

SIDE EVENT

Strategies to deliver gender responsive and socially inclusive climate finance (CF) at local levels

Subsidiary Body negotiations under the UNFCCC (SB58)

- **Title:** Strategies to deliver gender responsive and socially inclusive climate finance (CF) to local levels
- **Date and time:** June 5th, 11:45—13:00
- **Place:** Room “Berlin”, UN Campus, Bonn - Germany

Context: The level of gender responsive CF is insufficient to deliver climate justice. Less than 5% of private, public & blended CF was gender responsive. Only ODA (-57%) of CF (18.9 bn) channelled in 2019-20 was such. Lessons will be identified related to processes including the NCQG & Loss and Damage finance.

Background

At COP 27 last year, delegates agreed to a decision to establish a Loss and Damage Facility. This was in addition to the ongoing process to design a New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, which called for trillions rather than billions in climate finance to developing countries.

Inclusive climate finance is essential for strengthening women’s and other marginalised groups’ leadership and skills to accelerate climate action.

At the same time, climate change impacts are not neutral: they exacerbate existing gender and social inequalities.

For example, while women are very active in the agriculture sector, farms managed by women are smaller than farms run by men, and only 5% of female farmers receive agricultural extension services and merely 7% of total agricultural investments goes to women farmers (FAO). These gaps mean that women have fewer resources to cope with climate change impacts on their farms, and do not have adequate access to funds to cover weather-related losses or to avail themselves of adaptation technologies.

Gender responsive climate finance aims to deliver on both gender equality and climate outcomes and it is about:

- supporting women and socially excluded groups of people, especially those at the frontline of the climate crisis to better respond to climate impacts ,

- strengthening reparative justice for women, indigenous peoples and the global south in general given the role that they have historically played in preserving and conserving biodiversity
- addressing gender and social inequalities such as food insecurity and energy poverty through climate action
- enhancing intersectional frame of analysis in the development of climate finance frameworks to guarantee that those most marginalised are centered in climate finance decision making

An integrated approach to climate change and gender equality should not be an afterthought but at the centre of any climate or social actions.

The Status of Gender responsive Climate Finance

Gender responsive public and private climate investing can deliver significant climate, gender equality and social inclusion outcomes. The UNFCCC has further invited both public and private entities to increase and report on the gender-responsiveness of climate finance through its Gender Action Plan.

While comprehensive data and analysis is lacking, the Climate Policy Institute found that in 2020 less than 5% of private, public and blended climate finance was gender responsive. Looking at only Official Development Assistance (ODA) the performance is better, 57% of climate finance (18.9bn) channelled through ODA in 2019-20 was gender responsive.

The level of climate finance that is gender responsive and socially inclusive is too low if we are to address the most pressing challenges of today. Different actors can play different roles in accelerating progress and concerted actions, partnerships and local ownership of solutions across different levels will be key to advance inclusive and sustainable economies.

In recent years, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have been stepping up their ambitions. At COP26 the 2X Collaborative supported by BII, EIB & EBRD launched the 2X Gender and Climate Finance Guide – providing extensive tools and analysis to support investors to identify opportunities and accelerate gender smart climate finance. In early 2022, tackling the gender and climate nexus was the focus of the MDB Gender Summit hosted in partnership with the Government of Egypt as well as during the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women hosted by UN Women.

More and more private sector actors and funds are also taking action. They are increasingly exploring avenues for offering gender responsive climate risk insurances to female and rural farmers and drawing on women's and indigenous people's leadership and entrepreneurship to accelerate the transition to sustainable

agriculture practices, renewable energy and expanding energy access. National governments are also paying attention. For example, the Government of Egypt is aiming to increase women's participation in environmental governance and fast track climate and gender sensitive food security, water and disaster management actions.

At the end of the day, more needs to be done to ensure that climate finance is accessible and reaches a wide variety of people. Partnerships with civil society, local organizations and activists can play an instrumental role to ensure that locally-shaped and gender responsive climate solutions can bring about the transformational change necessary to turn the tide for our climate, gender equality and social inclusion.

- **Goal:** The main goal of this event is to raise awareness on the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in financial mechanisms, to highlight the relevance of ensuring that funding reaches grassroots communities. To share lessons learned and to increase and accelerate access to financing at local level.
- **Organisers:** Fundación Avina, Akina Mama wa Afrika and HIVOS
- **Agenda:**

Time	Activity	Speaker
11:45 - 11:55	Opening Remarks by Facilitator	
11:55 - 12:30	Guiding questions to be asked of each panellist. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the visible and invisible barriers limiting access to financing at the local level? 2. Tell us about the kinds of actions and responses that are being financed and that speak to the types of decisions that are needed at the local level to prioritise and influence power structures in the decision making processes. 3. Can you share some lessons and experiences in accessing and managing Climate Finance South-South cooperation. 4. What are the opportunities to incorporate gender perspective in climate finance? 	Moderator: Hugo Schiffers - HIVOS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrés Mogro - Fundación Avina - BASE 2. Herrick Mwewa, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and Impulsouth's focal point (tbc) 3. Faith Lumonya - Akina Mama Wa Afrika 4. TBC - IMF 5. Mwanahamisi Singano, Women and

		Gender constituency from Tanzania
12:30 - 12:45	Questions from the audience	
12:45 - 13:00	Final remarks from speakers	

- **Official language:** English