

Annex 4: Gender Assessment and Action Plan

Yemen Climate Water Information Management & Early Warning Systems (CWIMEWS)

Simplified Approval Process (SAP) — Green Climate Fund

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Context

The Yemen Climate Water Information Management & Early Warning Systems (CWIMEWS) project is a GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) grant, with the World Bank as Accredited Entity and UNDP as Executing Entity. The project aims to rebuild Yemen's collapsed hydrometeorological and water monitoring infrastructure, establish a unified national digital Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMS), and operationalize multi-hazard early warning systems (MH-EWS) for floods, droughts, cyclones, and heatwaves.

Yemen is one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises. Over a decade of conflict has driven a near-total breakdown of public institutions, infrastructure, and social services. Women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of this crisis: they are the primary managers of household water and food security, yet they are systematically excluded from the technical, governance, and planning structures that determine how climate information and early warnings are produced and disseminated.

This Gender Action Plan (GAP) complies with the Accredited Entity's policies and procedures relating to gender that under the AMA enable it to comply with GCF's requirements under its Gender Policy and the SAP Annex 4 template. It is grounded in the gender baseline established from the parent project (I-WISE, P505562), the CWIMEWS pre-feasibility study, and the ESCP for the I-WISE project. It follows the structure of the Maldives TRACT project Gender Action Plan as a reference example.

1.2 Yemen Gender Baseline

Yemen's gender indicators reflect extreme inequality, deepened by conflict:

- Only 1 in 15 employees in Local Water and Sanitation Corporations (LWSCs) are women, reflecting near-total exclusion of women from water-sector institutions.
- Women constitute only 8% of leadership positions in community groups, based on a 2024 UNDP study across six governorates.
- 52% of IDPs households are female-headed, making women disproportionately exposed to climate shocks.
- Women and girls spend 2–3 hours per day collecting water, reflecting a severe time-poverty burden that constrains their participation in economic and civic life.
- Approximately 70% of the population depends on agriculture, in which women provide significant labor — yet women are overwhelmingly excluded from water governance and agricultural planning.
- 80% of the population depends on humanitarian assistance; female-headed households face the sharpest deprivation.

- Yemen's Gender Inequality Index (GII) consistently ranks among the lowest globally, with women facing legal and social barriers to property rights, mobility, and public participation.

1.3 Methodology

This Gender Assessment was prepared through a review of available project documents and data, together with stakeholder consultations carried out during project preparation and documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The desk review covered the parent I-WISE Gender Assessment, the CWIMEWS pre-feasibility study, the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan, relevant sector reports, and available national and local data on gender, water, climate risks, and early warning systems.

The consultations helped identify barriers affecting women and other vulnerable groups in accessing and acting on climate information and early warnings. Feedback from these consultations informed the proposed communication channels, measures to support women's participation, and community-level early warning arrangements included in the Gender Action Plan.

Given the limited availability of sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated data, further targeted consultations will be carried out during the inception phase with women, men, youth, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, older persons, female-headed households, and people living in rural and remote areas. Separate discussions with women and the use of female facilitators will be considered where appropriate. The findings will be used to confirm or refine the baseline, targeting, communication, and monitoring arrangements

1.4 Gender Barriers Specific to Climate Information and Early Warning Systems

Despite women being primary water managers at the household level, they face critical barriers to accessing and acting upon climate and water information:

- Institutional exclusion: Water governance bodies, basin committees, and meteorological agencies are male-dominated, with women rarely represented in technical or decision-making roles.
- Communication access gaps: Many warning dissemination channels (community meetings, formal radio broadcasts, official SMS alerts) are not designed to reach women, who often have lower rates of mobile phone ownership and face mobility restrictions.
- Literacy and language barriers: High female illiteracy rates in rural Yemen limit the effectiveness of text-based alerts; warnings must be communicated through accessible, multi-channel formats.
- Male-dominated community warning committees: In most governorates, community-level civil defense and warning systems rely exclusively on male-led structures, leaving women systematically out of the dissemination chain.
- Risk of reinforcing inequality: Without deliberate gender-responsive design, investments in climate services can inadvertently widen existing gaps by equipping institutions and systems that already exclude women.

1.5 Intersectional Vulnerabilities

In addition to the challenges faced by women, some groups face compounding barriers to receiving climate information and early warning messages. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are frequently located in informal settlements with high exposure to flooding and other climate-related

hazards, yet are among the least connected to formal warning networks. Persons with disabilities may face difficulties receiving warning messages and have limited mobility during emergencies. Elderly people often have restricted access to mobile phones and depend on family members or community networks for information. Female-headed households -- which account for 52% of IDP households -- face the intersection of displacement, economic vulnerability, and reduced social support. Youth, while often digitally connected, are underutilized as community outreach and warning dissemination agents. People living in rural and remote areas face geographic isolation that compounds all of the above barriers.

The project will consider the specific needs of IDPs, persons with disabilities, elderly populations, youth, female-headed households, and people living in rural and remote areas during outreach, consultation, training, and warning dissemination activities. Where vulnerability-disaggregated baseline data is not currently available -- as is the case for several of these groups given data limitations in Yemen -- the project will collect this information during implementation through stakeholder engagement, beneficiary mapping, and monitoring systems to strengthen targeting and reporting over time.¹

2. Core Areas

The CWIMEWS Gender Action Plan is structured around four strategic core areas, reflecting both the specific gender barriers identified above and the project's three operational components:

- **Core Area 1: Institutional Capacity and Gender Expertise** — Embedding gender competence within the project management and national partner institutions.
- **Core Area 2: Governance and Policy** — Advancing gender-responsive legal frameworks, inter-agency coordination, and basin-level governance.
- **Core Area 3: Women's Leadership and Participation in Climate Services** — Ensuring women are meaningfully included in the co-design, operation, and use of CWIMS and MH-EWS.
- **Core Area 4: Community-Level Empowerment and Last-Mile Inclusion** — Reaching women and vulnerable groups in high-risk communities with accessible early warnings and preparedness tools.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Actor	Role Type	Responsibility
World Bank (Accredited Entity)	Primary	Fiduciary oversight; gender policy compliance review; supervision missions
UNDP (Executing Entity)	Primary	Overall GAP implementation, oversight, and reporting; hosting the SGS Specialist within the JPIU
MWE (Ministry of Water and Environment)	Primary	Gender-responsive design of CWIMS and basin-level governance; hosting SMU with female representation
CAMA / Yemen Meteorological Service (YMS)	Primary	Gender-responsive early warning communications and multi-channel dissemination
NWRA (National Water Resources Authority)	Primary	Gender-inclusive groundwater monitoring governance
Community leaders and women's associations	Secondary	Participatory co-design of Early Action Plans; last-mile dissemination of early warnings
Local civil society organizations	Secondary	Community outreach, gender-responsive communication, and

¹ A more detailed gender methodology, including primary data collection protocols and stakeholder engagement processes, will be developed and incorporated into the Project Operations Manual (POM) during the inception phase.

			grievance channeling			
Basin-level platforms	coordination	Secondary	Gender-balanced governance	representation	in	multi-stakeholder water

4. Provision of Gender Expertise

A dedicated Social and Gender Safeguards (SGS) Specialist will be recruited and embedded within the UNDP Joint Project Implementation Unit (JPIU) no later than 60 days after the project Effective Date, consistent with the ESCP commitment for the parent I-WISE project. The SGS Specialist will:

- Lead implementation and monitoring of this Gender Action Plan across all project components.
- Develop and deliver gender mainstreaming training for national partner agencies (MWE, YMS, NWRA).
- Review all project outputs (platform design, training curricula, communication materials, Early Action Plans) for gender responsiveness.
- Prepare annual GAP progress reports for inclusion in Project Annual Progress Reports (APRs).
- Coordinate with the SEA/SH risk management framework and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Facilitate gender-disaggregated data collection in the M&E system.

The SGS Specialist position will be maintained throughout the project implementation period (Years 1–5).

5. Gender-Responsive Stakeholder Engagement

CWIMEWS stakeholder engagement will follow the principles of Leave No One Behind and Do No Harm, consistent with the GCF Gender Policy and the I-WISE Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Key principles guiding gender-responsive engagement include:

- All community consultations and co-design workshops will be conducted in formats and at times accessible to women, including separate sessions where cultural norms make joint sessions inappropriate.
- Transport costs and childcare support will be provided where necessary to enable women's attendance.
- Communication materials will be available in local dialects, in oral/audio format, and in simple visual formats to overcome literacy barriers.
- Women's associations and local female civil society actors will be engaged as active partners — not merely consultees — in the design of Early Action Plans and risk communication strategies.
- The project will apply conflict-sensitive and survivor-centered approaches in all community engagement, recognizing Yemen's active conflict context and heightened GBV risks.

- SEA/SH risks during community engagement will be proactively assessed and mitigated through the SEA/SH Action Plan, mandatory Codes of Conduct, and GBV referral protocols embedded in the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

6. Participation of Women and Vulnerable Groups

Specific structural measures to ensure women's meaningful participation across CWIMEWS:

- A minimum of 30% female participation will be targeted in all training programmes for technical staff, community committee members, and early warning operators.
- Women's associations will be included as formal co-design partners in the development of Community-Based Early Action Plans (EAPs) in all 30+ priority communities.
- Gender-balanced community warning committees will be established or reformed as a condition for community-level early warning operationalization.
- The System Management Unit (SMU) — hosted within MWE — will include at least one senior female staff member in its core team.
- Female-headed households will be explicitly included in beneficiary mapping and outreach for early warning dissemination.
- The project will engage female facilitators and community mobilizers for outreach in communities where cultural norms restrict women's interaction with male staff.
- All data collected by the CWIMS platform will be sex-disaggregated where relevant, including training records, community early warning drill participation, and beneficiary reach data.

The project will also consider the specific needs of vulnerable groups -- including IDPs, persons with disabilities, elderly populations, youth, female-headed households, and people living in rural and remote areas, during outreach, consultation, training, and warning dissemination activities. Due to data limitations in Yemen, baseline information for some of these groups is not currently available. During the first-year of implementation, the project will collect missing information through beneficiary mapping, targeted consultations, and the project monitoring system. Where feasible and appropriate, data will be disaggregated by sex within the relevant vulnerability groups, including displacement status, disability status, age group, household type, and rural or remote location. The findings will be used to confirm or refine the related indicators and targets.

7. Gender Action Plan Matrix

CORE AREA 1: Institutional Capacity and Gender Expertise

Impact Statement: National hydrometeorological and water management institutions in Yemen adopt gender-responsive practices, policies, and staffing as a durable institutional norm.

Outcome Statement: MWE, YMS/CAMA, and NWRA staff demonstrate increased knowledge and practice of gender-responsive climate information and early warning service delivery.

Output Statement: A dedicated SGS Specialist is deployed; gender mainstreaming training is delivered to national partner agencies; women's participation in project-supported technical and

professional opportunities is increased; and gender-responsive guidelines for climate service delivery are developed and adopted.

Activity	Alignment with CWIMEWS Activities	Baseline	Indicators and Targets	Means of Verification	Actors	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Recruit and deploy a full-time Social and Gender Safeguards (SGS) Specialist within UNDP JPIU	Cross-cutting (all components)	No dedicated gender expertise within CWIMEWS JPIU	SGS Specialist recruited by Year 1, Month 2; annual GAP progress reports produced	Signed contract; APRs	UNDP	Year 1	\$150,000
Design and deliver gender mainstreaming training for MWE, YMS, and NWRA technical staff, including GBV and SEA/SH awareness ²	Component 3 (Enabling Environment)	Women constitute only 1 in 15 employees in water institutions; no existing gender training programme in target agencies	1) At least 3 national partner agencies complete gender mainstreaming training by Year 2; at least 30% of trainees are women 2) Percentage of women participating in project-supported technical training and capacity-building activities	Training records; participant lists disaggregated by sex; post-training assessments	UNDP (SGS Specialist), MWE, YMS, NWRA	Years 1–2	\$60,000
Promote women's participation in project-supported technical and professional opportunities through targeted outreach and gender-responsive recruitment.	Component 3: Enabling Environment and Capacity Building	Women constitute only 1 in 15 employees in water institutions, and no project-specific measures are currently in place to encourage women to apply for technical positions and assignments.	1) All project-financed technical vacancies, consultancies, internships, secondments, and similar opportunities include targeted outreach to qualified women. 2) Percentage of project-	Vacancy announcements; applications and shortlists; recruitment records; contracts; staffing reports; APRs.	UNDP/JPIU, MWE, YMS/CAMA, NWRA, and the SGS Specialist.	Years 1–5	Included in project staffing and Component 3 costs.

² The project will encourage partner institutions to nominate female staff for technical training and capacity building activities and will support greater participation of women while taking into account local context and practical implementation considerations.

			supported technical and professional opportunities filled by qualified women by Year 4. ³ The end target will be determined during the Results Framework and indicator end target-setting process and will be reflected in the AF Project Paper.				
			3. The number and percentage of women applying for and selected for these opportunities are tracked annually and reported through the APRs.				
Develop gender-responsive guidelines for climate information and early warning communications ⁴	Component 2 (MH-EWS)	No gender-responsive communication guidelines exist for Yemen's hydrometeorological services	1) Guidelines developed and adopted by YMS and MWE by end of Year 2; rated at minimum "Gender Responsive" on GCF scale 2) At least two documented consultations are held with women's organizations, female technical staff,	Adopted guidelines document; consultation records; sex-disaggregated participant lists; response matrix; review report	UNDP (SGS Specialist), YMS/C AMA	Years 1-2	\$30,000

³ This has been discussed with UNDP, which advised that the proposed 30% target may be overestimated. The final target will therefore be determined during the Results Framework and indicator end target-setting process and will also be reflected in the Project Paper.

⁴ Women participate in consultations undertaken during the preparation of communication guidelines.

			and female community representatives during the preparation of the guidelines. Participation records will be disaggregated by sex, and the project will document how the feedback received was considered.				
Conduct annual gender audits of CWIMEWS implementation progress and adapt GAP accordingly	Cross-cutting	No gender monitoring mechanism in current institutional practice	Annual gender audit report produced for Years 1–5; at least 2 adaptive adjustments to GAP documented over project lifetime	Audit reports; APRs	UNDP (SGS Specialist), World Bank	Years 1–5	\$50,000
Core Area 1 Sub-total							\$290,000

CORE AREA 2: Governance and Policy

Impact Statement: Yemen's water and climate governance frameworks — at national, basin, and community levels — reflect gender-responsive principles and mandate women's meaningful participation.

Outcome Statement: Inter-agency coordination platforms and basin-level governance bodies achieve measurable improvements in female representation and gender-responsive procedures.

Output Statement: Inter-agency coordination platform and basin-level platforms include gender representation requirements; legal and policy frameworks are reviewed for gender gaps.

Activity	Alignment with CWIMEWS Activities	Baseline	Indicators and Targets	Means of Verification	Actors	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Establish inter-agency coordination platform with explicit gender representation	Component 3 (Enabling Environment)	No formal inter-agency coordination body exists; women represent 8% of community governance	At least 30% of members of the inter-agency coordination platform are women by Year 2	Platform terms of reference; membership lists disaggregated by sex	UNDP, MWE, YMS, NWRA	Year 1–2	\$20,000

requirements ⁵	leadership						
Establish or reform basin-level governance platforms (Water Basin Committees) across 9 priority basins with gender balance requirements ⁶	Component 3 (Enabling Environment)	Existing basin committees are predominantly male-dominated	At least 30% female representation achieved in at least 6 of 9 basin-level platforms by Year 3	WBC membership records; meeting minutes	UNDP, MWE, NWRA, local CSOs	Years 2–4	\$40,000
Review relevant legal and policy frameworks (including Civil Defence Law and inter-agency data sharing agreements) for gender gaps; recommend and support reforms ⁷	Component 3 (Enabling Environment)	Civil Defence Law does not reflect gender-responsive EWS concepts; no data sharing agreements include gender provisions	At least 1 key policy or legal document revised to include gender-responsive language by Year 3	Policy documents; legal review report	UNDP (SGS Specialist), MWE, UNDP governance team	Years 2–3	\$25,000
Ensure the System Management Unit (SMU) hosted by MWE includes at least one senior female staff member	Component 3 (Enabling Environment)	SMU does not yet exist; women are systematically underrepresented in MWE leadership	SMU established with at least 1 senior female staff member by Year 1; maintained through Year 5	SMU staffing records	UNDP, MWE	Year 1	Included in Component 3 costs
Core Area 2 Sub-total							\$85,000

CORE AREA 3: Women's Leadership and Participation in Climate Services

Impact Statement: Women in Yemen actively participate in and benefit from climate information systems and early warning services, with their roles and knowledge recognized as central to effective climate risk management.

⁵ Local women's groups and organizations, female technical staff, and female community representatives will be consulted during the review and updating of relevant policies and governance arrangements supported by the project. Consultations will be documented through sex-disaggregated participation records and reported in APRs

⁶ The project will aim to increase women's participation across basin-level coordination platforms while recognizing differences in local context, institutional arrangements, and the availability of female representatives.

⁷ consultation with local women's organizations, female technical staff, and female community representatives.

Outcome Statement: Women are meaningfully represented in the technical design, operation, and use of CWIMS and MH-EWS, and specific barriers to their participation have been identified and addressed.

Output Statement: At least 30% of technical training participants are women; female community facilitators are deployed; gender-specific content is integrated into early warning advisories and training curricula.

Activity	Alignment with CWIMEWS Activities	Baseline	Indicators and Targets	Means of Verification	Actors	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Target women in technical training for CWIMS operation, GIS, hydrology, and forecasting	Component 3 (Capacity Building)	Only 1 in 15 water sector employees are women; no targeted female recruitment for technical training	At least 50 female technical staff trained in CWIMS operation, GIS, or hydrometeorology by Year 4; at least 30% of all CWIMS training participants are women	Training participation records disaggregated by sex; APRs	UNDP/JPIU, MWE, YMS, NWRA	Years 2–4	\$40,000
Engage and train female community facilitators and local women's associations to serve as early warning relay agents at community level ⁸	Component 2 (MH-EWS)	Community warning structures are predominantly male; women's associations have been excluded from climate information planning	1) At least 30 female community facilitators trained and active across 9 priority basins by Year 3 2) number of women participating in community warning committees and local early warning structures, tracked annually	Facilitator training records; community EAP documentation	UNDP, local CSOs, women's associations	Years 2–4	\$60,000
Integrate gender-specific content (women's roles, female-headed household needs, GBV risks) into at least 50% of multi-hazard	Component 2 (MH-EWS)	No gender-specific content in current early warnings	At least 50% of MH-EWS advisories include gender-specific content by Year 3; rated "Gender Responsive" or above	Advisory content review; YMS records	UNDP (SGS Specialist), YMS/CAMA	Years 2–5	\$20,000

⁸ The project will encourage the participation of women in community warning committees and other local early warning structures, taking into account local context and cultural considerations.

sector advisories and early warning messages							
Develop gender-responsive training modules for community-based disaster preparedness and EWS drills ⁹	Component 2 (MH-EWS), Component 3	No gender-responsive training materials exist for community EWS in Yemen	1) Gender-responsive training modules developed by Year 2; at least 20% of drill content addresses gender-specific preparedness needs including GBV risks 2) At least 70% of relevant project-supported training activities use gender-responsive training materials by Year 3	Training materials; drill evaluation reports	UNDP, SGS Specialist, local CSOs	Year 2	\$25,000
Core Area 3 Sub-total							\$145,000

CORE AREA 4: Community-Level Empowerment and Last-Mile Inclusion

Impact Statement: Women, female-headed households, and vulnerable groups in Yemen's most climate-exposed communities receive timely, accessible, and actionable early warnings that enable them to protect their lives and livelihoods.

Outcome Statement: Community-based Early Action Plans are co-designed with women and vulnerable groups; multi-channel early warning dissemination reaches women and IDPs in 30+ priority communities.

Output Statement: Gender-balanced community warning committees established; EAPs co-designed with women's associations; multi-channel dissemination (SMS, radio, community networks) reaches female-headed households; and sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated baseline and monitoring data are established.

Activity	Alignment with CWIMEWS Activities	Baseline	Indicators and Targets	Means of Verification	Actors	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Co-design Community-Based Early Action Plans (EAPs) with	Component 2 (MH-EWS), Component 3	No community-level EAPs exist in target areas; women	At least 30 EAPs co-designed with active participation of women's associations by Year 4; at least 40% of EAP	EAP documentation; participant lists; Community	UNDP, local CSOs, women's associations, community	Years 2–4	\$80,000

⁹ Gender-responsive training materials will be incorporated into relevant project-supported training activities.

women's associations and vulnerable group representatives in 30+ priority communities		are excluded from warning committee planning	participants are women	validation records	leaders		
Establish or reform gender-balanced community warning committees across 30+ priority communities	Component 2 (MH-EWS)	Warning committees are male-dominated in most governorates	At least 25 community warning committees reformed to include at least 30% female membership by Year 3	Committee membership records; local government endorsements	UNDP, local CSOs, community leaders	Years 2–3	\$30,000
Implement multi-channel early warning dissemination specifically designed to reach women and female-headed households (SMS, community radio, mosque networks, female facilitators)	Component 2 (MH-EWS)	Alert dissemination is not designed to reach women; women have lower mobile phone ownership	Multi-channel dissemination system operational by Year 2; at least 70% of targeted female-headed households in priority basins report receiving early warnings during Year 4 evaluation	Beneficiary surveys disaggregated by sex; dissemination records; system performance reports	UNDP, YMS/CAMA, local CSOs, community facilitators	Years 2–5	\$20,000
Conduct community-level GBV risk assessments and implement mitigation measures during EAP development and EWS drills	Component 2 (MH-EWS), Component 3	GBV risks during community engagement not formally assessed	GBV risk assessment completed for all 30+ priority communities by Year 2; GBV referral protocols embedded in all EAPs	Risk assessment reports; EAP GBV protocols; GRM referral records	UNDP (SGS Specialist), local GBV service providers	Years 1–3	\$30,000
Produce gender-disaggregated beneficiary data for M&E reporting, including reach of early warnings, training participation, and CWIMS usage ¹⁰	Cross-cutting (M&E)	No sex-disaggregated data currently collected in hydromet or EWS systems in Yemen. A systematic baseline on women and men within the relevant vulnerable groups in the	1) 100% of CWIMEWS M&E indicators related to training, beneficiary reach, and community engagement disaggregated by sex from Year 1 onwards. 2) Baseline information and beneficiary mapping for the priority communities are completed by the end of Year 1 through targeted consultations, beneficiary mapping, and the project monitoring system. 3)	APRs; M&E system reports; evaluation reports, baseline report; beneficiary mapping and consultation records.	UNDP/JPIU, World Bank, SGS Specialist and JPIU M&E Specialist.	Years 1–5	\$20,000

¹⁰ Including participation in technical training, outreach activities, warning drills, governance structures, the SMU, inter-agency platform, and basin-level platforms.

	targeted communities is also not currently available.	Where feasible, appropriate, and safe, relevant data are disaggregated by sex within vulnerable groups, including displacement status, disability status, age group, household type, and rural or remote location. 4) Related indicators and targets are confirmed or refined by the end of Year 1 based on the baseline findings.	
Core Area 4			\$180,000
Sub-total			

8. GAP Budget Summary

Core Area	Focus	Budget (USD)
Core Area 1	Institutional Capacity and Gender Expertise	\$290,000
Core Area 2	Governance and Policy	\$85,000
Core Area 3	Women's Leadership and Participation in Climate Services	\$145,000
Core Area 4	Community-Level Empowerment and Last-Mile Inclusion	\$180,000
Total GAP Budget		\$700,000

Note: Some activities in Core Area 2 are partially embedded in Component 3 institutional costs and are noted accordingly. The total above reflects dedicated gender-specific budget lines.

9. Monitoring and Reporting of Progress

Progress against the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be monitored throughout the project lifecycle and reported to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through Annual Performance Reports (APRs). The SGS Specialist, hosted within the JPIU, is the primary responsible party for tracking GAP implementation, consolidating gender-disaggregated data from all project components, and preparing the gender section of each APR.

Each APR will include a dedicated GAP progress update covering the following:

- Status of each activity against its planned timeline and targets, including activities that are on track, delayed, or completed
- Sex-disaggregated data on participation in training, consultations, governance structures, and community warning activities, and project-supported technical and professional opportunities
- Sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated baseline and monitoring data, including data on women and men within relevant vulnerable groups, where feasible, appropriate, and safe
- Progress against all GAP indicators and targets, including new indicators added in response to GCF review
- Any barriers or implementation challenges encountered in advancing gender objectives, and adaptive measures taken or proposed in response
- Budget expenditure against GAP allocations

If any changes to the GAP are required during implementation, including revisions to targets, such changes will be reported to GCF through the applicable reporting process, together with the justification for the change. Minor adaptive adjustments, such as refinement of indicators based on data collected during Year 1, will be documented in the relevant AF PP.