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# DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME EXPERIENCES  
GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT  
THROUGH AN INTEGRATED GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Climate change is one of the greatest development challenges of our time. Climate change requires immediate attention, as it is already having discernable, and indeed worsening, effects on communities (IPCC, 2007), including increasing the severity of droughts and floods, rising sea levels, the displacement of large populations and changes to growing seasons. Additionally, climate change will compound existing obstacles to development and exacerbate the divisions between men and women in already vulnerable communities. The 2007/2008 Human Development Report “Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world” indicates that climate change threatens to erode human freedoms and limit choice, and the report further emphasizes that gender inequalities amplify climate risks and vulnerabilities (Watkins 2007).

Women are expected to be particularly vulnerable to future changes in climate, but also have particular knowledge and skills that can contribute to climate solutions. Integrating a gender perspective into climate change adaption planning and decision-making is important because of the critical roles women play in supporting households and communities. Women are often the main actors in managing natural resources such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries; sectors that will be seriously affected by climate change impacts such as drought, variable precipitation and flooding. Because of their experiences in these areas, women are aware of changes in their environment and have acquired important knowledge and skills that can help craft effective adaptation strategies. It is therefore crucial to involve women in adaptation policy and decision-making at the community level, as well as at the national, regional and global levels where their experiences will add value to adaptation planning and decision-making.

Successful climate change adaptation will require an acknowledgment of the gender dimensions of climate change throughout the design and implementation of climate change strategies and national development plans. In particular, it is important to begin assessing the gendered implications of climate change and take necessary actions at the initial design phase, rather than waiting until later stages of implementation. The participation of all members of society, including men, women and children, is vital to sound decision-making and to successful adaptation that promotes equitable human development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Equal participation will allow all participants’ voices to be heard and for their needs and knowledge to be included in climate change adaptation policy and decision-making. Only then will adaptation planning achieve maximum benefits for society.

UNDP strongly supports the promotion of gender equality, women’s empowerment and the inclusion of women in climate change planning and decision-making. This issue paper aims to emphasize to development practitioners and policy makers the gendered implications of climate change. It also highlights the steps that the Africa Adaptation Programme, one of UNDP’s flagship programmes to address climate change, is taking to ensure the equal participation of women and all members of society as governments, countries and the global community respond to climate change. The AAP is a transformative model, intended to integrate adaptation into overall national development priorities, including gender activities and create an enabling environment for long-term development in vulnerable countries. We sincerely hope that this document will be a tool to stimulate discussion and promote the integration of gender issues into climate change responses.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'W. Byanyima', is located above the name Winnie Byanyima.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) is pleased to present the first edition of its *Discussion Paper Series*. Each paper in this series will focus on one issue related to climate change adaptation and sustainable development. These papers are intended to stimulate intellectual discussions as well as share early lessons learned from the design and initial implementation stages of the AAP with adaptation and development practitioners.

This first paper in the *Discussion Paper Series* focuses on the links between gender and climate change adaptation. The AAP has made gender equality an important goal in each of its 20 participating countries. To promote equitable and gender-sensitive adaptation to climate change, the AAP is actively supporting countries to increase their capacities to integrate gender perspectives into both the design and implementation of climate change strategies and national development plans. This is in line with Millennium Development Goal 3 – promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The AAP is a strategic climate change adaptation initiative designed to help create more informed adaptation decision-making and more effective implementation of those decisions in the 20 participating African countries. The AAP supports the long-term efforts of targeted countries to further develop their capacity to successfully identify, design and implement holistic climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes. It was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was established at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD IV) organized in Yokohama, Japan (May 2008). The AAP was launched in 2008 by UNDP in partnership with UNIDO, UNICEF and WFP, with funding of US\$92 million from the Government of Japan.

This discussion paper consists of three sections. The first section, 'Key Challenges for Reducing Gender-Based Vulnerability', provides a background on the relationship between climate change and gender, and presents three key factors contributing to the disproportionate effects of climate change upon women. The second section on 'Gender-Sensitive Approaches in the AAP' outlines some of the methods the AAP is using to mainstream gender into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making to ensure equal participation and benefits. The final section, 'Continuing Efforts' reiterates the importance of incorporating gender into climate change planning and decision-making and the necessity of mainstreaming this issue into the AAP in order to reach its objectives.

### NOTE

The AAP is in its early stages of implementation. Therefore, the examples provided in this issue paper reflect activities planned in each of the national programmes' project documents and results from early implementation. They do not reflect the end results of overall implementation.



## KEY CHALLENGES FOR REDUCING GENDER-BASED VULNERABILITY

Climate change will affect people across the world; however, certain groups are more vulnerable to climate shocks and likely to experience more severe consequences than others. Poor communities, for example, are expected to be more acutely affected by climate change partly due to their limited access to information and financial resources (Ahmed 2008). This will limit their capacity to adapt to climate change, exacerbating existing inequalities. Many of these poorest areas are in Africa. According to UNDP's poverty statistics, African nations represent 33 of the poorest 49 countries in the world (UNDP 2009).

Often, socially constructed roles lead women to be much more vulnerable than men to poverty. Of the 49 percent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa living on less than one US dollar a day, over 60 percent are women (UNDP 2009). Climate change will magnify existing vulnerabilities, further limiting women's ability to adapt to climate variability and change.

The 2007/2008 Human Development Report highlighted specific risk-multipliers for human development reversals that women, the poor and other vulnerable populations are most threatened by. These include reduced agricultural productivity, heightened water scarcity, increased exposure to coastal flooding and other extreme weather events, the collapse of ecosystems and increased health risks (UNDP 2007).

One reason women in Africa are particularly vulnerable to climate change is because their livelihood activities are often directly dependent on the natural environment (UNDP 2009). For example, many women living in rural African communities are responsible for agricultural production and collecting water for drinking and agricultural use (UNDP 2009). As water collectors, they face high exposure to water-borne diseases, such as cholera and dysentery (Denton 2002). Expected shifts in rainfall patterns caused by climate change will result in declines in water resources and decreased agricultural productivity in many parts of Africa (IPCC 2007). These changes will directly impact their livelihoods and create additional hardships. For example, women and girls may have to travel further to collect water, which would compound other gender inequalities, including limiting time available for education and alternative livelihood opportunities (UNDP 2009).

This section outlines three key factors contributing to gender inequality, which are intensified by climate change:

1. Decision-making Power
2. Education and Information
3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

**In many developing countries, women's educational opportunities are often limited, due to social/cultural expectations and their extensive domestic responsibilities, such as caring for the sick and gathering water.**



## 1. Decision-making Power

Women play a key role in managing the natural environment and customarily perform many essential functions in their communities and households; however, currently, policy-making in many African countries does not take into account the gender dimensions of climate change (UNDP 2009). Women are usually poorly represented in decision-making roles at national, regional and global levels (ibid). This disparity also holds true on a more local scale, with women rarely being included in decision-making at the household or community level (UN-ISDR 2008). The absence of women in decision-making increases their vulnerability to climate change, since their needs and concerns are not represented and are often inadequately addressed. In addition, the important insights and knowledge that they have developed through their experiences in the community and household are not heard or included. It is therefore important to recognize the positive contributions of women. Involving them in decision-making at all levels could help reduce the inequitable effects of climate change and increase adaptive capacity.

## 2. Education and Information

In many developing countries, women's educational opportunities are often limited due to social/cultural expectations and their extensive domestic responsibilities, such as caring for the sick and gathering water.

- According to UNESCO, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the female adult literacy rate is **53.3** percent, while the rate for adult men is 71.2 percent (UNESCO 2009).
- In Ghana, **44.1** percent of women have no formal education, compared to 22.1 percent of men (Ahmed 2008).

Women's relative lack of formal education and high illiteracy rates have two key consequences in the context of climate change. First, women often have limited access to and understanding of climate science and the impending effects of climate change. Second, women are often unable to acquire certain skills that would help increase their resilience to these impacts. For example, they are much less likely than men to have learned to swim, which can have severe consequences (Brody 2008). After the cyclone and flood of 1991 in Bangladesh, the death rate was nearly five times as high for women as for men (ibid). Most Bengali women had never learned to swim. Warning information was also rarely communicated to them (ibid). Their relative lack of education and coping skills is one reason that women are much more vulnerable to natural disasters and have a much greater incidence of mortality (Kamis 2006). In addition to other factors, women's lack of access to information and reduced opportunities for formal education can limit their ability to cope or adapt to the effects of climate change.

## 3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

In many cases, women are not as financially independent as men. They often do not have the opportunity to enter the formal workforce because of their time-consuming domestic responsibilities, lack of education or certain social or cultural expectations. Without employment or other assets, women are not financially independent and often face difficulty receiving loans and other forms of credit. Limiting direct access to financial resources hinders women's ability to maximize benefits (e.g. through purchasing fertilizer or drought-resistant seeds) or diversify risks, (e.g. by acquiring weather insurance or investing in additional income generating activities).



Women are, in many countries, responsible for agricultural and livestock production. These roles make them particularly knowledgeable of changes in the natural environment.

Furthermore, women's financial and economic opportunities are limited by entrenched customs and legal barriers in many parts of Africa, which restrict their ownership of land (McFerson 2008). Land provides financial security, food security, and can be an important asset in the case of emergency (Denton 2002). In many instances, women have access to land, but limited control over it, since they do not own it and cannot make decisions on its use (Denton 2002). Limited land ownership means diminished rights to productive means, limited access to safety nets and reduced economic security. This is made more difficult by their limited opportunities to acquire skills to pursue other areas of work. Furthermore, the increase in frequency of droughts expected in many parts of Africa will likely result in a decline in the amount of productive land available (Dai 2010). Climate change will thus exacerbate the existing inequities between men and women and reduce women's capacity to cope with the impacts of changes in the climate.

**In Senegal, over 70 percent of women are involved in agriculture; however, they only own 13.4 percent of the land (Ahmed 2008).**

In order to be effective, gender impacts need to be considered in any development plans or projects, and nowhere is this truer than when looking at climate change. The next section illustrates how the AAP is addressing the areas of concern discussed above.



## GENDER-SENSITIVE ADAPTATION APPROACHES IN THE AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME

An integrated, gender-sensitive approach to adaptation facilitates the equitable participation of men and women alike and adequately addresses their sometimes diverse, strategic needs. Because men and women have different roles in society, they can each participate and contribute positively to climate change adaptation planning and decision-making by including both gender perspectives (UNDP 2009).

Reducing gender inequality is an important aspect of the AAP. The AAP is helping countries increase capacities to consider political and socio-economic issues, including gender equality, in a comprehensive manner

while designing and implementing climate change strategies and national development plans. The AAP countries are adopting a broad range of measures to integrate gender within their local context. In Ethiopia, for example, the programme will assess the gender-related risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with impacts of climate change. This study will analyse the degree of gender inequality in the country, examine which policies are in place to reduce the vulnerability of women to climate change and identify which institutions could be targeted to increase women's decision-making power.

**Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing and incorporating the impact of any planned action on both men and women, including legislation, policies or programmes and ensuring that the concerns and experiences of both men and women are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes (UNDP 2009).**

This section illustrates how AAP countries are promoting gender integration into climate change responses. Examples of gender-sensitive adaptation measures are divided into three categories that align with the factors contributing to gender inequality discussed in the previous section. A detailed list of planned adaptation activities intended to promote gender equality in each of the AAP countries is available in Annex 1.

### 1. Decision-making Power

The responsibilities of women in society mean they have valuable knowledge on climate change issues and strategies for coping and adapting to climate variability and change (UN-ISDR 2008). As discussed above, women's roles in society have led them to have frequent interaction with the natural environment, making them well positioned to notice changes in the environment. Though women have limited access to formal education, they possess indigenous knowledge and experience and have developed skills for dealing with changes in the natural environment to reduce their communities' vulnerability to climate change (UN-ISDR 2008). Women also have other important roles in their households and communities, including acting as the primary caregivers, meaning that they are aware of patterns of sicknesses. In carrying out these and other domestic duties, they can also quickly detect changes in water quality (Denton 2002).

The equal participation of women in decision-making is one of the most important steps towards reducing their disproportionate vulnerability to climate change and increasing the adaptive capacity of communities (Carvajal 2008). Women's knowledge and practices can be documented and shared to demonstrate how



addressing issues of gender equality and empowerment can strengthen climate change adaptation. Involving women in decision-making at regional, national and community levels will ensure their priorities and needs are heard and addressed (ibid).

In many AAP countries, initiatives are underway to increase the decision-making power of women. Nigeria is implementing a skills development programme for analysis of climate impacts and policy, regulatory and financing issues, as well as educating women on international climate change negotiations. This includes gender aspects of climate change adaptation, and has a special emphasis on developing women's leadership in key institutions, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs, state and local governments and in civil society.

Malawi is providing technical support to build the capacity of parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social implications of existing and new climate change adaptation policies, laws and measures and facilitating discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender-responsive climate adaptation measures.



Women are often responsible for collecting water, making them aware of changes in water quality and supply. Due to more frequent droughts caused by climate change, women will likely have to travel further to collect water.



# POLICY OPTIONS AND ACTIONS

In Cameroon, the programme is explicitly focusing on the involvement of women. Working with women's groups at the local and regional levels is one of the key criteria for the selection of pilot projects.

Additionally, in Lesotho, wind and solar energy projects, which aim to build capacity to effectively address energy issues are incorporating gender-sensitive planning and programming. The renewable energy projects are intended to support decision-making in a more equitable fashion and shift power to the disenfranchised.

## 2. Information and Education

Increasing access to information and education is essential for reducing the unequal vulnerability of women to climate change. Education is an essential ingredient in efforts to reduce poverty, and the importance of this for women is reflected in Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, which both include increased schooling for girls. Improved education offers a two-fold impact when it comes to climate change – it will reduce women's vulnerability to poverty generally, and reduced poverty allows for greater choices and adaptive responses. In addition, there is specific information on climate change that will directly improve women's ability to cope. For example, information on projected climate change impacts, such as rainfall patterns, or effective natural resource management strategies, such as efficient water use, crop diversification or rotational grazing, will significantly increase adaptive capacity and secure livelihoods. The knowledge to access and utilise early warning systems is also crucial, as the expected increase in natural disasters in Africa poses greater risks for women than men (IPCC 2007).

The AAP is helping improve access to climate information and education. Burkina Faso for example, is developing and implementing a climate change adaptation training programme for vulnerable groups and for women at the community level. Lesotho is holding conferences and activities on climate change and gender and increasing knowledge through the Ministry of Natural Resources' Health and Energy Climate Change Adaptation (HECCA) project. HECCA is streamlining the health and energy aspects of climate change adaptation into existing government programmes.

In Malawi, a number of local-level awareness campaigns and workshops are being conducted to promote gender-sensitive adaptation approaches. The need for differentiated support for men and women in the community, based on their roles and access to resources, social networks and information, is being factored into these outreach programmes. The intent of this communication strategy is for people to understand how climate change may affect them and how they can build resilience accordingly. The AAP will support the Climate Change Programme secretariat to prepare and implement a comprehensive, mass media and evidence-based communication strategy.

In a number of AAP countries, such as Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania and Tunisia, early warning systems are being introduced. In Tunisia, the early warning system includes agreed indicators for coastal flooding, sea-level rise and salt content in groundwater. In Kenya, the early warning system is supporting local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long-term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock-keeping activities. Since women are deeply involved in agricultural production and managing the natural environment, early warning systems will be particularly beneficial to them.



### 3. Financial and Economic Opportunities

Expanding women's financing options, for example, by improving access to microfinance and other sources of credit, would enable them to acquire land and technologies that would reduce climate vulnerabilities. Increasing women's access to productive land decreases their susceptibility to climate shocks and increases their economic stability, as land ownership provides food and financial security and a form of collateral (Ahmed 2008). Removing existing legal, cultural and financial barriers will increase women's ability to acquire land and increase their adaptive capacity. In addition, the use of new technologies can also help to increase adaptive capacity. For example, efficient irrigation systems help to conserve water and support agricultural systems that are susceptible to stress as a result of climate change. Moreover, using microfinance to access clean energy sources could have positive impacts on economic livelihoods, health and the environment. For example, it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address the negative respiratory health effects of traditional biomass sources of energy and reduce deforestation. Further, reducing household demand for wood fuel could reduce the amount of time spent looking for wood, providing time for other livelihood opportunities or education.

Several AAP countries are re-aligning budgeting processes so that they incorporate funding for climate change adaptation, including the special needs of women, as well as funding specific programs which will focus on reducing the gender sensitivity of climate change. A number of innovative financial measures that take into account gender issues are being developed as part of the AAP.

For example, in Ghana, an analysis of proposed climate change financing mechanisms is being carried out to facilitate gender-responsive climate change financing and to build capacity for budgeting and auditing that takes gender into account. A specific fund is being set up and budgetary allocations are being made to support initiatives that target women and promote gender equality in adaptation strategies.

In Lesotho, innovative, market-based, fiscal and regulatory instruments are being designed and tested which take into account gender issues and concerns of the marginalized and most vulnerable.

In Nigeria, funding for climate change adaptation is being directed towards developing more adaptive farming techniques, such as conservation tillage and machinery and improving knowledge. In this component, an emphasis is being placed on gender equality in access and training.



# CONCLUSION

## CONTINUING EFFORTS

It is clear that climate change will affect men and women differently, depending on their roles and responsibilities in the household and society. In order to reduce the disproportionate effect of climate change upon women, it is crucial that gender be considered when designing and implementing climate change adaptation measures. Within the AAP, continuous efforts are being made to plan and implement gender-sensitive activities. Technical support on mainstreaming gender was requested by countries during the project design phase, and further advice is being provided throughout implementation by UNDP's Gender Team. Despite these ongoing efforts, there is room for further improvement.

UNDP has introduced a system that enables UNDP Country Offices to give a score to each project, based on the extent to which gender aspects are considered in the implementation of the AAP. The system has four indicators:

**GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality

**GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality

**GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective

**GEN3:** gender equality as a principle objective

According to this system, out of the 20 participating countries, 6 consider that their AAP project addresses gender equality as significant objective, 8 countries consider that their AAP project is making some contribution to gender equality and 1 country considers that AAP is making no noticeable contribution to gender equality. The remaining 5 countries have not yet given any score. Annex 2 provides more information. As the AAP progresses, the remaining countries are expected to determine their gender equality indicator and all are expected to achieve their gender equality objectives.

In recent years, the disproportionate effects of climate change upon women have been a growing concern at all levels of governance. As a result, expanded efforts have taken place to understand the gender implications of climate change and integrate these concerns into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making. The AAP is committed to addressing this critical issue. Many of the AAP countries are carrying out activities and actions that aim to mainstream gender into climate change adaptation planning and decision-making. Women are powerful agents for change, and therefore can and should be active participants in climate change adaptation policy. By mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation, the AAP will help increase adaptive capacity at local, regional and global scales. By addressing the link between gender and climate change, the AAP and other projects are contributing to accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.



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# ANNEX 1

Below is a list of actions and activities the AAP countries are using to integrate gender into climate change responses. Indicators to determine the extent of gender mainstreaming into adaptation policies are also listed.

## *Burkina Faso*

- Mainstream gender into climate change adaptation plans by enabling representatives of the most vulnerable groups and women to effectively participate in long-term adaptation planning mechanisms
- Develop and implement a climate change adaptation training programme for vulnerable groups and women at the communal level

## *Cameroon*

- Explicitly incorporate gender-sensitive planning into pilot interventions; e.g. work with women's groups at local/regional level
- Include gender-specific climate change adaptation (CCA) communication content and approaches within strategy on CCA knowledge distribution
- Develop gender and culturally-sensitive programming (e.g. using vernacular) on CCA in different sectors (water, agriculture, energy, disasters risk and coastal zones)

## *Congo*

- Support and implement on-the-ground demonstration projects. One criterion for determining projects will be the involvement of women in the implementation of the measure (to ensure gender equality)
- Undertake an institutional mapping exercise in the following sectors: water resources, forestry, energy, agriculture and fisheries. Since more than 60 percent of farmers are women and women are also involved in energy and fish commercialization, particular attention will be paid to gender equality, adaptation and poverty alleviation

## *Ethiopia*

- Generate awareness of implications of climate change in local leadership in target areas
- Develop a gender-sensitive climate change Communication Strategy, targeting women and youth dialogues

### ***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Number of gender-responsive local-level awareness campaigns and workshops conducted on gender and CCA
- Number of gender-responsive capacity building plans successfully implemented
- Number of youth dialogues, women dialogues and media programmes developed on gender and CCA via mass media

## *Gabon*

- Train professionals from sectoral ministries on climate risk management, integrated coastal zone management, and sectoral adaptation options (minimum of 100 officers trained (50% women))
- Training on the analysis of investment flows and establishment of mechanisms for economic and financial adjustment to internalize the costs of adaptation at the national level (at least 25 people (50% women))

## *Ghana*

- Set up a specific fund and make budgetary allocations to support initiatives that target women and promote gender equality in climate change adaptation programmes



- Assist key ministries to re-align their budgeting processes so that they fully incorporate funding for climate change adaptation actions, bearing in mind the special needs of women to make their livelihoods climate-resilient. This action could include assisting ministries to develop / access risk transfer systems such as insurance – for example, index-based weather insurance

***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Fund established for gender and climate change initiatives in key sectors
- Percentage of national budget allocated to gender and climate change initiatives
- Number of ministries that have re-aligned their budgeting processes to incorporate gender-responsive funding for adaptation actions

***Kenya***

- Provide technical and facilitation support to mainstream gender-sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries
- Undertake, through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, targeted research on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research
- Provide technical support for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender-responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels

***Lesotho***

- Implement Women and Youth action programmes that enhance overall community outreach on health and energy aspects of climate change adaptation
- Hold or contribute to Lesotho climate change (CC) women and youth conferences and other targeted women and youth activities
- Conduct a pilot study on sanitation and health which includes gender-sensitive planning and programming

***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Number of women/youth activities implemented per district
- Number of other community members informed through women/youth action programmes
- Number of innovative, market-based, fiscal and regulatory instruments designed and tested, which take into account gender issues and concerns of the marginalized and most vulnerable

***Malawi***

- Provide technical support to build the capacity of parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social implications of existing and new climate change adaptation policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender-responsive climate adaptation measures
- Provide support for documenting lessons and emerging issues from gender and other civil society institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives
- Facilitate the development of gender-responsive climate change investment plans that will facilitate access to financing for those most in need, particularly women and community groups

***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used***

- Number of gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral innovations designed and implemented that include the concerns of women and other marginalized groups



# ANNEX 1

## *Mauritius*

### ***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used***

- Number of assessments that include a gender focus

## *Morocco*

- Promote the development of a climate cooperation between various sectors of government and with civil society, including vulnerable groups, such as women and private sector. It is expected that the various organizations and institutions will take responsibility for specific parts of the project, allowing sufficient autonomy, but built around a common strategy.

## *Mozambique*

- Assist line ministries to conduct policy reviews of selected sectors/themes (e.g. relating to flood basins, fisheries, health, gender, and food security) at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation
- Undertake gender vulnerability studies at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender-sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to the National Disaster Management Institute Phase II theme on Building Resilience

### ***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used***

- Number of lessons learnt codified, including on ways to promote gender equality through CCA (sustainability/replicability)

## *Namibia*

- Undertake specific gender vulnerability assessment and address findings in future programming of flood responses
- Address gender aspects of youth in programming
- Develop gender-sensitive regional community CCA Toolkits for up to 12 additional regions in Namibia, based on those produced by the UNDP Global Environmental Facility (GEF)/Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) pilot project in Omusati region/Namibia

## *Niger*

- Undertake scenario planning (at local, sub-national and national scales) to enable decision-makers to assess a range of possible climate change impacts and the implications for key policies and strategies (including poverty reduction, combating desertification, gender equality, and energy and water management)

## *Nigeria*

- Build gender-sensitive leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels
- Implement an initiative for accelerated work on skills development for analysis of impact and policy, regulatory and financing issues as well as international climate change negotiations. This should include a special emphasis on developing women's leadership in key institutions, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs, state and local government counterparts and in civil society
- Carry out site preparation activities, build weir/reservoir, procure and install 1MW small hydropower plant on the Ochokwu River to supply electricity to 10 communities in the surrounding area. In this project, require gender balance (or at least 30% of either gender) in work teams to unlock access to AAP funds



***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Climate and gender-sensitive revision of National Water Policy, Education Policy and teaching curriculum
- Develop a medium-term gender-sensitive strategy and programme for climate change adaptation capacity development in key institutions
- Develop a gender-sensitive initiative for accelerated work on skills development

***Rwanda***

- Develop and implement (in pilot districts) targeted and gender-specific district capacity support programme, specifically aimed to build community capacities, including community-based organisations and non-governmental organisations
- Develop and apply tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting and planning, including an monitoring and evaluation component
- Include women and youth as key target groups and involve them in activities
- Develop gender-specific communication

***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting applied

***Sao-Tome and Principe***

- Develop financing strategy and establish a competent body to answer climate finance related questions and to assess potential for gender-sensitive incentives in CCA via fiscal and regulatory instruments

***Senegal***

- Facilitate a number of working groups (WG) (e.g. financial/economics WG, technical/scientific WG, adaptation projects WG, mainstreaming WG, gender WG etc.)
- Mainstream traditional coping mechanisms, indigenous knowledge and gender into the National Adaptation Strategy where appropriate.
- Identify key gaps, in consultation with key stakeholders, for: i) expanding or re-aligning existing funds and ii) designing climate-resilient investment plans. This action should have a strong gender focus, particularly in the fishing industry

***Tanzania***

- Collect and consolidate information on climate risk vulnerability, climate change impacts and adaptation options, including gender-sensitive adaptation options
- Inform sectoral climate change policy processes through lessons learnt from pilot projects, focusing on gender, among other things

***Tunisia***

***Indicators related to gender mainstreaming to be used:***

- Number of people trained on CC adaptation, Shoreline Management Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management - target at least 50% women
- Number of people trained in the development of coastal adaptation - target at least 50% women



## ANNEX 2

The table below displays the gender equality score for the 15 AAP countries which have determined the degree to which gender aspects are incorporated into their project design and implementation, as discussed in the 'Continuing Efforts' section of this paper.

**GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality

**GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality

**GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective

**GEN3:** gender equality as a principle objective

| COUNTRY           | ATTRIBUTE VALUE |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Burkina Faso      | 2               |
| Cameroon          | 1               |
| Congo             | -               |
| Ethiopia          | 1               |
| Gabon             | 0               |
| Ghana             | 2               |
| Kenya             | -               |
| Lesotho           | 1               |
| Malawi            | 2               |
| Mauritius         | 1               |
| Morocco           | 2               |
| Mozambique        | 2               |
| Namibia           | 1               |
| Niger             | 1               |
| Nigeria           | 1               |
| Rwanda            | -               |
| Sao Tome-Principe | -               |
| Senegal           | -               |
| Tanzania          | 2               |
| Tunisia           | 1               |





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