



INTRA-ACP GCCA+ PROGRAMME An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union's European Development Fund

Opportunities for mobilizing Innovative Gender Responsive Climate Finance



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Presentation outline

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Climate induced hazards/risks in the Basin
- ❑ Gender integration in Global Commitments
- ❑ Examples of GR climate financing
- ❑ Gender equality under current climate financing mechanisms
- ❑ Tools for mainstreaming gender in the GCF Project cycle



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Climate induced hazards/risks



Extreme climatic conditions: increased intensity, frequency, magnitude of droughts, seasonal and flash floods, extreme temperatures (heat stress and heat waves), wet spells and dry spells.



Variability of rainfall threatening the productivity of livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and rainfed agriculture (threat to food security and livelihoods);



Flooding, water logging impacting development infrastructure (roads and other communication infrastructure, building)



Severity of the impacts of climate events depends strongly on the level of vulnerability and exposure of sectors and individuals' to extreme climatic events.

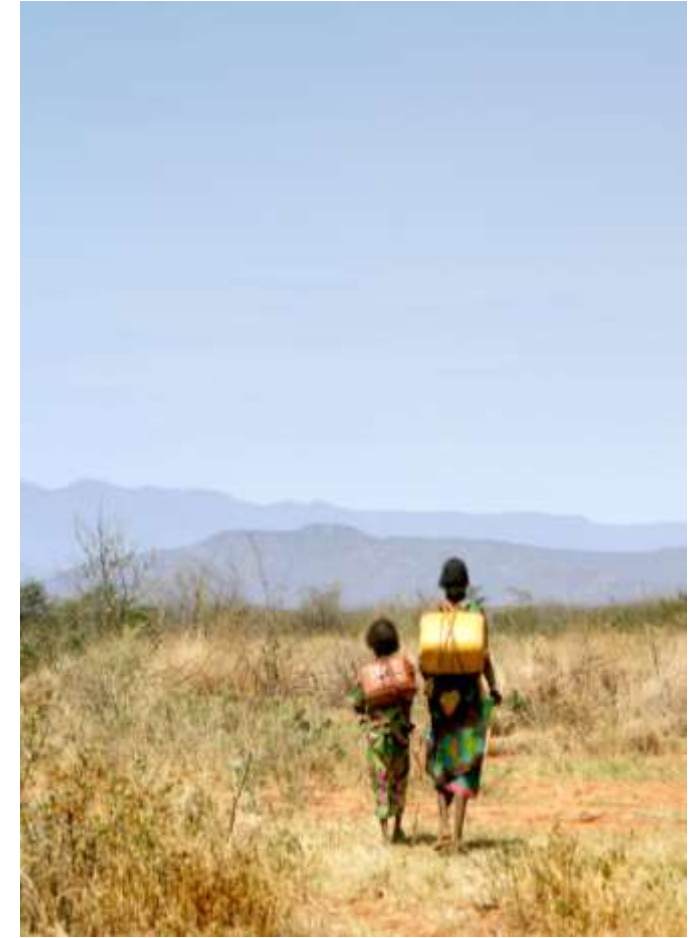


Resources mobilisation (external and domestic) needed to address the climate impacts and to build resilience



Gender and inequalities in climate resilience building

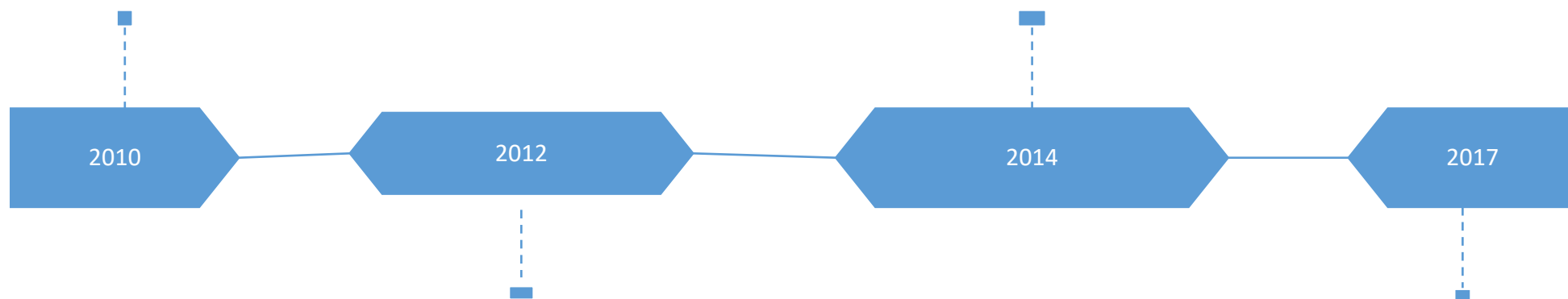
- Women and men are affected differently by climate change; shapes women and men they can respond to climate impacts
- E.g. women vulnerability include: poverty, limited access to productive assets and services; low education levels poor access to information and discriminatory social-cultural norms compromise their adaptive capacity.
- Absence of certain groups from climate change politics and policymaking; largely because climate change debates have been shaped by stereotypically masculine and alienate concern of certain groups e.g women
- Men are over burdened to ensure security of families and planning for livelihoods



UNFCCC decisions on gender integration

The Cancun Adaptation Framework (Decision 1/CP.16) in 2010;

COP 20, the Lima Work Programme on Gender (Decision 18/CP.20); established a two-year work programme; supported inclusion of gender equality language within the Convention and Paris Agreement;



UNFCCC 2012 Decision 23/CP.18; land marks decision on gender balance and women's participation and implementation activities, as well as reaffirming commitments and establishing gender as a standing agenda item for the COP;

1st UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) in 2017 (Decision 3/CP.23).



Other global and regional Commitments on Gender Equality

Global and continental

- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (the CEDAW)
- Global Sustainable Development Goals
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)

Regional and national

- SADC Protocol on Gender and Development
- Member states constitutions
- Member states Gender policies , laws and strategies
- Gender programmes e.g. Transboundary Gender Programme (SADC)
- WACDEP-G (GWPSA)



Gender responsive climate finance

Definition:

- Climate finance that offers a pathway to achieve equitable climate action and support a transition to a low-carbon future.
- Climate finance to date has been gender-neutral-failing to capture the specific roles and needs of women, girls, and men in achieving climate goals.





Examples of GR climate financing

- Investing in climate-impacted sectors—such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, eco tourism —where citizenry (men, women, boys, girls) are primary stakeholders (e.g., beneficiaries, producers);
- Ensuring social safeguards in climate investments that address women access to decision-making over the use of land resources, equitable benefit sharing, and property rights;
- Providing businesses owned by women and men with equitable access to financing for climate adaptation and mitigation investments-tailored grants or loan products;
- Increasing access to climate products or services (e.g., climate-linked insurance), particularly those that disproportionately benefit women, girls, and men;
- Providing access to climate mitigation products or services where women and girls are primary stakeholders or beneficiaries (e.g., transitioning from solid or fossil fuels to cleaner household energy sources);



Gender equality under current climate financing mechanisms (selected examples)

Financing mechanism	Policies and guidelines	Gender focus
Green Climate Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First global climate finance mechanism to include gender equality; • 2015 – first Gender Policy • 2019 - Gender policy; and Gender Action Plan to guide its operations. 	Promotes environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.
Global Environment Facility (LDCF & SCCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 Revised Programming Strategy of the GEF-LDCF and SCCF : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage gender analyses; • Require vulnerability analyses; • Integrate gender as appropriate in all results frameworks. • 2014-Gender Equality Action Plan approved • 2017 - Policy on Gender Equality approved; 	Implementation of national adaptation programmes of action and future implementation of the Cancún Adaptation Framework should fully integrate gender Considerations - All other programmes and projects require a gender analysis and Gender Action Plan formulation
Adaptation Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011-OPGs reference gender; • 2013-Environmental & social policy standards reference gender equality; • 2016-Gender Action Plan 	Allocations should contribute to gender equality support empowerment of women
Climate Investment Fund (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014-CIF Gender Action Plan adopted. 	Seeks to mainstream gender into CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality investment in CIF countries

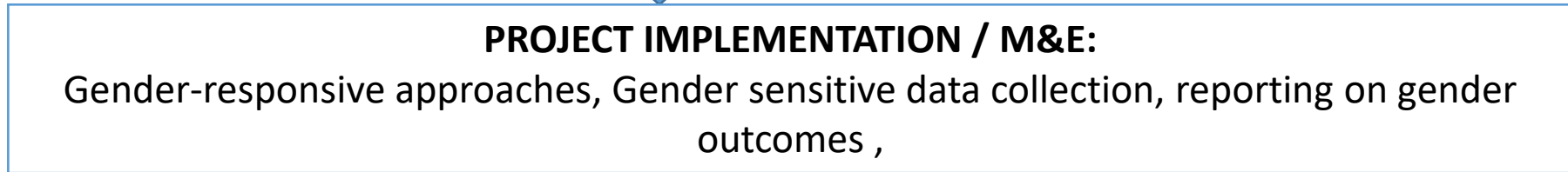
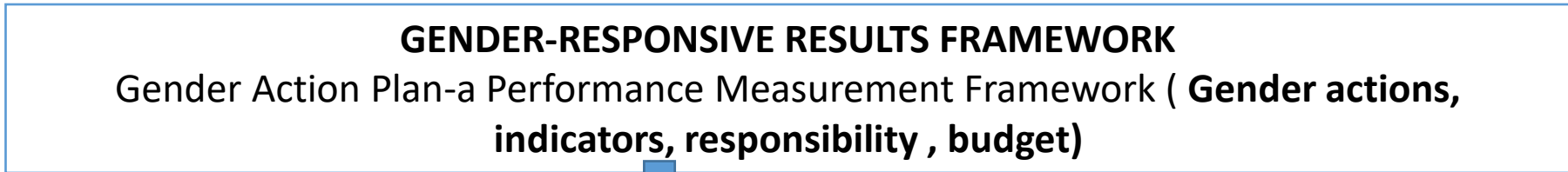
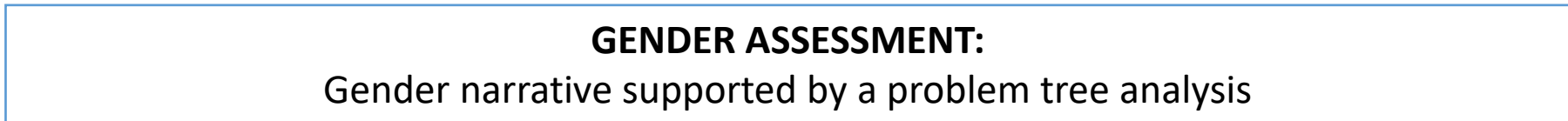
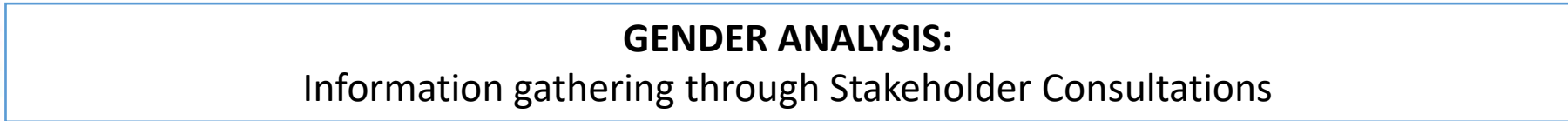


Domestic Climate Financing GR Actions

- Formulation of Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP)
 - Tracking mechanisms are in place monitor implementation of the proposed actions,
 - Sex and gender disaggregated information
- Allocation of resources to gender responsive climate adaptation and mitigation actions e.g how much is allocated to promotion of use for renewable energy sources for water abstraction, climate smart agriculture
- Efforts to upscaling interventions at the local and household level e.g agroforestry , drip irrigation, crop insurance



Tools for mainstreaming gender in the GCF Project cycle



Mainstreaming Gender in Readiness Support Eswatini

READINESS ACTIVITY AREA	GENDER-RESPONSIVE APPROACH
Establishment and strengthening of national designated authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to ensure gender balance in composition/staffing of national designated authorities; • Ensure that representatives of women's groups are involved in stakeholder consultations. • Raise awareness and provide training to women's groups regarding climate finance/GCF.
Developing strategic frameworks for national engagement with the Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that representatives of women's groups are equally involved in stakeholder consultations regarding the development of the strategic framework. • Identify a range of desired gender-related development impacts of climate change programming in the country and make sure those are incorporated in the strategic framework.
Selection of implementing entities or intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementing entities in preparing gender assessments and action plans. • Provide guidance and training to potential implementing entities on gender-responsive project design and implementation
Initial pipeline of projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with GCF's environmental and social safeguards, Funding Proposals for projects/programmes will need to have an environmental and social management system that establishes a process of stakeholder engagement and disclosure; make sure women are effectively involved and equally represented throughout the process; • Incorporate gender analysis in the initial screening of the projects/programme, including identification of gender-related development impacts and effective means of women's participation



