledge and capacity gaps

3

Ineffective implementation

4

Limited review and reporting mechanisms

Thank You!

Insert photo within the green frame