The increasing attention on ‘adaptation’ in the face of climate change has only recently been placed in the context of security. Yet many of the countries projected to be impacted the most by climate change are located in ‘security hot spots’. Gender is often seen as a specialist or ‘side’ issue in climate change debates, particularly when placed in the context of violent conflict. The concern focuses first on the environment, and secondly on violence, with women seen as victims of both. This paper argues that gender and gender relations are at least in part constitutive of both climate change and violence and therefore need to be more central to attempts at climate adaptation and mitigation. The paper uses a case study from Nepal and its recently published National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) guidelines. The NAPA is almost entirely silent on the issue of political violence, despite post-conflict contentious politics being a defining feature of the time period within which the Plan was written. Gender is defined as ‘women’s’ issues and relegated to an annex. This paper takes a critical look at the spaces and projects through which ‘adaptation’ is expected to be achieved and demonstrate that ideas of adaptation need to be expanded to account for gendered social-political relations that ultimately underpin the socio-natures – and the ‘adaptations’ – that result.