



What is South Centre?

- Intergovernmental Independent Think-Tank for Developing Countries.
- Created in 1995. Has grown out of the work and experience of the South Commission.
- Eminent Personalities: Julius Nyerere (President of Tanzania), Manmohan Singh (Prime Minister of India), Boutros Boutros-Ghali (U.N. Secretary General, Luis Fernando Jaramillo, Vice-President of Colombia).
- 51 Member States from Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Current Chairperson: Mr. Benjamin Mkapa (President of Tanzania).
- Board Members: Charles Soludo (Nigeria), Omar El Arini (Egypt), Rubens Ricupero (Brazil), Ransford Smith (Jamaica), Yang Wenchang (China), Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)
- Executive Director: Martin Khor (Malaysia)





Working for whom?

- **Member States and other developing countries**
- **Regional and thematic groupings** of developing countries in various international forums:

G-77, LDCs, G-33, ACP, African Union, SADC, COMESA, MERCOSUR, SIDS and others.

- **Key Audience:**
 - Policymakers in the Capitals (Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....)
 - Diplomatic representations in Geneva, New York and Brussels
 - UN and other multilateral development agencies
 - Academic and research institutions
 - NGOs and civil society
 - Private sector

Gender and Climate Change Finance



Why does it matter for
Employment, Women's
Empowerment and Social Equity?

Mariama Williams
South Centre

Terminology

Weather Climate
Climate change
Global warming
Gender Gender equity
Gender equality
Gender Responsive
Gender Sensitive
Gender transformative
Climate finance
ADAPTATION Adaptation finance
MITIGATION Mitigation finance
Climate finance, gender and
employment_july5final

Weather

- refers to atmospheric conditions that occur locally over short periods of time—from minutes to hours or days. Familiar examples include rain, snow, clouds, winds, floods or thunderstorms. Remember, weather is local and short-term. (NASA)

Climate Change

- refers to a broad range of global phenomena created predominantly by burning fossil fuels, which add heat-trapping gases to Earth's atmosphere.

Climate Change

- These phenomena include the increased temperature trends described by global warming, but also encompass changes such as sea level rise; ice mass loss in Greenland, Antarctica, the Arctic and mountain glaciers worldwide; shifts in flower/plant blooming; and extreme weather events. (NASA)

Global Warming

- Global warming refers to the upward temperature trend across the entire Earth since the early 20th century, and most notably since the late 1970s, due to the increase in fossil fuel emissions since the industrial revolution. (NASA)
- Global Warming Trends

Global Warming

- Worldwide since 1880, the average surface temperature has gone up by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F), relative to the mid-20th-century baseline (of 1951-1980). (NASA)

Climate Change Impacts

- Climate change can affect us through a range of mechanisms. These include
 - Sea level rise
 - Extreme weather events
 - Direct effects of hazards: heatwaves, floods and storms
 - disruptions of agricultural & supportive ecosystems
 - population displacement & and conflict over depleted resources (water, fertile land and fisheries) Pachauri & Reisinger, 2007, WHO 2014).

Climate finance -gender and

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■ <http://digg.com/video/greenpeace-pianist->

Climate change and Gender: Making the Linkages

- Gender differentiated impacts of extreme weather events
- Gender and climate change Adaptation & Mitigation (including employment & livelihood dimensions)
- Gender and Technology Development and Transfer

Gender differentiated Impacts

- Increasing burden on women's care and social reproduction work.
- Women and children die disproportionately more than men from extreme weather events such as floods, hurricanes and storms (Neumayer and Plumper, 2007). **Gendered nuances here:** in some countries, males are more vulnerable to heat stress (outdoor workers) and more likely to injuries or die in rescue missions (IPCC 2013)

Gender differentiated Impacts 2

- Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible to vector and water-borne diseases.
- In some countries, the effects of climate change also place women and girls at greater risks for bodily injury, rape and harassment when they must travel further and further away from home to secure household drinking water, fuel and food.



Addressing and responding to climate change in a gender sensitive and responsive way

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND
CLIMATE FINANC
ARCHITECTURES & GENDER**

Climate Change POLICY

The architecture and governance framework of climate change:

- **The UNFCCC and Global Climate Change/Finance Policy**

OPERATIONAL PILLARS AND THEMES

ADAPTATION & Loss and Damage

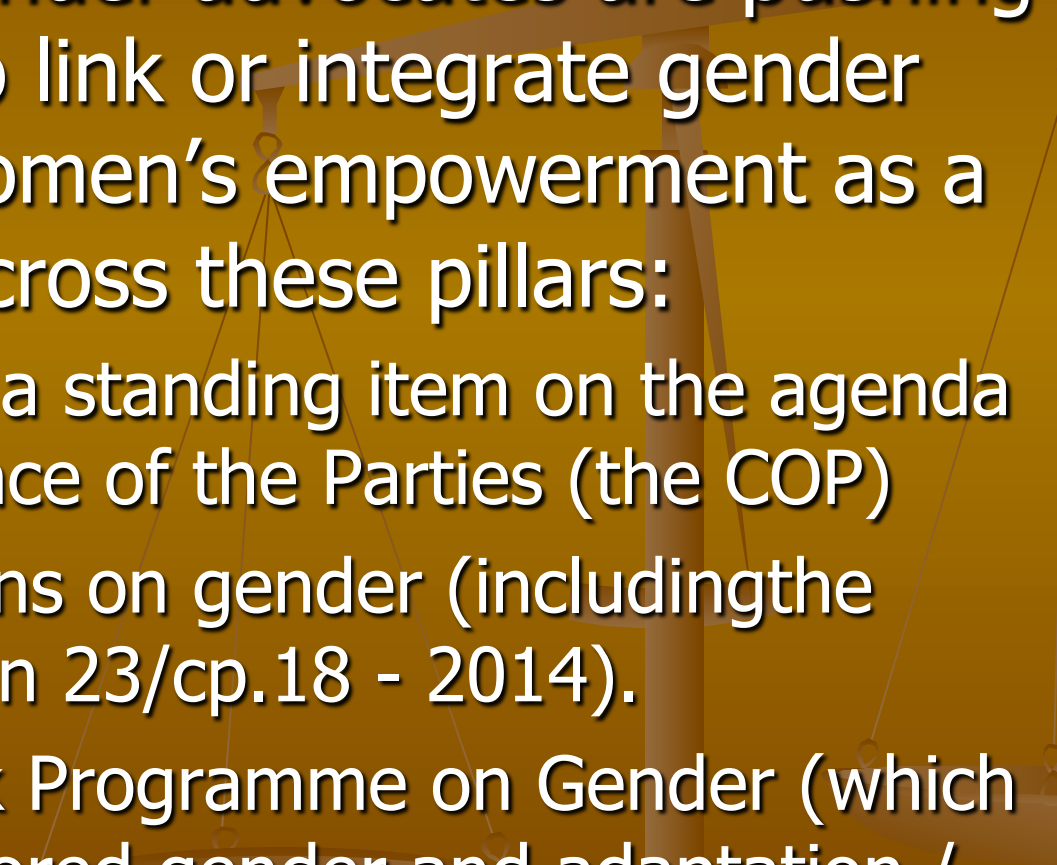
MITIGATION: (specific funds: the CDM & REDD+, the Carbon Markets)

FINANCE: GEF, Green Climate Fund etc.

TECHNOLOGY

CAPACITY BUILDING

COMMUNICATION: EDUCATION & OUTREACH

- 
- Increasingly gender advocates are pushing the envelope to link or integrate gender equality and women's empowerment as a key interface across these pillars:
 - Gender is now a standing item on the agenda of the conference of the Parties (the COP)
 - 50 plus decisions on gender (including the Gender Decision 23/cp.18 - 2014).
 - The Lima Work Programme on Gender (which has so far explored gender and adaptation / capacity building/mitigation and technology

Adaptation

Actions taken to help communities and ecosystems cope with changing climate conditions, such as the construction of flood walls to protect property from sea level rise, or the planting of agricultural crops and trees more suited to warmer temperatures and drier soil conditions.
(based on definitions from UNFCCC website)

Women & Adaptation

- Women are dynamic actors in projects and programmes particularly related to adaptation, such as crop and livestock selection, crop shifting and soil preservation, the use of traditional water harvesting techniques and the efficient use of water.
- Women, as farmers and major producers of food, must also adapt production and growing practices that ensure food security, in spite of climate change.

Women & Adaptation

- Women, as the managers of household energy and water supplies, must adapt to the changing climate conditions.
- Yet women in communities continue to have inadequate decision-making with regard to adaptation decision-making at local, sector, national, regional and international levels

Mitigation

Human interventions to reduce the sources or enhance activities that remove greenhouse gases (which trap heat and keep the earth warm).

Examples: switching to solar energy or wind power/ expanding forests to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

■ (based on definitions from UNFCCC website)

Mitigation Policy

- Focus: create incentives for consumers and producers to reduce GHG emissions/ encourage transition to low carbon, clean and efficient energy development and the enhancement of both natural and man-made greenhouse gas sinks.
- While the former focuses on industrial production, energy generation and end use energy intensive sectors such as transportation, the latter revolves around a large number of activities such as agricultural production, deforestation, land-use changes that are important for the lives and livelihoods of women and men in quite distinct ways.

Women & Mitigation

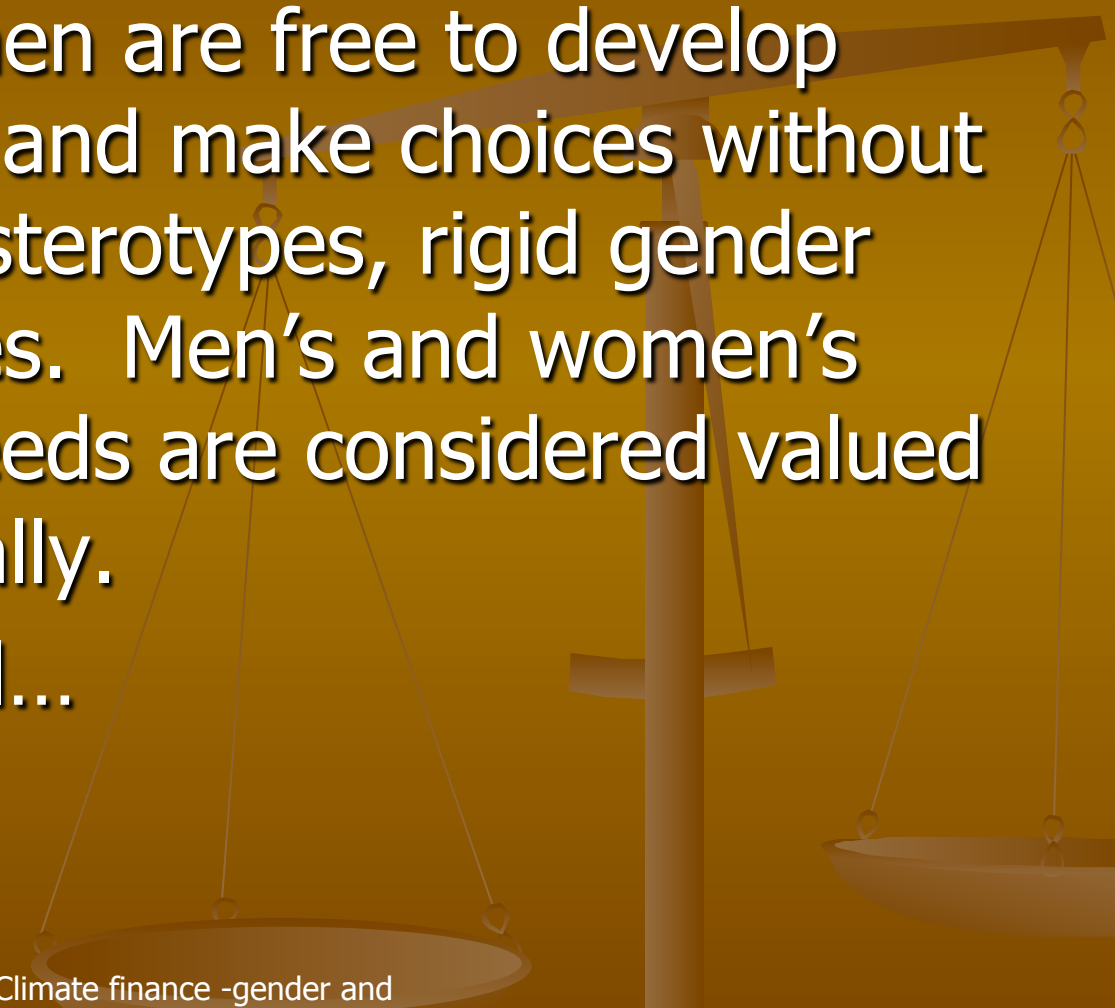
- Some mitigation actions, such as the provision of clean and modern energy services, save women's and men's time and lives and promote better health.
- Other mitigation actions such as those implemented to affect land use, and land-use change can shift the balance of economic and social resource distribution between women and men and among different communities and hence can exacerbate inequality.



Gender policy dynamics –pushing the envelope towards

**GENDER RESPONSIVE
CLIMATE POLICY AND
FINANCE**

Gender equality



All men and women are free to develop personal abilities and make choices without limitation set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles or prejudices. Men's and women's aspiration and needs are considered valued and favored equally.

The ultimate goal...

Gender parity: equal ratio between M & W

Gender equity: fairness of treatment for men and women according to their respective need. Equal or equivalent treatment (rights & obligations, benefits and opportunity)

Gender sensitive



- Gender sensitive: understanding and considering the social cultural factors underlying sex based discrimination
**UNDERSTANDING, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
and AWARENESS**
- **DO NO HARM**

Gender responsive

- Gender responsive identify reflect on and implement intervention to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions.
- 'Do better'

Gender transformative/tion

- gender is central to policy, programme or project. Promote GE as a priority and aim to transfer unequal relations, power structure, access to and control of resources as well as decision making spheres.

What is climate finance?



- No agreed International definition
- Public financial support to developing countries for climate actions (primarily grants and concessional loans)
- New & Additional
- Adequate, predictable

Climate finance Funds universe

UNFCCC Funds

- Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the first Financial mechanism of the UNFCCC (GCF is newer)
 - Least Developing Countries Fund
 - Special Climate Change Fund
 - Adaptation Fund

- Green Climate Fund (is the newest Financial mechanism (called an Operating Entity of the UNFCCC

■ Other Multilateral Funds

- Climate Investment Fund (Multilateral Development Banks)

■ Bilateral Funds

■ Carbon market Funds

Climate Finance

Flows

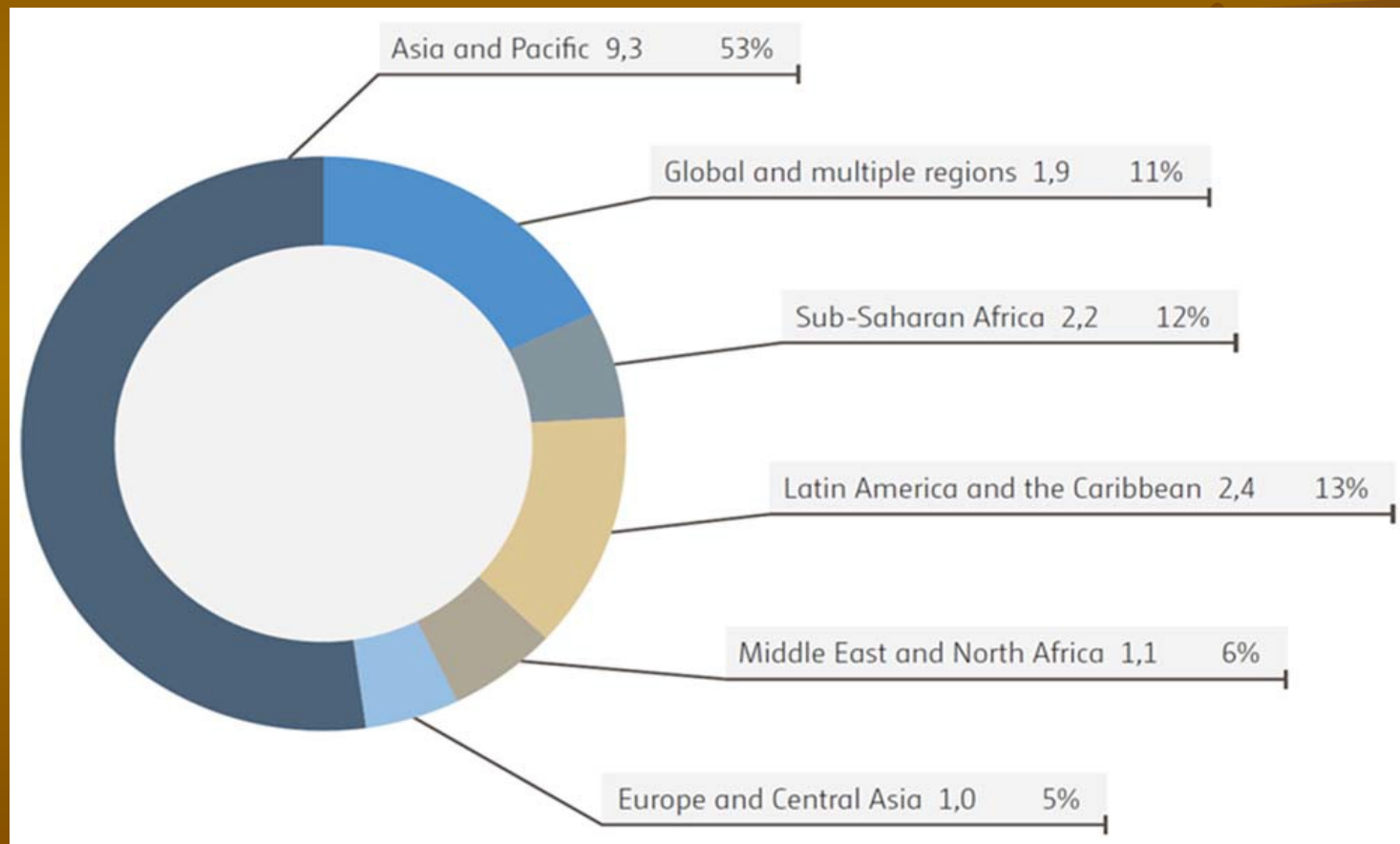
- Total climate finance provided by developed countries (reported through Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC) was:
 - USD 28.755 billion in 2011 and
 - USD 28.863 billion in 2012.

UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance

Thematic distribution of finance

- 48 to 78% of finance reported as FSF, in BRs, through multilateral climate funds, and through MDBs supports mitigation or other/multiple objectives (6 to 41 %).
- Adaptation finance in the same sources ranges from 11 per cent to 24 %
- REDD+ (funding for reducing emissions from forest and protecting forests by stopping deforestation and degradation)

Geographic Distribution of Finance



Climate Finance & Women

Equal access to critical financial mechanism is both necessary and important for women's empowerment and for sustainable climate change actions in the long run.

Otherwise, climate change remediable and strategic actions will not be sustainable.

- Therefore climate change financing, in as much as it seeks to promote global benefits, must also seek to ensure benefits to women and men in the formal, informal and household sectors of the economy.
- It is important that climate change financing focuses as well on transforming and upgrading the livelihoods of women and men on the ground in order to engender the necessary behavioural, institutional and policy changes that are important for securing climate change objectives.

Climate funds and gender

- Most all of the UNFCCC and Multilateral Funds (such as the MDB's Climate Investment Fund (CIF) have or are implementing gender sensitization and gender responsive policies and approaches including:

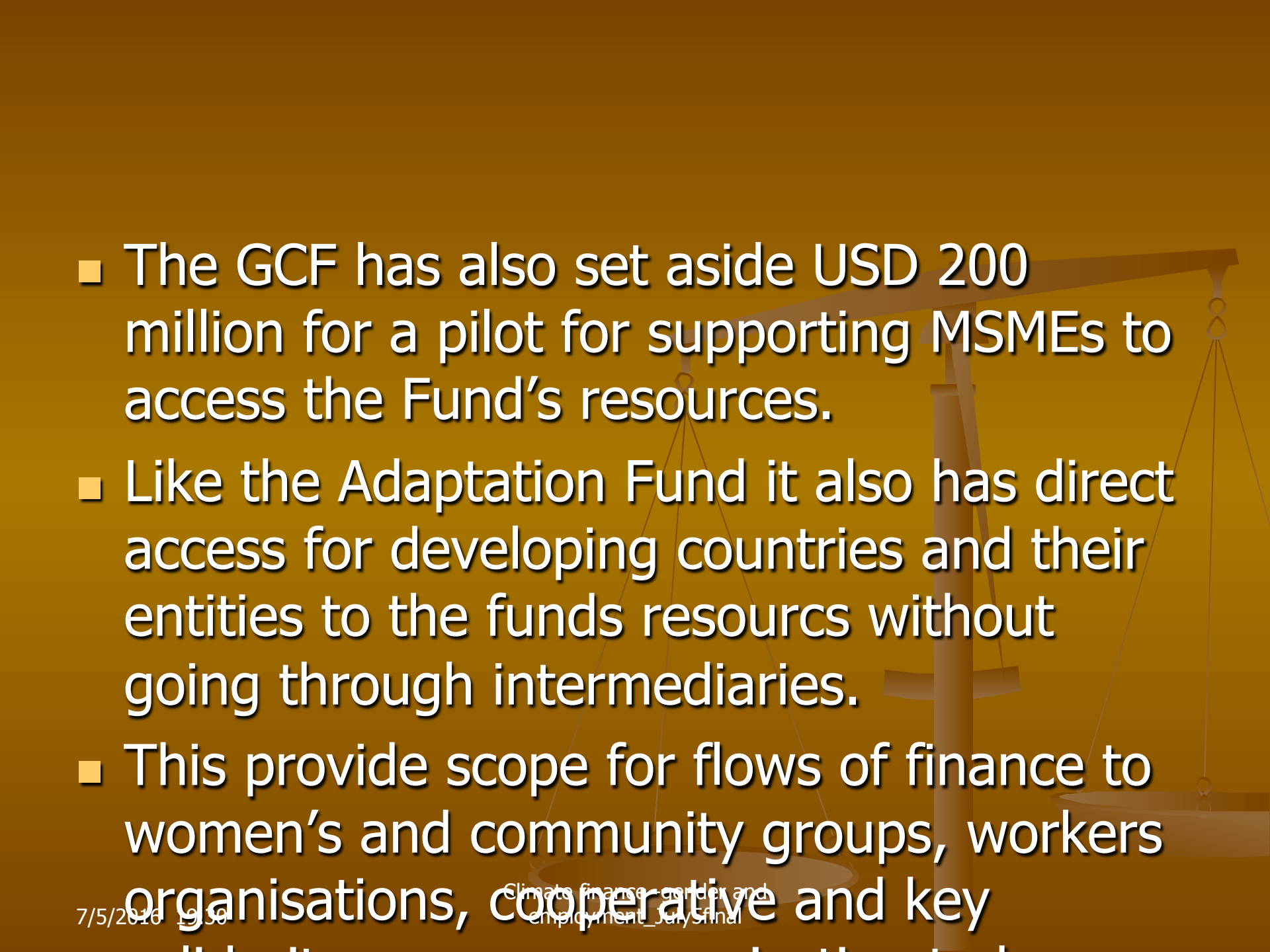
Gender Policy/Gender Action Plan

Gender specialist

Still much of it remains ad hoc or fragment

The GCF: A gender and Climate Finance Model?

- The Green Climate Fund thus far stands a model in the comprehensiveness of its approach
- It is the first climate fund to have gender as part of its DNA... The governing Instrument requires the board of the fund to institute fund-wide gender-sensitization.
- Drawing on the experiences of other funds (the Adaption Fund, the CIF etc), the GCF has now completed the first phase of its gender responsive approach (to be reviewed 2017-18)

- 
- The GCF has also set aside USD 200 million for a pilot for supporting MSMEs to access the Fund's resources.
 - Like the Adaptation Fund it also has direct access for developing countries and their entities to the funds resources without going through intermediaries.
 - This provide scope for flows of finance to women's and community groups, workers organisations, cooperative and key

- These and other pathways that the GCF board is creating potentially provide scope for increasing the flows of finance to women's and community groups, workers organisations, cooperatives and key solidarity economy organisations to be involved in implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, policies, projects and programmes at the local, national and regional levels.

Fund-wide Gender-sensitization of the Green Climate Fund

- Status of resource mobilized: \$10.2 B (over 4 years); 50:50 Adaptation & Mitigation. A number of Accredited (Implementing) entities approved; Readiness process to support developing countries to access the Fund's resources is in process.
- As 2015 Gender Policy & Gender Action Planned approved. Gender specialist on board

GCF - gender responsiveness

- Gender concerns and priorities integrated in accreditation process, performance management framework and result management framework
- Accredited entities must consider gender and social issues
- Environmental safeguards in place

Elements of GCF Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan

The Gender Policy has six principles:

- Three-fold commitment: 1) (understand) gender and climate change issues; 2) adopt tools and method to promote gender equality and reduce gender disparity in climate funding and 3) measure the outcomes and impact of GCF activities on women's and men's resilience to climate change
- Comprehensive scope and coverage: ALL climate funding activities
- Accountability of ALL entities that carries out the GCF mission for gender results; and redress mechanism for gender related compliance and grievances

GCF GS elements2

- Country Ownership: working through National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and focal points –in alignment with national gender policies and priorities and GCF gender policy.
- Competencies: gender balance in ALL funds operations; secretariat in-house gender expertise at senior staff level; gender and climate expertise in all committees, esp. Accreditation Panel, Investment committee, risk management committee and the PSAG etc. (Readiness and preparatory support available to NDAs and FPs in this context)

GCF –Gender Responsiveness

- The Resource Allocation of the Fund should contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (including targeted funding to support women's climate change adaptation and Mitigation initiatives) as is appropriate

GCF Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan has six priority areas

- Governance and institutional structure:
- Operational guidelines: guidelines, including socio economic and gender assessments/ESS...
- Capacity building: gender training for board and staff
- Outputs, outcomes, impacts and 'paradigm-shifting objectives for monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Resource allocation and budgeting
- Knowledge generation and communications

Gender the Paris Agreement and INDCs

The Paris Agreement Preamble, article 7 and 11 refers to gender equality and the empowerment of women, and a gender-responsive approach with regard to adaptation actions (art. 7) and capacity building (art.11)

(Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are the instrument for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Gender and the INDCs

Analysis by IUCN (2016) of 160 INDCs show that:

- 37.5% explicitly mentioned women or gender in the context of their national ambition for climate change
- 31 references a gender dimension in the context of adaptation and mitigation commitments
- 4 specifically address gender in Mitigation

Gender and INDCs-2

- Ethiopia (Adaptation): improve the status of women
- Morocco: HR and gender balance, Monitoring & Accountability vis a vis vulnerability to take into account gender issues
- Kenya... Gender Mainstreaming
- Mexico: gender perspective, Gender and HR awareness raised in CB, A, and T&T

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- Jordan: *the most gender comprehensive

Best Practice: Jordan's INDC

- Give comprehensive attention to gender equality concerns, including addressing vulnerability
- Commitment integrates gender consideration in terms of vulnerable groups in climate policies and strategies in all relevant sectors.
- Ensure financing mechanisms address the needs and condition of poor women and men equally.

Jordan's INDC-2

- Building capacity at all levels to design and implement gender-responsive climate policy, strategy and programmes.
- Ensure sector ministries will adopt action plans suggested by the program for mainstreaming gender and climate change effort.

CC and Women's Empowerment and Inclusion post 2015

- There is a need to rebalance priorities and to accelerate both adaptation and mitigation programmes and projects in order to meet the immediate and medium term needs of women, men and children in communities while at the same time making the transition to low-carbon development pathways.

Change policy/Climate change finance and women's empowerment and inclusion in the post 2015

- As the next frontier in climate policy & finance is pursued beyond 2015, there is much work to be done elaborating the vulnerability and risks that men and women face in developing countries and ensuring that policy frameworks and instruments more fully integrate gender equality and women empowerment perspectives.

The trajectory towards gender responsive and gender equitable climate governance policy, including adaptation and mitigation policy, involves developing activities around at least four important pillars:

- 1) improving women 's role in climate governance, through gender balance in representation and improved capacity building for climate negotiations for women;
- 2) programs and training for enhancing the skill set of women and men to undertake adaptation and mitigation and assessments;



3) timely and strategic interventions around climate protection and building resilience and

4) ensuring gender equity in the flow of this finance.



Making it more explicit!

**JUST TRANSITION AND THE
EMPLOYMENT DIMENSIONS
OF CLIMATE POLICY AND
FINANCE**

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INDCs & Employment Links

- Implementing INDCs towards a low carbon climate resilient economy entails significant economic restructuring-
- Implications for male and female workers: job losses and displacement with shift to Renewable energy.
- Opportunities in the new economy for employment in renewable energy sector as well as infrastructure & construction development – adaptation

Climate Finance & Green Jobs

- Climate finance must pro-actively seek to ensure the creation of jobs through enabling training and skill development for men and women workers.
- Financing of clean energy value-chains should not only ensure access to affordable modern energy services but should promote decent work in the sector and the qualitative involvement of MSMEs. Not business as usual as in the old sectors (Fossil fuel based and extractive)

Green jobs

- Climate funds should seek to finance and support sound investment in low emission jobs and technologies.
- The Paris agreement makes reference to just transition of the work force and decent work. Hence the implementation of INDCs, including funding channels should be made to honor these directives.

Some Key Actors and Resources

- Williams, M. Gender and Climate Change Financing: Coming out of the Margin (Routledge 2015)
- Roots for the Future: The Landscape and Way Forward (GGCA 2015)
- WHO 2014 Gender, Climate Change and Health
- South Centre, *Gender and Climate Notes* Series (periodic update on gender and the climate negotiations and finance).

Young Feminists for Climate Justice Facebook group

[https://www.facebook.com/groups/
youngfemclimatejustice/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/youngfemclimatejustice/)

- [https://groups.google.com/forum/#!
forum/young-feminists-for-climate-justice](https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/young-feminists-for-climate-justice)
- GCCA Global Gender and Climate Alliance
(GGCA)
- Women and Gender Constituency -

- Thank You!
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