



The Southern Africa
Climate Finance Partnership

DESIGNING CLIMATE FINANCE SOLUTIONS IN A SHIFTING INVESTMENT LANDSCAPE

A toolbox for innovative practitioners

Discussion

Reflecting on the findings from Week 5's assignment:

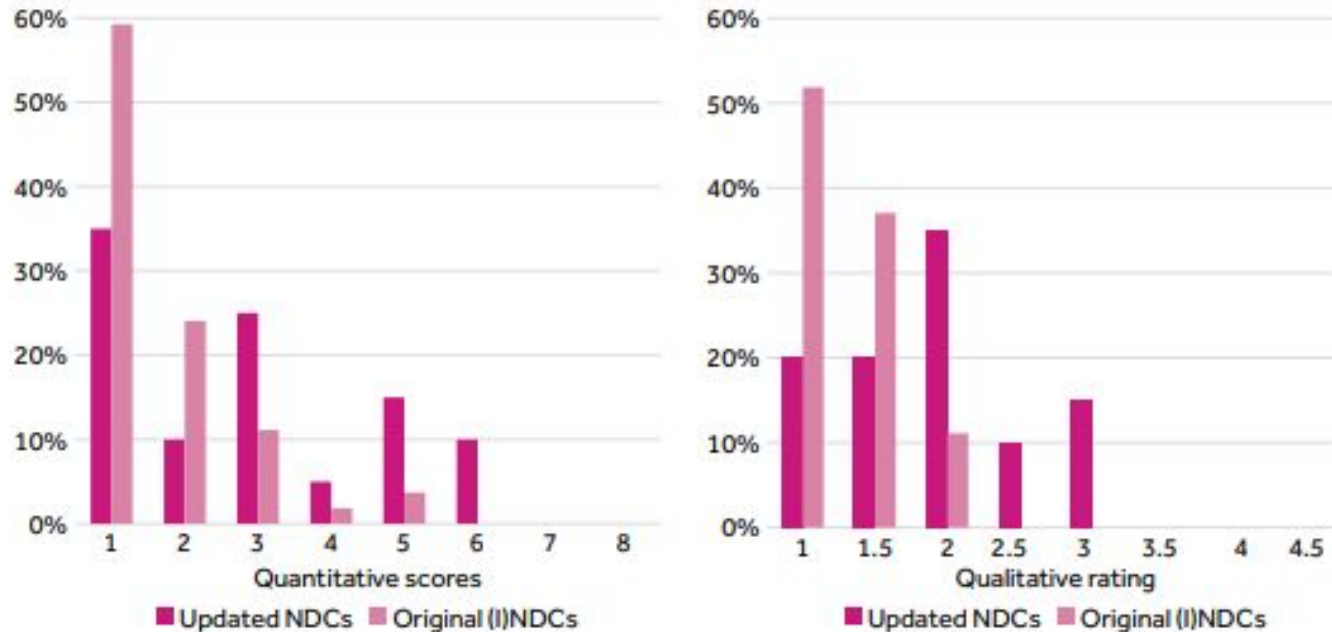
- Did any of the findings surprise you?
 - Do you see any gaps or opportunities?
 - Where do you see gender being most relevant to common climate change impacts?
 - What elements make up your institutional GESS frameworks?
 - Who are the relevant internal role players related to GESS at your institution, what are their responsibilities?
 - How do your institutional policy frameworks support mainstreaming beyond project design?
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Gender integration

- Evidence of gender reference being **aligned with gender policy, strategies, frameworks or wider climate or development policies?**
- Does the NDC analyse or challenge **gender or social norms?**
- Is there evidence of a **participatory planning process** for the NDC?
- Is there specific evidence of **women's groups and national women's and gender institutions being engaged** in the process of updating the NDC?
- Is there reference to capacity building, which includes training in the science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) sectors?
- Is there a mechanism for **measuring and monitoring the implementation of the NDC?**
- Is there reference to the **collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis** in the NDC?
- Is there reference to any / **gender-responsive budgeting** in the NDC?

Gender integration

Figure 2. Gender integration in original (I)NDCs and new updated NDCs



ESS and Gender

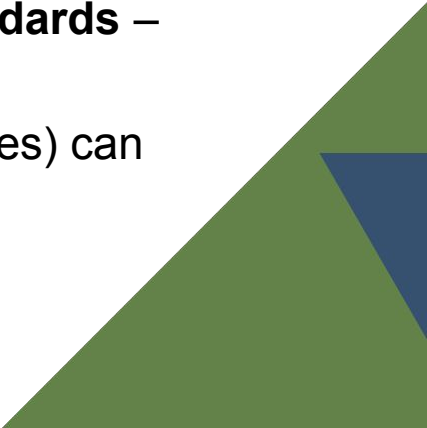
History of ESS

- Before ~1980 development projects were mostly done without, or with only minimal, consideration of social and environmental impacts E.g. building dams without considering displacement of communities and destruction of ecosystems.
- World Bank and others were widely criticised for this approach so began introducing policies to identify and address certain risks
 - Other development agencies soon followed adopting safeguard policies

History of ESS

- Effectiveness and capacity
- Standardisation?

Current day

- WB developed a new framework in 2016
 - Many use the **IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards** – including GCF (as well as GEF)
 - Ensure that the entities overseeing projects (AEs and GEF Agencies) can implement ESS standards
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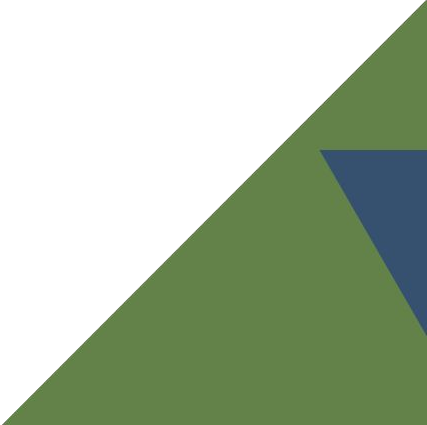
Key vocab

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

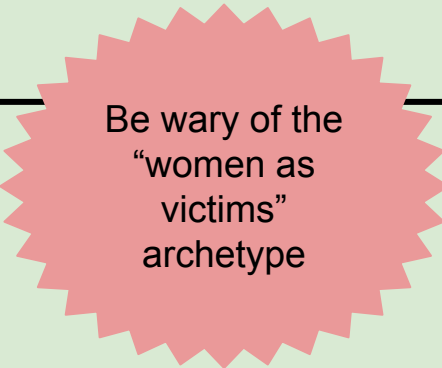
**Environmental and Social Management
System (ESMS)**

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)



Gender emergence



Be wary of the
“women as
victims”
archetype

Gender equality is enshrined in a number of multi-lateral agreements and initiatives including:

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)(1979)**
- **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)**
- **Millennium Development Goal ‘#3: Gender Equality’ (2000)**
- **Sustainable Development Goal ‘#5: Gender Equality’ + mainstreaming (2015)**

Gender considerations have also been included or amended to numerous environmental agreements/events including:

- **UNFCCC**
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
- **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**
- **The Earth Summit, UNCED, 1992 and the Rio Declaration**
- **Agenda 21**

Inequality



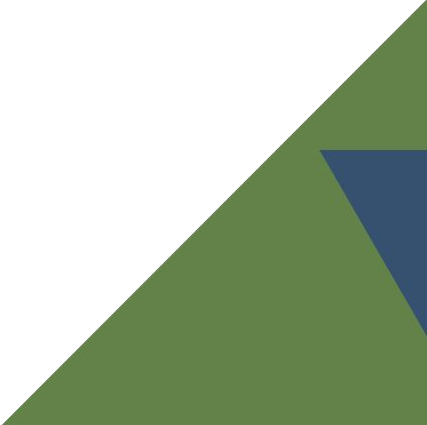
Key vocab

Gender

Gender balance

Gender equality

Gender equity

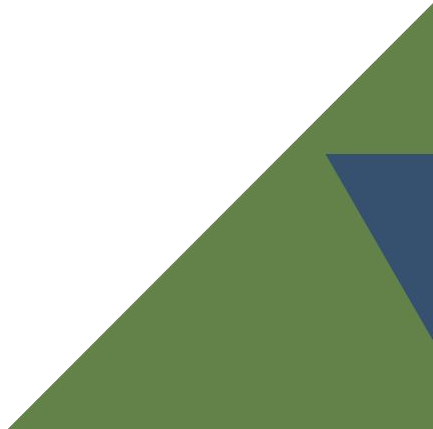


Key vocab

Gender gap

Gender sensitive/sensitivity

Gender responsive approach



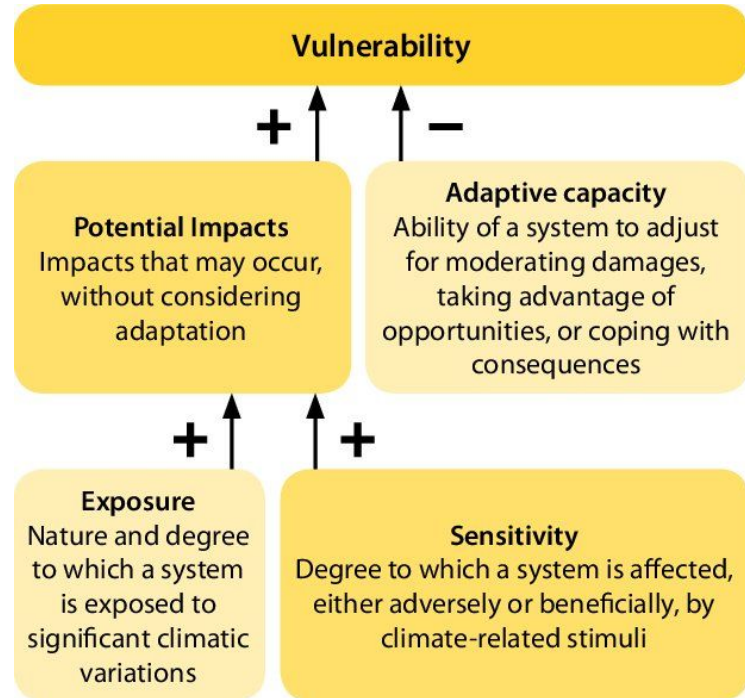
Questions

- Any questions?

Gender/ESS and climate change

Vulnerability

*“The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or **unable to cope with**, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.”*



Gender, ESS and the GCF

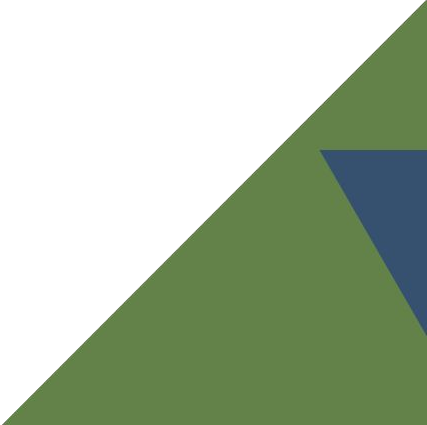
Paris Agreement

- Article 7.5: Inclusive Approach - Adaptation action must:
 - “follow a country-driven, **gender-responsive**, participatory and fully transparent approach;
 - take into consideration **vulnerable groups**, communities and ecosystems;
 - be based on, and guided by, the best available science and, as appropriate, **traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems**; and
 - integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate”
- Requires that parties to UNFCCC report “how best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation”

Evolution of GCF approach

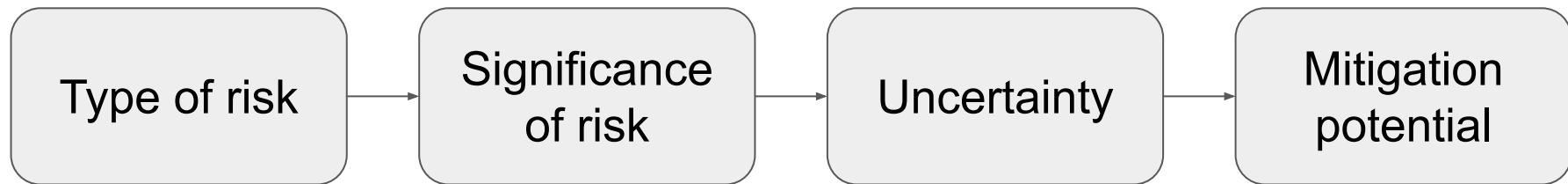
- Gender policy for the Green Climate Fund (B.09 - 2015)
- Gender action plan 2015-2017 (B.09 - 2015)
- Gender Action Plan 2018-2020 (B.20 – 2018)
 - Moved beyond a narrow understanding of gender to consider, respect and value the contribution of **both women and men**.
 - Made gender assessments a **mandatory** requirement at the project level.
 - Required a more progressive approach to strengthening gender work at GCF – emphasises **gender responsiveness rather than gender sensitivity**.
 - Recommended a **language shift from a discourse of vulnerability**, to one recognising the inherent value, importance and potential of multiple identities.
 - Aligned the policy with the SDGs, making commitments to gender equality as a stand-alone goal (SDG5) **and** as a cross-cutting theme.

Updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan 2020-2023 (B.24 – 2019)

- [in 2019] reaffirmed commitment to **mainstream** gender issues throughout the GCF policies, plans and programmes;
 - suggests a mandatory requirement to submit project-level **gender action plans**;
 - outlines clear requirements across the project life cycle and with respect to the roles and responsibilities for GCF and AEs;
 - reaffirmed commitment to align with the SDGs; and
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Risk Management

Safeguards in the GCF are a method for identifying, quantifying and managing risk.



IFC Performance Standards

1. Overarching ESMS – internal organization requirement
2. Labour and working conditions
3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
4. Community Health, Safety, and Security
5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
7. Indigenous People
8. Cultural Heritage

??? Gender, social inclusivity and support for local economic growth



A (I1)	High Risk Significant or adverse impacts that are irreversible, diverse or unprecedented	e.g. Hydroelectric dam – resettlement and loss of livelihoods, complete loss of micro-habitats and sub-species	5	Critical negative impacts on people or environment in magnitude or intensity, geographic extent, duration, reversibility
B (I2)	Moderate Risk Potential impacts less adverse, limited, site-specific and likely reversible — <u>mitigation measures can be readily designed and implemented</u>	e.g. Medium-scale agricultural projects – limited and reversible change to biodiversity, soil composition and access to resources	4	Severe negative impacts on people or environment in magnitude or intensity, geographic extent, duration, reversibility. <u>Risks are predictable, manageable and/or reversible</u>
			3	Moderate negative impacts. These can be avoided and/or mitigated with accepted and <u>relatively uncomplicated measures</u>
C (I3)	Low Risk No to minimal adverse environmental and social impacts — easily and fully mitigated through <u>routine measures</u>	e.g. Policy work, land-use planning, capacity building	2	Low negative impacts. These can be avoided and/or mitigated through <u>regular due diligence</u> during project design and implementation
			1	Negligible negative impacts

Gender mainstreaming and ESS in project development, implementation and M&E

Gender equality spectrum

Gender
negative/harmful

Reinforces gender
inequalities

Gender
blind/neutral

Ignores gender
inequalities

Gender
sensitive

Considers gender
inequalities - does not
challenge norms

Gender
responsive

Targets gender
inequalities
intentionally to achieve
certain outcomes

Gender
transformative

Changes unequal
gender relations,
norms and addresses
root causes

Benefits of a gender-responsive approach

- Provides a better understanding of women's and men's relationship with the environment (knowledge, needs, roles and priorities)
 - Identifies the different ways in which each gender accesses, uses and controls natural resources and services
 - Supports equal opportunities to benefit from environmental policy and projects for women and men
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Gender- responsive approach

- Requires attention and commitment at all levels, from international conventions and high-level decision-makers to community-based organisations and activists.
- Gender-responsivity is not:
 - Linear;
 - One-size-fits-all; and/or
 - Isolated.
- Although the GCF necessitates gender specific sections and annexes, a mainstreaming approach can avoid gender in a project becoming 'token' or lipservice.

Questions

- Any questions?

Case study



Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana

- facilitate (on-lending) access to loans by women-led MSMEs and farmer-based associations led by women for the purposes of agricultural adaptation
 - Acknowledging the majority of agricultural work is carried out by women, but that men have greater access to finance
- technical assistance for climate-resilient agricultural practices, accessible to loan recipients
- enabling environment to facilitate greater access to climate finance for

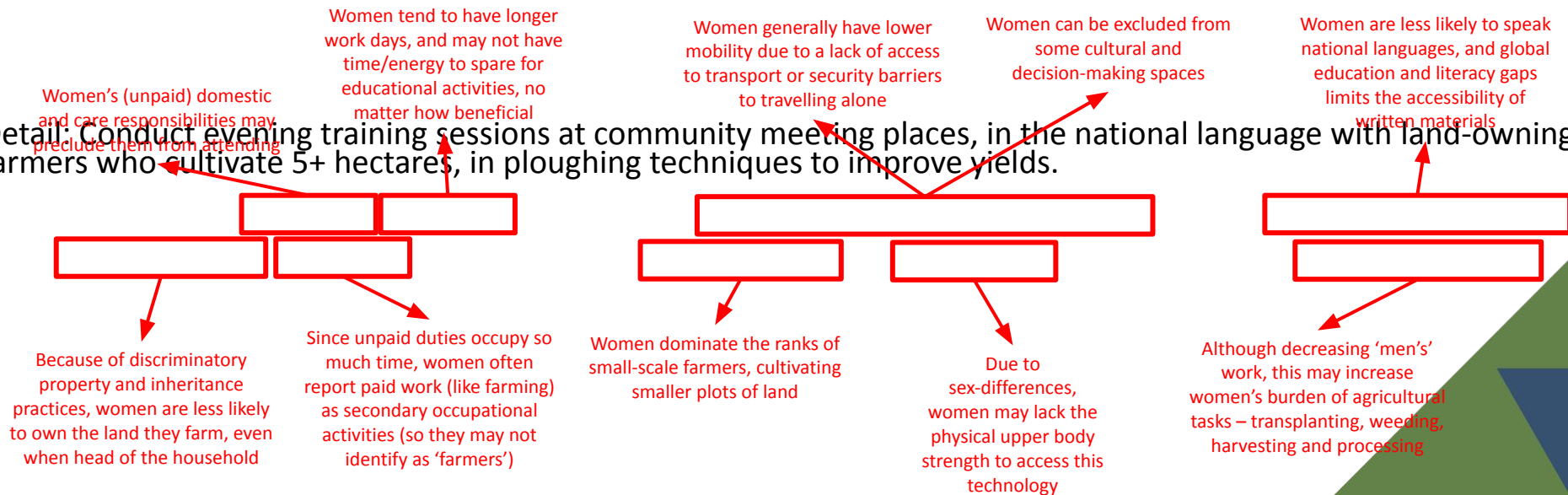
Case study

Gender activities related to women's participation						
1.1.1 Design and implement plan for disseminating information on agroclimatic risk management that includes a language analysis differentiated by region, considering ethnic elements -if necessary-, transmission schedules (taking into account variables of the care economy and sexual division of labor). The analysis shall present the scope of the plan in terms of number of people disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity. These plans will be supported by consultations with women and women's organizations contacted with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Plan for disseminating information on agroclimatic risk management that includes a language analysis differentiated by region, considering ethnic elements -if necessary-, transmission schedules (taking into account variables of the care economy and sexual division of labor, since the call), designed and implemented	0	1	Pre and during operation	Producer Associations CIAT, Gender Team, Ministry of Agriculture (Rural Women Directorate, Agricultural Innovation Directorate)	\$0
1.1.2 Within the plan for disseminating information on agroclimatic risk management, define and implement actions through different communication channels, with the support of the local platforms of Vive Digital (National Plan to develop a digital ecosystem in the country) and other platforms of information dissemination (community radio stations, booklets with audio instructions).	Dissemination actions on agroclimatic risk management defined and implemented	0	1	Pre and during operation	CIAT, Gender Team, Producer Associations	\$0
1.1.3. Elaborate in a participatory way a document that articulates into project activities the local knowledge and practices of men and women related to the management of agroclimatic risk, both in the crop and in other aspects, such as the home, the agroecological calendar, irrigation strategies and practices and tools to manage drought. This information will also be disseminated within action 1.1.1 of component 1.	Document that articulates into project activities the local knowledge and practices of men and women related to the management of agroclimatic risk elaborated	0	9	During operation	Producer Associations CIAT, Gender Team, Ministry of Agriculture	\$36,000
infrastructure with EbA measures and integration of EbA approaches into water management policy and planning	disaggregate by gender, age, health/disability, income, type of household from the start.			disaggregated data in planned vulnerability and risk assessment through inclusion of a gender/social inclusion expert on team (or linkage to research		

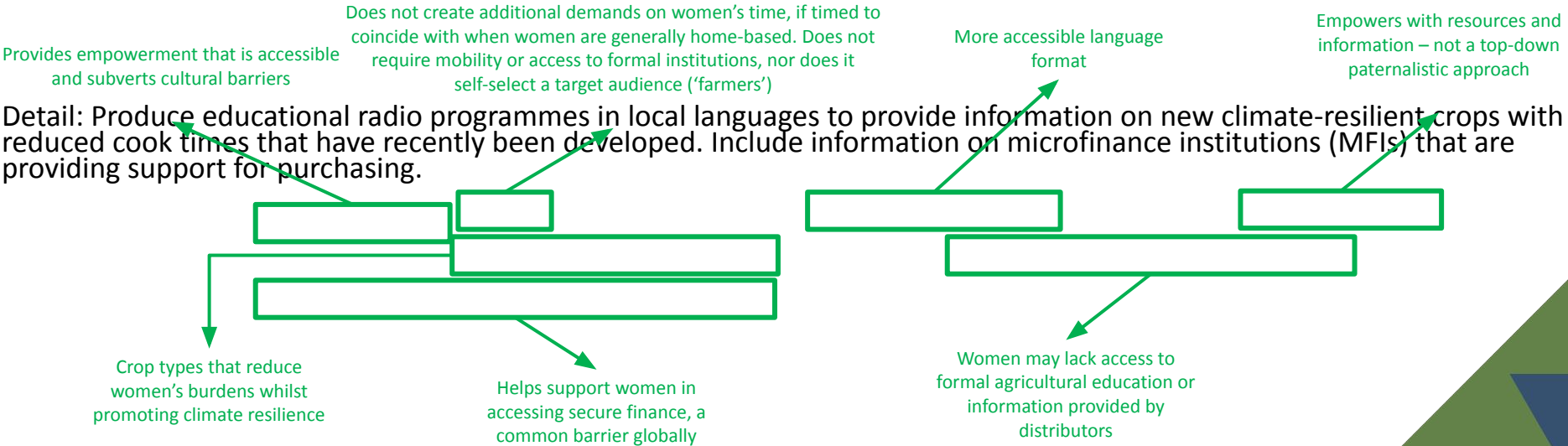
A gender non-sensitive approach, at best, doesn't help women, and, at worst, actively disadvantages them.

Consider the following: A project proposes an activity to provide agricultural extension services to farmers to reduce climate vulnerability.

Detail: Conduct evening training sessions at community meeting places, in the national language with land-owning farmers who cultivate 5+ hectares, in ploughing techniques to improve yields.



Consider the following: A project proposes an activity to provide agricultural extension services to rural farmers to reduce climate vulnerability.



Reading

GCF Gender Mainstreaming Guideline

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/mainstreaming-gender-green-climate-fund-projects>

- Guide on how to include women, girls, men, and boys from socially excluded and vulnerable communities in all aspects of climate finance.

GCF (Revised) Environmental and Social Policy

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/revised-environmental-and-social-policy>

- Articulates how GCF integrates environmental and social considerations into its decision-making and operations to effectively manage environmental and social risks and impacts and improve outcomes.

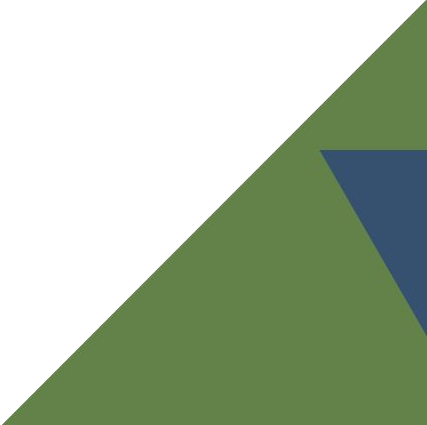
GCF Sustainability guidance note: screening and categorizing GCF-financed activities

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/sustainability-guidance-note-screening-and-categorizing-gcf-financed-activities.pdf>

- Provides: i) an overview of GCF Environmental and Social Policy requirements; ii) information on ES risk screening; iii) the process for determining ES risk categories of activities; and iv) illustrations of the application of the Policy in GCF-funded activities.

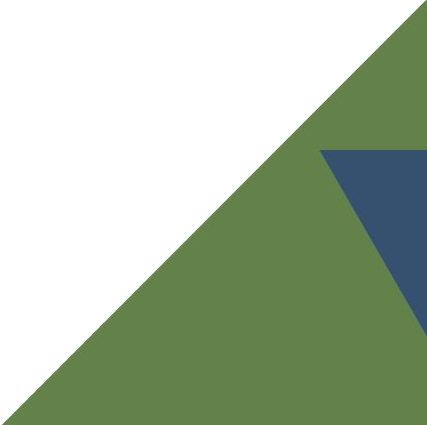
Coaching sessions

*Revise your logframe and stakeholder map,
integrating gender-responsivity and
social-inclusion*



Recap

*Revise your logframe and stakeholder map,
integrating gender-responsivity and
social-inclusion*





The Southern Africa
Climate Finance Partnership



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