

Short course 3: *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Climate Finance*

Get Started



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Why?

Understanding Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) helps pinpoint and address particular vulnerabilities in climate finance strategies.

This course will provide participants with the:

- Knowledge and skills needed to design and implement climate finance initiatives that are fair, inclusive, and effective.
- Capacity to develop GESI- sensitive concept notes and funding proposals for climate funds



Short course 3: Mainstreaming GESI in Climate Finance and Climate Adaptation Activities

Session 1

GESI introduction
and framing



Session 2

GESI aspects of
climate adaptation
finance



Session 3

GESI considerations
in existing Climate
Funds

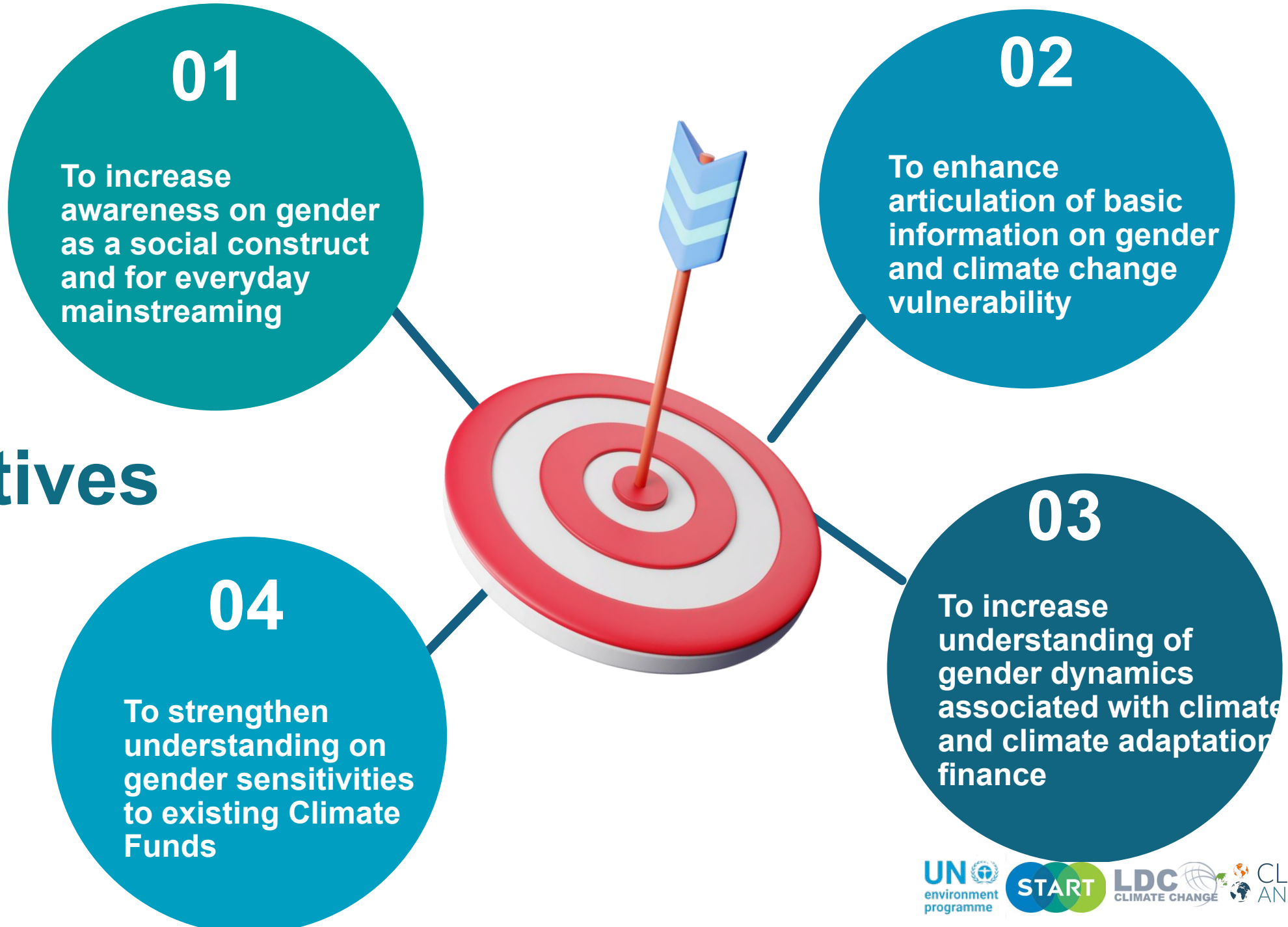


Session 4

Challenges in
implementing gender
mandates in existing
Climate Funds



Objectives



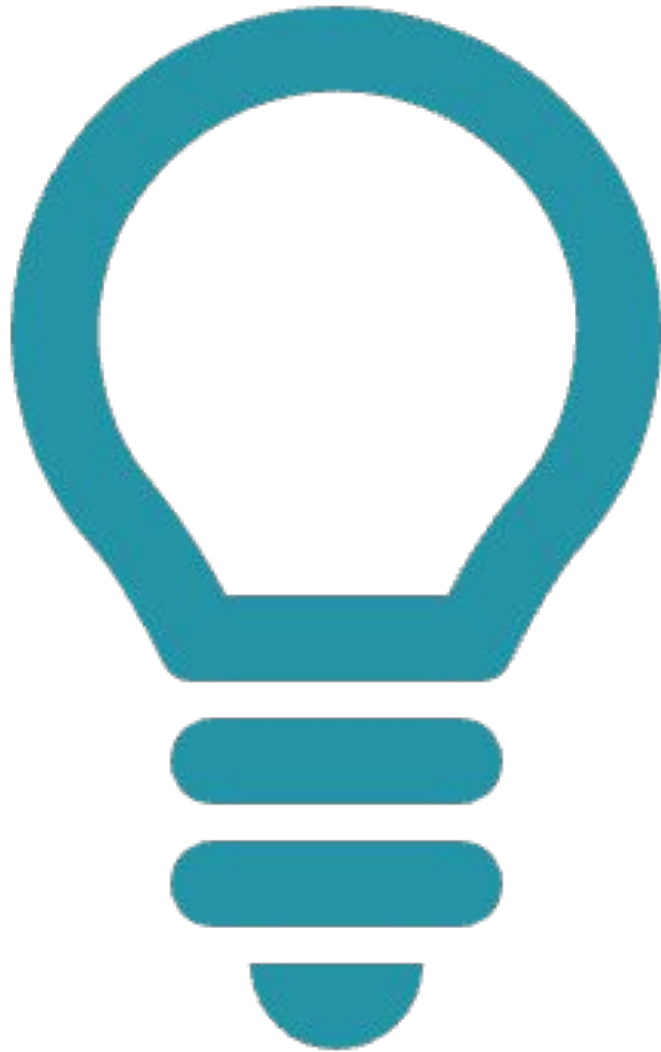
Session one: GESI and climate finance — introduction & framing

Learning Objectives



On completion of the session, participants will be able to:

- ❖ Better understand the meaning of GESI related concepts and explain them to others
- ❖ Demonstrate capacity to apply the concepts to discourses and everyday operations in their organizations



Concepts

Gender vs sex

Gender

- Gender is an important lens through which power interacts with climate finance to create different, and at times problematic, experiences for different people
- Social attributes and opportunities associated with:
 - ❖ Being female or male
 - ❖ Relationships among women and men and girls and boys
 - ❖ Relations between women and those between men.

Sex

Biological and physiological characteristics that define humans as: female or male.



Power, GESI and Climate Finance

Gender, Equality, and Social Inclusion (GESI)

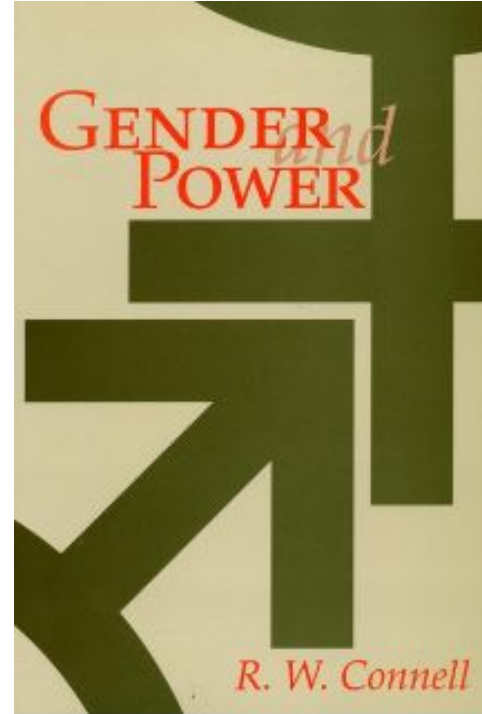
Refers broadly to the range of social categories and attributes that influence a person's experience with different dimensions of climate finance in more or less positive and negative ways

Power

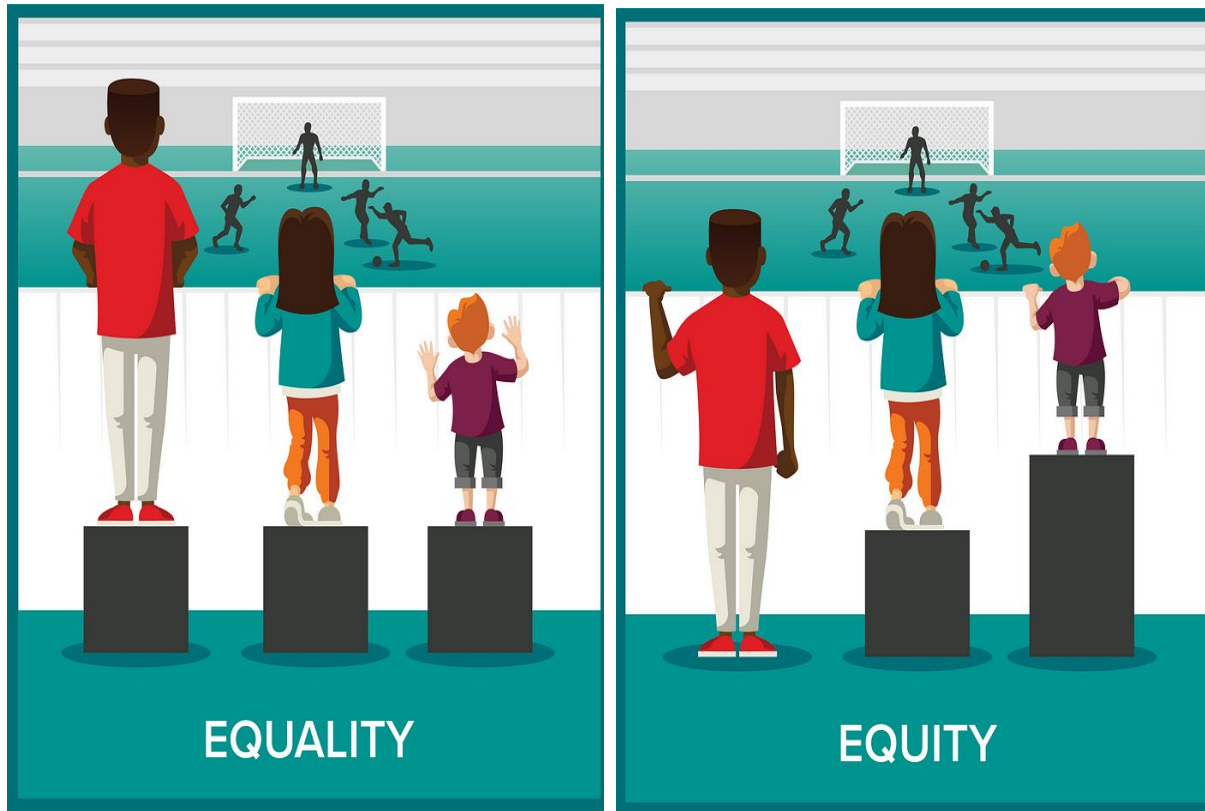
Present in any situation where people interact with one another, and how power is exercised in different situations is sometimes referred to as power dynamics or power relations

In climate finance context; who (and how) different actors can contribute to proposal development and policy actions.

- ☐ who has money,
- ☐ who is asking for money,
- ☐ who decides how grant applications will be written,
- ☐ who can write applications,
- ☐ who can access climate finance,
- ☐ who decides how the money is spent, and
- ☐ to whose benefit.



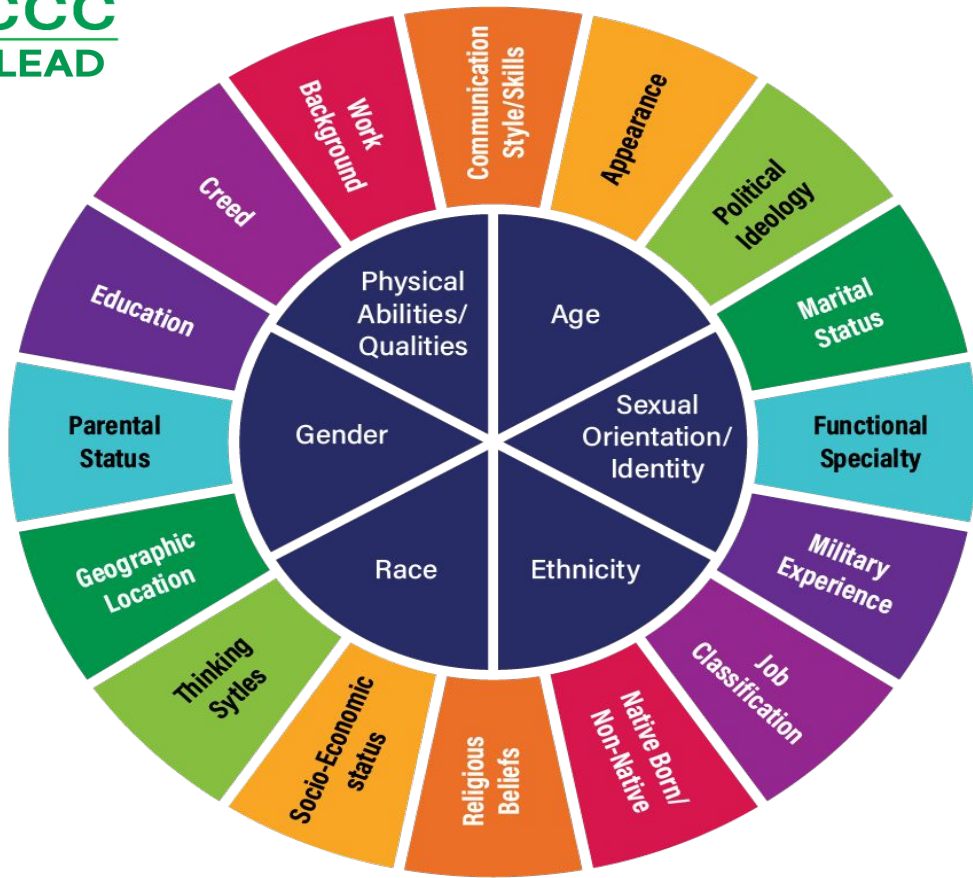
Inequality vs inequity



Inequality: is when someone has less than an equal share of something (e.g. resources, time, money, opportunities).

Inequity: means systematic and patterned differences in well-being that disadvantage one group in favor of another

Source: **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation** accessed from CFAN Training material



Intersectionality/ social inclusion

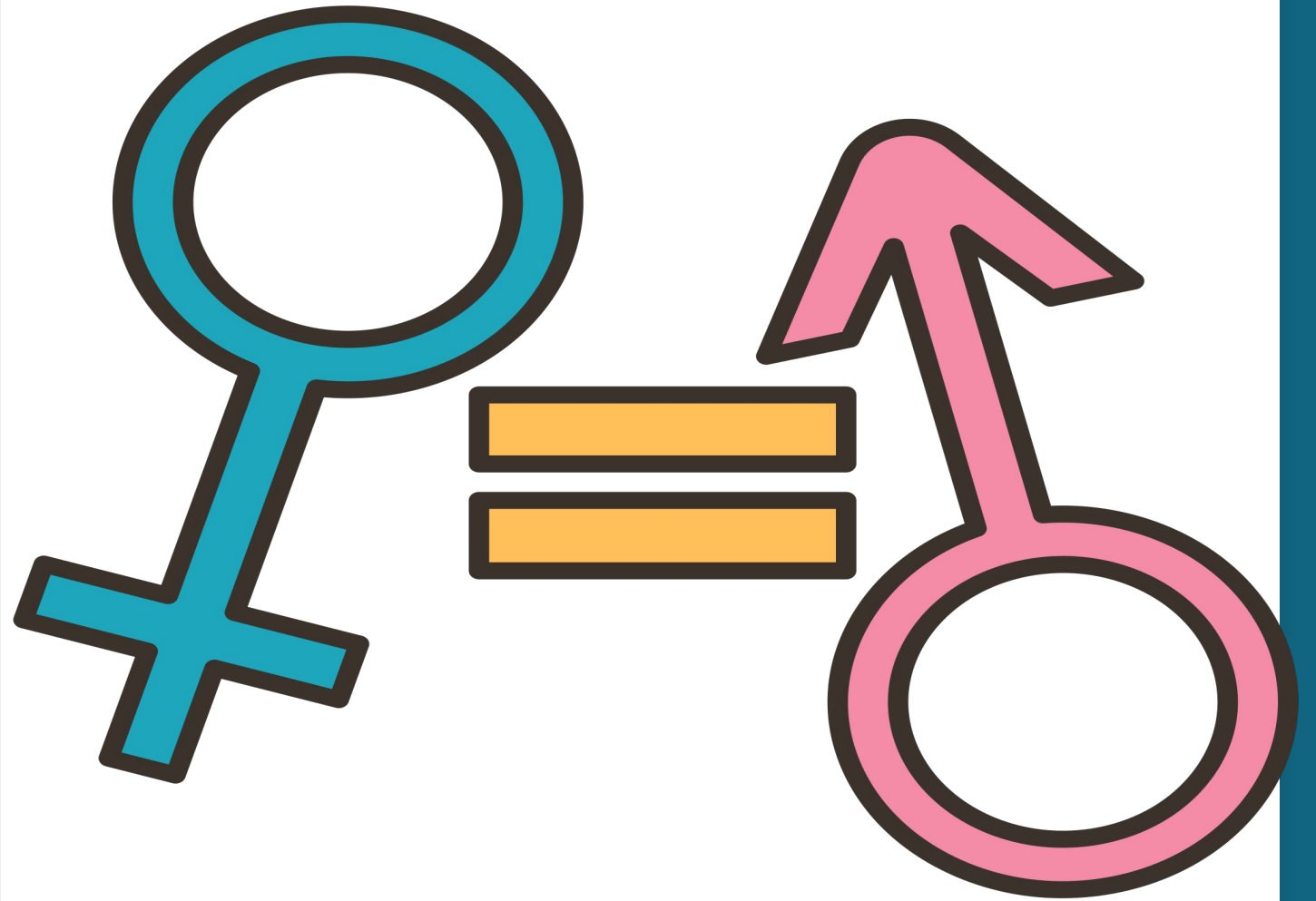
Intersectionality has been defined as “the interaction between gender, race and other categories of Davis (2008)

Intersectionality brings to light what is not seen when gender, race, nationality, class, etc are taken as separate, rather than inherently interrelated, categories.

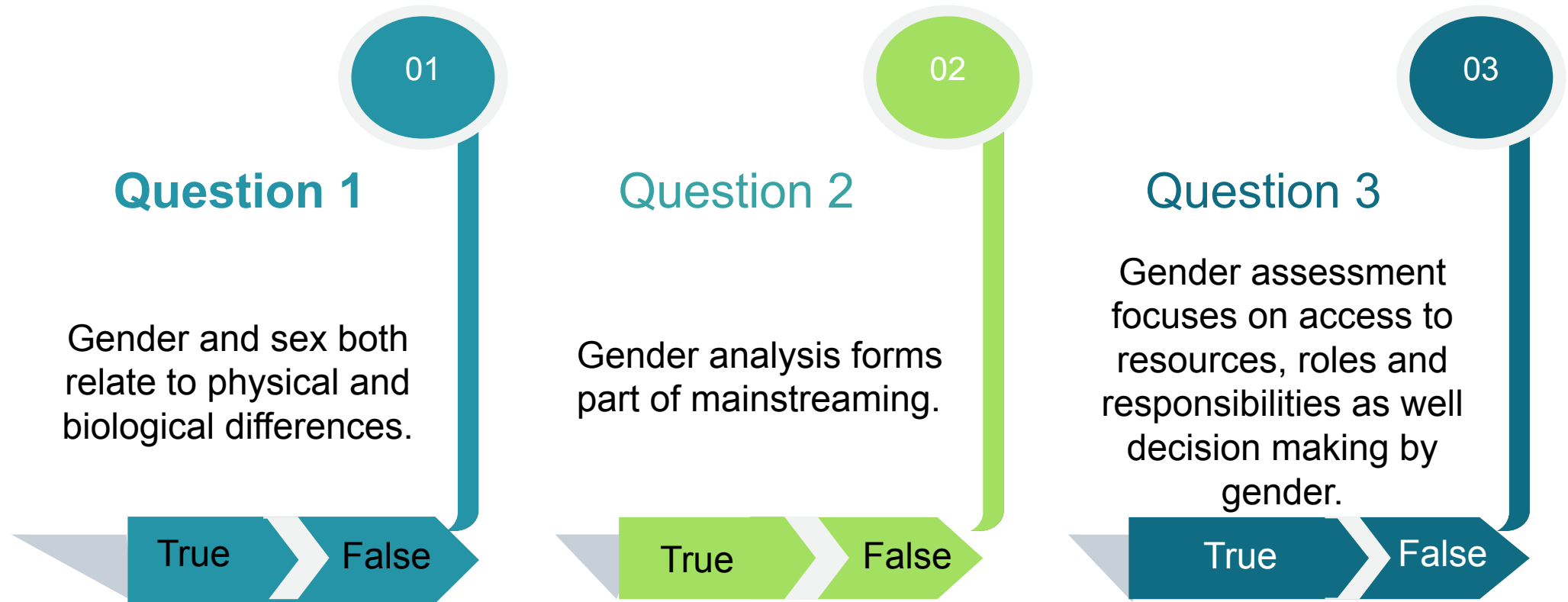


Gender Mainstreaming

The intentional and concentrated effort to promote the equal consideration of and participation of women in all stages of development policies and programming in general and climate change programming in particular



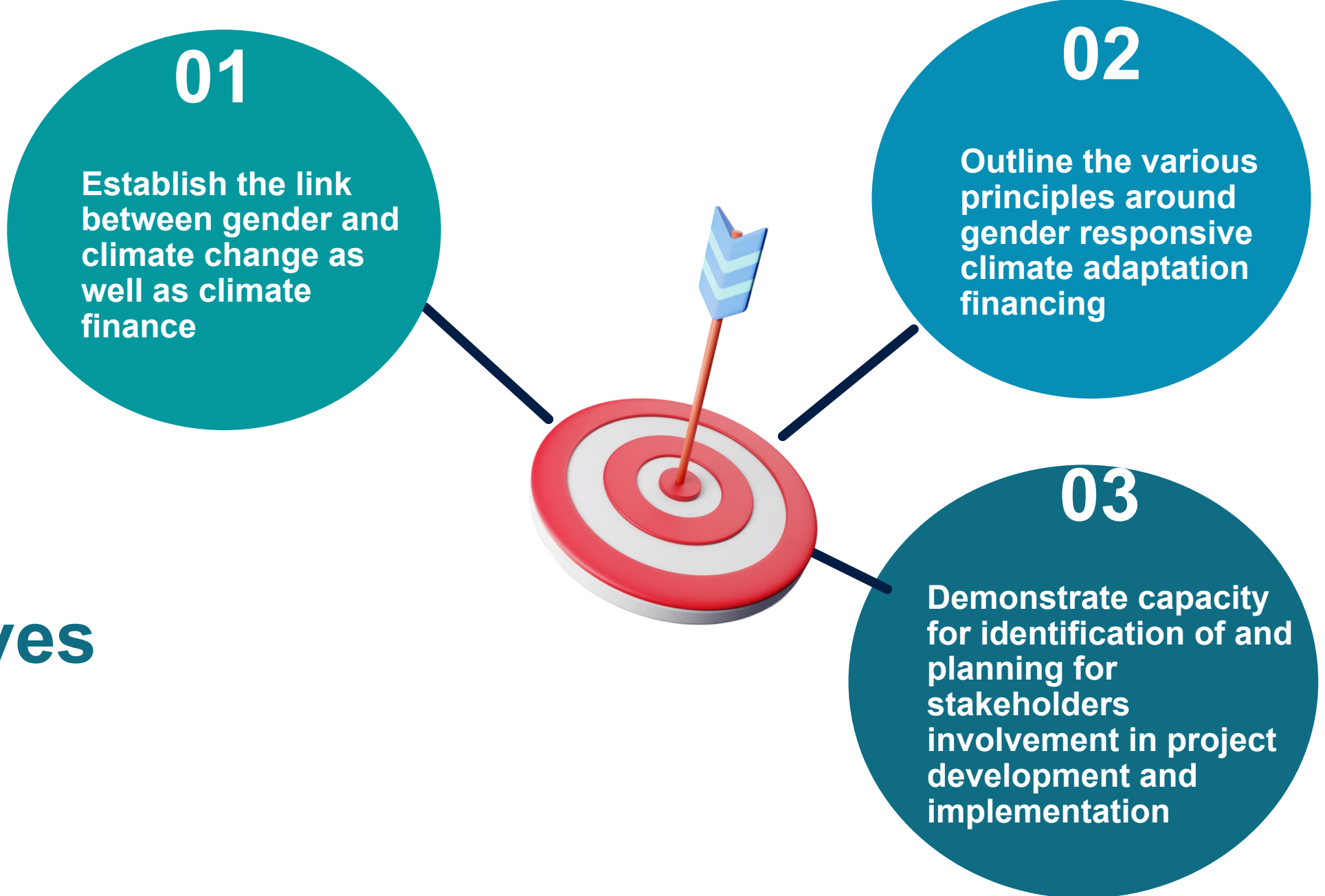
Exercise



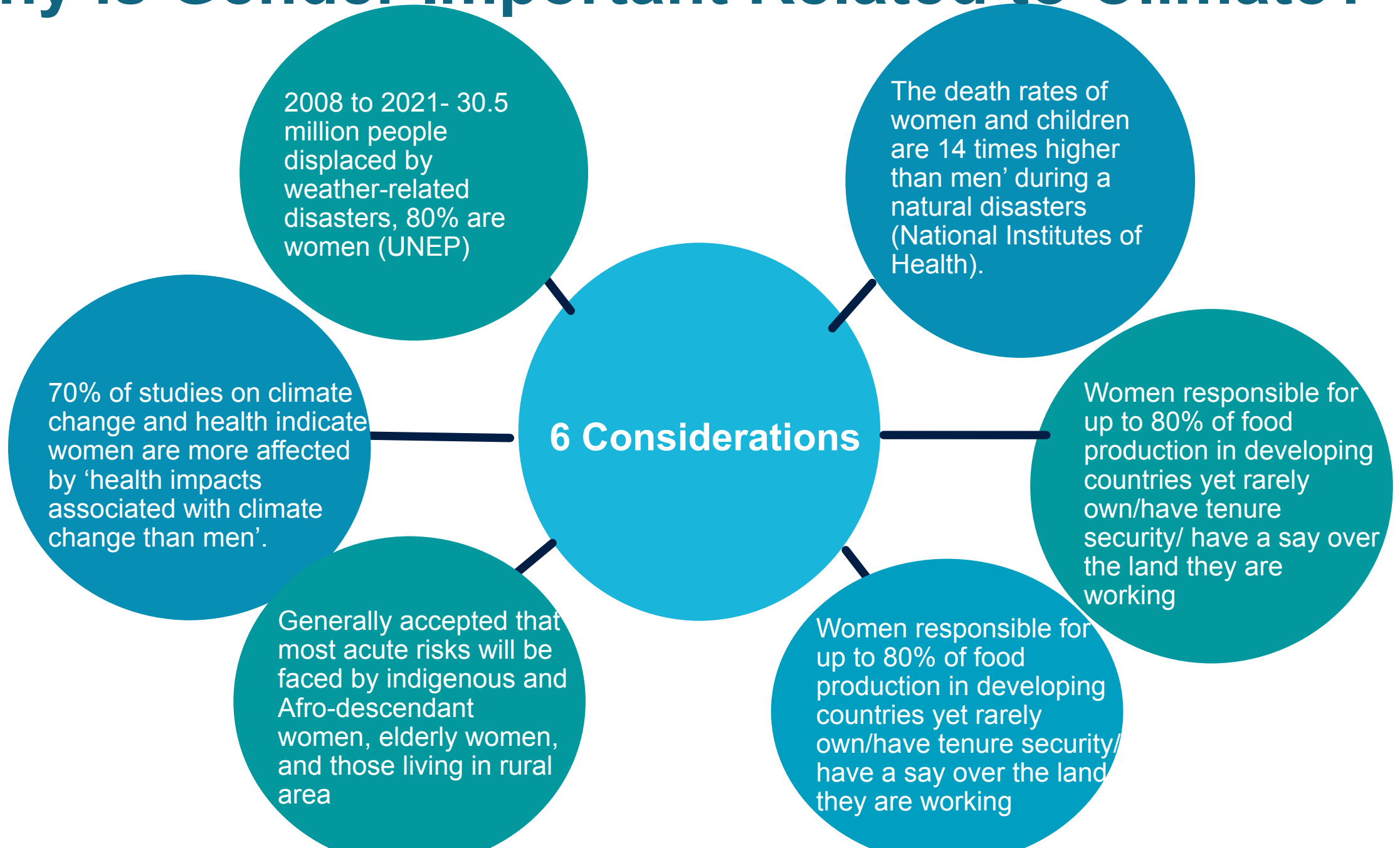
Session two- Operationalizing GESI in climate adaptation finance



Objectives



Why is Gender Important Related to Climate?



Why is gender important to climate adaptation financing?

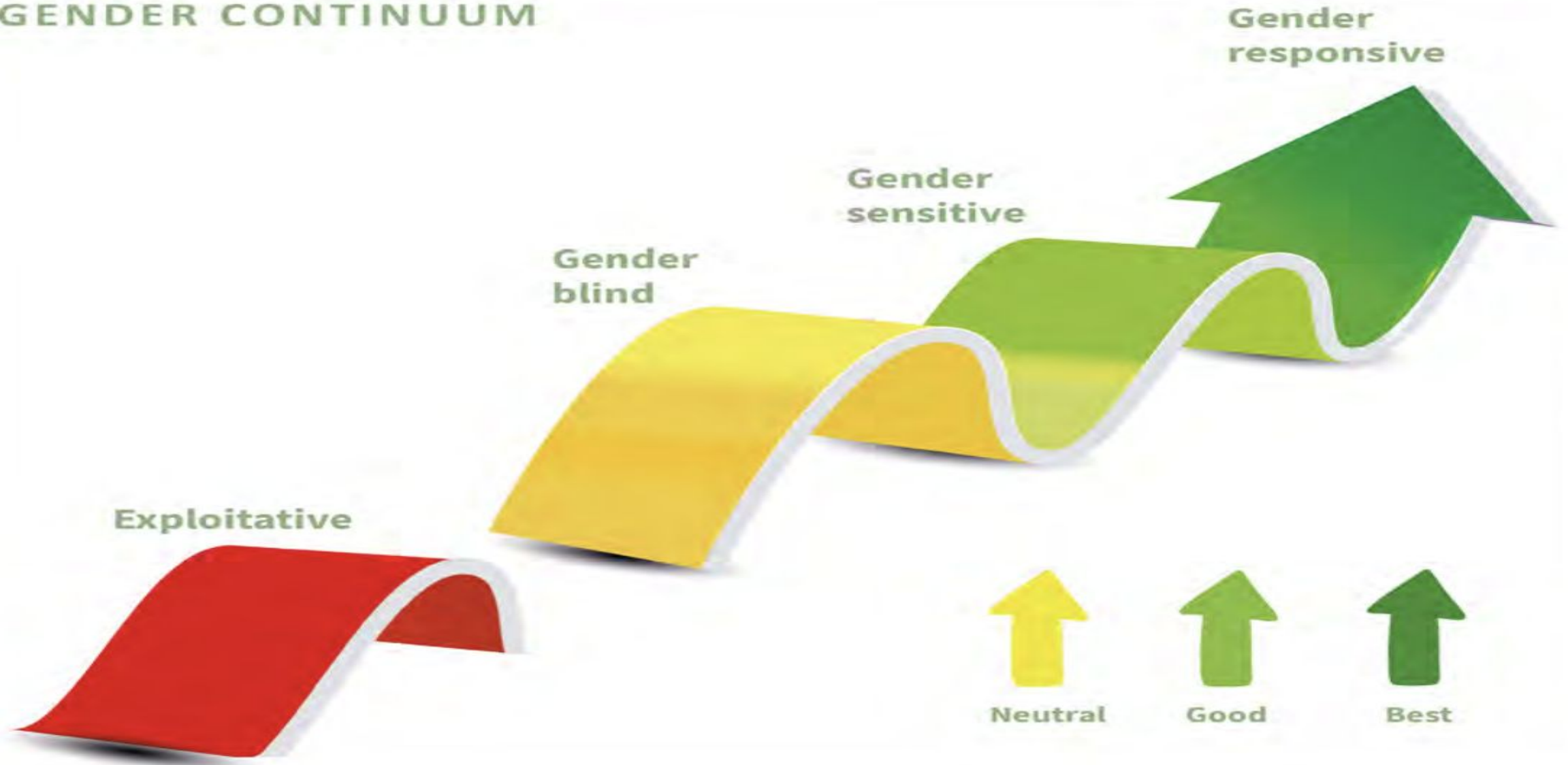
Gender-blind climate finance can unintentionally reinforce vulnerabilities.

Without a gender-responsive lens, climate financing instruments delivering adaptation funding for Africa can exacerbate current tendencies that discriminate against women

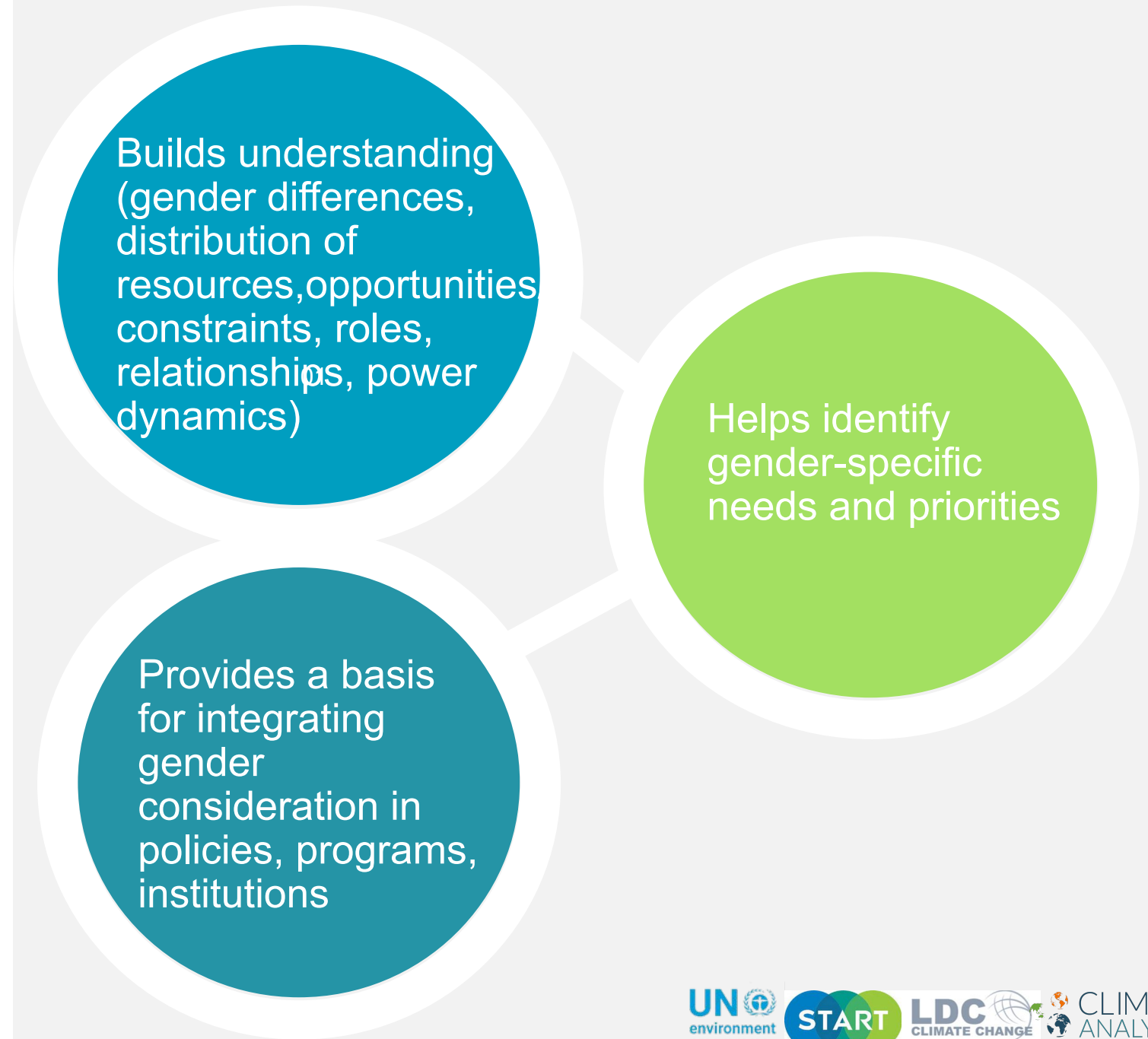
ODI and HBF 2022
www.climatefundsupdate.org

GESI continuum used in the Adaptation Finance Gap

GENDER CONTINUUM



Integrating GESI considerations and perspectives in gender analysis



Essentials when conducting a gender assessment / analysis

Do's

1. Engage Stakeholders
2. Collect Comprehensive Data
3. Contextual Analysis
4. Identify Gender-Specific Needs
5. Incorporate Intersectionality
6. Develop Gender - Responsive Actions
7. Empowerment Focus
8. Set Measurable Indicators
9. Capacity Building
10. Integrate Findings into Project Design
Ensure that gender analyses are integrated into the project design, implementation, & evaluation stages
11. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

Don'ts

1. Ignore Stakeholder Input
2. Rely on Assumptions
3. Use Homogeneous Data
4. Neglect Contextual Factors
5. Overgeneralize
6. Ignore Intersectionality
7. Ignore Power Dynamics
8. Develop One-Size-Fits-All Solutions
9. Overlook Capacity Building
10. Isolate Gender Analysis
11. Ignore Feedback

Impact of gender analysis

01

Influences policy
decisions and
documents

Integration of gender in
or development of a
gender-specific
adaptation-related policy,
strategy or planning
document

02

Improved knowledge
and practice

Increased knowledge
of gender and
adaptation Application
of learning to facilitate
gender responsive
adaptation

03

Increased
collaboration

People and institutions
from gender or climate
change areas working
better together or in
different ways to
advance the NAP
process

04

Motivated new or
better-targeted
investments

Allocation of resources
to advance the
integration of gender in
the NAP process at any
stage (proposal
development,
institutional
strengthening, etc.)

Gender Action Plan

Setting Clear Expectations

The Gender Action plan is a tool to show how gender is mainstreamed across the project design and implementation



It Presents:

Description of gender responsive activities, outputs, outcomes and impact;

Targets and indicators, included in the project/program to address gender concerns ;

Mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements – including responsibilities, timeline and associated costs.

Example of a gender action plan

Table. Gender Action Plan							
Components	Results	Activities	Target	Indicators	Timeline	Budget	Responsible party
Component 1.		Objective 1: Promote the land tenure rights of women within the customary and national framework					
Land-use and resources planning and strengthening of land access and security rights	<p>Result 1: The land tenure rights of women or women's groups are strengthened pursuant to Law 21/18</p> <p>Result 2: Women's land tenure rights are promoted and strengthened within the customary framework</p>	<p>Establish a baseline of information on situation for women's existing tenure rights</p> <p>Support women or women's groups in acquiring land tenure rights within the context of the Project</p> <p>Raise awareness of community leaders in respect to behavioral changes (mindsets) related to women's access to land within the customary framework</p>	<p>At least 800 women will receive joint or sole land agreements through the project.</p> <p>At least 29,000 men and women (including youth and elderly) will be exposed to awareness campaigns on women's access to land and/or legal mechanisms.</p>	<p>Number of women or women-led groups who obtained land agreements thanks to the Project in order to conduct agroforestry or sustainable forestry activities</p> <p>Number of M/F/community leaders sensitized</p> <p>Number of awareness raising campaigns organized</p>	Y1 – Y8 (long-term support needs anticipated)	\$123,200	FAD; MAEP; Ministry of Forest Economy; MPFID; UNDP; CSOs

Output 1

Activities

What **specifically** will be done to promote women's access to government forestry and agroforestry incentives?

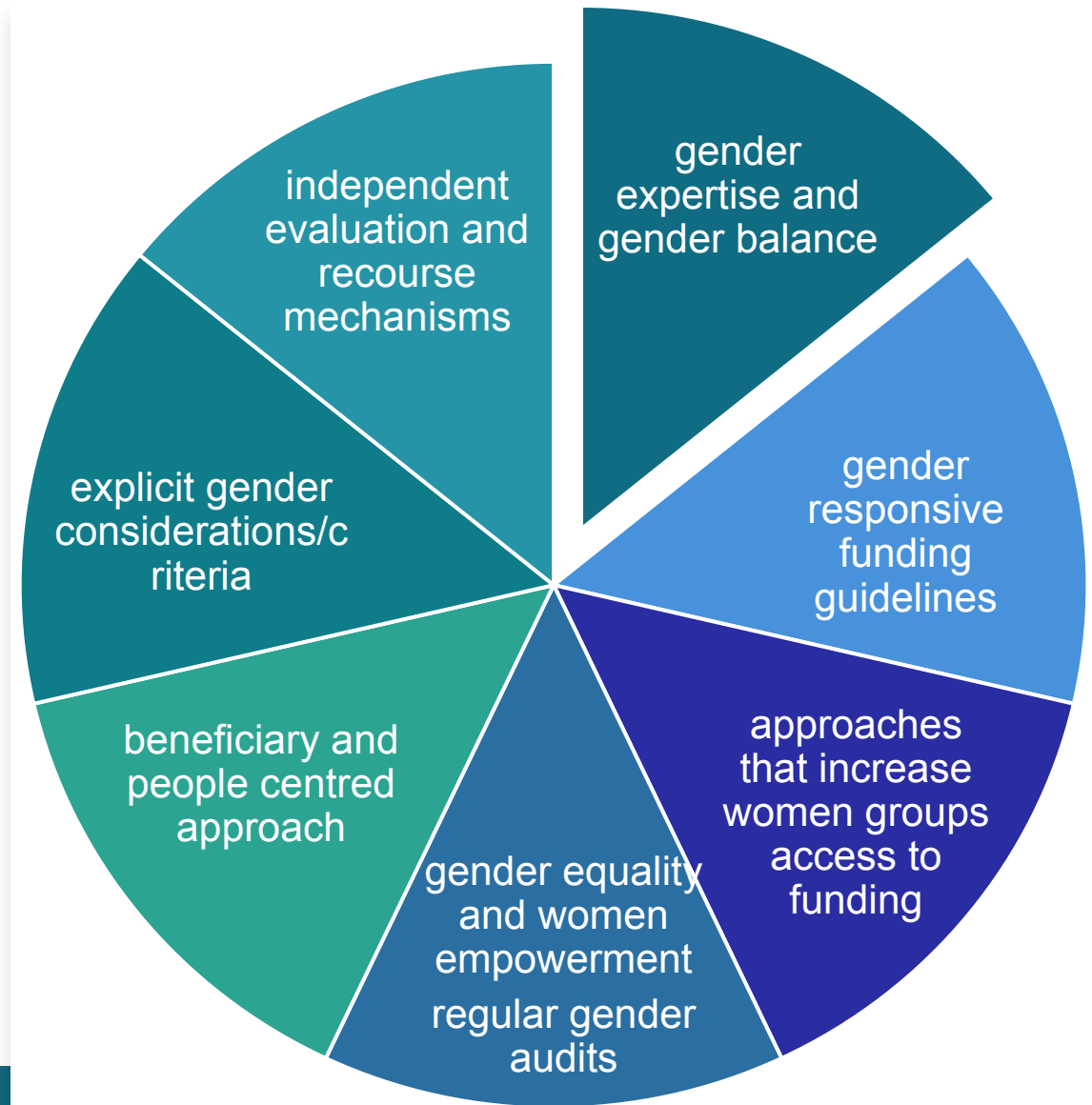
Indicators and targets

What is the measurable benefit to women? Need to be more specific.

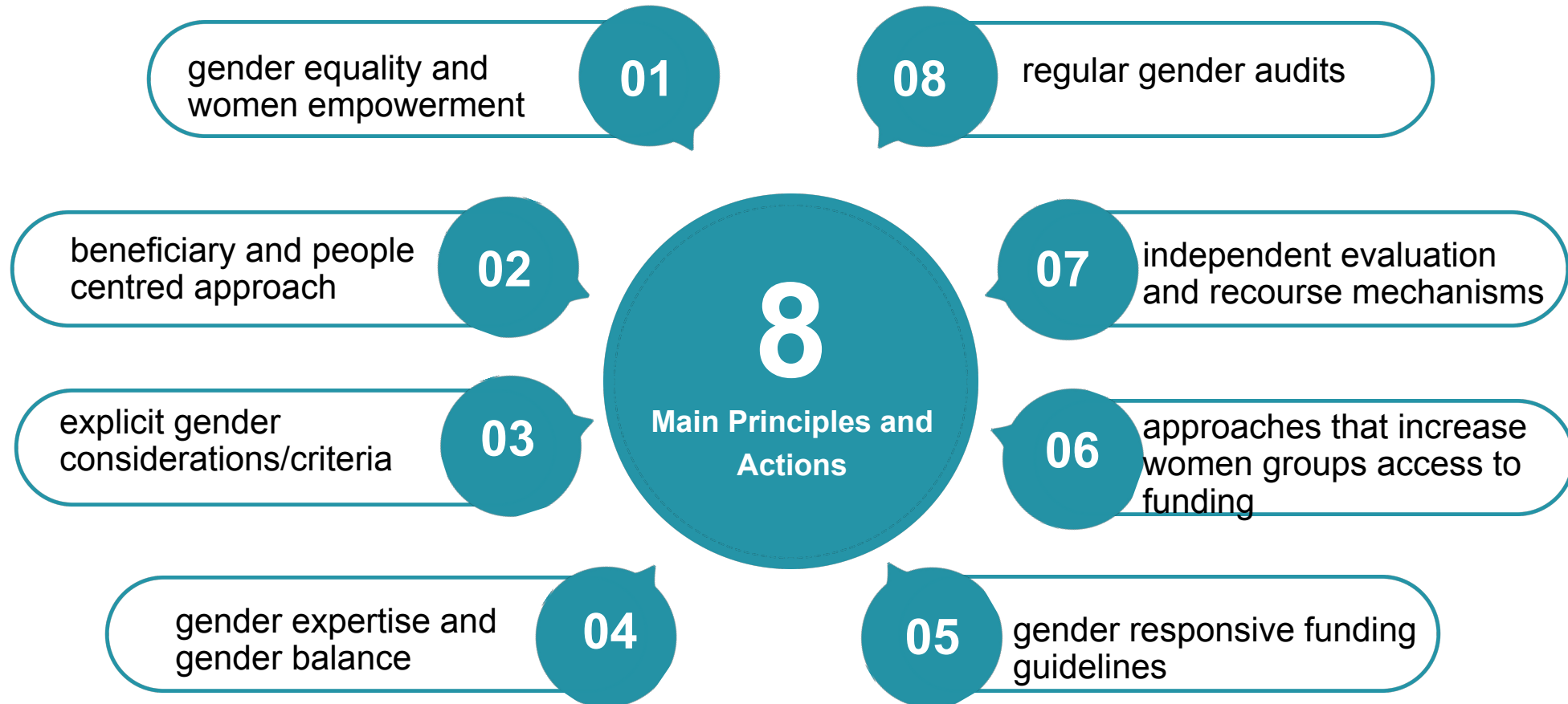
Is a survey truly participatory? What about decision-making power?

The indicators and targets need to be refined. 3,000 women in project area? What is this an indicator of?

How to operationalise gender in climate adaptation financing



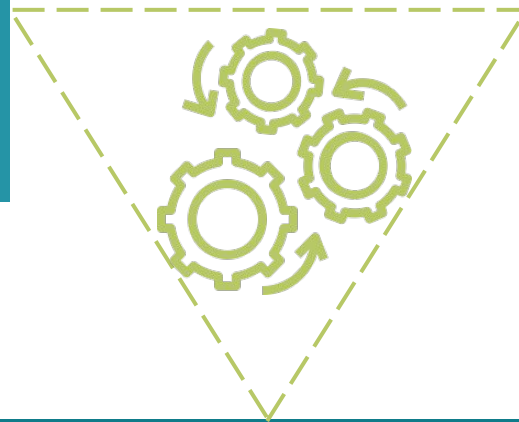
Principles and actions to operationalize gender-responsive climate adaptation financing



How are stakeholders and actors key to the operationalisation process?

Who is affected by the project?

Which processes are affected by the project?



Which external groupings besides community are affected by the project?

Further consideration of benefits in engaging stakeholders and actors

Views of the main actors are heard

Create trust between actors

Greater sense of ownership for decisions made

Responsibility for the outcome

People-centered

**Promote better
decision
making**

Integrated at all stages through dialogue and consensus building

Everyone involved valid view and relevant knowledge and experience

Comply with them

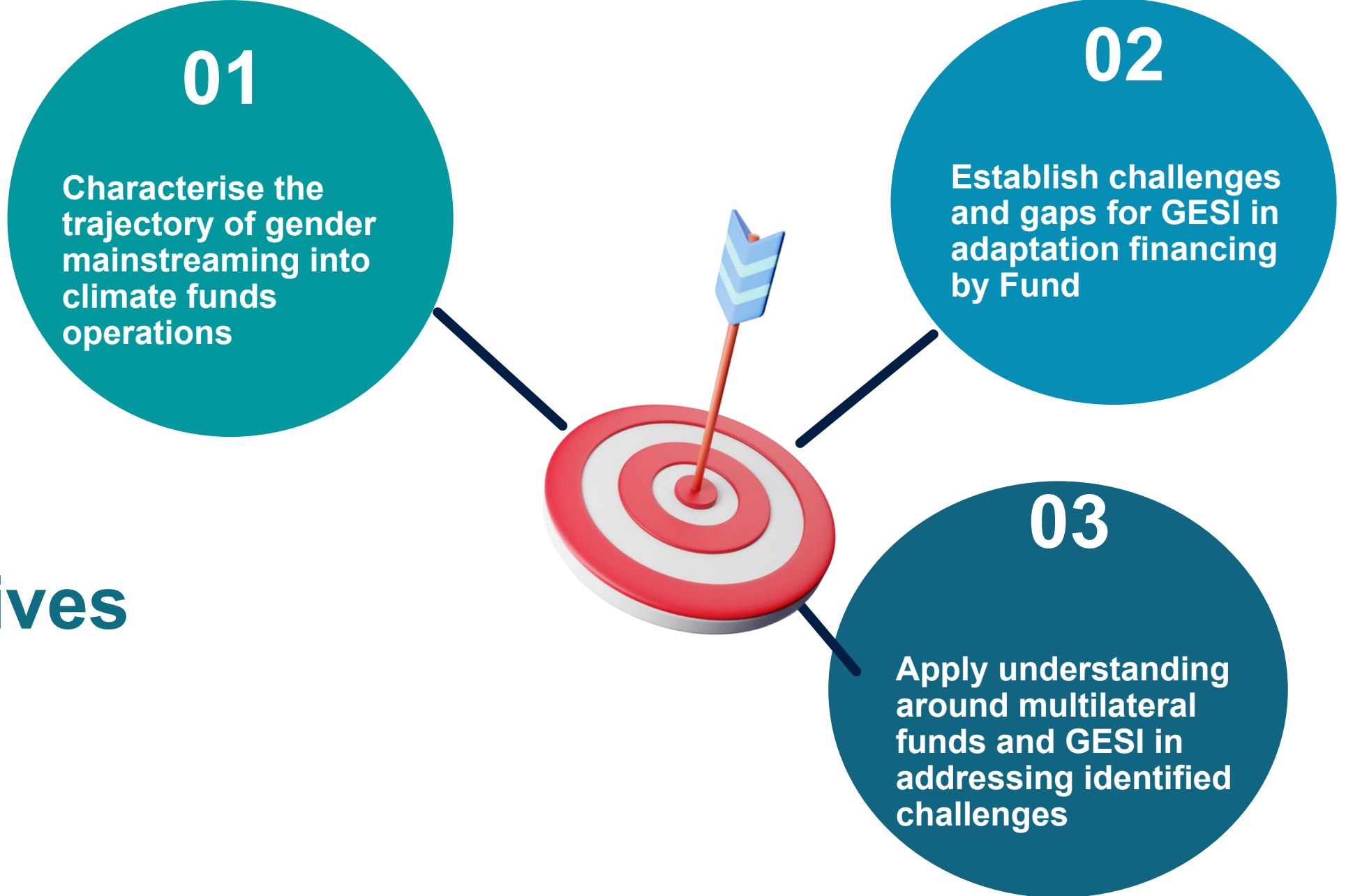
Inclusive and participatory approaches

Solutions that provide mutual benefits (win-win)

Session three - GESI considerations in existing climate funds



Objectives



Gender Responsive Actions

Global

- UNFCCC
- GCF
- GEF
- Adaptation Fund
- CIF

Continental/regional

- ❖ SADC framework on Gender and Development (1997)
- ❖ 2003 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People, informed by NEPAD
- ❖ Gender parity principle in the AU Commission (2002)
- ❖ AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (2004)
- ❖ Africa-wide campaign to end violence against women (ADF, 2008)
- ❖ AU adoption Gender Policy (2009)

National

- National Gender Plan
2017
- Climate change policy
- Gender Action Plan
(2020)
- NDCs 40% mention
gender
- NAP

Gender in UNFCCC agreements

Numerous decisions by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have emphasised that effective climate action requires a gender-responsive approach.

UNFCCC



Multilateral climate funds are increasingly mainstreaming gender into upstream governance and operations.

However, there remains little best practice on gender-responsive budgeting for climate action.

MULTILATERAL CLIMATE FUNDS

A glance into multilateral funds' GESI policy frameworks

GEF

Gender Equality policy 2011
(Cancun approval of climate action integration)
Policy review with implementing partners 2017 (UNFCCC GAP and targets for gender responsive finance)
Gender Implementation Strategy approved 2018

GCF

Gender Policy on funding
Initial GAP 2015
Revised Gender Policy
New GAP 2019

Adaptation fund

Initial Gender Policy and Action Plan 2016
Additional guidance to accredited entities on gender responsiveness of projects 2017
Updated Gender Policy approved
New GAP 2021

CIF

Initial gender review 2012
Durban 2011
New Gender Focal Point in admin unit for new CIF GAP 2014
CIF GAP Phase 2
New CIF Gender Policy with governance framework for gender integration 2018 approved 2016
Gender GAP Phase 3 approved 2019

EVOLUTION OF THE GCF GENDER POLICY AND ACTION PLAN, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPOSAL SUBMISSIONS

Gender Policy date Principle Gender	Gender approach	Requirements for project proposals		Financial and technical support for NDAs and direct access AEs
		Gender assessment	Gender Action Plan	
2015-17	Gender-sensitive	Yes	No	No
2018-20	Gender-responsive	Yes	Yes	No
2020-23	Gender-responsive	Yes	Yes	Yes

GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACTS

Improved asset position, voice and livelihood status of women

Pillar 1 CIF-WIDE AND PROGRAM GOVERNANCE

- CIF policy requirements
- Gender-inclusive country ownership support
- Gender technical support
- Representation of women's interests
- South-South learning on gender integration across programs
- Gender-sensitive M&E

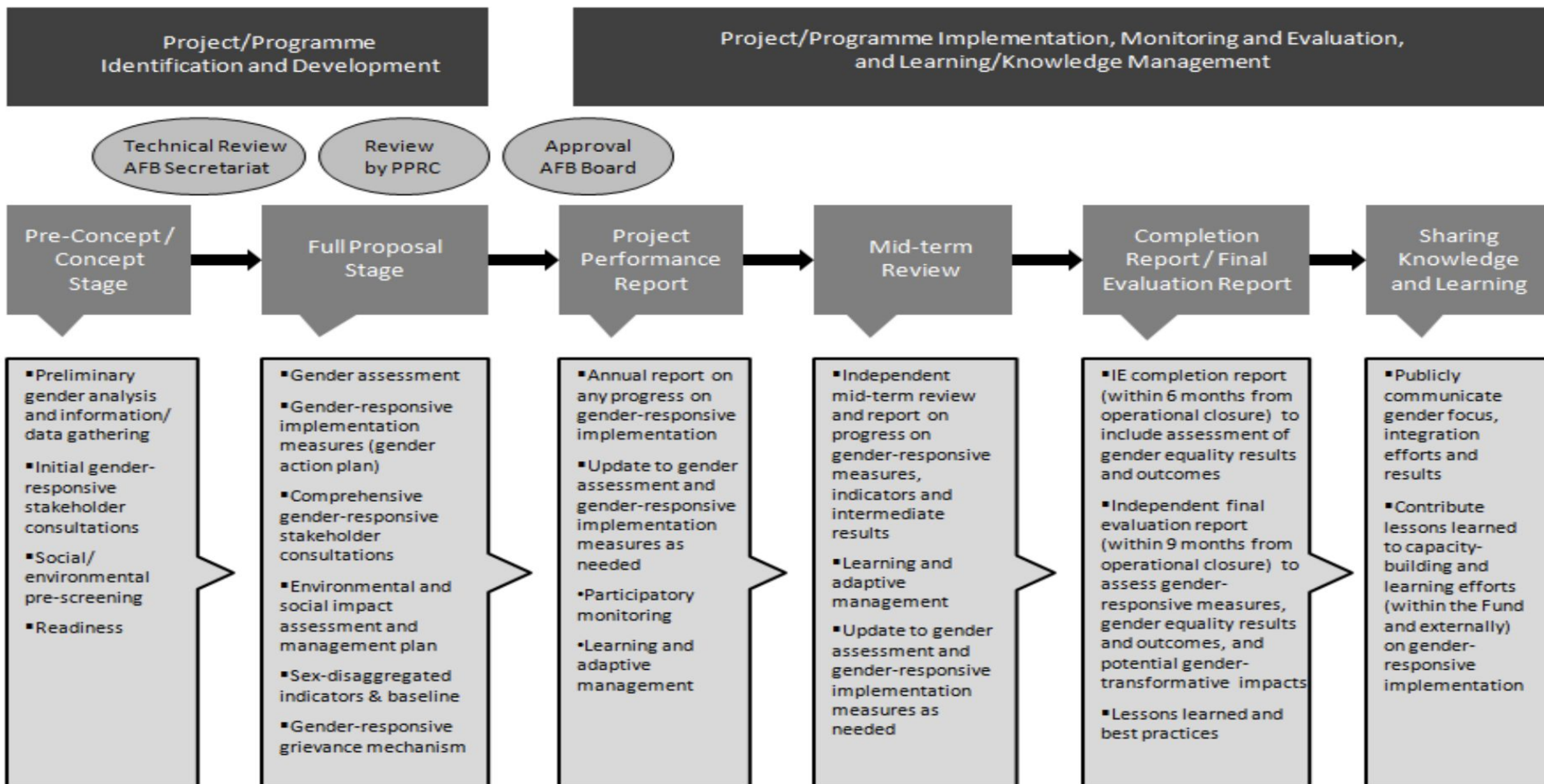
Pillar 2 LOCAL AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Women's leadership, skill and mobility opportunities
- Inclusive resource governance
- Participatory resilience planning
- National gender mainstreaming mechanisms (gender focal points, gender budgeting)

Pillar 3 GREEN GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

- Energy access
- Renewable Energy sector employment
- Inclusive transport
- Agricultural productivity water and food security
- Productive landscapes
- Disaster risk reduction
- Tenure security
- Climate-health nexus

Integrating gender in the AF



Exercise

01

In groups, reflect and analyse any gaps that you find in the policy development and implementation of GESI. List any additions that you may have to improve on these operations

Session 4: Challenges in implementing gender mandates in existing climate funds



Objectives

01

Outline the various challenges that have stalled progress of GESI implementation by climate funds



02

Demonstrate understanding of the challenges being faced as unique to each of the selected funds

Data challenges-GESI project development and implementation



Challenges related to perception

01

Gender not conceptualized as a major consideration

Economic criteria more emphasized

02

03

Considered to be 'add-on' rather than mainstream and systematic

Limited efforts to transcend the gender binary focus to intersectionality issues

04

Challenges-Expertise



Limiting participation in
gender action



Limited gender related
sensitization and
awareness



Limited understanding of
gender in design



Lack of transparent MRV of
gender equality results in
financing climate action

THANK YOU!

