

SESSION 06

TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMME

**Gender and Climate Change
Adaptation and Resilience**

[insert date, month, year | time, time zone]

Global Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks and Climate Finance Mechanisms

(Insert Name and Organisation of the Presenter)

Section

1

**Global Climate Change
Framework**

United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- Agreed upon in 1992 at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- The primary objective is to stabilize GHG emissions to prevent human-induced climate change
- UNFCCC provides a legal framework that has enabled negotiations over various climate agreements every year at the Conference of Parties (COP)

UNFCCC continued...

- The COP is the highest decision-making authority of the UNFCCC and a key forum for all international climate events since COP 1 (1995)
- Important agreements agreed upon at the various COPs include
 - Kyoto Protocol, 2005
 - Bali Action Plan, 2007
 - Paris Agreement, 2015

Gender at UNFCCC: Journey so far

**COP 7
Marrakesh
(2001)**

Adopted first text on gender equality and women's participation

**COP 13
Bali (2007)**

Opened doors for CSOs especially women's organisations to participate

**COP 16
Doha
(2010)**

Accepted gender equality and women's participation as key element for effective climate action

**COP 18
Geneva
(2012)**

Decision to maintain gender balance and women's participation in all COP and related events

From no initial mandate, the UNFCCC now has over 50 mandates on gender equality

Gender journey continued

COP 20
Lima
(2014)

Lima Work Programme
in Gender (LWPG) was
adopted

COP 21
Paris
(2015)

Endorsed human rights
and gender equality as
an important aspect of
climate action

COP 23
Bonn
(2017)

LWPG adopted the
Gender Action Plan
(GAP)

COP 25
Madrid
(2019)

Enhanced Lima Work
Programme on Gender
and GAP was adopted

The COP now has a standing agenda on gender and climate change

Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG)

- UNFCCC Secretariat to review the implementation of all gender-related mandates
- Training and awareness-raising for delegates on gender-responsive climate policy
- Training and capacity building for women delegates
- Two in-session workshops on gender in relation to mitigation, technology, adaptation, and capacity building
- Technical paper by the Secretariat on guidelines for implementing gender considerations in climate change activities
- Appointment of a senior focal point on gender at the UNFCCC Secretariat.
 - 83 parties have nominated gender focal points (Jan 2021)

Gender Action Plan (GAP)

GAP focus areas

- taking into account human rights in climate action
- being inclusive of the unique challenges experienced by indigenous people
- promoting action in
 - developing gender-responsive climate technology solutions
 - preserving traditional knowledge

GAP priority areas

- Capacity building, knowledge management, and communication
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence and consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities
- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

Section

2

**International Disaster
Risk Reduction (DRR)
Framework**

International Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction

2005-2015: Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

2015-2030: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The key features of the Sendai Framework include:

- Strong emphasis on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management
- Focus on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation
- The recognition of climate change as exacerbating disasters and a driver of disaster risk
- Calling for the coherence of DRR, sustainable development, climate change, and other policies for improving efficacy and efficiency

The Sendai Framework for DRR

Outcome: Substantial reduction of disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods and health

Goal: Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Priorities:

- Building policies and practices on understanding of risk, vulnerability, capacity, and exposure
- Strengthen disaster risk governance
- Investing in DRR to build resilience capacities
- Enhance disaster preparedness, “build back better”
- Empowering women and persons with disabilities to take lead

Global Targets of the Sendai Framework

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities
- Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- Enhance international cooperation to support national actions
- Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people

Gender in Sendai Framework

Recognizes gender considerations as a priority for enhanced disaster preparedness

“Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnerships

It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest.

A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted.

In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens.”

Recognizes role of women as key stakeholder for effective disaster risk management

“Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and

adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as

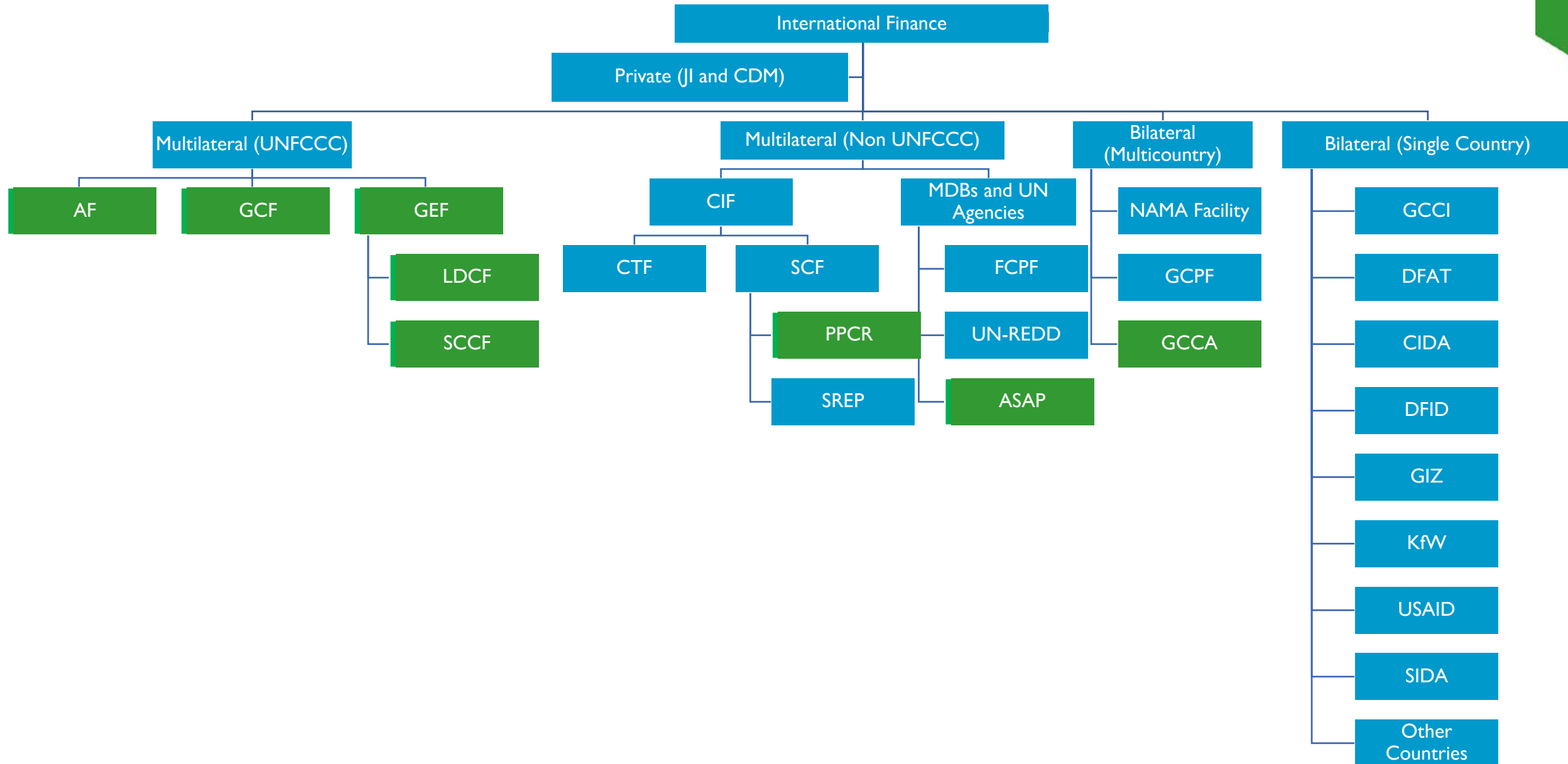
to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.”

Section

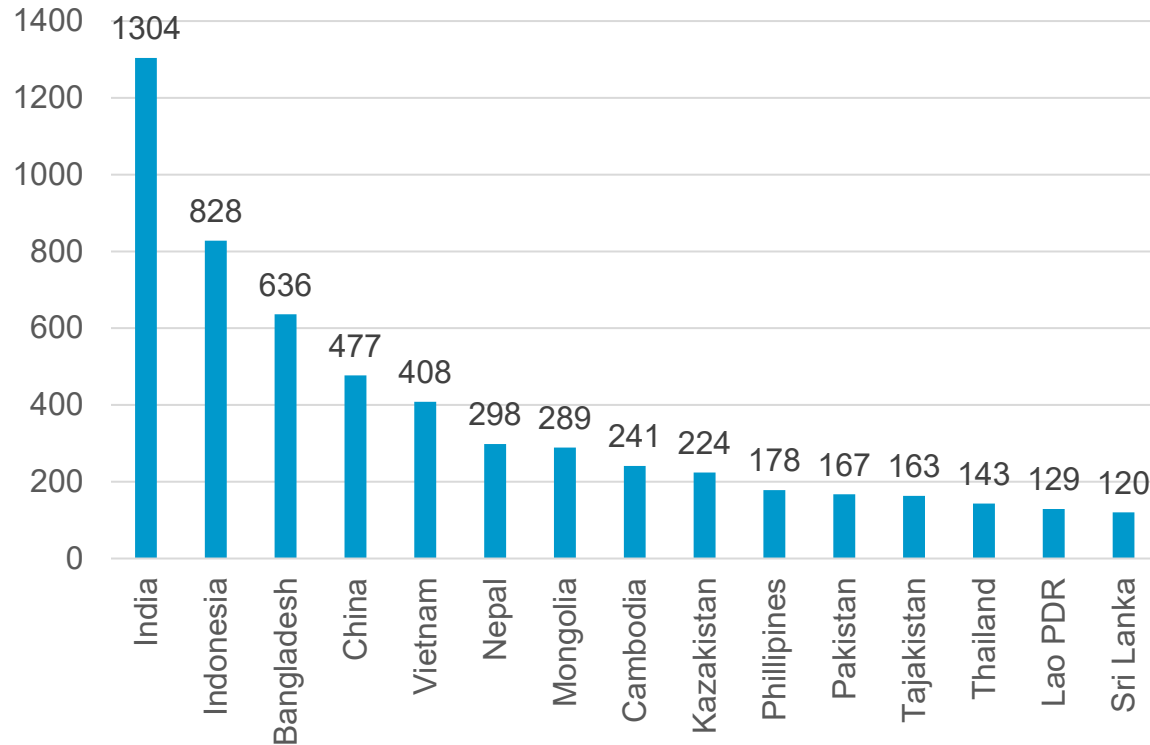
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Climate Finance

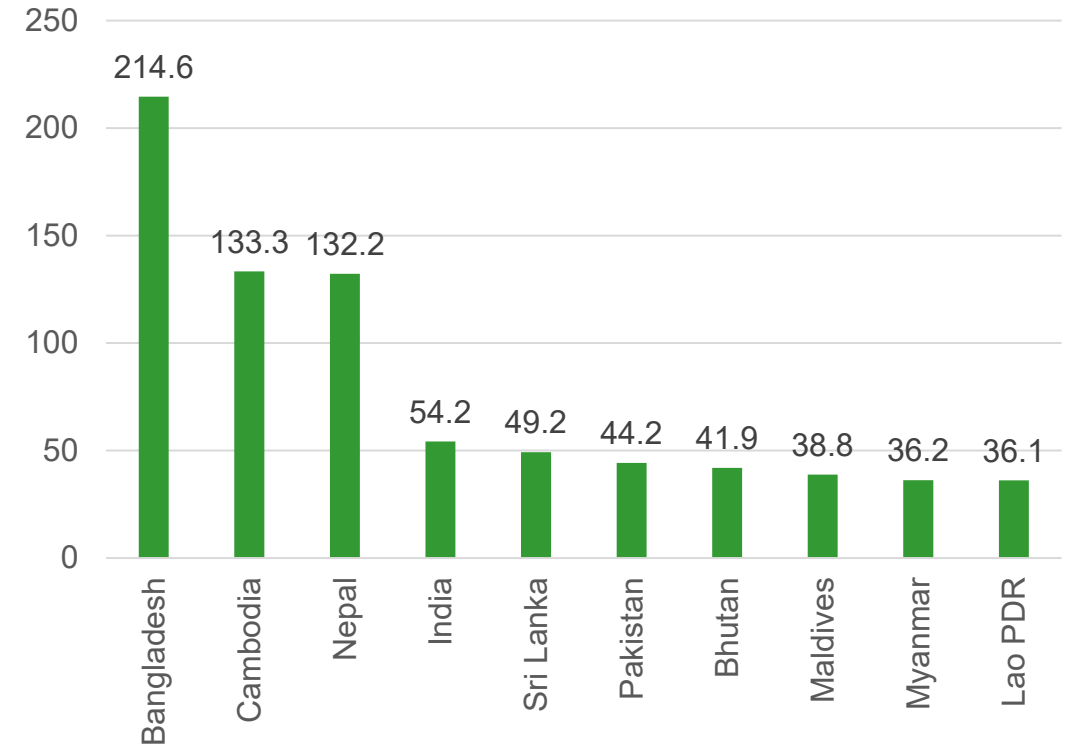
Global Climate Finance Architecture



Climate Finance in Asia



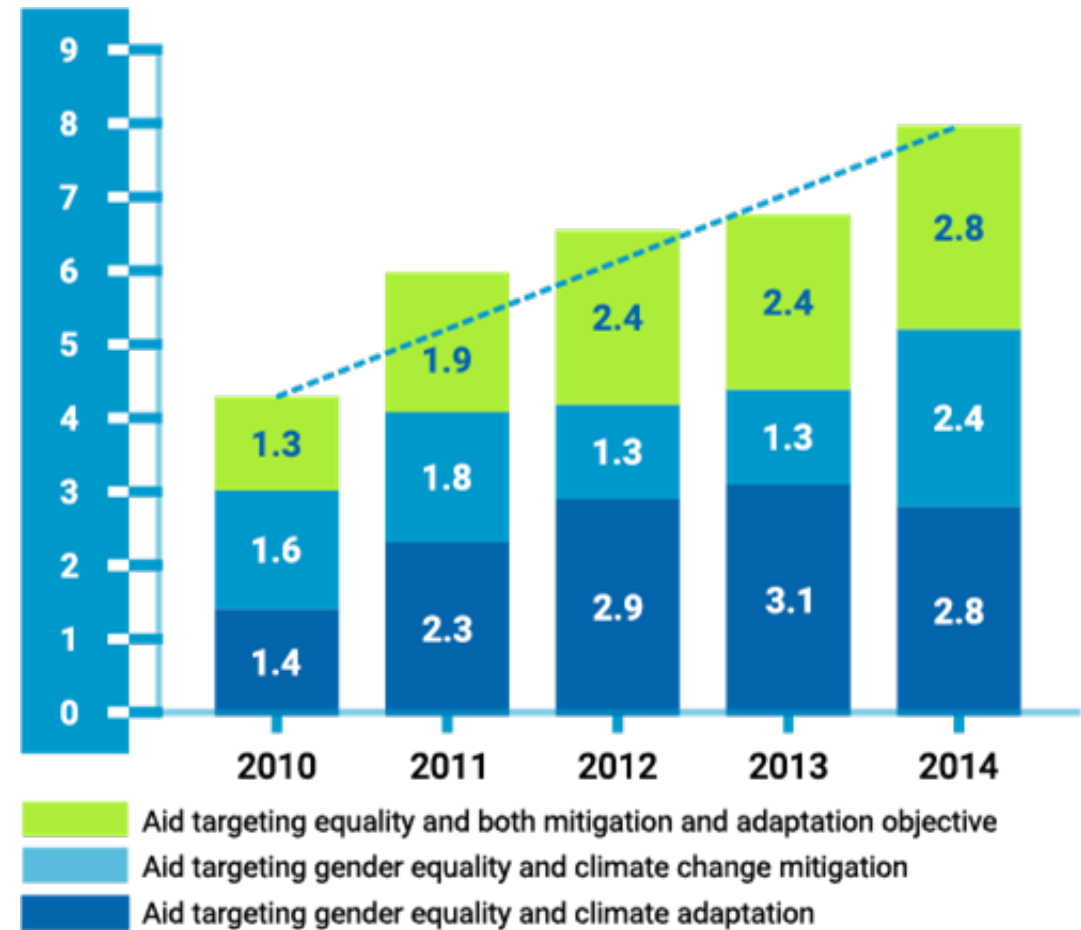
Top 15 Recipient Countries of Climate Finance in Asia (USD Millions)



Top 10 Recipient Countries of Adaptation Finance in Asia (USD Millions)

Gender in Global Climate Finance

- Only 31 per cent of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) on climate change in 2014, also supported gender equality
 - That's USD 8 billion out of USD 26 billion
- Gender integration was higher in adaptation than mitigation
 - 41 percent in adaptation only projects compared to 18 percent in mitigation only



Gender in climate finance continued

- Sectoral variations are also high
 - Agriculture has the most integration (59 per cent), followed by water (39 per cent)
 - Energy sector, which receives maximum bilateral climate aid had only 8 per cent
- Around 19 per cent of all gender-responsive bilateral climate aid (USD 1.4 billion) was channelled through civil society organizations (CSOs)
 - However much of this (USD 1 billion) went to donor country CSOs as against recipient country CSOs
- Only a very small amount (2 per cent of USD 132 million) went to CSOs in developing countries

Female representation in the governing bodies of the major climate funds is also limited- an average 22 per cent in 2015

Key Adaptation Funds

Adaptation Fund (AF)

Established: 2001

Fully operational: 2010

Now mandated to serve the Paris Agreement through its Medium Term Strategy 2018-2022

Funding access: Accredited Implementing Entities (NIEs, RIEs and MIEs)

Type of grants

- Project Grants

- Readiness Grant Funding

- Innovation Grant

- Learning Grant

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Established: 2010

Fully operational: 2015

Focus on vulnerable communities

Funding access: Multilateral development banks, international commercial banks and UN agencies, as well as directly through accredited National, Regional and Sub-National Implementing Entities

Scope for engagement

- Direct Access Entity (DAE)- Seek accreditation and submit projects

- International Access Entity (IAE)- engage as gender experts

Thank You !

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