

Gender in National Adaptation Plans of Action - NAPAs

No	Country	Vulnerability	Gender equality programming	Participation	Other comments	Projects	Gender in projects	Women-specific projects
1	Bangladesh	<p>Gender is recognised as a vulnerability factor related to livelihood.</p> <p>Poor are recognised as the most vulnerable within each community, and within the poor groups women are recognised as the most vulnerable, together with children, elders and the sick. The NAPA says that any adaptation actions must have a special emphasis on protecting and helping these most vulnerable groups (p. 17)</p>	<p>Gender equality is listed as an activity selection criteria (p. 22)</p> <p>"poverty reduction and security of livelihoods with a gender perspective has been ranked as the most important set of criteria for prioritization of adaptation needs and activities" (p. 23)</p> <p>15 projects are outlined; three include women among beneficiaries</p>	<p>Indigenous women mentioned as stakeholders participating in NAPA development. In general, community participation has been ensured throughout the process.</p>	<p>One sectoral working group was dedicated to food security, livelihood, gender and local governance.</p> <p>Gender-differentiated impacts recognised in figure 7 (p. 17), but is mentioned as a separate issue, not mainstreamed</p> <p>Figure 7 is important to understand how Bangladesh interprets its risks.</p>	15	3	0
2	Benin		<p>One project is aimed at protecting women and children under five against malaria.</p> <p>One project aims at introducing energy-efficient kitchen equipment to female-headed households, enabling women to spend less time on cooking.</p>	<p>Grassroots women and men participated in process.</p>	<p>Total population data disaggregated by sex.</p>	5	2	1
3	Bhutan		<p>Gender equality and empowerment of women, especially to reduce the gender disparity in tertiary education, is one of the goals chosen to guide the NAPA (p. 11, 12)</p>	<p>Member of National Women's Organisation of Bhutan in the health working group</p>	<p>"The NAPA process promoted equal participation of both men and women right from the formation of the NAPA Taskforce. Gender equality was also emphasized during the regional consultations." (p. 12) 11 of 39 task force members are women</p>	9	0	0

4	Burkina Faso	Female farmers, pregnant women identified as vulnerable	<p>Project 9 on agriculture efficiency aims at taking into account gender concerns.</p> <p>Ministry of Women included in promoters of project 1 on food crisis management</p> <p>Project 12 on promotion of energy-efficient equipment aims at training women in the use of these.</p>	Grassroots women and men participated in process.	<p>Gender was a criterion in preselecting actions.</p> <p>Gender issues were included in consultations.</p> <p>Total population data disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	12	3	0
5	Burundi		Project 1 on rainwater valorisation does not recommend the use of mechanical pumps because they are difficult to operate for women and children	The development was a participatory process, but it does not mention who participated	<p>Poverty reduction, especially among women, and women's empowerment were among the criteria when selecting projects. Women empowerment had a 4% weighting (table 5, p. 25)</p> <p>Also interesting to see table 6-8, women's empowerment is not very important.</p>	12	1	0
6	Cambodia		Women's associations beneficiaries of TOT in malaria project (human health sector).			20	1	0
7	Cape Verde				<p>Total population data disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Project 2 on modernisation of agriculture has data on female agriculture population.</p>	5	0	0
8	CAR	Women are recognised as a vulnerable group adversely affected by climate change, and pregnant women are the most vulnerable, together with children below five.	Project 7 on drinking to consider women's organisations as possible implementing partners.	Women and men from the community participated in the process.	<p>Gender equality was one of eight guidelines for the NAPA.</p> <p>Total population data disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	10	1	0
9	Comoros	Pregnant women described as one of the most vulnerable to malaria in one of the projects.	Women retailers are beneficiaries of project on fish stored on ice (p. 83)		<p>Total population data disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Statistics of women and men working in agriculture and unemployment among under 30 (p. 18)</p>	13	1	0

10	Djibouti	Changes of access to water will affect women. Drought increases risk of tuberculosis and anemia for pregnant women.		Women participated in the process Gender "aspects" was considered on formation of technical teams.	Gender was one of the criteria abandoned for selecting projects. Reference is made to one coastal area in risk of salinisation, where women make up 60% of the active agricultural population.	8	0	0
11	DRC	NAPA survey: Only women and children collect firewood; 44% of women with no income; 22 % of men. Illiterate rates are higher among women due to school drop outs (pregnancies, early marriage, tradition that girls should not attend). Women are recognised as being poorer, because of unpaid household tasks and hardship. Women are poorer because: their work is in general unpaid and little access to land, training and credit. Only 10% of women are allowed to manage own possessions/land with authorisation	A project on mangrove management recognises the importance of the forest for women and proposes actions to improve women's livelihood and protecting the forest.	Local communities participated in the process	Reference is given to the ongoing conflict and the use of sexual violence as a problem. The conflict also impedes access to health centre, resulting in more maternal deaths.	4	1	0
12	Eritrea	"In Eritrea, the groups that are most vulnerable to climate risks are those that directly depend upon natural resources for their livelihood. Women, children, and elderly people are the most affected in any group" (p. 10)	Project 5 on irrigated agriculture for crop and livestock recognises that 30% of the households in the project area are headed by women. These are particularly targeted in the project.	Women's group were consulted in the process	Gender was included in the evaluation criterion "equity" when projects were designed. The criterion was given a weighting of 10%, and also included income distribution	5	1	0
13	Ethiopia				A goal of all development activities is to integrate gender (p. 32)	11	0	0

14	Gambia	Climate change affecting agriculture (salinisation of rice paddies and tidal waves affecting livestock) will have a negative impact on women	Project 6 - briquetting and carbonisation of groundnut shells - one outcome is the reduced exposure to women to indoor pollution from firewood Project 8 - improved livestock and rangeland management ... - has women as listed beneficiaries	Gender was one criteria used when selecting community members to participate in the process. However, no mention of equal participation. Women in Service Development Organisation and Management mentioned on contributors' list	The document makes reference to existing policy on gender inequality, but does not make specific linkage to the NAPA.	10	2	0
15	Guinea	Small-scale agriculture is mainly carried out by women, who are facing difficulties such as lack of water and improved seeds and equipment (mentioned in project 2, but women not mentioned as beneficiaries)				17	0	0
16	Guinea-Bissau	Project 10 - Integrated Food-Security Information System Project - aims at collecting data on vulnerabilities, and identifies pregnant women as a vulnerable group Women are main farmers in the small valley ecosystem. Area is subject to flooding	Gender (in this case the project's impact for the most vulnerable, including women) was one of five criteria used to select projects. Project 13 - short-cycle livestock - mentions women as potentially beneficiaries in the justification		For weighting of gender in projects, see table 9 (1-5 scale in projects, 5 being best) Total population data disaggregated by sex.	14	1	0
17	Haiti		Project 13 identifies the burden on women that have to walk far and fight for water. It aims at constructing nearby water sources and small-scale agriculture for women. Project 14 also includes the latter.		Total population data disaggregated by sex.	14	2	0
18	Kiribati			Women were consulted in the process. However, they were placed in the same group as youths, including younger men.		10	0	0

19	Lesotho	Women are identified as a vulnerable group, and most are found in a rural setting.			Women's groups mentioned as stakeholders (p. 47) Impact on vulnerable groups is a criterion on selecting projects. However, no mention is made to vulnerabilities based on gender in the project proposals	8	0	0
20	Liberia		Climate change is suggested mainstreamed into existing programs, such as gender.	Representative from the Ministry of Gender & Development in the NAPA National Steering Committee and in the Multi-Disciplinary Integrated Assessment Team. Women's groups were among the stakeholders participating in the process.		3	0	0
21	Madagascar	No mention of gender				15	0	0
22	Malawi	Female-headed households and women in general are among the most vulnerable in the predominantly agricultural culture (90% of the population is engaging in rain-fed agriculture, 60% of these food insecure all year). Already vulnerable groups are becoming more at risk, one of the added reasons being accredited to gender inequality. Climate change impacts on gender as a sector was one of eight being analysed. It concludes that "women bear the most of the burden in activities that are most impacted by adverse climate" (p. x). Additional burdens are placed on them as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.	Gender was one of eight criteria used to select projects. Gender is one of the cross-cutting issues claimed to be mainstreamed throughout the document (p. 3) The document says proposed interventions include: "(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." (p. x-xi) Three priority activities (of five) will disaggregate beneficiaries by age and sex. One of those also states gender is a cross-cutting issue.		Strategic goals that were used to guide the preparation of the NAPA, included: improving the welfare of women; and recognizing the role of women, female- and children-headed households HIV/AIDS data are presented disaggregated by sex	5	3	0

23	Maldives				Objective 2 for prioritisation of adaptation activities is on promotion of equality in order to enhance adaptation capacity. One indicator is the degree to which women's empowerment has been achieved. One of the indicators for objective 3 is on the degree to which employment opportunities have been increased for youth.	12	0	0
24	Mali	It points out that eight of 10 women are illiterate. Project 3 points out that women and youth are most vulnerable when facing climate change.	Project 3 aims at developing small-scale farming as an income for women and facilitate access to credit. Project 12 aims at sensibilising 50% of population (men, women and youth) on protection of the environment. Project 18 aims at sensibilising the rural population, particularly women and youth, on the importance of the plant pourghere in order to try to commercialise it.		Women in reproductive age are pointed out as a priority for the health sector. The NAPA is guided by legislation which promotes women empowerment. Population disaggregated by sex. In the natural resources sector, one of the outlined actions is to strengthen women's organisations. This is not reflected in proposed projects.	19	0	0
25	Mauritania		Women's cooperatives will be in charge of village poultry farming. In addition to be a specific project, it is hoped it can serve as a gateway for women to other parts of small-scale farming.	Women's Affairs focal point is at the implementation committee	The NAPA recognises that women are disproportionately affected by the climate change, but also recognises that "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". (p. 7) It also points out that women participate in existing community adaptation measures.	26	1	1
26	Mozambique				Population disaggregated by sex.	4	0	0

27	Niger	The NAPA recognises that women are more vulnerable as a result of poverty	Women are beneficiaries of three livestock/crop farming projects; one includes land ownership and exploitation by women as an activity.	Women were consulted throughout the process.	Gender equality was one of seven guiding principles of the NAPA	14	3	0
28	Rwanda			Women's groups were consulted in the process.	One criterion for selecting projects is the impact on vulnerable groups. However, no vulnerable groups are identified in the document.	7	0	0
29	Samoa			Women and men were equally consulted in the process. It also outlines that it has a community participatory approach, including women and men	One criterion for selecting projects is called "local and community-based" with gender equality being a dimension of this. One mention of women's and youth's current contribution to adaptation actions: Responsibility to maintain water course areas	9	0	0
30	Sao Tome and Principe	Women are recognised as a vulnerable group adversely affected by climate change. A specificity pointed out is the loss of income when husbands lose fishing material or life.	A health projects aim at preparing men and women to health-related issues of climate change. A water project aims at improving life for women.	The community groups consulted included more than 30% women.		20	2	0
31	Senegal	Women are recognised as a vulnerable group, both in terms of climate change and poverty.	Project 2 on water efficiency will distribute kits based on criteria such as gender. In the northern region, community-based nurseries are planned to be managed by vulnerable groups (women and youth). Women are mentioned as beneficiaries of a agroforestry project in Niyaes. In the south, women are involved in a project to restore the mangrove forest.	Women were consulted in the process.	A gender approach will be emphasised.	4	1	0

32	Sierra Leone		Women mentioned as beneficiaries for HIV/AIDS project.		Will carry out a sensitisation campaigns on climate change impacts on women relating to the three conventions of biodiversity, desertification and UNFCCC.	24	1	0
33	Solomon Islands	<p>"Climate impacts that lead to changes in agricultural production will have a major and direct impact on women because of their central role in agricultural production. Their work could be made much harder, leading to less time for other activities and potentially forcing them to seek other sources of income to be able to provide food for the family. There could be resulting social issues and health issues such as nutritional deficiency." (p. 32)</p> <p>"Changes to the quality and quantity of water will have a large impact on women and girls and their safety and security if they need to travel further to collect water, also leading to less time for other activities." (p. 36-37)</p> <p>Health issues and increased disease will put extra burden on women and children (p. 39)</p>	Women and youth target group for training on health impacts, disease prevention, contamination of water supply prevention and managing sanitation during and after climate-related disasters. (component of project 1)	Women and men participated, "often" gender balance was achieved. The consultation team made an effort to get input from all people in the community, especially youth and women	<p>Gender was one criteria to select adaptation options and was taken into account in participation.</p> <p>National Council of Women made commitments to the report.</p> <p>"Schools, institutions, youth and village communities have a key role to play in dissemination of awareness so therefore should be a target for capacity and awareness-raising. Women play a key role in education and awareness in the family and community." (p. 53)</p>	7	1	0
34	Sudan			<p>A representative from the Ahfaad University for Women was on the Centra NAPA Project Team.</p> <p>Women's groups were consulted.</p>	<p>Empowerment of women a criterion to evaluate adaptation projects.</p> <p>The water and agriculture sectors are recommended to ensure the effective participation of women in projects.</p>	5	0	0

35	Tanzania	<p>The document says that women are more vulnerable to malaria than men due to their role in society, and that poverty influences adaptation to malaria/cholera.</p> <p>The document recognises the adverse effects water salinsation have on women: longer walks to get water, which is particularly a problem for girls.</p>	Women's groups are mentioned as participants in reforestation project around Mt Kilimanjaro.			6	1	0
36	Tuvalu			Gender balance was ensured in NAPA consultations.	An aforestation project to avoid coastal erosion carried out by the Tuvalu Council of Women is presented as a good practice.	7	0	0
37	Uganda	<p>The document recognises that "climate change may affect men, women and the youth differently" (p. 3). Women are recognised as being in higher risk of health concerns and reduced income generation due to their traditional role.</p> <p>"Famine marriage", rich men marrying young girls, is an identified risk, with the added issues of school-dropout, STIs and other reproductive complications.</p>	<p>Equity and gender issues were part of one of the three tiers used to select adaptation projects.</p> <p>Project 6 on drought adaptation includes activities promoting best livelihood practices for women.</p> <p>Project 7 on vectors, pests and disease control aims at understanding linkages between disease outbreaks and climate change, with a special emphasis on gender dimensions.</p> <p>Project 9 on climate change and development planning aims at developing guidelines on mainstreaming of gender issues.</p>	The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach was used to ensure community participation. Consultations were held by groups segregated by sex. Also elderly women and men were consulted.	NAPA preparation was guided by MDGs, with gender equity being one of the expressed particular concerns.	9	3	0
38	Vanuatu		A project on food security emphasises inclusion of all stakeholders, including women's associations, in order for the project to succeed.		An example on women's adaptation on use of alternative food sources is presented.	5	1	0

39	Zambia	<p>Women in the Tonga culture are mentioned as being disproportionately affected by changes to agriculture. Women are also recognised as more vulnerable to disease.</p> <p>Women and children are also affected when there is a lack of water and firewood, since they have to collect it.</p>	<p>Project 3 on promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods includes an activity on micro-credit for women.</p> <p>Project 6 on adaptation on land use practices mentions gender as a cross-cutting issue.</p>		<p>The NAPA makes reference to guiding documents, in which gender equality is mentioned.</p>			
						10	2	0
TOTAL						413	38	2

The matrix only highlights gender-related issues. Most of the NAPAs have gone through a consultative process with the potentially affected communities. However, if it is not specifically spelled out that women and men have been consulted, it is not mentioned here. The NAPAs have been searched for the words "gender" and "women". In some cases additionally search words have been used. In French, the search words "genre" and "femmes" have been used.

The projects included in the count, are those who are listed as "urgent and immediate", when these are possible to identify. In some cases, such as Senegal and Mocambique, the programs are counted as four projects. In the case of Cape Verde, only three of five projects were available for analysis.

The column "gender in projects" include projects where a gender perspective is found in the project description and where women or men are mentioned as a target group/beneficiaries. "Women-specific projects" include projects targeting only women and/or girls.