EmPower
Women for Climate-Resilient Societies

Sweden
Sverige

arrow
asian-pacific resource & research centre for women

UN WOMEN

# Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change Resilience

# MODULE 5

## CLIMATE FINANCE FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

# MODULE 5: CLIMATE FINANCE FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

| SESSION PLAN | |
|---|---|
| **SESSION A :** Understanding the Global Climate Finance Architecture and its Gender Elements | **SESSION B :** Gender-Responsive Budgeting for Climate Finance |

This module provides an overview on the global climate finance architecture, with focus on multilateral institutional finance, regional and national funds. It also looks at the gender integration within the existing climate funds and the role that Civil Society Organizatons (CSOs) can play in further strengthening the integration of gender equality into these processes, especially the consultation mechanisms, and for tracking gender in climate finance.

Building on the need for tracking gender in climate finance, the module looks at using Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a strategy for gender mainstreaming in national level climate finance. This has to be at two levels: i) analyzing existing climate funds using gender lens; and ii) engaging with key line departments for engendering sectoral allocations which can have an impact on women's adaptation and resilience capacities. The focus is on orienting the CSOs with GRB tools which they can use to influence and enable financing for gender equality priorities in policies and programmes for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE:**

> Chart the global and regional climate finance architecture and the current level of gender integration;
> Identify strategies for CSOs to be able to engage with existing climate finance mechanisms;
> Understand the concept of GRB and its application in the domestic climate finance sector; and
> Learn the application of Five-Step Framework and GRB tools for undertaking a gender budget analysis of national climate funds.

**KEY MESSAGES:**

> Overall climate finance need is estimated to run into hundreds of billions, if not trillions, of US$ annually after 2023. However, progress on international public finance for climate change, especially from developed to developing countries, has remained low.
> Most of the tracked climate finance continues to flow for mitigation activities; adaptation finance made up just 5 per cent with US$30 billion in 2017-2018 (Buchner, et al. 2019).
> Only 0.01 per cent of all worldwide funding for support projects address both climate change and women's rights (Habtezion 2016).
> The largest sources of approved funding for adaptation projects are dedicated climate finance initiatives like the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) administered by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).
> The key adaptation funds with a gender mandate that CSOs can engage with include the Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Fund (CIF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).
> The three major strategies for CSOs, especially women's organizations, to engage with these funds include: i) Directly apply for funding under the Adaptation Fund Innovation grant thematic area of "Advancement of gender equality (women and girls' empowerment)" or the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) implemented by UNDP, which provides financial and technical support up to US$50,000 directly to local organizations; ii) Provide technical assistance to the existing National Implementing Entities (NIEs) of the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds (CIF) focal points and national designated authority (NDA) for Green Climate Fund (GCF); iii) Engage in stakeholder participation and to bring forth voices of women-leaders from the community.
> Tracking domestic finance for gender mainstreaming through the use of GRB would be an effective strategy at the local level. GRB analyzes government budgets and aid-finance to map the differences in outreach and impact on women and girls as compared to men and boys, and can be an important research and advocacy tool for CSOs.
> CSOs should specifically track gender-responsiveness in climate finance through the development of Gender and Climate Budget Statement (GCBS). Also, unlike other GRB initiatives, GRB in climate finance should not be limited to government budgets alone, but should also look at donor funds.

# MODULE 5_SESSION PLAN A

| 3:00:00 | UNDERSTANDING THE GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE ARCHITECTURE AND ITS GENDER ELEMENTS |
|---|---|
| OVERVIEW | At the end of this session, participants should have the knowledge of the international finance architecture for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The key adaptation related funds, their gender components, and space for engagement of women's organizations, have also been discussed. |
| CONTENT | A. Global Climate Finance Architecture<br>B. Climate Finance Requirement<br>C. Global Climate Finance Fund Flows<br>a. Climate Finance in Asia<br>b. Adaptation Funds<br>D. Gender in Global Climate Finance<br>E. Key Adaptation Funds and Scope for CSO Engagement<br>a. Adaptation Fund<br>b. Climate Investment Funds<br>c. Green Climate Fund |
| MATERIALS | > PowerPoint presentations<br>> Apparatus for film viewing on YouTube<br>> Whiteboard and marker pen<br>> Chart papers and pens<br>> Copy of Handouts |

OUTLINE

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 mins. | Sharing of overview, session content and process. |
| 40 mins. | Exercise on "Global Climate Finance Architecture" (see Exercise 23 and Handout 21) (recommended for basic course).<br>**OR:** PowerPoint presentation on "Global Climate Risks, Adaptation, Resilience Building and Disaster Risk Reduction" (recommended for advanced course). |
| 60 mins. | PowerPoint presentation on "Key Adaptation Funds and Scope for CSO Engagement." |
| 75 mins. | Practical session on "Adaptation Project Analysis" (see Exercise 24 and Handout 22) (recommended for advanced course). |

GUIDANCE NOTES

Share the session overview and content. For basic course, begin with viewing of short films by Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Washington, DC on "What is Climate Finance" available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Y9vM4e9XaM*, followed by the exercise of Global Climate Finance Architecture (See Exercise 23 and Handout 21) and film on "Gender-Responsive Climate Finance" available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YKmvdiXlDFI*. For advanced course, use the technical content to make a detailed PowerPoint presentation on "Global Climate Finance Architecture." This section also includes data on fund figures up to 2019. The trainer should add updated fund figures from the references for a more relevant session. Also, if participants are from only one country, include a slide on the status of projects and allocations under major climate funds for that country.

Next, focus on "Key Adaptation Funds and Scope for CSO Engagement." Again, while the technical content here provides an overview and key strategies for CSO engagement, the trainer should make the session more engaging by:

1. Inviting country focal points to share the status, processes, opportunities and challenges of the fund utilization in the country; and
2. Asking participants to share their own experiences on engaging with these funds. (The trainer should provide more time for the discussion point suggested at the end of this section.)

End the session with the "Adaptation Project Analysis Exercise" (see Exercise 24 and Handout 22). This exercise is only recommended for advanced course and aims to give the participants a feel of how the different types of adaptation funds function and get them interested enough to want to explore the fund websites in more detail. Make sure that there is Wi-Fi (or internet facility) available for this exercise.

# Global Climate Finance Landscape

## GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE ARCHITECTURE

Climate finance remains central to achieving low-carbon, climate resilient development. However, a definition of the term "climate finance" is yet to be internationally agreed. The UNFCCC (n.d. (d)) defines climate finance as, "local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change."

Under Article 4.3. of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), developed countries committed to provide funding for the "agreed full incremental costs"[9] of climate change in developing countries. One of the key focus areas of the UNFCCC has been towards creating mechanisms and instruments for climate finance globally and ensuring transfer of these funds from developed to developing countries.

> In COP 15 (2009), through the Copenhagen Accord, developed countries pledged US$30 billion in 'fast start' finance from 2010 to 2012, with a pledge to increase the financing to US$100 billion annually by 2020.
> At the COP 16, the Standing Committee on Finance was established under the UNFCCC to assist the COP in meeting the objectives of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. The Standing Committee on Finance is tasked with, among other things, preparing a biennial assessment of climate finance flows, the fourth of which will be published in 2020 and will detail flows from 2017 to 2018.
> At COP 21 in Paris (2015), developed countries failed to make significant new public finance pledges. However, under the Paris Agreement, it was agreed that in 2025 a new collective goal for climate finance from the present floor of US$100 billion per year will be set.
> Some initial decisions were taken at the COP 24 in Katowice as part of efforts to agree on the Paris Rulebook. However, no agreement was reached even at the COP 25 in Madrid (2019); this was pushed forward to the COP 26 in Glasgow (Scotland) scheduled for November 2021.

Following these decisions, a number of channels have become active through which the global climate finance flows. These include:

1. Multilateral climate funds that are dedicated to addressing climate change;
2. Bilateral development assistance established by several developed countries;
3. National government budgets;
4. Privately channelled climate funds; and
5. Regional and national funds created to accept global funding and channel these funds around the region.

Figure 5-1 presents an overview of the climate finance architecture, focusing on public financing mechanisms.

The adaptation finance architecture includes finance flows and mechanisms from private finance, public finance, resources from development finance institutions and, increasingly, from insurance and risk pooling mechanisms. The green colour in Figure 5-1 highlights the funds which are dedicated to or have high focus on adaptation.

**Climate Finance Definitions Adopted by Various Agencies Collating Information on Climate Finance**

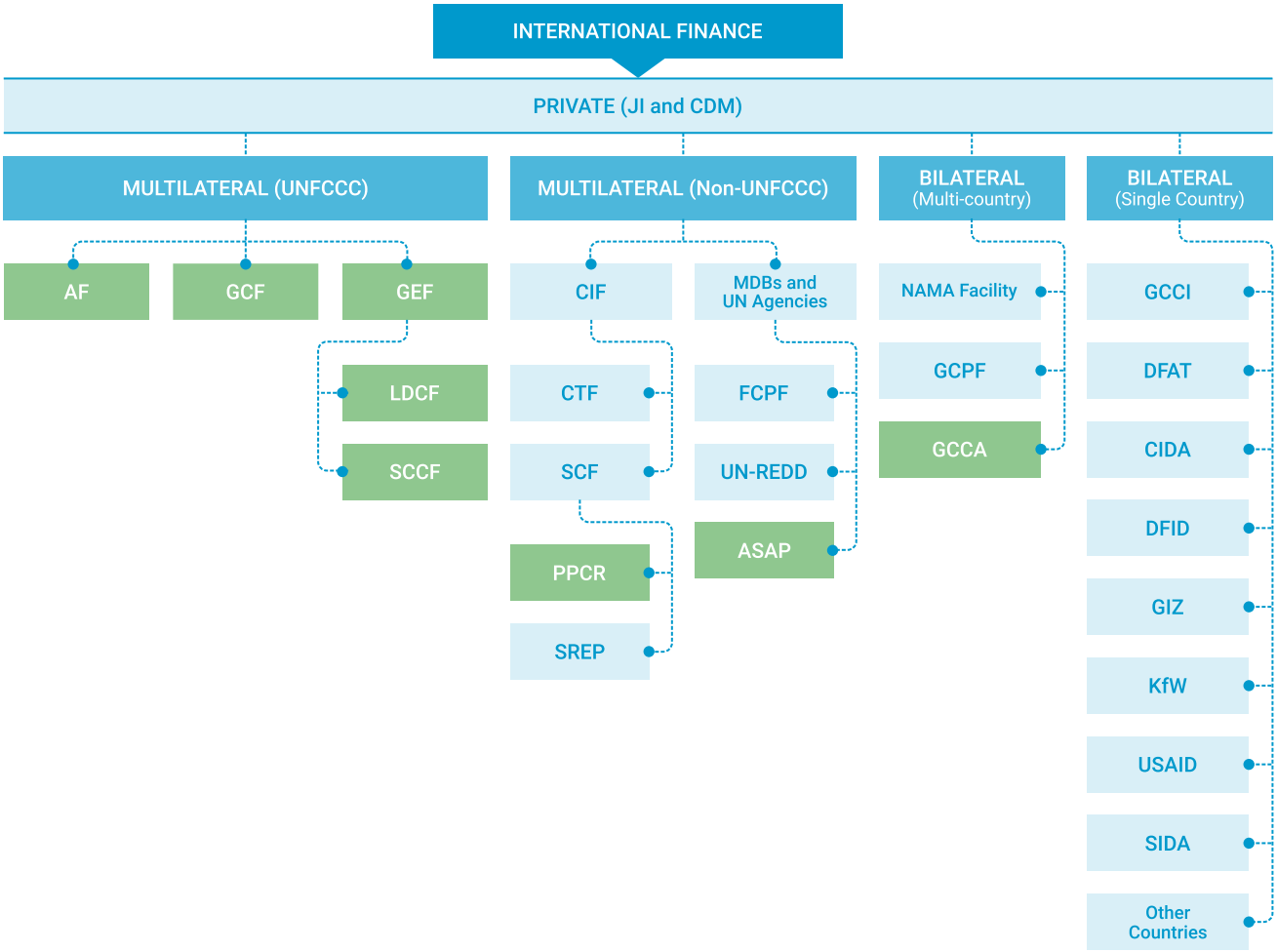
Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (HBS) Climate Fund Update (CFU) (Watson and Schalatek 2020a) define climate finance as, *"the financial resources mobilized to fund actions that mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including public climate finance commitments by developed countries under the UNFCCC."*

The Women Empowerment and Development Organization (Hall, Granat and Daniel 2019) refers to it as *"a broad, overarching term that can encompass public, private and philanthropic flows of funds toward climate change actions, as well as the systems that structure the ways these funds are distributed."*

The Global Landscape of Climate Finance (CPI 2019) adopted the working definition of climate finance as, *"Climate finance aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts."*

9. *Meaning the additional costs of transforming business-as-usual fossil-fuel dependent economic growth strategies into low-emission climate-resilient development pathways.*

**FIGURE 5-1: GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE ARCHITECTURE**




| | |
|---|---|
| AF | Adaptation Fund |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |

| | |
|---|---|
| CIF | Climate Investment Funds |
| CTF | Clean Technology Fund |
| SCF | Strategic Climate Fund |
| PPCR | Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience |
| SREP | Scaling Up Renewable Energy Programme |
| MDB | Multilateral Development Banks |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Facility Fund |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| ASAP | Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme |

| | |
|---|---|
| NAMA | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action |
| GCPF | Global Climate Partnership Fund |
| GCCA | Global Climate Change Alliance |
| GCCI | Global Climate Change Initiative (US) |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Aus) |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| GIZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| KfW | German Development Bank |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |

*Source: Adapted from Watson and Schalatek (2020a).*

## CLIMATE FINANCE REQUIREMENTS

The overall climate finance need is estimated to run into hundreds of billions of US$ annually after 2023 (Schalatek 2019a). The IPCC special report of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius projected annual average investment needs in the energy system alone of approximately US$2.4 trillion between 2016 and 2035 (IPCC 2018). Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA 2019) estimates that investing US$180 billion annually from 2020 to 2030 in resilience could generate trillions worth of economic returns. UNEP (2016) in the Adaptation Gap Report estimates that the annual cost of adaptation could range from US$140 billion to US$ 300 billion by 2030.

Earlier, the Human Development Report (UNDP 2011) projected that the cost of the climate change response by 2030 could range from US$249 billion to US$1,371 billion annually. Another study by World Bank (2010) estimated that costs of adaptation alone would be in the range of US$75 billion to US$100 billion per year between 2010 and 2050.[10] Now, ten years after these assessments were done, the climate finance needs are much higher than those anticipated by these studies.

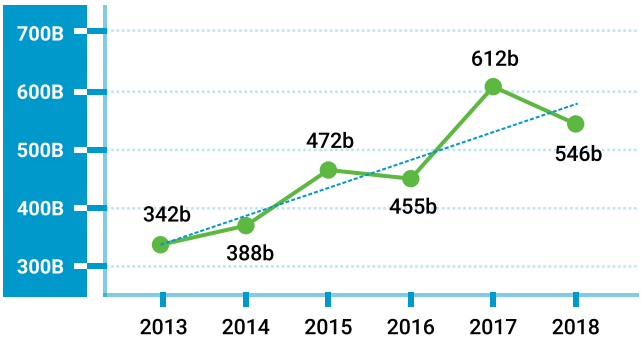
**TRAINER'S TIP**

The next section focuses on the flow of global climate finance flows collated from various reports. The figures are updated as available for up to 2019. The trainer should update the figures to the latest available options. Also, highlight country-specific figures, if participants are from the same country.

## GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FUND FLOWS

Against these requirements for climate finance, the progress was quite slower than needed due to persistent barriers and disincentives, especially until 2015. Reinforcing the same, the Paris Agreement acknowledged that developed countries must continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance (Schalatek 2019a). After the Paris Agreement, climate finance saw some growth with annual investments crossing the US$0.5 trillion mark for the first time in 2017 and 2018, as seen in Figure 5-2. Annual flows rose to US$579 billion, on average, over the two-year period of 2017-2018, representing a US$116 billion (25 per cent) increase from 2015 to 2016 (Buchner, et al. 2019).[11]

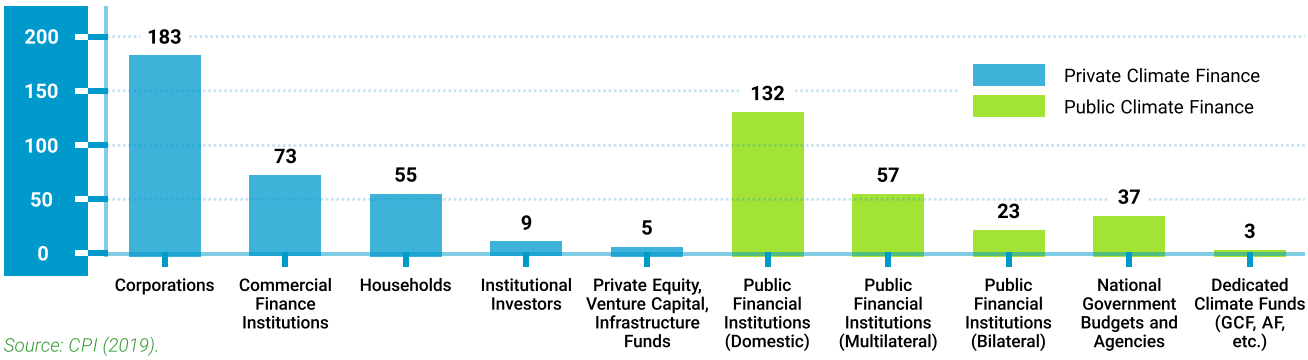
**FIGURE 5-2: TOTAL GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS, IN US$ BILLION (2013-2018)**




*Source: Buchner, et al. (2019).*

Furthermore, less than half of these commitments come from public climate finance – which includes – government (national) budgets, domestic financial institutions, bilaterial finance, multilateral development finance institutions, dedicated climate funds like Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and others (see Figure 5-3 for break up of 2017-18 flows).

**FIGURE 5-3: BREAK UP OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FUNDS IN US$ BILLION (2017-2018)**




*Source: CPI (2019).*

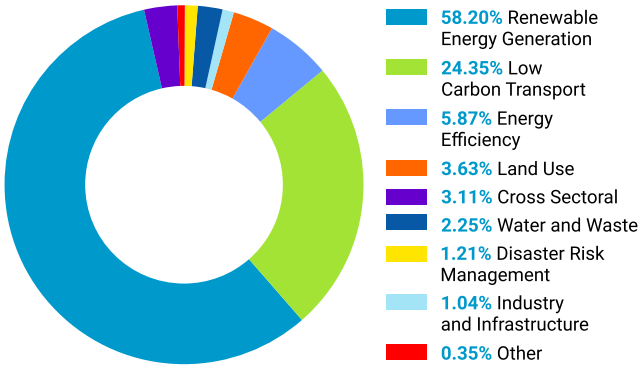
10. *Assuming the Earth's average surface temperature will be about 2°C warmer by 2050.*
11. *Although it needs to be noted here that just under one quarter of the increase in climate finance tracked in 2017/2018 is due to the incorporation of new data sources into the landscape, including EV charging infrastructure investments; private investment in sustainable infrastructure; and use of proceeds of bonds issued by the private sector and regional and municipal governments.*

Within the public climate finance flows, more than three-quarters is raised and spent domestically. The share of multilateral Domestic Financial Institutions (DFIs), bilateral assistance and dedicated climate funds, which form a major chunk of the promised climate finance from developed to developing countries, is less. As envisioned in various climate agreements, it is important to increase the flow of international public climate finance from developed to developing countries. As of now, however, most estimates point to the fact that this is well below the promised US$100 billion benchmarks in the Paris Agreement. Of the total international flows, only US$72 billion flowed from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to non-OECD countries in the period 2017-2018, accounting for 12 per cent of tracked climate finance (Buchner, et al. 2019).

From the civil society's perspective, it is also important to understand the instruments of climate finance. In the period 2017-2018, grants accounted for only 5 per cent of the total climate finance at US$29 billion. Almost 60 per cent of tracked grants in the period 2017-2018 were made internationally, and 40 per cent domestically (Buchner, et al. 2019). Another major limitation is that most funds have not been established to consider local stakeholders; and the structure is generally geared to large-scale projects and to entities which can then channel the funds to others.

In terms of sectoral allocations, as shown in Figure 5-4, renewable energy generation continues to receive the most priority with US$337 billion in the period 2017-2018, followed by low-carbon transport at US$141 billion and energy efficiency at US$34 billion. Among the adaptation sectors, agriculture and land-use received US$ 21 billion, while water and waste management also had a major share of US$13 billion. Disaster risk management received only US$7 billion (Buchner, et al. 2019).

**FIGURE 5-4: SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2017-2018**




*Source: Buchner, et al. (2019).*

## CLIMATE FINANCE IN ASIA

Given the low level of international public climate funding, it is also important to identify the major recipient-countries, especially within Asia. CFU (Watson and Schalatek 2020b) data review for 18 countries in Asia shows that from 2003 to 2019, a total of US$4.9 billion for 530 projects and programmes have been approved by 18 multilateral climate funds and initiatives. The largest contributions are from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) focused on increasing penetration of low carbon technologies, which approved a total of US$1.7 billion for 34 projects, mostly in the form of concessional loans. Climate Finance Update compiled the fund flow in Asia, which is reproduced in Table 5-1.

However, the distribution was very uneven. A considerable amount – 62 per cent of finance (US$3 billion) – was for mitigation projects mainly related to large-scale renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport. Adaptation projects and programmes in the region receive only about a third of mitigation financing amounts (US$1 billion).

In terms of countries, India, Indonesia, China and Vietnam have together received 56 per cent of the funding approved for Asia since 2003 (see Figure 5-5). The largest project in the region approved to date is the US$195 million Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, closely followed by the US$175 million Solar Rooftop PV programme, both supported by the CTF in India. In 2019, the GCF also approved its largest project in 2019 with US$100 million in China for a green financing development fund.

## ADAPTATION FINANCE

Another critical element of the global climate finance flows is that most of the tracked finance continues to flow for mitigation activities. As per CPI, mitigation finance accounted for 93 per cent of total flows in 2017-2018, or US$537 billion annually on average (Buchner, et al. 2019). Adaptation finance made up to just 5 per cent of the tracked finance flows. Although at US$30 billion in 2017-2018, it increased by 35 per cent from US$22 billion in 2015-2016. The rest amounting to US$12 billion was for dual benefit projects.

Almost all of the adaptation funding is from public finance, with only US$0.5 billion of adaptation finance from private sources (Buchner, et al. 2019).The largest sources of approved funding for adaptation projects are dedicated climate finance initiatives like the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

of the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) administered by the Global Environmental Facility and the Adaptation Fund (Watson and Schalatek 2020c).

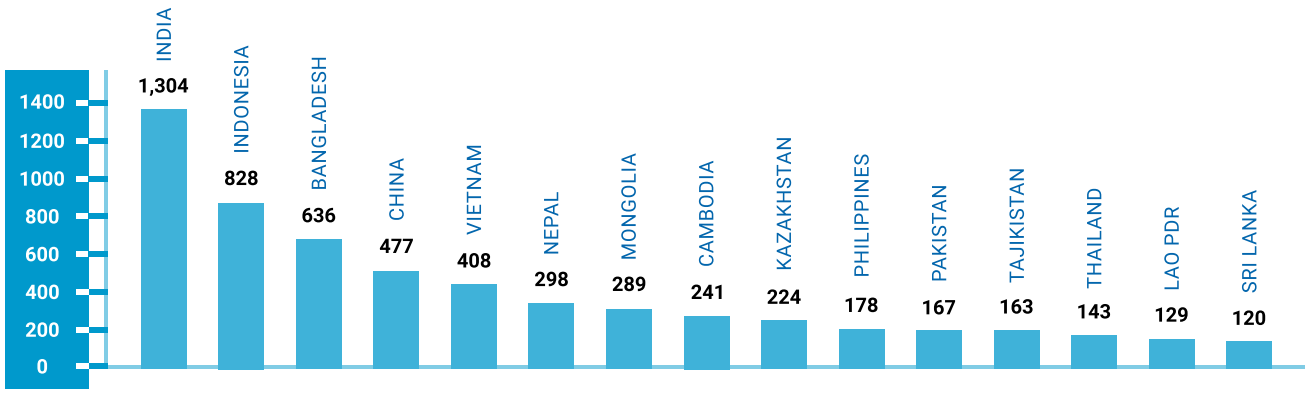
The Climate Finance Update (Watson and Schalatek 2020c) further highlights how developed countries' contributions to adaptation funds remain low compared to those funds supporting mitigation. At a global level, adaptation remains underfunded. Currently, about 24 per cent of the financing approved since 2003 flowing from the dedicated climate finance initiatives that CFU monitors supports adaptation actions, a proportion that remained largely stagnant over the past year. Table 5-2 brings together the details of the major multi-lateral funds supporting adaptation.

**TABLE 5-1: FUNDS SUPPORTING ASIA 2003-2019 IN US$ MILLION**

| FUND OR INITIATIVE | AMOUNT APPROVED (MILLION US$) | PROJECTS APPROVED |
|---|---|---|
| > Clean Technology Fund (CTF) | 1,670.0 | 34 |
| > Green Climate Fund (GCF) | 1,099.1 | 26 |
| > Global Environment Facility (4,5,6,7) | 871.8 | 178 |
| > Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) | 284.3 | 20 |
| > Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) | 220.9 | 44 |
| > Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries (SREP) | 144.8 | 11 |
| > Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) | 107.6 | 16 |
| > Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) | 87.6 | 11 |
| > Adaptation Fund (AF) | 75.3 | 26 |
| > Forest Investment Program (FIP) | 69.4 | 6 |
| > Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) | 62.2 | 6 |
| > Global Energy Efficiency of Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) | 47.8 | 6 |
| > Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) | 47.2 | 13 |
| > Partnership for Market Readiness (PMF) | 32.3 | 13 |
| > UN-REDD Programme | 29.4 | 8 |
| > MDG Achievement Fund | 25.0 | 3 |
| > BioCarbon Fund | 15.0 | 1 |
| > Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) | 14.2 | 63 |

*Source: Watson and Schalatek (2020b).*

**FIGURE 5-5: TOP 15 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN ASIA (AMOUNT OF FUNDING APPROVED IN US$ MILLION)**




*Source: CFU (n.d.)*

**TABLE 5-2: MULTILATERAL FUNDS SUPPORTING ADAPTATION FINANCE (2013-2019, US$ MILLION)**

| FUND | PLEDGED | DEPOSITED | APPROVED | PROJECTS APPROVED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| > Green Climate Fund (GCF) | 10,319.6 | 8,144.7 | 1,288.1 | 52 |
| > Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) | 1,463.5 | 1,411.5 | 1,161.0 | 263 |
| > Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) | 1,144.8 | 1,144.8 | 988.1 | 67 |
| > Adaptation Fund (AF) | 956.6 | 890.7 | 720.5 | 207 |
| > Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) | 381.7 | 330.3 | 291.2 | 42 |
| > Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) | 377.4 | 369.0 | 279.4 | 68 |
| > Global Environment Facility Trust Fund 7 (GEF 7) | 654.2 | 654.1 | 48.3 | 8 |

*Source: Watson and Schalatek (2020b).*

**Adaptation Finance in Asia**

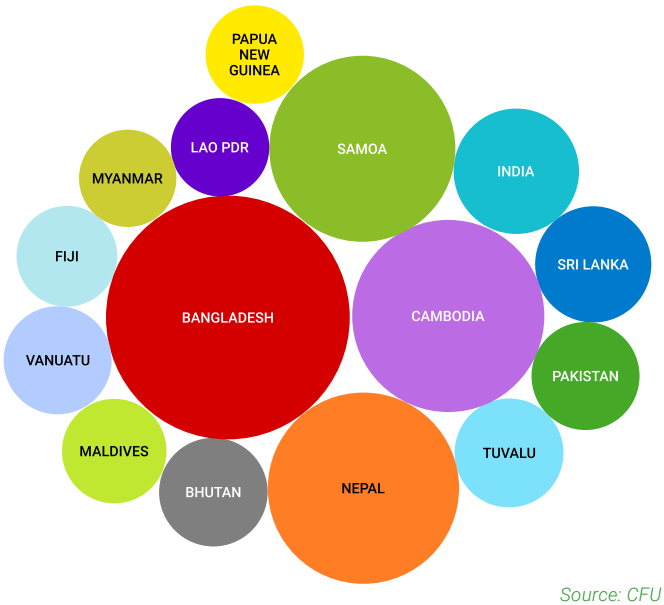
While overall details on adaptation finance are not available, CFU tracks adaptation finance from all multilateral funds. CFU (Watson and Schalatek 2020b) data show that almost 42 per cent of these were directed to Sub-Saharan Africa; 16 per cent to East Asia and the Pacific; 15 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean; and 14 per cent to South Asia. The update also highlights that the top 20 recipients of adaptation finance (out of over 122 countries) received 45 per cent of the total amount approved. Top 10 recipients Bangladesh, Niger, Zambia, Cambodia, Tanzania, Nepal, Mozambique, Samoa, Bolivia and Tajikistan received more than US$100 million each since 2003. Interestingly, all except Tanzania are PPCR recipient countries.

Within Asia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Samoa and India have been the top recipients of adaptation finance. Figure 5-6 highlights the share of various Asian countries in adaptation finance. The largest amounts for adaptation projects are being provided to support programmes in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Nepal by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) for a total approved amount of US$284 million and the Least Developed Countries Fund with total approved amount of US$221 million (Watson and Schalatek 2020b).

**FIGURE 5-6: ADAPTATION FINANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC***

| COUNTRY | AMOUNT OF FUNDING APPROVED (US$ MILLION) |
|---|---|
| BANGLADESH | 214.6 |
| CAMBODIA | 133.3 |
| NEPAL | 132.2 |
| SAMOA | 122.3 |
| INDIA | 54.2 |
| SRI LANKA | 49.2 |
| PAKISTAN | 44.2 |
| TUVALU | 43.9 |
| BHUTAN | 41.9 |
| MALDIVES | 38.8 |
| VANUATU | 38.1 |
| FIJI | 37.4 |
| MYANMAR | 36.2 |
| LAO PDR | 36.1 |
| PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 35.6 |

**Recipients** (Bubble Chart)



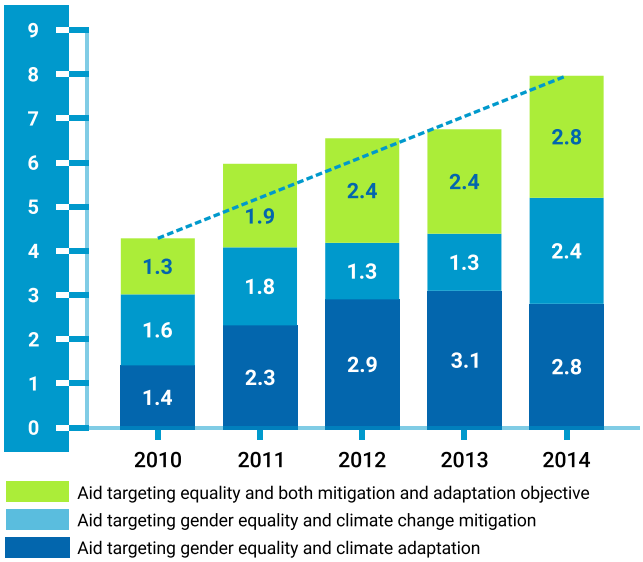

*Source: CFU (n.d.).*

*Funds Covered: Least Developed Countries Fund; Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience; Adaptation Fund; Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture, Special Climate Change Fund; and MDG Achievement Fund.

### GENDER IN GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE

Gender in global climate financing mechanisms has progressed only in recent years largely as a result from persistent advocacy of women's organizations and the growing recognition of the need for projects to integrate gender to increase efficacy and effectiveness. As a result, we have seen some changes, but there is still a long way to go. Worldwide, only limited climate finance integrated or addressed women's rights and/or gender equality, also within limited sectors and geographical locations. Of the US$26 billion of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) that was focused on climate change in 2014, only US$8 billion (31 per cent) also supports gender equality. This is an increase from the US$4.4 billion in 2010 (Figure 5-7) (OECD 2016).

**FIGURE 5-7: TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CLIMATE RELATED ODA TARGETING GENDER EQUALITY (US$ BILLION)**




*Source: OECD (2016).*

The integration was higher in adaptation only projects (41 per cent) compared to mitigation only projects (18 per cent). There is an uneven distribution within the sectors, with strongest focus on gender equality being in agriculture (59 per cent), followed by water (39 per cent). Although energy projects constitute the largest share of all bilateral climate aid, only 8 per cent of the energy projects integrated gender (OECD 2016).

These trends are not so surprising, given that in spite of UNFCCC mandate to increase gender balance in governance, female representation in the governing bodies of the major climate funds was, on an average, just 22 per cent in 2015 (Habtezion 2016).

Another important limitation is that while 19 per cent of all gender-responsive bilateral climate aid (US$1.4 billion) was channelled through civil society organizations, a large majority (14 per cent or US$1 billion) went to donor country-based NGOs. Only a very small amount (2 per cent of US$132 million) went to CSOs in developing countries (OECD 2016). There must be a focus on reviewing the projects of donor country-based NGOs; and they need to be held more accountable for gender mainstreaming.

***Recommendations:*** **A critical advocacy point for strengthening gender-responsive climate finance also raised by OECD DAC is the need for simplified funding mechanisms to enable women's organizations to access climate finance. Women's organizations should take this up as an advocacy point in all national and international climate finance forums.**

## Key Adaptation Funds and Scope for CSO Engagement

Amidst these limitations in the global climate finance architecture, there is very limited scope for CSOs, especially women's organizations, to have direct access to the funds. However, there are other ways that CSOs, especially women's organizations, can engage in enabling gender-responsive climate finance. Some of the key adaptation funds which have a strong gender component/ action plan are discussed here, outlining the scope for CSOs and women's organization to engage in the same.

### ADAPTATION FUND

Established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol of UNFCCC, the Adaptation Fund (AF) aims to increase the climate change adaptation capacity of the most vulnerable communities in developing countries. It finances climate change adaptation and resilience activities that are based on country needs, views and priorities. The fund is fully operational since 2010 (Adaptation Fund n.d.). As of 1 January 2019, the AF is now mandated to serve the Paris Agreement, in line with the newly approved 5-year Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2022, based on pillars of Action, Innovation, and Knowledge and Sharing (Hall, Granat and Daniel 2019).

The fund is financed through a 2 per cent levy on the sale of emission credits from the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol and in part by government and private donors (Adaptation Fund n.d.). However, given the low carbon prices, currently it is heavily dependent on the voluntary contributions from

government and private donors. A similar automated funding source from a new carbon market mechanism is now under consideration (Watson and Schalatek 2020a).

The fund is managed by the AF Board, which meets three times a year, generally in Bonn (Germany). The Board is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates representing Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Majority of members, about 69 per cent, represent developing countries (Adaptation Fund n.d.).

The fund was set up for countries to be able to directly access financing and manage all aspects of climate adaptation and resilience projects, from design through implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Countries can access funding through accredited Implementing Entities that are able to meet agreed fiduciary as well as environmental, social and gender standards (Adaptation Fund n.d.). These AF-accredited Implementing Entities can be national, regional or multilateral. To date, there are 17 National Implementing Entities (NIEs), four Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) and 11 Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs).

***Recommendations:*** **The AF's accreditation process is shorter and simpler. Once accreditation is complete, NIEs can submit proposals for projects and programmes. Small Grants with less than US$1 million are in fact approved only in a one-step process. However, this option is available only for select organizations (if the country does not have an NIE and has not crossed the US$10 million funding ceiling).**

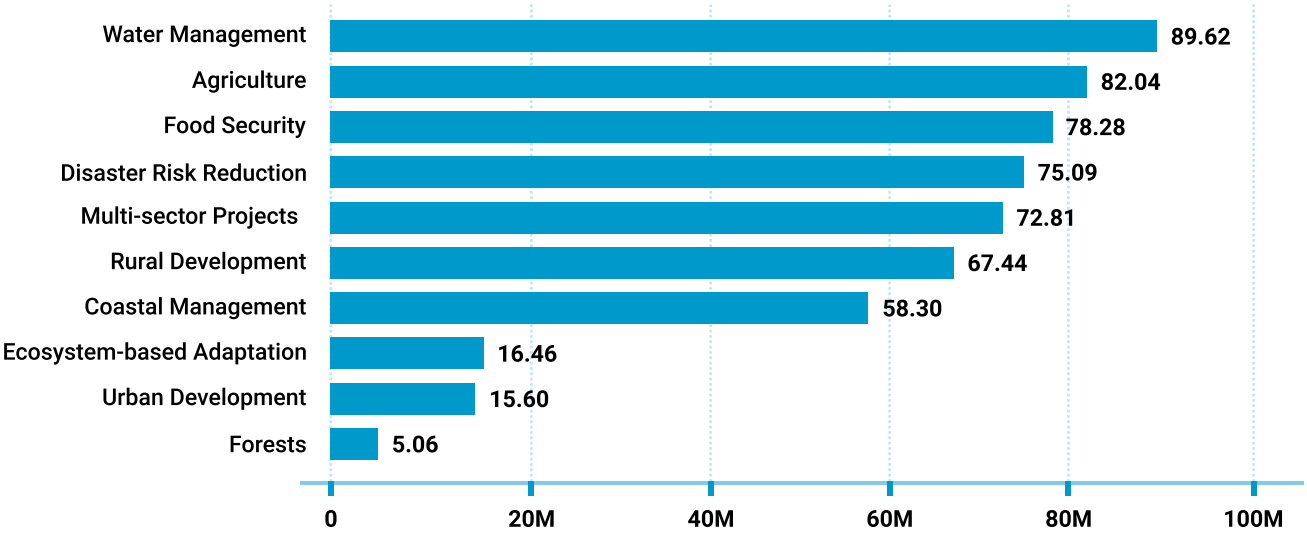
After the Adaptation Fund Board decides to accredit an entity considering the recommendation by the Accreditation Panel, the entity can submit a concept or a full project proposal. Parties seeking financial resources from the Adaptation Fund must submit their project and programme proposals through accredited National, Regional or Multilateral Implementing Entities. Proposals will be reviewed with respect to specific criteria available in the Operational Policies and Guidelines. Proposals are accepted three times a year: twice before the biannual Adaptation Fund Board meetings and once during an intersessional review cycle. (Adaptation Fund n.d.). The adaptation fund provides support across multiple sectors. Figure 5-8 brings together the sectoral grants provided under the adaptation fund.

In addition to the project grant, the Adaptation Fund also supports three other types of grants:

A. **Readiness Grant Funding** – small grants available under the Climate Finance Readiness Programme to help NIEs provide peer support to countries seeking accreditation with the Fund and to build capacity for undertaking various climate finance readiness activities. The AF readiness grants also support implementing entities to provide technical assistance to build their capacity on gender, particularly to support gender integration in proposal design and development.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can provide technical assistance to existing NIEs through the readiness programme. Reach out to the NIEs directly and advocate for leveraging women's organizations as consultants and trainers as part of the grant.**

**FIGURE 5-8: ADAPTATION FUND INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR IN US$ MILLION**




*Source: Adaptation Fund (2019).*

B. **Innovation Grants** – of up to US$250,000 to NIEs, starting with the first request for proposals under a set-aside of US$2 million, was launched in December 2018. These small grants are awarded to vulnerable developing countries through two routes: directly through NIEs particularly to those countries that have accredited NIEs, and through an NIE aggregator delivery mechanism to other entities (organizations, groups, associations, institutions, businesses, agencies, others) that are not accredited with the Fund. Supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), approximately 45 grants of up to US$250,000 are expected to be awarded to non-accredited entities in the second round in 2020.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's Organizations can directly apply for funding under the innovation grant under the thematic area of "Advancement of gender equality (women and girls' empowerment)".**

C. **Learning Grants** – a new funding window for NIEs to access learning grants. Learning Grants build on the Fund's recently revised Knowledge Management Framework and Action Plan (approved in 2016). The grant amount that can be accessed by an accredited NIE is up to a maximum of US$150,000 per project/programme.

In 2011, the AF first established a gender policy and action plan that guides its work, followed by a new Environmental and Social Policy in 2013 which has a specific principle on "gender equity and women's empowerment" (Hall, Granat and Daniel 2019). In 2015, a Board-mandated review of the integration of gender considerations in Adaptation Fund policies and procedures highlighted the limited progress in a comprehensive gender equality approach. Afterwards, it was decided that the Fund should develop its own gender equality policy (Schalatek 2019b). A human rights-based Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and a multi-year gender action plan (FY2017-2019) was adopted after a consultative process in March 2016 and updated in March 2021 (Adaptation Fund 2021). In 2017, a Guidance Document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy was also created to provide Implementing Entities with practical guidance on how to achieve and assess compliance with the AF Gender Policy throughout the project cycle (Adaptation Fund 2017). The new Adaptation Fund Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2022), approved in 2017, also prominently highlights gender equality as a cross-cutting issue to achieve the Fund's mission and builds on the policy to also include new gender-related funding windows (Adaptation Fund 2018).

One of the concrete recommendations for Implementing Agencies as part of the Gender Policy, Gender Action Plan and The Guidance Document is active consultations with both women and men, and the need for targeted efforts to include national women's machineries (including women's organizations and networks, local women's cooperatives and gender experts) in these consultations.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can take this guidance to AF Implementing Entities in their country to promote the machinery (and women's organizations) and their inclusion as stakeholders throughout all stages of the project/programme cycle.**

The plan also mandates the secretariat to establish a roster of gender expert consultants. As of February 2019, the secretariat is working to identify other organizations to develop and host the roster for broader use across climate finance mechanisms. The AF also developed a dedicated Knowledge and Learning thematic webpage on gender with materials available on the AF Gender Policy and programming, sharing guidance and experience in project implementation.

***Recommendations:*** **This roster will provide opportunities for women's regional organizations to participate in the Fund's financed projects/programmes contributing to gender considerations throughout the project lifecycle.**

### CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUND

Established in 2008, the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) is administered by the World Bank in partnership with five regional development banks including the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The CIF was originally created to trigger investments at scale in both developing and middle-income countries, specifically empowering "climate-smart growth and transformation." A total of US$8 billion was pledged directly to the CIF by 14 contributor countries. Currently, the CIF supports 72 countries across sectors like energy, climate resilience, transport and forestry (CIF n.d.).

The CIF comprises two funds:

a. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF); and
b. The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), with three programs:
    1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR);
    2. Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP); and
    3. The Forest Investment Program (FIP).

Under the CIF, countries must first apply to become a "pilot country" of one of the four programs. Once approved, each country must develop an investment plan (IP) for that program. Development of an IP is a process often involving many rounds of consultations with different types of stakeholders to determine the investment details and explicitly stating expected contributions from the CIF and other sources. The IPs must be approved by the CIF Trust Fund Committee before countries work with the MDBs to develop projects for funding (Hall, Granat and Daniel 2019).

***Recommendations:*** **Country IPs provide an entry point for women's organizations to engage in the process. In countries where there is already an IP, organizations can engage during updating of IPs.**

The CIF did not include any mandates for gender considerations at its inception. However, a 2013 comprehensive CIF gender review confirmed that the CIFs needed to do much more to address gender considerations systematically (Schalatek 2019b). To address this, in 2014, the CIF recruited a specialist on gender and social issues. Subsequently, the CIF developed Gender Action Plans (GAP) that were approved and implemented across three phases. A 2017 CIF gender progress report showed improvements for most CIFs under the CIF Gender Action Plan. However, the gender-responsiveness of the CTF continued to lag behind (Schalatek 2019b). The latest CIF Gender Action Plan, Phase 3 (FY 2021-2024), was approved in June 2020. The GAP-3 will continue its emphasis for "gender-transformative impacts in the key areas of asset position, voice and resilient livelihood status of women through gender-responsive institutions and markets" (CIF 2020). The CIF Gender Policy, adopted in 2018, also provides a governance framework to "advance equal access to and benefit from CIF-supported investments for women and men in CIF pilot countries." (CIF 2018).

The CIF also now includes gender equality as a co-benefit and core criteria in FIP and the SREP, while other CIF programs are expected to assess the gender dimensions during their technical reviews. The PPCR and FIP also explicitly indicate women and women's groups as key stakeholders who should be consulted for the preparation of IPs and project design (Burns and Granat 2020).

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can engage in stakeholder participation like civil society organizations to bring forth voices of women-leaders from the community.**

Further, the PPCR also includes gender experts in country missions or outreach to women's groups as key stakeholders in consultations in the programme planning stage (Schalatek 2019b).

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can connect directly with CIF country focal points in the IP creation process. The relationships can be further strengthened for potential engagement in regional and global stakeholder meetings.**

The CIF Governance structure also includes the role of "active observers" across each of the CIF programs. Observers hold a seat on the trust fund committees, alongside donor and recipient governments. The structure aims to ensure each committee has a diverse representation of stakeholders from civil society, indigenous peoples and the private sector, from developed and developing countries. In 2011, following the first term of CIF observers, the election process for new observers specified that, "Special effort will be made to recruit and select observer organizations that are represented by women and/or that focus on women's involvement in addressing the challenges of climate change." (CIF n.d.). The 2018 Gender Policy also introduced a new category of "gender representatives" to the CIF for all Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees to be selected from among existing sets of CIF observers (CIF 2018). The CIF local stakeholders and observers' engagement processes have been reported to have been effective in enabling changes in the investment plans (IPs) (Consensus Building Institute 2020) and can be a strong advocacy tool for CSOs to engender CIF investments in the country.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations and gender experts can specifically engage in CIF governance by applying to become an observer of one or more of the CIF programs through a nomination and voting process.**

In 2015, the CIF established the Stakeholder Advisory Network (SAN) to "strengthen the partnership of non-state actors with climate finance entities to advance the agenda of climate smart development through collaboration, research, advocacy, networking and partnerships." The SAN is currently hosted by the CIF, and membership is open to all stakeholders engaged as observers to multilateral climate finance funds. The SAN network is steered by a governing committee made up of civil society members and Indigenous Peoples, as well as private sector representatives (CIF n.d.).

***Recommendations:*** **THE SAN Concept note does not include explicit mentions of gender or women, but women's organizations can engage with the CIF as a SAN member.**

**GREEN CLIMATE FUND**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF), established in 2010, became fully operational with its first projects approved at the end of 2015. The GCF serves as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of both the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and is expected to become the primary channel through which international public climate finance will flow over time. By December 2019, the GCF's first formal replenishment (GCF-1) resulted in pledges from 29 countries of funds amounting to US$9.8 billion (GCF n.d.).

The GCF's approach to climate finance seeks to "promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development…. (with) particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change." (GCF n.d.).

**TRAINER'S TIP**

It would be even more useful for CSOs to hear about these processes directly from someone involved in the GCF at the country level. It is recommended to invite the national designated authority (NDA) focal point or national accredited institution representative for this session to share the country-specific process information, experiences, opportunities and challenges for CSOs. This would also provide a networking opportunity to the participants. You can begin the session with the viewing of this short film on Green Climate Fund available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hiQ-Gs8NW3s* followed by the discussion.

Developing countries can access the GCF through MDBs, international commercial banks and UN agencies, as well as directly through accredited National, Regional and Sub-National Implementing Entities. By October 2020, the implementing partner network of the GCF grew to 99 Accredited Entities (GCF n.d.).

The GCF is also set to be one of the largest financers of adaptation projects by devoting 50 per cent of its initial resource mobilization to adaptation. Half of this is expected to be going to the SIDS, LDCs and African states (GCF n.d.). The GCF would also have an Asia focus as reflected in the approval of 26 projects (US$1.1 billion) and 45 readiness programmes (US$45 million) so far in the region. The 2019 GCF approvals make up 62 per cent of the US$400 million in new approvals for the region which include also projects from the CTF, Adaptation Fund, GEF and Least Developed Countries Fund (Watson and Schalatek 2020b).

The key features of the GCF include its country-driven approach. Each country has a National Designated Authority (NDA), often a ministry of finance or environment, with a designated focal point to serve as the representative between an NDA and GCF. NDAs serve as each country's "interface" with the GCF and are fundamental to the GCF's funding processes and ways of working, from accessing readiness support to signing off on every funding proposal submitted to the GCF Board with activities for that country (GCF n.d.).

***Recommendations:*** **A critical entry point for women's organizations is to engage with the country NDA and DAEs. This should give insights into what proposals are being developed and to be able to influence the same. Women's organizations can also partner with them for technical assistance and grants under the readiness programmes.**

The GCF disburses funding through an accreditation system where any organization submitting a funding proposal must be an Accredited Entity (AE) (GCF n.d.). This system was designed to ensure that AEs, particularly those that only work on the national level, "possess the type of specialist knowledge and experience that can be best utilized to mobilize climate finance on the ground." AEs, which can be private, public, non-governmental, regional, or national in their scope and operation, can be considered as one of two different types:

A. **Direct Access Entity (DAE)** – a sub-national, national or regional organization that needs to be nominated by developing country NDA or focal points which may be eligible to receive GCF readiness support.

B. **International Access Entity (IAE)** – UN agencies, multilateral development banks and international financial institutions which need not be nominated by any NDA.

As part of the accreditation process, the GCF Secretariat also assesses the "gender-responsive capacity" of applicants by ensuring all AEs have a proven track record and are capable of complying with the GCF Gender Policy.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can also seek accreditation so they can submit projects as AEs, enabling ownership of the project design and implementation so there is more flexibility in proposal scope, timing, and collaborators.**

The GCF is uniquely positioned as "the first climate finance mechanism to mainstream gender perspectives from the outset of its operations as an essential decision-making element for the deployment of its resources" (Hall, Granat and Daniel 2019). The governing instrument for the GCF also includes several references to gender and women in the Fund's governance and operational modalities, including on stakeholder participation, and anchors a gender mainstreaming mandate prominently under its funding objectives and guiding principles. It mandates gender balance for its staff and Board (Schalatek 2019b).

GCF's first Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (2015-2017) was approved in March 2015. In November 2019, the GCF Board also approved an updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (GAP 2020-2023). The policy (2019) reinforces GCF's commitments to promote gender equality throughout its activities and institutional framework (GCF 2019a). The Gender Action Plan (2019b) highlights five priority areas for gender mainstreaming covering the following aspects:

***Priority Area 1: Governance***
Ensure gender parity and include gender competence in all key advisory and decision-making bodies, including the Accreditation Panel, the independent Technical Advisory Panel and the Secretariat. GCF will also help strengthen NDAs and focal points, and AEs for furthering the GAP through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

The GCF has a capacity-building component – its readiness and preparatory program – to help countries become ready to secure and manage climate finance, which can be leveraged for more gender-responsive climate finance.

In 2017, the GCF adopted the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) for small-scale activities (US$10 million or less requested from the GCF), and streamlined the review and approval process. NDAs and AEs can submit SAP concept notes.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can leverage these relationships to become partners in conceptualizing these smaller-scale initiatives.**

***Priority Area 2: Competencies and Capacity Development***
Focus will be on increasing awareness on gender policy and GAP as well as training of NDAs/focal points, AEs, and delivery partners on how to interpret and operationalize GCF's gender and climate change toolkit.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can engage with NDAs/focal points and accredited entities to provide capacity and technical expertise on gender, climate change and taking forward the GAP.**

***Priority Area 3: Resource Allocation, Accessibility and Budgeting***
As part of this, GCF will require AEs to submit funding proposals that contain gender assessments and project-level gender action plans, which include implementation budgets.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can engage with accredited entities for undertaking gender analysis and provide capacity and technical expertise preparation of gender-responsive project proposals and project-level GAPs.**

***Priority Area 4: Operational Procedures***
AEs will be required to undertake a mandatory initial gender assessment and develop a project-level gender action plan, complementary to the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) requirements.

Expectations for a gender assessment are part of both the concept note template and the full project proposal template guidance documents. The GCF project proposal template requires entities to describe the project's gender programming; submit a gender and social assessment comprehensive enough to show the differentiated needs of men and women, boys and girls, the elderly, and other social groups; and often, include a gender and social inclusion action plan (GAP).

Also, gender-equitable and inclusive stakeholder engagement and consultations will need to be conducted and documented throughout the design and implementation of the project/programme.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations should be part of and also facilitate such stakeholder consultations.**

***Priority Area 5: Knowledge Generation and Communications***

There would be a particular focus on development and dissemination of communication material on gender and climate change for all stakeholders, including public outreach activities at national and grassroots levels. The GAP also envisions country-level multimedia campaign on gender and climate change.

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can engage with country specific teams to be an active part of these campaigns and outreach activities.**

The GCF also has many civil society groups following it, and their collective input has weight with decision-makers and implementers. Two active observers, elected by civil society to represent developing and developed countries, are able to speak at the Board meetings. Furthermore, the national-level machinery for the GCF should consult with and engage civil society, though experiences show that this engagement currently varies widely by country (WEDO 2017).

***Recommendations:*** **Women's organizations can become official observers of GCF by applying for observer status when calls for accreditation are periodically issued.**

**Women's Organizations and Climate Finance: Additional Strategies and Examples for Engagement**

***Relationships with Environment and Climate Change Ministries*** – Women's Organizations are usually engaged with ministries of gender or women's affairs. However, government units overseeing climate financing and the representatives to the funds are usually ministries of the environment or finance. It is important for women's organizations to connect their work with the concerned ministries.

***Engage in Public Consultations*** – Environment policies and laws in many countries/funds call for public consultative processes as part of environment and social safeguard processes. CSOs can map such processes in their own countries, especially understanding how and when the consultation is publicized. This information can then be used to disseminate the information on the consultative process among women, encouraging them to participate in these processes. CSOs can themselves also participate in these processes and highlight the gender concerns in upcoming projects.

***Join the NGO Networks and CSO platforms dealing with the different climate funds*** – Civil society organizations following the work of the Adaptation Fund have formalized their work through the Adaptation Fund NGO Network. In 1995, the GEF CSO Network was established. The GEF regularly holds Consultation Meetings with the Network prior to the GEF Council Meetings. The GEF CSO Network also has regional meetings and Expanded Constituency Workshops to strengthen participant knowledge of GEF. There is also a GCF-CSO mailing list which supports CSOs to stay abreast of GCF developments, and reviewing and providing feedback on proposed policies and procedures as well as the funding proposals and applications for accreditation. Women's organizations should join these given platforms to begin with.

***Creating a Climate Finance Community*** – In April 2018, Prakriti Resources Center in Nepal hosted an "Orientation Program on Gender and Climate Finance," with Climate and Development Dialogue Members. This program included information on climate change in Nepal, climate finance and the GCF, gender integration in climate change and Nepal's NDA's role. In May 2019, Climate Watch Thailand, and Thailand Climate Network came together in a CSO Dialogue with the Thai National Designated Authority, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a CSO engagement mechanism so that we civil society organizations could be involved in GCF project preparation and monitoring. In August 2018, the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) invited grassroots women's organizations to apply for grants of up to US$3,000 to hold a workshop/dialogue between a variety of GCF national-level stakeholders (GCF board members, GCF secretariat, CSOs monitoring GCF, National Designated Authorities and Country Focal Points, project specific departments and organizations, Accredited and Direct Access Entities of GCF and other related NGOs advocating GCF). The grantees were supported to a regional training to catalyze their work. Organizing and participating in such events can enhance CSO understanding and capacity on how to engage with the GCF.

**DISCUSSION POINT**

***Ask the participants if they are aware of the adaptation finance mechanisms active in their countries and the entities that are implementing projects on behalf of the funds (as accredited entities, national implementing entities, etc. according to the fund). Ask them if they know who are the current gender focal points, and if they have interacted or been a part of any consultative processes. Ask them to share examples of any experience they have had of successfully engaging with any of the stakeholders for gender inclusion.***

**TABLE 5-3 FACILITATOR CLUES**

| FUND | BANGLADESH | CAMBODIA | VIETNAM | INDIA | INDONESIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AF – DA | > Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | > Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia | > Deputy Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | > Joint Secretary, (Climate Change) Ministry of Environment and Forests | > Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia |
| AF – NIE | | | | > National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) | > Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan) |
| CIF – AGENCY | > Asian Development Bank | > Asian Development Bank | > Asian Development Bank | > Asian Development Bank | > Asian Development Bank |
| CIF – FOCAL | > Gender focal point within the national climate change directorate/division | | | | > Gender focal point within the national climate change directorate/division |
| GCF – NDA | > Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance | | | > Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change | |
| GCF – DAEs | > IDCOL<br>> PKSF | | | > NABARD<br>> SIDBI | |

# MODULE 5_SESSION PLAN B

| 4:00:00 | GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB) FOR CLIMATE FINANCE |
|---|---|

**OVERVIEW**

At the end of this session, participants should become aware of the concept of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and its applicability within the domestic climate finance sector. Possible GRB tools that can be applied in the sector are discussed in brief. The participants can explore these tools in detail from the references and suggested readings for application in advocacy for gender-responsive climate change commitments and budgets.

**CONTENT**

A. Overview of Gender-Responsive Budgeting
   a. Concept and Importance of Gender Mainstreaming in Budgets
   b. Progress on GRB in Asia
   c. CSO Engagement in GRB Processes
B. Application of GRB in Climate Finance
   a. Key Questions and Strategies for CSOs
   b. Five-Step Framework
C. GRB Tools and Techniques with Entry Points for CSOs
   a. Gender-Aware Policy Appraisal
   b. Gender Budget Statement
   c. Gender-Aware Beneficiary Assessment of Public Service Delivery and Budget Priorities
   d. Gender-Aware Public Incidence Analysis
   e. Sex-Disaggregated Analysis of the Budget on Time Use
   f. Participatory Budgeting
D. GRB for Climate Finance: Gender and Climate Budget Statement

**MATERIALS**

> PowerPpoint presentations
> Apparatus for film viewing on YouTube
> Whiteboard and marker pen
> Chart papers and pens
> Copy of Handouts

**OUTLINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 mins. | Sharing of objectives, overview and session content. |
| 5 mins. | Video on "What is Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)?" |
| 20 mins. | PowerPoint quiz on "Concept and Importance of GRB" (See Exercise 25 and Handout 23). |
| 20 mins. | PowerPoint presentation on "Progress on GRB in Asia." |
| 30 mins. | Group discussion on "CSO Engagement in GRB Processes" using Indonesia Case Study." (See Exercise 26 and Handout 24) |
| 60 mins. | > PowerPoint presentation on "Application of GRB in Climate Finance."<br>> PowerPoint presentation on "Five-Step Framework for GRB." |
| 30 mins. | PowerPoint presentation on "GRB Tools and Techniques with Entry Points for CSOs." |
| 15 mins. | PowerPoint presentation on "GRB for Climate Finance: Gender and Climate Budget Statement." |
| 45 mins. | Group exercise on "GRB and Climate Public Finance." (See Exercise 27.) |

**GUIDANCE NOTES**

Share the session overview and content. Clarify that this is not a full-fledged GRB training but a capsule module for understanding the application of GRB in the CCDRR sector. Show this short video on "What is Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)?" by UN Women available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mquOclPJYPs*. Follow it up with the PowerPoint quiz (see Exercise 25 and Handout 23). Supplement the answers with additional information using technical content on "Concept and importance of GRB" in lecture mode. Sum up the discussion point with a quick introduction to the role of CSOs in the GRB process (see below). Divide the participants into small groups of four to five people and provide each group with the copy of the case study provided in Handout 24. Provide instructions for the next steps (see Exercise 26 and Handout 24). Let the participants come back in a plenary and encourage each group to share two key points/strategies/learnings that they think can be applied in their work.

Provide a brief overview of all the tools and techniques through PowerPoint. Make it clear that the purpose here is just to expose the participants to the basket of tools and not to actually learn the application of all tools. Clarify that they will learn one specific tool by the end of the session. Make the presentation in a way that explains the tool – name, description and techniques – while encouraging them to think about possible application in CCDRR sector. Do not place the examples in the PowerPoint; they can be added orally to supplement the participant inputs.

# Overview of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

**CONCEPT OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING**

Gender-Responsive Budgeting or GRB is an approach to systematically integrate gender equality objectives into government policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and audit. It aims to highlight the distributive impacts of the budget (revenue and expenditure) on women and men and adjusts (or reallocates) resources to ensure that both benefit equally from government resources (UN Women n.d.). This requires:

A. **Construction of general budgets from a gender perspective.**
GRB is based on the notion that budgeting is not a mere accounting exercise, but a key part of policy planning and implementation processes. GRB encompasses a comprehensive policy approach to support governments to integrate a gender perspective into the budget as the framework for public expenditure. GRB looks to influence all levels and stages of the budgetary process – planning/policy/programme formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, allocation of resources, implementation, impact assessment and prioritization of resources.

B. **Analysis of actual government expenditure and revenue on gender-responsive policies and programmes. This includes how revenues are raised and from whom, and how expenditures address the needs/priorities of women and girls as compared to men and boys.**
GRB analyzes government budgets and aid-finance to map the differential outreach and impact on women and girls compared to men and boys. It includes analysis of budget allocation, expenditures for gender equality priorities, as articulated in policies and programmes, and spending on women and girls. This cover tracking the utilization of allocated resources, impact analysis and beneficiary incidence analysis of public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective.

C. **Providing for affirmative action to address the specific needs of women and other gender identities, if needed.**
GRB highlights the sexual division of labour and recognizes the ways in which (mainly) women contribute to the economy with their unpaid labour in bearing, rearing and caring. GRB thus aims to make visible the needs, interests and economic contributions of individuals from different social groups and ensures that these are addressed in budgets.

A gender-responsive budget is the culmination of this analytical process. It is a budget that acknowledges gendered inequalities and patterns in the society and then allocates money to implement policies and programmes that will redress these to move towards a more gender equal society.

GRB can be an important research and advocacy tool for CSOs to map the gender-responsiveness of the existing climate funds at the national level and also analyze the overall and sectoral climate change adaptation policy commitments on gender and ensure that budget is allocated for the same within the national public expenditure framework.

**CSOs can use GRB to answer three critical questions:**

1. Are the CCDRR priorities of women and other vulnerable groups (especially those recognized by national climate policies) also recognized as budgetary priorities within the climate finance sector?
2. Does the money allocated for women and vulnerable groups actually reach them?
3. Even if it reaches them, does it positively shift gender roles and/or respond to women's needs and priorities?

### GRB – Not Limited to Government Budgets

Gender-responsive budget exercises recognize that government budgets "command substantial resources and that the state is an influential force through its budgets in shaping gender outcomes both directly and indirectly" (Sharp 1999). GRB was conceived with a focus on government budgets, based on the rationale that: a) government budgets use public money; therefore b) must incorporate public accountability; and c) must be used for the public good, in particular to help those with the least and most in need of public resources/services. Government budgets have an essential role in the planning and control of economic and fiscal actions. Government budgets have many functions, but the three central economic and fiscal policy ones are:

- Allocation of resources – influences and determines the provision of public goods and services and has a huge impact on whether women's needs are identified as priorities and financed via public budgets.
- Distribution of income and wealth – government budget decisions have a high potential to enable a 'fair' distribution of income and wealth between different groups of people and poor women need to be central in this re-distribution.
- Stabilization of the economy – government budgets often guide and provide direction toward establishing a certain level of employment, stability in prices, economic growth, environmental sustainability and external balance.

Given these critical functions of government budgets, GRB to date primarily focused on public budgets. However, there are reasons where allocations and contributions from other sources should also be considered.

In the context of climate finance, it is probably appropriate to distinguish between different forms of foreign funds, such as those from the global funds and those that come through bilateral and multilateral agencies alongside other Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). This is especially important considering that the foreign assistance is often set up as separate trusts/funds. These are separate channels established for the flow of donor funds; and these are not reflected in the standard government budgets. Bangladesh, for example, set up a separate channel even for its own climate change-related funds. If GRB is limited to government funds, then a major chunk of the climate funds may not be covered under the GRB analysis. In case of tracking climate finance, it is important that the scope of GRB is extended to all public investments and expenditures irrespective of the source.

**TABLE 5-4: ADOPTION OF GRB IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA (UNESCAP 2018)**

| YEAR | SOUTH-EAST ASIA | SOUTH ASIA |
|---|---|---|
| BEFORE 2000 | Philippines (1991)<br>Sri Lanka (1997)<br>Vietnam (2000)<br>Indonesia (2000) | |
| BEFORE 2010 | Cambodia (2002)<br>Malaysia (2003)<br>Lao PDR (2005)<br>Timor Leste (2008) | Bangladesh (2000)<br>Pakistan (2001)<br>India (2002)<br>Nepal (2002)<br>Afghanistan (2005) |
| AFTER 2010 | Myanmar (2013)<br>Thailand | Bhutan (2012)<br>Maldives |

*Source: UNESCAP (2018).*

### PROGRESS ON GRB IN ASIA

In the Asia region, various GRB initiatives can be found in at least 22 countries at national, sub-national or community levels. Some countries, such as the Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, India and Indonesia, have sustained GRB approaches for more than 10 years, while others are more recent entrants (UNESCAP 2018; Kanwar 2016). Table 5-4 presents a timeline when various countries in South and South-East Asia have adopted GRB.

A UN Women review of GRB in Asia Pacific (Kanwar 2016) provides additional information on the areas of progress and challenges to date in GRB implementation. These include: "Strong evidence of GRB improving both the quantity and quality of budgetary allocations for gender equality. Most importantly, GRB work improved systems to track allocations for gender equality over time." Many countries, especially in South and South-East Asia, have seen much progress on GRB:

> Bangladesh, Indonesia, India and Nepal have been able to institutionalize GRB across multiple sectors, through incorporation of specific tools within their existing budgetary frameworks. These countries have also attempted to strengthen the accountability mechanisms by adopting scoring systems and linking gender budgets to audits strategies.

> The Philippines introduced a key mandate of 5 per cent Gender and Development (GAD) budget, continually revisiting and refining its core GRB methodology to increase allocations for gender equality, and to move beyond the 5 per cent to influence and mainstream gender into the other 95 per cent of public budget.

> In Vietnam, concerned sectors are required to draw up action plans for implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and additional funds are allocated for implementation of these plans.

On the other hand, some main challenges have centered on the availability and effectiveness of institutional mechanisms, and capacity gaps of key actors as well as critical contextual factors, including budget transparency and the political climate. Notwithstanding data limitations, many countries had still allocated less than 1 per cent of their national budget to women's machineries despite their substantial mandates on gender equality (Kanwar 2016).

**TRAINER'S TIP**

If there is time and the participants are from only one country, you might want to discuss in more detail about the framework and status of GRB in the country. (Refer the country-specific annex for the same from "Gender-Responsive Budgeting in the Asia-Pacific Region – a status report" published by UN Women (2016) available at *https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2016/12/grb_report-for-web-s.pdf?la=en&vs=1520*. This would be especially useful for an advanced level course.

**DISCUSSION POINT**

***Ask the participants what they know of the GRB initiatives being undertaken in their country. What role do they think that the civil society can play in this process?***

**Facilitator Clues**

> Refer to the "Gender-Responsive Budgeting in the Asia-Pacific Region – a status report" published by UN Women (2016) available at *https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2016/12/grb_report-for-web-s.pdf?la=en&vs=1520)*.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have an important role to play in promotion of GRB especially at the sectoral and local/community level.

> CSOs can undertake post-facto budget analysis from a gender perspective and disseminate it in simple formats for encouraging wider public debates.
> CSOs can train government officials on application of tools and techniques for undertaking GRB.
> CSOs can work with government officials by providing grassroots information and highlighting gender needs and women's priorities for inclusion in the budget and also provide technical support on GRB.
> CSOs can support/conduct social accountability audits that can examine how public resources actually reached recipients and the extent to which these translated into necessary public services for women and men.
> CSOs can collaborate/liaise with parliamentarians to share gender budget analysis and support parliamentary scrutiny of budgets from a gender perspective.

Indonesia is one example where CSOs have demonstrated their importance in taking forward GRB. The Asia Foundation took a major lead in collaborating with CSOs and local government agencies to advance GRB especially at the sub-national level. Women's groups such as Koalisi and Komnas Perempuan have undertaken advocacy work to propose specific budget allocations and reforms affecting health, justice and other sectors. The Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency published a detailed description and examples of how to use the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the GB Statement (Kanwar 2016).

# Application of GRB in Domestic Climate Finance

**KEY QUESTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR CSO ENGAGEMENT**

GRB reinforces that gender issues can be found "everywhere" and that no sector and programme is actually gender-neutral. In CCDRR policies and programmes, which already have an established agreement concerning the differential needs and priorities of women and men, the application of GRB is thus not only relevant but also highly desirable.

At the outset, however, it is important to emphasize that the term GRB covers a very wide range of activities with different purposes and uses. Before applying GRB in climate finance, it is thus important to understand the key components of GRB and how it relates to climate finance. Table 5-5 brings together the key questions that need to be answered before application of GRB work in the climate finance sector.

**TABLE 5-5: KEY QUESTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR CSO ENGAGEMENT**

| **KEY QUESTION:** What would be the core objective of the GRB work? | |
|---|---|
| POINTS TO CONSIDER | EXAMPLES OF STRATEGIES FOR CSOS TO APPLY GRB IN THE DOMESTIC CLIMATE FINANCE SECTOR |
| > Increasing allocations for women and different sub-groups. | > Undertake a gender analysis of specific sectors and their climate related actions and identify specific needs of different groups of women and men in the community.<br>> Prioritize Gender-Just Solutions which can address the needs.<br>> Identify current programmes/schemes which can fund the solutions and undertake advocacy with the government for increased funding thereof (or if no scheme exists, then for new scheme creation and then corresponding financing for these). |
| > Ensuring existing climate finance allocations are targeted to policies and programmes that promote gender equality and support various social groups. | > Map the national domestic climate finance architecture.<br>> Identify Sectoral Ministries which hold most of the funds, received through donors or within the existing programme budgets.<br>> Undertake a gender-aware assessment of the flow of funds of these programmes.<br>> Identify gap areas and advocate with the sectoral ministry to take affirmative action to ensure equitable benefit sharing. |
| > Assessing the impact of the allocations on differential gender priorities and needs especially on how it promotes gender equality. | > Identify two to three climate programmes with high annual allocations.<br>> Undertake gender-aware impact assessment.<br>> Make public the findings of the gender impact assessment and use these to advocate for improved policies, programmes and gender budget allocations |
| **KEY QUESTION:** Who would be the most critical stakeholders to engage? | |
| POINTS TO CONSIDER | EXAMPLES OF STRATEGIES FOR CSOS TO APPLY GRB IN THE DOMESTIC CLIMATE FINANCE SECTOR |
| National Women's Machinery<br>> Have a gender mandate but less strong position for influencing climate finance. | > Work with the national women's machinery for bringing gender into the planning and budgeting agenda and CCDRR framework.<br>> Engage for implementation and reporting on CEDAW General Recommendation-37 (related to CCDRR). |
| Ministry of Finance<br>> Has a greater influence but limited gender and/or CCDRR understanding. | > Engage with the existing Climate Investment and Public Expenditure Review (CIPER) mechanisms in the country and strengthen their capacities to undertaken gender analysis of the budget.<br>> Undertake a review of the existing allocations under the CIPER from a gender and climate change perspective and develop an annual Gender and Climate Budget Statement. Present the analysis in simplified format for public debate to influence the Ministry to bring these considerations in budget sanction processes.<br>> Work with the Ministry to influence existing budget decision-making processes, to ensure gender and CCDRR perspective is brought within the deliberations and concerns addressed in the planning and approval stage itself.<br>> Advocacy for providing institutional space for public engagement in budgeting processes and adoption of participatory budgeting with balanced gender representation. |

**TABLE 5-5: KEY QUESTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR CSO ENGAGEMENT**

| POINTS TO CONSIDER | EXAMPLES OF STRATEGIES FOR CSOS TO APPLY GRB IN THE DOMESTIC CLIMATE FINANCE SECTOR |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Environment and Forest and/or Climate Change<br>> Has a climate mandate but limited gender understanding. | > If a national mandate and institutional mechanism for GRB exists in the country, engage for capacity-building of the Ministry on the subject.<br>> Undertake research, develop policy briefs and toolkits for influencing the budget decisions.<br>> If resources are available, provide technical assistance and coaching/mentoring support directly for implementing GRB and/or the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP).<br>> Engage for reporting on allocations for UNFCCC gender action plan. |
| Sectoral Line Ministries<br>> Responsible for planning, budgeting and implementation of most programmes which impact gender and CCDRR but with limited capacities to integrate these perspectives.<br>> Also, there are a number of Line Ministries which are recognized within the gender and CCDRR frameworks. | > Identify key sectoral Ministries with larger overall budgets and higher implications for addressing CCDRR issues.<br>> Engage with select Ministries for budget analysis and capacity building from a gender and CCDRR perspective. |
| Parliamentarians<br>> Can play a critical role in raising the issues in budget debates as well as in monitoring gender budgets via specialized committees. | > Sensitize Parliamentarians on the need for Gender-Responsive Budgeting, especially in the CCDRR sector.<br>> Provide Parliamentarians with updates on budget and gender analysis to take forward in national budget and policy discussions. |
| **KEY QUESTION: Which Tools are to be employed and who will do what?** | |
| **POINTS TO CONSIDER** | **EXAMPLES OF STRATEGIES FOR CSOS TO APPLY GRB IN THE DOMESTIC CLIMATE FINANCE SECTOR** |
| > There are many GRB tools and entry points (discussed in the next section) which can be applied, keeping in mind the country context. A decision must be made about which tools to apply, what will be produced and who will undertake the analysis. | > Your core objective and key stakeholder(s) would generally define which tools are most suitable.<br>> The Gender Aware Policy tool is the most effective to begin with for two reasons: One, CSOs are experienced in policy analysis; application of GRB lens strengthens it with budgetary information. Second, most countries have Climate Change Policies/ Strategies/Plans for specific periods; it is easier to be involved and influence the updating process if the background analysis is already done.<br>> At the start, CSOs can also engage in gender impact assessments which assess the gender-responsiveness of a proposed policy prior to its implementation.<br>> However, if the Gender Aware Policy Tool is to be adopted, it would be important to also consider the following: i) who would do the analysis, whether it would be a consultant-driven exercise or a participatory process with involvement of the policy makers; ii) how would the analysis be undertaken, would a more simplistic approach of checklist be used or a more elaborate consultative approach be undertaken; and iii) how would the results of the analysis be produced for wider audience to reflect on.<br>> The Gender and Climate Budget Statement can be used as the second step to understand the flow of funds for the gender commitments in the CCDRR policies. Such a statement also provides a macro and micro level picture and has the most potential to enable media and public debate around the issue. However, if the Gender and Climate Budget Statement is the adopted tool, one would need to consider the following: i) who does the coding; ii) who provides the information for the coding: iii) what format will be used; and iv) when will the statement be produced.<br>> Another consideration here would also be to understand whether the exercise would involve publishing of the statement in public domain and whether it would be published as a shadow report or pursued within the government systems. The latter makes a GB Statement a strong tool to bring about transparency on gender budgets.<br>> For smaller and/or community-based organization, participatory budgeting tools will be more relevant. |

## FIVE-STEP FRAMEWORK ON GRB

The GRB Five-Step framework by Debbie Budlender (2000) is used extensively (and adapted) in many countries around the world. While it is a useful framework for inside government initiatives in countries that are implementing programme or performance budgeting, it can also be a useful tool for CSOs while undertaking GRB analysis of a particular sector or line ministry (Budlender 2000). In practice, a weakness in this approach is the limited ability to move beyond the second step. Generally, the researchers involved are practised in describing the situation and discussing policy, but the sections on the budget are brief and often weak.

### *STEP 1 – Analyzing the Situation of Women, Men, Girls and Boys, in the Given Sector*

At the core of the five-step framework is mapping the situation of women, men, girls and boys in any given sector or those served by a particular Policy or Ministry. The quantitative information gathering can be done through a combination of national (local) and international sources that include international compendiums, cross-country statistical data, national development plans, government policy documents, official government statistics, administrative data and independent research. Select gender analysis tools discussed in Module 3 can also be used by CSOs for collecting qualitative information on gender bias and gender constraints/barriers. It is also important that in addition to the gender data, information on other dimensions of disadvantage (age, ability, ethnicity, class, social group, others) are also considered when collecting information to assess the gender situation.

***Recommendations:*** **It is very important for CSOs to define the scope of the sector/ministry while undertaking the analysis. A limited scope helps generate better quality data and more focused information. A simple rule of thumb can be to identify the target group of the policy/ministry being served. Identify a key problem faced by this target group and use the Causes, Consequences and Solutions framework for identification of parameters for the situational analysis.**

### *STEP 2 – Assessing the Gender-Responsiveness of Policies*

The objective of this step is to assess whether a particular policy or programme is likely to increase gender inequalities described in the previous step, leave them, or decrease them. Some countries have overall gender policies that state how they see the gender inequalities in the country and what they plan to do to address them. Some countries go further to develop sector-specific gender policies that perform a similar function for that specific sector. Whether or not there is a gender policy, it is also important to look at the general, mainstream policies both for the sector and for development as a whole. The mainstream policies must be examined for what they say, either implicitly or explicitly, about gender. They must also be looked at to see whether they contradict the gender policies in any way.

***Recommendations:*** **Look at the objectives of the policy/programme and identify those which have an explicit gender goal and those which need to be rephrased to include gender concerns identified in Step 1 above. Match the activities in the policy/programme document to the objectives, and assess if the gender objectives are accompanied by necessary activity plans. Make a strong link between the activities and the resource allocation especially on areas of affirmative action.**

### *STEP 3 – Assessing Budget Allocations*

The main aim in this step is to see whether the budget allocations are adequate to implement the gender-responsive policy/programme objectives and activities identified in the second step. The adequacy needs to be analyzed in two ways:

a. Is the amount allocated for the activity sufficient to reach the target numbers as desired by the policy/programme?
b. Is the unit cost for the activity sufficient to ensure that it is undertaken in an effective manner?

The main source for this information is the budget book itself, especially if they contain information about objectives and indicators. Some governments also publish documents (annual reports/performance budgets/outcome budgets) that discuss the performance of the different ministries over the past year and plans for the coming year. These, together with the budget speech, assist in the analysis of the budget figures.

Another important parameter to assess here is the actual expenditure made in the previous years, compared against the budgetary allocations. Often, gender-specific activities do not get specific attention in the implementation stage, and the budget left unutilized until late in the year is appropriated to another head. Exploring the reasons for the un-utilization will also further help in identifying the gaps in the implementation and service delivery challenges.

***Recommendations:*** **It is important to assess adequacy of budgets in terms of quantum of allocations, as often, the total allocation can be very meagre in comparison to what is actually required to address the concerns of a significant population. Further, it is also important to review the unit costs specially to understand the under-allocations for women's unpaid work. Many programmes do not take into account the contribution of women's unpaid work to ensure effective implementation. It is important that this is budgeted and compensated.**

***STEP 4 – Monitoring Spending and Service Delivery***

The types of data needed for gender budget analysis can be divided into two broad categories:

- 'Inputs' measure what is put into the process (e.g., the amount of money budgeted or the staff allocated for a particular programme or project).
- 'Outputs' measure direct products of a particular programme or project (e.g., the number of beneficiaries receiving medical services or the number of clinics built).

***Recommendations:*** **Assess whether the budget allocated is used effectively to achieve the planned outcomes. Review the physical and financial achievements against the plan, and if the money was spent as desired. Especially review the proportion of beneficiaries from different genders and social groups, to see if it is in line with the Policy and population parameters. If any section is not adequately covered, analyze the cause of the same, as they could often insights requiring budget revisions.**

***STEP 5 – Assessing Impacts/Outcomes***

Outcomes measure the results of the policy or programme (e.g., increased health, educational levels and availability of time). While this is difficult in the short run, verify whether the gender objectives/outcomes of the policy/programme identified in step 2 have been achieved.

Table 5-6 presents an example of the application of the Five-Step framework in the water sector, bringing together examples of indicators/parameters that need to be assessed for each step.

**TABLE 5-6: FIVE-STEP FRAMEWORK ON GRB**

| | |
|---|---|
| SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS | > What are the gender dimensions of water usage patterns (productive/reproductive) within the household and in the village/city)?<br>> Are there any gender dimensions for the same?<br>> What is the average time spent by men and women, boys and girls across different social groups on collecting water?<br>> What is the incidence of water-borne diseases among men and women? |
| POLICY/ PROGRAMME ANALYSIS | > Does the water policy recognize the gender patterns in water usage?<br>> Which water usages patterns are prioritized for interventions within the Policy?<br>> Based on the existing water usage patterns, whose water concerns are more likely to be addressed?<br>> Does it have an objective to reduce the time spent on water collection?<br>> What are the water management solutions identified in the policy?<br>> Are there enough solutions for both productive and reproductive water usage for both genders and across social groups?<br>> What are the activities planned in the policy which will reduce gender inequality within the water sector?<br>> Is there any policy commitment to gender balance in water management institutions?<br>> Are there any gender dimensions in the changing water use patterns, user fees or privatization policies (if any) promoted by the policy? |
| BUDGET ANALYSIS | > What is the share (percentage) of the budgetary allocations approved across various water usage patterns?<br>> Is the budget distributed adequately to address the differentiated gender and social needs?<br>> What is the allocation between infrastructure, management and maintenance activities, and who would benefit more from the current allocation status?<br>> What is the allocation for the activities identified above which would address gender and social concerns?<br>> Is the actual allocation as intended in the policy?<br>> Is the allocated money spent on the desired activities? If not, what were the causes thereof? |

| TABLE 5-6: FIVE-STEP FRAMEWORK ON GRB | |
|---|---|
| | > Is there enough budget allocation for activities addressing the needs of women and other social groups?<br>> Is there any budgetary allocation for communication directed at addressing changing gender roles in the water sector?<br>> Was the communication budget targeted for changing gender roles spent accordingly?<br>> Was the maintenance budget allocated released and spent? Who received the money – people who were actually involved in the maintenance or the management committee?<br>> Did women in the water management committees have an adequate say in the budget allocations?<br>> Did women receive equal and fair opportunity for employment during the implementation? What was the share of male and female wages? |
| OUTPUT ANALYSIS | > How many families were provided access to water (productive/reproductive)?<br>> What is the satisfaction level of men and women across social groups with the quality of the water supply service? |
| OUTCOME ANALYSIS | > Did it reduce the time spent by women and men on water collection?<br>> Did it provide any economic benefit to women and men? |

TRAINER'S TIP

For advanced course, ask the participants to select another theme and brainstorm on possible indicators/parameters to be assessed for each of the five steps.

# GRB Tools and Techniques with Entry Points for CSOs[12]

There are many tools and techniques which are used as part of GRB analysis, the most prominent being the seven tools suggested by Diane Elson. In the coming section, several tools with corresponding examples and potential application in the Climate Finance sector were discussed in brief.

| TABLE 5-7: GRB TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES | |
|---|---|
| GRB TOOL: GENDER-AWARE POLICY APPRAISAL | |
| **DESCRIPTION**<br>Involves an analysis which reflects an understanding of the policy's gendered implications by:<br>> Identifying the implicit and explicit gender issues;<br>> Identifying the allied resource allocations;<br>> Making strong link between policy and resource allocation; and<br>> Assessing whether the policy will continue or change existing inequalities between men and women (and groups of men and women) and patterns of gender relations. | **TECHNIQUES**<br>> A checklist of questions for assessing the policy, including checking the gendered assumptions of the policy against the evidence;<br>> A discussion of events, activities and associated budget allocations generated by the policy; and<br>> Checking the policy against its stated aims and performance objectives. |
| **APPLICATION IN CCDRR**<br>Many countries have a legislation, policy or strategy document on CCDRR. Even without these, there are various policy commitments made as part of NDCs, SDGs and Sendai Framework. A gender-aware policy analysis will help highlight the gender commitments (or lack thereof) in these; while also helping track which of the gender commitments remain on paper and which are backed by adequate resource allocation. | |

12. *This section relies heavily draws from Budlender, Debbie, Rhonda Sharp, and Kerri Alle. 1998. How to do a gender-sensitive budget analysis: Contemporary research and practice. Canberra and London: Australian Agency for International Development and the Commonwealth Secretariat. https://www.femtech.at/sites/default/files/How_to_do_a_gender-sensitive_budget_analysis.pdf.*

## TABLE 5-7: GRB TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

### GRB TOOL: GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

**DESCRIPTION**
A GB Statement is usually described as a gender-specific accountability document produced by a government agency to show what its programmes and budgets are doing in respect to gender. Such statements are typically tabled in the parliament, often together with the standard budget documents. These documents are meant to inform budget prioritization. These statements may be made publicly available in full, or the information they contain may appear only in summarized form in documents tabled in parliament or made publicly available in other ways. In some countries, however, the information in these gender budget statements may not be made public at all.

**TECHNIQUES**
A GB Statement can be quantitative as well as qualitative in nature. It is generally a template attached to the call circular for line ministries and departments to provide information on gender budgets. Some GB Statements are designed to include questions on gender concerns and priorities within the ministry/department, while others include categorization of Government Budgetary Estimates/Allocations/Expenditures; or a combination of both.

**APPLICATION IN CCDRR**
The GB Statement template and categorization can be easily applied to CCDRR finance within the country, especially the Climate Investment and Public Expenditure Review (CIPER) documents.

### GRB TOOL: GENDER-AWARE BENEFICIARY ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET PRIORITIES

**DESCRIPTION**
This tool aims to collect and analyze opinions of women and men on the extent to which government policies, programmes and services reflect their priorities and meet their needs. These responses are analyzed in order to assess the extent to which a government's current budget meets the priorities of women and men. In essence, women and men participants in beneficiary studies are being "asked how, if they were the Finance Minister, they would slice the national budgetary pie." For example, the perceptions of women and men regarding the quality of services being provided to them by the sub-centres or primary health centres in a block/district could be ascertained using this tool. The limitations of this tool are: i) it captures only the perception of the beneficiary and not the non-user or the service provider; ii) it is time consuming; and iii) it usually addresses only one service at a time.

**TECHNIQUES**
> Opinion polls,
> Attitude surveys,
> Participatory rapid appraisal,
> Focus group discussions,
> Conversational interviewing, and
> Preference ranking and scoring.

**APPLICATION IN CCDRR**
Gender-aware beneficiary assessment can also become an important tool especially for research organizations working on CCDRR. Regular investigation of people's perception (sex-disaggregated) on the budgetary allocations made for CCDRR especially thosereported in the Climate Investment and Public Expenditure Reviews (CIPER) can become a strong advocacy tool for engendering budgetary resources for CCDRR.

### GRB TOOL: GENDER-AWARE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE INCIDENCE ANALYSIS

**DESCRIPTION**
The objective of this tool is to analyze the extent to which men and women benefit from expenditure on publicly-provided services. Statistical analysis is done to determine the distribution of expenditure between men, women, girls and boys. This analysis can be done for any sector or programme. The approach requires the following: i) calculating the unit cost of providing a service (e.g., the cost of running a primary school for one year); ii) calculating the number of girls and boys who benefited; and iii) working out the benefit incidence by multiplying the unit cost by the number of girls and again by the number of boys.

**TECHNIQUES**
This quantitative tool reveals what was the historical gender-specific distribution of benefits from public services. It is particularly valuable for establishing baselines and setting up monitoring systems. This requires the measurement of:
1. the unit costs of providing a particular service – e.g., the costs of providing a primary school place for one year;
2. the number of units utilized by men and women, boys and girls.

Benefit incidence can then be calculated as the value of the unit costs multiplied by the number of units utilized by the relevant individuals. The benefit incidence depends upon: i) the allocation of public expenditure in providing public services; and ii) the behaviour of households in utilizing public services. For example, the incidence of benefit of public expenditure on primary education is: i) for girls, the value of public spending on primary education multiplied by the ratio of girls' enrolment in primary school to total enrolment in primary school; ii) for boys, the value of public spending on primary education multiplied by the ratio of boys' enrolment to total enrolment in primary school. The limitation of this tool is that it assumes that the cost of a service for male and female, rich and poor, rural and urban is the same. It can only be done for services targeting individual beneficiaries.

**TABLE 5-7: GRB TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES**

**APPLICATION IN CCDRR**
Gender-aware public incidence analysis is a more technical tool, but can be well applied to energy projects, early information warning systems, and others, wherein the number of final users can be calculated.

**GRB TOOL: SEX-DISAGGREGATED ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET ON TIME USE**

**DESCRIPTION**
This tool aims to show the link between government budgets (in a particular sector, e.g., water supply to villages) and the way female and male members spend their time in relation to the presence or absence of that service (e.g., collection of water for the household). This helps to compare the imputed value of unpaid work with budget amounts. For example, it allows comparison of the cost of providing water supply to a village/area, according to the budget and the imputed cost of fetching water. This tool also helps to ensure that the time spent on unpaid work by women is accounted for in policy analysis. It is the collection of information on how household members utilize their time through household surveys. Time-use data, disaggregated by gender (and age), can then be used to reveal connections between the government's budget and household time budgets.

**TECHNIQUES**
> Calculation of the "reproduction tax," defined as the proportion of a person's time spent on unpaid reproductive work in order to maintain society. Changes in reproduction tax can then be linked to changes in other taxes
> Calculation of a social sector's input-output matrix that includes unpaid caring work as an input and output, as well as social sector public expenditure
> Calculation of household expenditure of time and money on services including health, education, sanitation, transport. Changes in time expenditures can then be linked to changes in public expenditure.

**APPLICATION IN CCDRR**
Considering that climate change and disasters have a significant effect on women's time poverty, the sex-disaggregated time use analysis would be an important tool for quantifying the contribution of women and girls in adaptation to climate change and in disaster rehabilitation. For example, one could actually calculate the additional time spent by women and girls for fetching water and put it in economic terms to make a case for water supply projects as part of disaster rehabilitation. Similarly, the caregiving role of women can be quantified to make a case for increased health allocations.

## PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

Participatory Budgeting (PB) is a process that lets citizens decide how certain budget funds should be allocated. By including the public in decision-making, participatory budgeting has the potential: i) to be an agent of accountability, helping to demystify government budgets; ii) to turn voters into active contributors and informed monitors of government progress; and iii) to support efforts for proactive budget disclosure. As it stands today, PB helps communities explore many of these opportunities, and it serves as an important gateway to engagement with local government for a wide group of residents, especially the traditionally-underrepresented groups. It's a transformative process, one that may cost governments almost nothing, since it just reallocates existing funds. There are several forms of participatory budgeting in the world, but each form aims at ensuring citizen's participation in the allocation of public funds.

There are different processes which can be used for PB:
> The government allocates a certain percentage of the budget to a given group or geography to plan and propose activities within that range.
> The government invites proposals and demands from the citizens before its budgeting exercise; and adequate emphasis is laid on, including the people's demands.

PB can be specifically included as part of Local Adaptation Plans and Urban Resilience Planning exercises. It is important to note here that not all PB initiatives are gender-responsive and focus on reaching out to women as stakeholders in the process. Providing them a platform and space to voice their demands and prioritization of their needs and demands within PB processes are very much required.

# GRB for Climate Finance: Gender and Climate Budget Statement

Another important GRB tool which can be used in climate finance is the Gender Budget Statement (GBS). The GBS is used to disaggregate projected expenditure into gender-relevant categories. This involves stating the expected gender implications of the total national budget (public expenditure and taxation) and/or the gender implications of expenditure by sectoral ministries. The statement can be constructed on the basis of any of the above tools. It can also be constructed according to pre-set categories. Some examples of GBS in Asia from Budlender (2015) are highlighted next:

### THE FIVE-SCALE GRADING OF GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH (GOB)

The GoB requires that agencies assess all government programs and projects against the expected contribution to four criteria that represent different aspects of women's empowerment, namely:

1. social rights and voice;
2. employment;
3. productivity; and
4. access to resources, services, and information.

Programs and projects that are assessed as having a direct impact on women's empowerment must then be rated for the strength of the impact on a scale of "negative," "zero," "low," "medium" and "high." Instructions provided to ministries in the budget call circular include "standards" (or criteria) for assessing the gender impact and assigning a percentage.

Along with this quantitative classification, the gender budget report also follows a well-designed framework addressing the following issues:

- The roles and responsibilities of the ministry/division;
- How the activities of the ministry/division impact women's advancement and rights;
- Who benefits or may benefit from these activities and how, in a gender-disaggregated manner;
- How the strategic objectives of the ministries/divisions are related to women's advancement and rights;
- Information on gender-disaggregated apportionment of budgetary allocation of the ministry/division;
- A description of the ministry/division's success in addressing women's advancement; and
- Recommendations on strengthening the roles of the ministries/divisions in undertaking activities for women's advancement.

Each ministry submits its budget and the Finance Ministry tables the analysis titled "Women's Advancement and Rights" alongside the annual budget. The report reviews how the ministries have dealt with women's advancement and rights issues in the budget, with different sections highlighting composite progress for the relevant Ministries. Section 1 of the composite report discusses the budgets of seven ministries under the heading "Empowering Women and Enhancing their Social Dignity." Section 2 discusses the budgets of nine ministries grouped under the heading "Improving Women's Productivity and Participation in the Labour Market." Finally, Section 3 discusses the budgets of 24 ministries grouped under the heading "Widening Women's Effective Access to General Public Sector Services and Income Generating Activities." The ministries' individual gender budgeting reports are also available on the Ministry of Finance's website.

### THE TWO-WAY CATEGORIZATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOI)

The GOI currently requires government official to use a two-category format as the basis of presentation in the Gender Budget Statement in the Union Budget. The two categories cover:

1. Women-Specific allocations, where 100 per cent of the allocation is meant for women.
2. Pro-Women allocations where 30-99 per cent of the allocation is meant for women.

The programmes and schemes are classified in these two categories by the respective line ministries/departments and submitted to the Ministry of Finance. It is then collated as a separate Gender Budget Statement and placed before the Parliament along with the Union Budget.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL (GON) SCORING EXERCISE

The Nepal GRB assessment gives ministry allocations a value, on a scale of 0-100 points, according to the extent to which they fostered gender equality. Three categories of impact are utilized:

1. expenditures directly benefitting women (scoring 50 to 100 points);
2. expenditures indirectly benefiting women (scoring between 20 and 50); and
3. neutral expenditures (if the program/initiative scored below 20).

Five indicators, each weighted at 20 per cent and requiring a gender sensitivity score of between 1 and 20 for each program, were used to calculate the proportion of expenditures in each of the categories:

1. capacity building of women;
2. women's participation in planning and implementation programs;
3. share of benefits for women;
4. increase in employment and income generation opportunities for women; and
5. decrease in women's workload and time use.

These GRB-related qualitative indicators and associated weights have been incorporated in the electronic budgetary tools. The scoring is undertaken by the planning unit within each ministry together with the Ministry of Finance. To assist the officials in their task, a summary framework of generic GRB indicators and sub-indicators was developed; and a manual (in Nepali language) was produced to explain the indicators and sub-indicators and provide examples.

## GBS IN INDONESIA

The Indonesia GBS approach builds on the performance budgeting system introduced into the central government in Indonesia in 2010. For GRB, each ministry is required to select a number of activities (kegiatan) or sub-activities considered especially important from a gender perspective, and to describe them using a set format. The headings for the format are sub-activity, objectives, situation analysis, planned activities, budget for activities, and input, output, and outcome indicators. The headings closely follow the standard items contained in the main budget documents. The activities chosen should fall into one of two categories: i) service delivery, for which technical ministries are primarily responsible; or ii) capacity-building and gender advocacy, which is primarily the responsibility of coordinating ministries. The second category was included as otherwise ministries, such as MOWE and the Ministry of Finance, would have struggled to find relevant activities for the gender budget statement.

Many Asian countries like Bangladesh and Nepal have already accepted the GBS framework to climate investment and public expenditure reviews. The Gender and Climate Budget Statement (GCBS) has thye most potential to be adopted as an initial entry point to engage with climate finance in the domestic arena.

**DISCUSSION POINT**

***Ask the participants to reflect on what could be the best document to begin the GCBS analysis in their respective countries.***

**Facilitator Clues**

It would be best for the CSOs, especially women's organizations, to use the Climate Investment and Public Expenditure Review (CIPER) documents to develop the GCBS. Most CIPERs already have the climate relation assessed, and one could begin by classifying the already identified programmes and budgetary allocations in terms of their gender-responsiveness. A very quick analysis can be to look at the programmes covered and classify them into three categories: i) those addressing practical gender needs; ii) those addressing strategic gender needs; and iii) those whose impact/relevance cannot be established. As one gets into the analysis, in-depth categorizations as mentioned in the box above can be analyzed.

Another way of doing this would be to begin with select sectors, 10 to 12 line ministries identified based on two criteria: i) their relevance (or ease of analysis) for women's needs and priorities; and ii). their share of the climate budget and investments. Working with select sectors (especially those which the organization already has some insights and expertise on) helps undertake a more nuanced GRB analysis.

# EXERCISES

## EXERCISE 25: GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE ARCHITECTURE MAPPING

The key objective of this exercise is to give the participants an overview of the various Climate Finance Funds functional at national, regional and global levels.

**Materials Required:**
Whiteboard and marker pens; copies of Handout 21.

**Process:**
***Step 1:*** Begin with viewing of short films by Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Washington, DC on "What is Climate Finance" available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Y9vM4e9XaM*.

***Step 2:*** Divide the participants into pairs. Give each pair any of the fund details from Handout 21. Ask them to go through these and discuss. Give them 10 minutes for this.

***Step 3:*** Tell them to imagine that they are the fund representative and will be presenting about their fund at a national level meeting on climate finance. Give them five more minutes to prepare for this.

***Step 4:*** Get all participants in a plenary and ask each pair to share the key features of their fund. At the end, ask the participants to reflect on the following:
> Which are dedicated climate funds?
> Which of the funds have more focus on adaptation and which have more on mitigation?
> Which of the funds have most scope for CSO engagement?

***Step 5:*** Show the film on Gender-Responsive Climate Finance" available at *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YKmvdiXlDFI*. Ask the participants to reflect on "which funds they think have more potential for gender mainstreaming."

**Learning Output:** End the session with a quick recap of all the funds.

## EXERCISE 26: ADAPTATION PROJECT GENDER ANALYSIS

The key objective of this exercise is to give the participants a feel of how the different types of adaptation funds function and get them interested enough to want to explore the fund websites in more detail. The exercise also provides an opportunity for the participants to explore how women's organizations can be involved as observers and reviewers.

**Materials Required:**
Whiteboard and marker pens.

**Process:**
***Step 1:*** Divide the participants into groups of five to six people and provide each group with a copy of Handout 22 (Examples of different climate change adaptation projects).

***Step 2:*** Ask them to read the handout and understand the assigned exercise. Tell them that they will need to use their own knowledge, and to explore the internet for more information.

***Step 3:*** Give around 30 minutes for the participants to work on this as a group. Discuss the responses in a plenary keeping the following considerations in mind:
> Ask one group to answer any one question, with the rest of the groups adding information.
> Focus more on the gender observations.
> Do not spend much time on deliberation of the answers The purpose of the exercise is not to get the right answers but for the participants to understand the process.

***Step 4:*** Discuss the answers. Ask them what they learned from the process. Focus the discussion around the following points:
1. Which of the websites could they easily locate and navigate and which were difficult?
2. What sections of the website were most useful?
3. Did they find any additional information about any fund that was not included in the presentation?
4. Which funds do they see their organization associating more with and what could be the possible ways of engagement?

**Learning Output:** End the session with a quick response from all participants on what they have learned from the case studies and the processes that can be applied into their work.

## EXERCISE 27: POWERPOINT QUIZ ON GRB

The key objective of this exercise is to recap the concepts of GRB viewed by the participants in the short film on GRB, and to increase their understanding on the nuances of some of the concepts.

**Materials Required:**
PowerPoint Presentation (see Handout 23).

**Process:**
***Step 1:*** Divide the participants into two groups: "Apples" and "Oranges" (preferably without disturbing the sitting arrangement).

***Step 2:*** Inform them that they will now be playing a quiz game. You will be showing a question related to the film that they have just seen on the PowerPoint slide. Then alternatively, each group will have to answer the question.

***Step 3:*** Tell them that the quiz will have two options. The group will receive 25 points for each correct answer if they choose option 1 and 10 points for each correct answer if they choose option 2. The two options are:
***Option 1:*** Answer the question without looking at clues and choices.
***Option 2:*** Answer with the help of clues and choices.

The group can choose an option after seeing the question. If a question passes to the next group, they also get 10 points for the same.

***Step 4:*** Run through each of the slides, asking the questions and putting up the scores on the board. As the participants answer, they may supplement their responses with additional information and explanation. Calculate the total and declare the winning group.

**Learning Output:** Conclude by revisiting the concept of GRB based on the technical note. "GRB is an approach to systematically integrate gender equality objectives into government policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and audit. It aims to highlight the distributive impacts of the budget (revenue and expenditure) on women and men and adjusts (or reallocates) resources to ensure that both benefit equally from government resources (UN Women n.d.)."

## EXERCISE 28: CASE STUDY ON ENGAGEMENT OF CSO IN GRB

The key objective of this exercise is for the participants to be able to identify strategies and scope of involvement for CSOs in the GRB work.

**Materials Required:**
Copies of Handout 24.

**Process:**
***Step 1:*** Divide the participants into groups of four to five. If from multiple countries, participants from the same country should be put together.

***Step 2:*** Provide each group with a copy of Handout 2 and ask them to discuss the contents. Provide around five minutes to read the case and discuss in general.

***Step 3:*** Ask them to discuss specifically on the following:
a. What are the key strategies that were deployed for CSO engagement in the GRB process?
b. Who were the key actors, and what types of partnerships were developed?
c. What do they envisage as the key enabling factors and challenges that might have been faced by the CSOs in undertaking this exercise?

***Step 4:*** Provide each group around 15 minutes to discuss these questions. Bring them to the plenary and ask each group to share one key point related to each of the questions.

**Learning Output:** Conclude by asking them to share two key learning points from the case study which they think can be applied in their own work.

## EXERCISE 29: GRB AND CLIMATE PUBLIC FINANCE ANALYSIS

The key objective of this exercise is to get the participants to use GRB to map the domestic funding landscape in their country and apply the GRB lens to Climate Public Finance as part of their advocacy work.

**Materials Required:**

White sheets and post-its, laptops (one for each group) for data analysis.

**Process:**

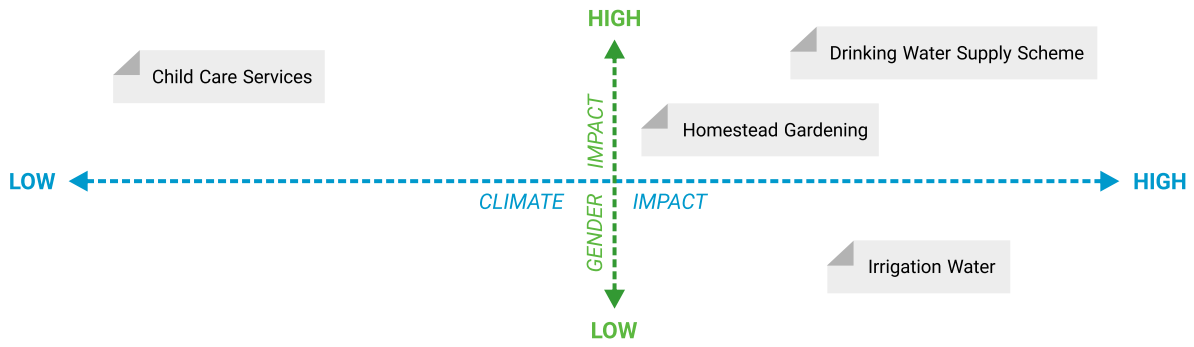
***Step 1:*** Divide the participants into groups of five to six. If from multiple countries, participants from the same country should be put together.

***Step 2:*** Provide each group with the program budget document of any one ministry from their country in Excel (see country budget documents in website).

***Step 3:*** Ask the group to note on the Post-its all the programmes that they have some information on or understanding of. (One post-it note should have only one programme.)

***Step 4:*** Ask the group to classify all the programmes on a climate and gender impact matrix as shown below:

**FIGURE 5-9: GENDER IMPACT MATRIX TEMPLATE**




***Step 5:*** Allot around 15 minutes for this exercise, and then ask the participants to classify the ministry budget according to the three categories:

***Highly Relevant*** - Those which fall under High climate and High gender impact;

***Relevant*** - Those which fall under High climate but Low gender impact or High gender but Low climate impact;

***Not Relevant*** - Those which fall under Low gender and Low climate impact.

***Step 6:*** Ask them to identify two programmes with the highest budget allocations from each of the categories and define their climate and gender relevance using the following checklist:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q1 | Is there a direct link of the programme to the national climate policy? | Yes/No |
| Q2 | Will the programme address climate change adaptation directly? | Yes/No |
| Q3 | Will the activity decrease women's workload and time poverty? | Yes/No |
| Q4 | Will it increase women's income and livelihood? | Yes/No |
| Q5 | Are women included in the planning, decision-making or capacity-building? | Yes/No |

***Step 7:*** Ask them to classify these programmes according to relevance to Gender and CCDRR. If three or more of the above are answered with a Yes, then "Highly relevant"; if two are Yes, then "Relevant"; and if less than two then as "Not relevant."

***Step 8:*** Ask them to reassess the total budget in three categories:

1. Highly relevant
2. Relevant
3. Not relevant.

***Step 9:*** Ask them to analyze the difference in the two categorizations and what they learned from the same.

**Learning Output:** Conclude by telling them that these are just simple ways of categorization and they can build on the process to actually undertake in-depth analysis within select departments to develop their own Gender and Climate Budget Statements.

| TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMPLETE THE STATEMENT | ✓ TICK YOUR SELECTION | | | |
| Through the Copenhagen Accord, developed countries pledged... | | *US$30 billion annually by 2020. | | US$100 billion annually by 2020. |
| The Standing Committee on Finance is tasked with... | | preparing a biennial assessment of climate finance flows. | | *preparing an annual assessment of climate finance flows. |
| Dedicated climate funding mechanisms of UNFCCC have a mandate to... | | *provide more funds for mitigation. | | provide finance for adaptation and mitigation. |
| Engendering climate finance requires... | | systematically taking women's differentiated needs, knowledge, experiences and priorities into account in all climate responses. | | *providing a dedicated fund for women's climate change adaptation. |
| Readiness, Innovation and Learning Grants can be used for... | | strengthening the capacity of national implementing entities to receive and manage climate financing. | | *direct benefit transfer to users of renewable energy. |
| Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)... | | is a systematic integration of equality objectives into government policy, planning and budgeting. | | *is an accounting practice that divides budget between men and women equally. |
| GRB is adopted by... | | more than 20 countries in Asia. | | *less than 10 countries in Asia. |

** Items in red are the incorrect answers.*

## SUGGESTED READINGS:


1. ADB. 2016. *Building Gender into Climate Finance: ADB Experience with Climate Investment Funds*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/186020/gender-climate-finance.pdf.
2. Buchner, Barbara, Alex Clark, Angela Falconer, Rob Macquarie, Chavi Meattle, Rowena Tolentino, and Cooper Wetherbee. 2019. *Global Landscape of Climate Finance*. London: Climate Policy Initiative. https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/2019-Global-Landscape-of-Climate-Finance.pdf.
3. Budlender, Debbie, Rhonda Sharp, and Kerri Alle. 1998. *How to do a gender-sensitive budget analysis: Contemporary research and practice*. Canberra and London: Australian Agency for International Development and the Commonwealth Secretariat. https://www.femtech.at/sites/default/files/How_to_do_a_gender-sensitive_budget_analysis.pdf.
4. Hall, Laura Cooper, Margaux Granat, and Tara Daniel. 2019. *Women's Organizations and Climate Finance: Engaging in Processes and Accessing Resources*. Brooklyn: Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO). https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WomensOrgsClimateFinance_EngaginginProcesses.pdf.
5. Kanwar, Sheena. 2016. *Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Asia-Pacific Region: A Status Report*. Bangkok: UN Women. https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2016/12/grb_report-for-web-s.pdf?la=en&vs=1520.

# TRAINOR'S NOTES

MODULE ____ SESSION PLAN ____ PAGE ____

AGENDA

REMINDERS

# TRAINOR'S GRID NOTES

MODULE ____ SESSION PLAN ____ PAGE ____

AGENDA

REMINDERS

# CLIMATE FINANCE FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

# HANDOUTS

# MODULE 5

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS[13]

### MULTILATERAL CHANNELS FOR CLIMATE FINANCE:

> Often break from contributor country-dominated governance structures, typical in development finance institutions.
> Gives developing country governments greater voice and representation in decision-making.
> Over the years, various steps to increase inclusion and accountability in multilateral climate fund governance were taken, including creating a role for non-governmental stakeholders as observers to fund meetings.

### A. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

**TYPE**
UNFCCC Financial Mechanism. Supports multiple conventions. Its decision-making body is the GEF Council. The GEF now includes representation from 182 member-governments and works with 18 implementing partners, acting as a secretariat to funnel money to these organizations. GEF also provides funding for other environmental projects like bio-diversity and land use along with climate change.

**YEAR: 1991**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
> 6th replenishment (2014- 2018): 30 donor countries pledged US$1.26 billion for climate change.
> 7th replenishment period (2019-2022): 30 countries pledged US$654 million for climate change.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Projects approved by the GEF range in size, from up to US$1 million for "enabling activities," between US$1-2 million for "medium-sized" projects, and over US$2 million for "full sized." As of December 2019, through the fourth, fifth, six and seventh Trust Fund, GEF approved over 750 projects in the focal area of climate change amounting to US$2.8 billion.

### A1. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF)

**TYPE**
UNFCCC mechanism administered by GEF to support national adaptation plan development and implementation, although largely through smaller scale projects.

**YEAR: 2001**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
Country ceiling for funding of US$20 million.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of December 2019, the LDCF made cash transfers to projects of US$534 million.

### A2. SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

**TYPE**
UNFCCC mechanism administered by GEF to support national adaptation plan development and implementation, although largely through smaller scale projects.

**YEAR: 2001**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
Country ceiling for funding of US$20 million.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of December 2019, the SCCF made cash transfers of US$181 million.

### B. ADAPTATION FUND (AF)

**TYPE**
UNFCCC mechanism, which, as of 1 January 2019, also started serving the Paris Agreement, in line with the newly-approved 5-year Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2022, based on pillars of Action, Innovation, and Knowledge and Sharing.

The fund is managed by the AF Board which meets twice a year.

Provides direct access to climate finance for developing countries through accredited National Implementing Entities that are able to meet agreed fiduciary as well as environmental, social and gender standards.[14]

**YEAR: 2011**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
Financed through a 2 per cent levy on the sale of emission credits from the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, along with developed country grant contributions.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of 30 June 2019, 84 projects for a total amount of US$560.6 million were approved for funding. In addition, the Board approved 56 project formulation grants for a total of US$2.3 million. Sixty projects are currently under implementation, for a total grant amount of US$384.8 million. A total of US$350.20 million (62.8 per cent of approved amount) were transferred to implementing entities.

---

*13. The information is compiled from respective websites of the funds.*
*14. As opposed to working solely through UN agencies or Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as multilateral implementing agencies.*

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

### C. GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

**TYPE**
UNFCCC mechanism also mandated to serve the Paris Agreement.

Expected to be the primary channel for international public climate finance and is the largest fund by amount of available and anticipated funding.

A commitment to a 50:50 balance between adaptation and mitigation.

Developing countries can access the GCF through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), international commercial banks and UN agencies, as well as directly through accredited National, Regional and Sub-National Implementing Entities. The GCF was founded with a strong emphasis on the principle of country ownership. Each country has a national designated authority (NDA), often a ministry of finance or environment, with a designated focal point to serve as the representative between an NDA and GCF.

**YEAR: 2010**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
1st replenishment (2020-2023): 29 donor countries pledged US$9.78 billion for climate change.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
By October 2019, the implementing partner network of the GCF grew to 95 Accredited Entities.

GCF already supported 126 developing countries in building readiness to implement climate finance and committed US$5.21 billion for 111 projects in 99 countries.

A total of 65 projects valued at US$2.82 billion in GCF funding are under implementation and helping developing countries to transform their climate ambitions into action.

### D. CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIFS)

**TYPE**
Non-UNFCCC mechanism administered by the World Bank.

Operated in partnership with regional development banks including:
> African Development Bank (AfDB)
> Asian Development Bank (ADB)
> European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
> Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Finances programmatic interventions in developing countries with an aim to understand how public finance can be best deployed to assist transformational development trajectories.

Had a sunset clause which was indefinitely postponed in 2019.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
Total pledge of US$8.3 billion by 14 contributor countries.

As it functions on a co-financing structure, it anticipates that its portfolio of over 300 projects generated an additional US$58 billion in co-financing.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Provides 72 countries with resources.

#### D1. CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

**TYPE**
Provides middle-income countries with highly concessional resources to scale up the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$5.4 billion in contributions.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
By December 2019, US$1.65 billion in cash transfers to projects to-date.

#### D2. CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

**TYPE**
Supports the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP), and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$2.61 billion in contributions.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
By December 2019, US$818 million in cash transfers to projects.

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

### D2.1 PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

**TYPE**
Helps developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers concessional and grant funding to support private and public sector investments for implementation.

The PPCR invests in some of the world's most vulnerable countries. At the frontline of climate change are small island developing states (SIDS).

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$1.2 billion

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
The PPCR supported SIDS with US$250 million for nine Caribbean and Pacific island nations, providing 20 per cent of PPCR resources. PPCR also invested more than US$200 million for most vulnerable countries to upgrade climate data and services for climate-smart project design.

### D2.2 FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

**TYPE**
Supports efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and to promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions' reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

There is also a Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) implemented under the programme which provides grants on a smaller scale directly to civil society organizations (CSOs) rather than through national governments.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$775 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Thus far, the DGM approved US$51 million USD in 10 different projects throughout the world. In the Asia-Pacific region, DGM works only in its pilot countries, including Indonesia, Nepal, and Lao PDR.

### D2.3 SCALING-UP RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM FOR LOW INCOME COUNTRIES (SREP)

**TYPE**
Helps deploy renewable energy solutions for increased energy access and economic growth in the world's poorest countries.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$720 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
The SREP is one of the biggest global funders of mini-grids with over US$200 million for projects in 14 countries.

## E. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDBS)

### E1. FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

**TYPE**
Administered by the World Bank to explore how carbon market revenues could be harnessed to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest conservation, sustainable forest management and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$1.3 billion from 17 donors

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
The FCPF supports REDD+ efforts through its Readiness Fund (US$400 million) and Carbon Funds (US$900 million) in 47 developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

### E2. PARTNERSHIP FOR MARKET READINESS (PMR)

**TYPE**
Administered by the World Bank, the PMR aims at helping developing countries establish market-based mechanisms to respond to climate change.

**YEAR: 2010**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
As of 31 March 31, 2015, total committed contributions amounted to about US$126.5 million, while total received contributions equalled US$127 million.

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
The PMR brings together more than 30 countries, various international organizations and technical experts to facilitate country-to-country exchange and knowledge sharing, leading to enhanced cooperation and innovation.

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

### E3. BIO CARBON FUND INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDSCAPES (ISFL)

**TYPE**
Administered by World Bank, ISFL is a public-private partnership. It promotes reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from the land sector, including efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.

**YEAR: 2013**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$355 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
The ISFL currently supports programs in Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Zambia.

### E4. CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (CCF)

**TYPE**
Administered by the Asian Development Bank, the CCF facilitates investments in developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change, by strengthening support to low-carbon and climate-resilient development in DMCs.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$74 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of 31 December 2019, US$71.6 million of the US$74 million total fund resources (net of savings) was allocated to 118 projects: 44 on CE development, 66 on adaptation, 11 on REDD+ and land use, and one on climate finance readiness.

### E5. ASIA-PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (ACLIFF)

**TYPE**
A multi-donor trust fund administered by the Asian Development Bank to support the development and implementation of financial risk management products that can help unlock capital for climate investments and improve resilience to the impact of climate change.

**YEAR: 2017**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$33.3 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Not Available

### E6. URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE TRUST FUND (UCCRTF)

**TYPE**
A multi-donor trust fund administered by the Asian Development Bank to support fast-growing cities in Asia to reduce the risks that poor and vulnerable people face from floods, storms or droughts, by helping to better plan and design infrastructure to invest against these impacts.

**YEAR: 2013**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$150 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of December 2019, US$130 million was committed from the fund for various cities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam.

## F. UN AGENCIES

### F1. UNDP GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

**TYPE**
Administered by UNDP, it provides financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. The programme provides grants of up to US$50,000 directly to local communities, including indigenous people, community-based organizations and other non-governmental groups for projects in Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management, International Waters and Chemicals.

**YEAR: 1992**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
US$526 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Around 5,391 projects with a total grant of US$159 million have been supported for climate change mitigation.

Around 798 projects with US$24 million grant have been supported for community-based adaptation to climate change.

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

### F2. UN-REDD PROGRAMME

**TYPE**
Administered by UNDP, UNEP and the FAO to support REDD+ activities, with the governance structure giving a formal voice to representatives of civil society and Indigenous People's organizations.

**YEAR: 20008**

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
Over the past decade, the Programme worked with 64 partner countries to successfully achieve substantial climate, forest and development goals.

### F3. ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME (ASAP)

**TYPE**
Administered by International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) to support smallholder farmers in scaling up climate change adaptation in rural development programmes.

**YEAR: 2012**

**FUND BASE AND SIZE**
ASAP 1 (2012-2017): US$316.2 million, ASAP 2: US$100 million

**PROJECTS SUPPORTED**
As of August 2018, 42 projects have signed government agreements; 37 approved projects have started disbursement totalling US$80 million. US$292.6 million was channelled to at least eight million smallholder farmers to build their resilience to climate-related shocks and stresses.

**BILATERAL CHANNELS FOR CLIMATE FINANCE:**

> Direct flow of funds from developed to developing countries in the form of Overseas Development Assistance or International Aid.
> Administered largely through existing development agencies although a number of countries have also set up special bilateral climate funds

### A. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

**TYPE**
Supported by Germany for mitigation, adaptation and REDD+ projects. The initiative is innovatively funded partly through sale of national tradable emission certificates, providing finance that is largely additional to existing development finance commitments.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND DETAILS**
Provided over US$4 billion for more than 700 mitigation, adaptation and REDD+ projects.

### B. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FUND

**TYPE**
Supported by Government of UK.

**YEAR: 2016**

**FUND DETAILS**
Commitment of US$5.8 billion from 2016 through to 2021.

### C. NAMA FACILITY

**TYPE**
Supported by Germany, Denmark, UK and the EC for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in developing countries and emerging economies that want to implement ambitious mitigation measures.

**FUND DETAILS**
In January 2020, the NAMA Facility announced a new funding commitment of up to EUR60 million from Germany and the United Kingdom in support of the 7th Call for the submission of NSP Outlines. Furthermore, in recognition of both the strength of the NAMA Facility's project pipeline and the country's commitment to the NAMA Facility, the United Kingdom announced an additional contribution of up to EUR38 million to the NAMA Facility to support NSPs from past and future Calls.

### D. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AND FOREST INITIATIVE

**TYPE**
Supported by Norway through bilateral partnerships, multilateral channels and Civil Society.

**YEAR: 2008**

**FUND DETAILS**
Pledged US$350 million each year. Sizeable pledges have been made for REDD+ activities in Brazil, Indonesia, Tanzania and Guyana.

## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

### REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CHANNELS AND CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDS:

> Established by developing countries at regional and/or national level with a variety of forms and functions, resourced through international finance and/or domestic budget allocations and the domestic private sector.

### A. INDONESIAN CLIMATE CHANGE TRUST FUND (ICCTF)

**TYPE**
A national funding entity which aims to develop innovative ways to link international finance sources with national investment strategies. Created by the Government of Indonesia (GOI), it acts as a catalyst to attract investment and to implement a range of alternative financing mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes.

**YEAR: 2009**

**FUND DETAILS**
The ICCTF receives non-refundable contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors. The main funding mechanism of the ICCTF is the 'Innovation Fund,' which provides grants to line ministries to support climate change-related projects within the GOI. With projects administered through UNDP, acting as the interim fund manager, eligible project duration was set to one year, while project budgets were capped at US$3 million.

### B. BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE TRUST FUND (BCCTF)

**TYPE**
A national fund established through the passage of the Climate Change Trust Act, 2010.

Administered by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) for funding of local NGOs for plantation, sanitation, Food security, capacity building and various kinds of research activities.

**YEAR: 2010**

**FUND DETAILS**
In one of the first moves, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) set aside in FY 2009-2010 a budgetary allocation of BDT 700 crore (US$87.5 million equivalent) from its own resources for the trust. The finance ministry, GoB, regularly allocates around 100 crore taka (approximately US$12.5 million) each year to fund the many initiatives of the government, non-government organizations (NGOs) and research bodies in climate change and disaster management. The government continues to support this fund, and in 2016 allocated about US$400 million equivalent to the trust.

As on 30 November 2016, PKSF disbursed BDT 23.85 crore (approximately US$2.98) million among 61 NGOs.

### C. CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE (CCCA) TRUST FUND

**TYPE**
The CCCA Trust Fund is a multi-donor trust fund, which was established by the CCCA donors and government to apply a more coherent approach to climate change support for Cambodia. The CCCA is implemented through a series of grants that finance activities attempting to address Cambodia's climate change challenges. The CCCA program supports capacity-building and institutional strengthening which are implemented by a grant facility. Initially, grant components are focused on building resilience to climate change in coastal areas, and strengthening climate change awareness, education and public information.

**YEAR: 2006**

**FUND DETAILS**
The CCCA Trust Fund is a sinking fund, where all the funds committed will have been disbursed by the end of the agreed project timeframe. The initial design was for the duration of three years (2010-2012), and approximately US$8.9 million was committed for that period. Donor contributions to the Trust Fund are pooled and not earmarked in anyway. The Trust Fund is open for additional contributions from new and existing donors. The Trust Fund is administered by UNDP and the operation of the Trust Fund is implemented according to UNDP rules and procedures.

## EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS APPROVED THROUGH DIFFERENT FUNDS[15]

**THE EXERCISE:**
An international agency is undertaking a participatory evaluation of the gender-responsiveness of the various climate change adaptation projects in your country. As a part of the process, your group is selected to provide inputs on select projects established in your country from a gender perspective. The report for each of the project should be in the following format:

| NAME OF THE PROJECT | IMPLEMENTING AGENCY | FUNDING SOURCE: |
|---|---|---|
| Key objective(s) of the project: *(Add details)* | Gender objective(s) of the project: *(Add details)* | Key results with specific focus on gender equality and women's empowerment results: *(Add details)* |
| Does the project fall in line with the gender mandate of the Fund? *(Please explain in brief)* | Have all gender-related processes been followed for the project? *(Please explain in brief)* | What are the key gender gaps? *(Please explain in brief)* |

You have been given a brief note of the projects but it is very sketchy, so you can use your experience and understanding based on the information provided to answer the questions above. In order to do a good job, you will also need to further explore details related to the projects from the internet. Feel free to browse through the websites on various climate change funds and implementing agencies to gain more information about the projects so as to be able to provide a more elaborate review.

### PROJECT 1: BANGLADESH ADAPTATION FUND: ADAPTATION INITIATIVE FOR CLIMATE VULNERABLE OFFSHORE SMALL ISLANDS AND RIVERINE CHARLAND (UNDP)

The project, "Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh," is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It aims to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities who live on small alluvial islands in rivers and the Bay of Bengal that are particularly at risk from climate change. It further aims to enhance the resilience of households through climate-resilient housing, renewable sources of electrification and the provisioning of safe drinking water. It also intends to increase climate resilience of communities through climate risk mapping, cyclone and flood preparedness and basic infrastructure that is resilient to cyclones and flood, and to improve income and food security of vulnerable households by innovating and introducing locally appropriate climate resilient livelihoods practices. Finally, it aims to enhance knowledge and capacity of communities, government and policymakers to promote climate resilient development on riverine and offshore islands.

An estimated 341,000 people living on chars in Rangpur and Bhola are expected to benefit from cyclone- and flood-resistant homes, enhanced livelihoods, and improved disaster preparedness and early warning.

This initiative will enhance climate resilience of 900 women-led households through climate-resilient housing, electrification and climate-proof water provisioning. In addition, the project will build cluster houses for particularly vulnerable households that will function as emergency shelters during flooding and cyclones. The cluster houses will be designed to be women- and children-friendly; will include water, sanitation and hygiene facilities; and will have solar lighting. The cyclone preparedness programme will be made gender-responsive by seeking the increase of women in the volunteer corps by 25 per cent. All in all, shifting women's livelihoods to climate-resilient options will reduce the likelihood of the need for social protection and social safety net pay outs.

### PROJECT 2: BANGLADESH PPCR: COASTAL TOWNS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT AND COASTAL CLIMATE – RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (ADB)

The Bangladesh Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project and the Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project are being implemented by Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the PPCR fund.

The first project employs an integrated approach to improving urban services to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in eight vulnerable coastal pourashavas (secondary towns) that lack basic urban

15. *The information is compiled from respective websites of the funds.*

services and are extremely vulnerable to the negative impact of climate change. It targets women and poor households as beneficiaries. Its major output is climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, including water supply, sanitation, drainage and transport facilities, in addition to urban roads and bridges, solid waste management and slum improvements. Better access to municipal services that have been made more reliable and climate-resilient under the project is seen to promote good health among the residents of coastal towns. Local governance will also be strengthened, with increased local capacity for sustainable service delivery, urban planning, and natural disaster preparedness, on top of an overall improvement in climate and disaster resilience. Because of their extensive experience in managing urban projects supported by ADB, the Local Government Engineering Department worked as the executing agency, and the Department of Public Health Engineering as co-executing agency for the project.

The second project will boost the livelihoods of these communities by upgrading rural roads, markets and disaster shelters to climate-resilient standards, and increasing the capacity of beneficiary-area residents to adapt to climate change. Road connectivity will be improved through the upgrading of 130 kilometers of subdistrict roads under the project, and an additional 407 kilometers of union and village roads under a complementary initiative funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Market services are expected to improve with the upgrading of 88 growth centres and large markets under the project, and the improvement of 186 community markets under the complementary IFAD initiative. Each of those markets and growth centres will have allotted spaces for the market-related activities of women. In addition, 37 boat landing platforms will be built to climate change–appropriate standards. Local government capacity to adapt to climate change will improve in two ways: i) through the strengthening of systems for knowledge capture and sharing, particularly the geographic information systems of the Local Government Engineering Department, and the establishment of a network to serve all local government agencies concerned with climate change; and ii) through the training of local government staff in climate resilience, disaster risk management and related activities. In a parallel initiative, the German government-owned development bank KfW will finance the extension of 15 multipurpose cyclone shelters, the improvement of 10 other shelters and the upgrading of 15 kilometers of tracks that provide access to these shelters, thereby improving livelihoods in these beneficiary rural coastal districts.

The projects include separate areas for women and men in cyclone shelters, and improved market centres with strategic allotments made available for women through the process of climate-proofing roads. These services provided to women and men as beneficiaries – building climate-resilience for women and men – were corroborated during the country consultation workshops, and in follow-up interviews with the in-country project managers. The workshop consultation participants and project managers reported from their experience that the PPCR project efforts have had a direct beneficial impact on women's economic empowerment.

### PROJECT 3: BOOSTING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS, RESTORING GREENBELTS AND ENHANCING EARLY WARNING ALONG BANGLADESH'S COAST

Since 2015, with the backing of the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Bangladesh's Forest Department and UNDP have been working with eight coastal Upazila (sub-districts) in the highly-vulnerable districts of Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali, Noakhali and Pirojpur. Taking a grassroots approach, the Integrating Community-Based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Project focused on offering people with climate-resilient livelihoods, restoring greenbelts and strengthening early warning and preparedness for disasters.

**Promoting resilient and innovative livelihoods** – By offering families with more resilient, sustainable livelihoods, the project helps families put food on the table and boost their incomes, while reducing pressure on forests. Under the project, 2,300 households received support for adopting more resilient, innovative and nature-based agricultural livelihoods, including the cultivation of saline-tolerant rice, sorjone culture, floating vegetables, mixed fruit orchards and pulses; and fish-rice rotation. More than 2,500 households have been trained and received support in livestock-rearing such as raising ducks and using hydroponic fodder. Further, 2,200 households received support to establish fisheries, including cage aquaculture and crab fattening. Another 140 households have been introduced to innovative ecosystem-based farming models, including the award-winning 'Forest-Fruit-Fish and Vegetable' (3FV) model, implemented in 28 hectares of degraded forest land. To regulate drainage and protect agricultural fields from saline water intrusion, the project excavated 2.9 kilometers of canals and renovated sluice gates. Around 500,000 households in Bhola have

seen improved agricultural production as a result. Around 150 tube well platforms have been raised above flood level, while 140 new ponds are also helping ensure safe drinking water for communities and reducing women's time spent collecting water. The project constructed six raised earthen platforms ('killa'), with the capacity to shelter approximately 15,000 livestock during disasters.

**Protecting communities through stronger greenbelts** – Restoring and nurturing mangrove forests, considered a first line of defence against climate disasters, was a core component of the ICBA-AR project. Since its inception, more than 572,000 seedlings of 12 climate-resilient species have been raised in its nurseries. The project expanded the diversity of species in 650 hectares of previously mono-culture plantations, developing an assessment plan to determine the effectiveness of diversification. Co-management committees have been formed in all eight Upazila under the project, supporting forest protection and resources management, and facilitating dialogue between communities and local government. Around 600 forest-dependent ultra-poor, mostly women, are now members of Forest Resource Protection Groups (FRPG) established under the project to co-manage and protect mangrove plantations. Members of the FRPGs act as stewards of the forest, including patrolling with the Forest Department and raising awareness against illegal tree felling.

**Saving lives through enhanced early warning** – Finally, with disasters looming large over communities, the project focused on enhancing local early warning capacity. In support of the government's Cyclone Preparedness Programme, the project distributed microphones, hand sirens, signal flags, jackets and motorcycles to local institutions. Approximately 6,000 Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers were equipped to disseminate early warning and conduct rescues. Eight female community watchers were appointed to work closely with households to empower women and facilitate the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods. Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers trained under the project played an active role in spreading awareness and helping locals to minimize loss and damage when Cyclones Fani, Bulbul and Amphan hit Bangladesh. Volunteers and staff are now working to raise awareness among coastal islanders about the prevention of COVID-19.

**Leaving no one behind** – The ICBA-AR project is now focused on replicating the Forest-Fruit-Fish and Vegetable (3FV) model at the homestead level; developing an agreement between the Forest Department and Forest Resource Protection Groups for forest conservation; and further construction of 'killa' for protecting livestock during cyclones and storm surges. A climate adaptation learning centre is under implementation at the local level, to be linked to a forthcoming regional adaptation centre in Dhaka, under Bangladesh's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As well as continuing to support the uptake of more resilient livelihoods, the project is turning to other adaptation initiatives such as improved cooking stoves, 'climate-proofed' tube wells, rainwater harvesting and solar power in rehabilitated villages for climate refugees.

### PROJECT 4: INCREASING THE RESILIENCE OF POOR, MARGINALIZED AND CLIMATE-VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN FLOOD-PRONE AREAS OF BANGLADESH

The coastal belt of Bangladesh is vulnerable to cyclones, storm surges and sea-level rise, which have recently been observed to be becoming more intense. Increased occurrence of these hazards is accelerating saltwater intrusion into the fresh water resources along Bangladesh's coastline. This project focuses on community-led and gender-sensitive adaptation. Based in five flood-prone districts, it will prioritize female-led households. It is based on consultative adaptation models which have already proved to be successful.

The strengthening of adaptive capacities in this project is projected to reduce the adverse impacts to agricultural livelihoods that are freshwater dependent, and to address the availability and quality of drinking water in vulnerable coastal communities. This community-based approach in planning and managing climate-resilient water supply targets the highly vulnerable, specifically women and girls.

The project's goals include: i) providing cyclone shelters and safeguarding critical road access to protect lives in a rural coastal region of Bangladesh; ii) developing urban infrastructure and safeguarding vulnerable city-dwellers from climate risk; and iii) establishing a national centre of excellence for climate resilience infrastructure, to inform and guide future infrastructure development throughout the country.

Bangladesh is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate risk, notably to cyclones and floods. Coastal districts are particularly at risk from extreme weather, a risk which will be exacerbated by climate change impacts such as increased seasonal variation, higher precipitation levels and rising sea levels. Three of the country's most vulnerable and poor coastal districts are targeted by the project: Bhola, Barguna and Satkhira.

**EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS APPROVED THROUGH DIFFERENT FUNDS**

The project establishes a national centre of excellence to gather, develop and share climate resilience infrastructure knowledge. Rural infrastructure development will be supported by constructing 45 new cyclone shelters and renovating 20 existing shelters. The shelters built under this project will be used as primary schools in normal times, providing 45 additional schools and helping educate 18,590 children. The improvement of 80 kilometers of critical access roads to the rural shelters will also be undertaken to safeguard access during extreme weather and enhance the adaptive capacities of local communities. Pilot climate-resilient urban infrastructure projects will also be undertaken in the city of Satkhira.

Led by the Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, this project focuses on strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women and adolescent girls, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. The six-year project (2018-2024) focuses on the Southwestern coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira, both of which frequently experience cyclones and tidal flooding and experience severe drinking water scarcity due to salinity. Under the project, communities will be empowered as 'change-agents' to plan, implement and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions. The project will promote a paradigm shift away from a focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities across multiple stakeholders, to sustain and scale-up adaptive responses to safeguard livelihoods and water security. An estimated 719,229 people (about 245,516 directly and 473,713 indirectly) are set to benefit.

### PROJECT 5: BANGLADESH COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION (CBA) PROGRAMME

The Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme is being implemented in Bangladesh by UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh along with local CSOs. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The objective of the Bangladesh national CBA country programme strategy is "Natural resource management practices improved in Bangladesh to reduce the vulnerability to climate change impacts and increase the capacity of communities and key ecosystems to adapt to climate change." This objective's success will be measured by the following impact indicators:

> Percentage change in livelihood groups engaged in sustainable resource management practices
> Percentage change in stakeholders enjoying sustainable benefits resulting from community-based initiatives
> A notable increase in community awareness about climate change impacts

The project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is based on three indicator systems: the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), the Small Grants Programme Impact Assessment System and the UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Indicator Framework.

The programme includes five projects:

1. **Community-Based Wetland Management Project (BIRAM)** – The indigenous Chakma peoples (population of approximately 2,000) in the five villages of Borkona Godabanne Chora Adam face declining rainfall, rising temperatures and decreased water levels under climate change. The nearby Godabanne Chora stream is the main source of irrigation and fish farming in the area, but climate change forecasts predict that current climate shifts will continue towards warmer and drier conditions, with negative consequences to both ecosystems and livelihoods. This project will increase the community's capacity to adapt to adverse climate conditions and sustainably manage the wetland area. It focuses on promoting sustainable crop varieties, improved agricultural practices and improved water collection. The project will also train community members in alternative income-generating activities to reduce pressure on natural resources and diversify income sources. Conservation of biodiversity is a strong component of this project; a community committee will be established to protect and care for the ecosystem.

2. **Strengthening Community Resilience in the Southwestern Coastal Area (Practical Action)** – Due to its high levels of poverty and close proximity to water, Atulia Union in the southwestern coastal region of Bangladesh is considered to be one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change. Over the last few decades, both farming and aquaculture activities have become less productive as soil degrades, water salinizes and competition for resources increases. More than 56 per cent of the area's population is now food-deficient for two to six months out of every year. After being severely damaged by Cyclone Aila in 2009, local soil and water ecosystems became weakened and became more vulnerable to subsequent climatic

**EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS APPROVED THROUGH DIFFERENT FUNDS**

impacts. Area villages also suffered from infrastructure damage, loss of property and loss of livelihood during the cyclone. This project aims to improve the resilience of Bangladesh's coastal communities through strengthened ecosystem functions and protected livelihoods. The community will benefit from improved aquaculture practices and reduced negative pressure on natural aquatic animals, thereby enhancing livelihood opportunities. A thriving model of sustainable development will improve the resilience of the community and the local ecosystem to climate change impacts.

3. **Piloting Climate-Resilient Development Initiatives (CNRS)** – Char Kazul is a riverine island comprised of four villages, located between the Bura Gaurango and Tetulia rivers in Bangladesh. During monsoon season, the Bura Gaurango River can swell up to 10 kilometers wide, making it difficult for residents to reach the mainland for trade and services. Climate change models predict more frequent cyclones over a longer season, which will increase the occurrence of storm surges, riverbank erosion, salinity intrusion, abnormal high tides, rough sea weather conditions and erratic rainfall. Changing weather patterns and social pressures resulted in widespread degradation of arable land, and negative impacts on local flora and fauna. This project (July 2011 to December 2012) improves community-based adaptive capacity by piloting sustainable agriculture practices and promoting land conservation. Demonstration and promotion of saline-tolerant rice varieties, alternative crops and crop intensification will improve agriculture production while reducing the effect of climate-related risks. Additionally, the project will increase the capacity for coping with natural weather hazards by rehabilitating mangrove forests and renovating house and boat structures.

4. **Coping with Climate Risks by Empowering Women in Coastal Areas (GBSS)** – This project aims to reduce the vulnerability of people living in four proposed villages under Dashmina Upazila in Bangladesh by establishing Women Resource Centers (WRC) that will foster a community approach to climate change awareness and adaptation planning. The target sites already face an eroding natural resource base and biodiversity, and the potential for damaging cyclones, tidal surges and drought are projected to increase. By empowering marginalized women, this project will increase their access to resources, diversified livelihood activities, health and sanitation needs, and agricultural production. Teams of 18 to 20 women will be responsible for establishing and operating seed banks, planting nurseries, building vegetable gardens, rearing livestock and coordinating climate change awareness campaigns. Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha (GBSS), the coordinating non-governmental organization (NGO), will ensure that the women have appropriate access to materials and funds by establishing linkages with government, NGO, and community leaders.

5. **Promoting Diversified Agro-Based Activities in Jamalpur District (RDOP)** – In the hilly areas of Bakshigani Upazila region, the Adibashi community faces increased heavy rainfall and more frequent droughts. The region's traditional hillside farming technique, known as jhum cultivation, gradually deteriorates the hillside environment, thereby increasing the risks of flash floods and landslides. Projected climatic changes exacerbate this risk, reducing the amount of cultivable land and threatening livelihoods. This Community-Based Adaptation project works to reduce land degradation and increase the adaptive capacity of seven vulnerable hill villages where the natural resource base is quickly depleting. Homestead-based mixed vegetable cultivation, fruit cultivation, fish production and terracing techniques will be promoted as alternatives to jhum methods as a way to reverse land degradation and diversify income. Awareness activities will further enhance the community's understanding of climate change, better equipping them to adapt to its impacts.

## NOTES FOR POWERPOINT QUIZ ON GRB

### WHAT IS GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING?

> Separate budgets for men and women
> Public funds distributed to address the differential needs men and women

### WHEN IS GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING APPLIED?

> When the government budget is being developed
> Across all stages of planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring

### WHAT ARE EXAMPLES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING?

> Economic aid for families in need
> Child care centres
> Putting street lights
> Housing for widows
> All of the above

### WHAT DOES GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING START WITH?

> Gender equality policies
> Gender analysis
> Publication of gender budget

### WHO ARE KEY ACTORS INVOLVED IN GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING?

> Government officials
> Civil Society Organizations
> Parliamentarians
> Gender advocates
> Academicians
> Local communities

### WHICH LEVEL IS GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING BEST APPLIED WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT?

> National level
> Sub-national level
> Local level
> At all levels

### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGET?

> Gender budgeting involves people's participation, while gender budget does not involve communities but only works within government.
> Gender budgeting is a process, while gender budget is the culmination of that process.

Convert this handout into a PowerPoint presentation with one question per slide. Use animation to ensure that only the question is first seen on board. Only when the participants ask for clues or options should the other options come up. Ensure that the options are shown one by one and not at the same time.

## CASE STUDY ON CSO ENGAGEMENT ON GRB PROCESSES

Indonesia is a country with a strong civil society budget movement. Several International NGOs and CSOs have worked on enabling community participation in local budgetary processes and of budget advocacy work.

UN Women worked closely with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Bappenas on Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB). The key strategies deployed by UN Women included: i) using GB Statement as a GRB entry point; ii) providing technical support to national government through consultants; iii) developing and introducing practical tools for GRB in budgeting processes; iv) developing a national strategy for Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting; and v) Creating an expert group on GRB, including international experts like Debbie Budlender and UN Women's GRB specialist for the Asia-Pacific region.

Asia Foundation worked with national experts such as Pattiro, the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (Fitra), local CSOs and local government agencies in 25 districts and eight cities on GRB and pro-poor budgeting for improving public services. Together, they have enabled US$1 billion investment on three programmes: i) The Kecamatan Development Programme, administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs; ii) the Urban Poverty Programme, administered by the Ministry of Public Works; and iii) the Family Welfare Programme, administered by the Ministry of Health. These programmes are run with a community-driven development approach under the umbrella of the Programme Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Community Empowerment Programme). Women's groups such as Koalisi and Komnas Perempuan have been advocating for specific allocations for health and justice especially in context of domestic violence.

Various groups also worked on budget transparency and literacy. Urban Poverty Coalition, whose members include urban slum dwellers, street vendors and cab drivers, focused on budget transparency, using judicial processes to force the Major of Jakarta to disclose information on spending of allocations for flood victims. Koalisi also worked on building basic budget literacy in its civic education work. The Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency came out with a publication that explained in detail with examples how to use the Gender Action Plans (GAP) and the GB Statement, and encouraged CSOs to use these tools to enable GRB at the local level. Another example is Show Me the Money: Budget Advocacy in Indonesia, co-published in May 2011 by the International Budget Partnership and Indonesia CSOs. It documents their experiences of doing GRB work and describes their models of advocacy as well as the issues they have addressed.

Another key strategy was the collaboration between women's organization and NGOs which do not have a gender focus to support citizen's participation and bring women's needs into political. Similarly, some other NGOs also partnered with local governments to conduct trainings and support capacity-building on GRB. There are many well-documented case studies of CSOs working with communities to facilitate participatory GRB activities. Other efforts include women's involvement in sub-district planning, opposition to local budgets which were not pro-poor and the budget concerns of groups lobbying for the rights of disabled persons.

*Source: Adapted from Kanwar (2016).*