



Master Class on Access to Climate Finance Applying a Gender Lens

Gender Day at COP 22: Tuesday, 15 November 2016

Time: 11:00 – 13:30

Location: Climate Action Arena, Room Fes (Blue Zone)

Summary

Over the two years of the Lima work programme on gender, access to climate finance has been consistently identified as a barrier to realizing the full potential of many women (and also indigenous peoples and community-based organizations) to implement or scale-up mitigation and adaptation solutions that can transform their societies and economies.

This two and half hour event at COP 22/CMP 12/CMA 1 will examine how different sources of financing can be accessed to implement transformative climate mitigation and adaptation actions and policies. By applying a gender lens and looking at lessons learned, the Master Class will identify the key skills, steps and tools needed to successfully access different sources of climate finance to implement transformative (from a gender *and* climate perspective) climate change projects, and how national institutional frameworks can enhance the enabling environment for such access.

The event is open to all registered COP 22 participants and will be webcast live on the [UNFCCC website](#).

Moderator:

Amal-Lee Amin, Chief Climate Change and Sustainability Division, Inter-American Development Bank

I. Scene setting (11:00 – 11:30)

- Overview of the climate finance landscape and different sources of funding: *Amal-Lee Amin, Inter-American Development Bank*
- Key challenges to accessing finance and principles for gender-responsive financing: *Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America*

II. Examining different funding sources (11:30 – 13:20)

Beginning with grant financing, and using both mitigation and adaptation examples, presenters will identify the steps, skills and tools needed to successfully access different climate finance sources that also support the integration of gender considerations.

- **Grant-based funding:**
 - Adaptation Fund – direct access funding: *Young Hee Lee, Legal, Operations Analyst*
 - Fundecooperacion Para el Desarrollo Sostenible – National Implementing Entity, Costa Rica: *Marianella Feoli, Executive Director*
 - Philanthropic grant funding (tbc):
 - Bilateral grant funding (tbc):

- **Case study – funding for an energy NAMA in Georgia**

WECF: *Katharina Habersbrunner, Senior Coordinator, Sustainable Energy*

A gender-sensitive NAMA has been registered by the Georgian government with UNFCCC. The objective of the NAMA is to ensure that Georgia’s rural population, ca. 400,000 rural households, have access to affordable, efficient and renewable energy supply replacing firewood and reducing GHG emissions and with a special focus on gender equality. In Georgia, households are the largest GHG emitting sector and rural households are the largest firewood-users.

A business model of a network of energy cooperatives will attract private finance through membership (shareholders) and achieve economies of scale through coordination by a national “umbrella co-operative”.

In cooperation with the socially-responsible banking sector and international donors, a financial mechanism will also ensure that the lowest-income households will be able to invest in the promoted low-carbon technologies replacing unsustainable firewood.

- **Public sector intermediation and blended finance**

- Global Environment Facility
- International Financial Institution (tbc)
- Green Climate Fund: *Ousseynou Nakoulima, Director, Country Programming Division*

III. **Wrap up and close (13:20 – 13:30)**

Participants will be provided with web links and other information resources to complement the learning from the Master Class.

Who should attend?

- Government officials and policy makers (national, regional, local) involved in sectors relevant to climate change e.g. energy, environment, industry, finance, women and gender, agriculture, water, health, education
- Climate mitigation and adaptation project developers and implementers
- Funders and investors
- NGOs and civil society
- Anyone wanting to understand better: what funding sources are available for gender-responsive climate projects, how to go about accessing these sources and how these sources have already been utilised