WOMEN'S RIGHTS & CLIMATE FINANCE:
WEBINAR SERIES
SESSION ONE: INTRO TO CLIMATE FINANCE
THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER 2017
| 15.00 CET/ 9.00 EST
AGENDA

Intro to ‘Women Demand Climate Justice’ Initiative / Climate Finance Landscape
• Bridget Burns, WEDO

Engaging in GCF/ Opportunities & Challenges
• Daan Robben, Both ENDS

Why engage at global level? Connecting global to national
• Titi Soentoro, Aksi! for gender social and ecological justice

OPEN DISCUSSION

Moderated by Cindy Coltman, Both ENDS
‘Women Demand Climate Justice’

- Partnership between WEDO & Both ENDS, as a member of the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA);
- Builds on and connects with a number of activities by many networks working at the intersection of women’s rights, climate change, and climate finance, including the Women and Gender Constituency, women’s funds networks, etc.;
- Seeing this as a pilot of several activities that can be further enhanced and resourced;
‘Women Demand Climate Justice’

Three key activities to overall project:

• Working with Women/ Environmental Funds on Accreditation
• GCF Monitor Network
• Webinar Series

Key Objectives for Webinar Series:

• Enhanced understanding of the climate finance landscape;
• Knowledge of how to access information on finance flowing to your region / country;
• Strategies for how to organize to impact, engage in, monitor or resist projects being put forward in your country / region;
• Strategies for organizing as women’s groups globally and regionally to track climate finance;
• Ideas for enhancing direct access for women’s groups.
Most Requested Topics:

- Strategies for local access for women's groups (84%)
- How gender has been integrated into currently funded climate finance projects (82%)
- Gender policies/ plans of the funds (73%)

"The webinar series should provide resources, information and support to local women on how to track climate finance from dedicated climate finance mechanism and other sources. Understanding how to initiate advocacy to hold government to account at the local levels is also very critical."
**Translation**

**Aims**

- Aim to have all webinar sessions available in **English, French & Spanish**;
- For first webinar, plan is to translate slides, and have transcript of recording of session translated;
- Coordinators are reviewing possibilities for simultaneous webinar translation for future sessions, budget dependent, as well potential to repeat sessions in different time zones;
- Intention to link webinars with regional GCF monitors to host regional webinars from June 2018;
- Open to suggestions from those with experience delivering webinars in multiple languages.
Future Sessions

Tentative Dates/ Topics – FEEDBACK WELCOME

- **Webinar 2: Thursday, 1 February, 15.00 CET/ 9.00 EDT**
  Gender in the Climate Finance Mechanisms: GCF/AF/CIF. Deep dive into how ‘gender’ has been considered across the different financial mechanisms.

- **Webinar 3: Friday, 9 March, 15.00 CET/ 9.00 EDT**
  Getting the money to the people: GCF Accreditation & Enhanced Direct Access. Deep dive into what direct access looks like under different financing mechanisms and what the scope for women & environmental funds/groups getting accredited could be.

- **Webinar 4: Thursday, 12 April, 15.00 CET/ 9.00 EDT**
  Strategies for organizing to influence, monitor, and track climate finance. Stories from current climate finance observers and experts from civil society in opportunities and challenges for engaging in climate finance at global level and what kind of organizing is needed at local level.

- **Webinar 5: Thursday, 10 May, 15.00 CET/ 9.00 EDT**
  Funding for gender justice & climate justice outside of major climate mechanisms. Where is there funding available outside of major financing mechanisms. How are donor governments, UN agencies, and private foundations funding at the intersection of gender equality, women’s rights and environmental justice.
Climate Finance Landscape

Bridget Burns, WEDO
Climate Finance

- **Climate Finance**: financial resources invested in mitigation and adaptation measures through financial instruments including loans, grants and guarantees, which have helped leverage additional private finance
- **Sources**: public, private & intermediaries
- **Instruments**: range of tools, mechanisms and modalities
- **Uses**: mitigation vs. adaptation
- **Readiness**: plan, access, deliver, monitor

**Questions**: How to measure? What counts as climate finance?
Graph (2016):

HEINRICH-BÖLL-STIFTUNG North America & Overseas Development Institute

RESOURCES:

Climate Finance Fundamentals

Available in English and French
US$ 139 Billion, or 33%, of total $410 Billion climate finance flows in 2015/2016 comes from the sources below:

**Ministries & Government Agencies**
- Bilateral Aid agencies
- Export Credit Agencies
- UN institutions

**Development Finance Institutions**
- Multilateral Development Banks (MDB)
- National Development Banks (NDB)
- Bilateral Financial Institutions (BFI)

**Climate Funds**
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Adaptation Fund (AF)
- Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)

(Source: CPI Global Landscape of Climate Finance, 2017)
Private Sources & Intermediaries

US $270 Billion, or 65% of total $410 Billion climate finance flows in 2015/2016 come from the sources below:

- **Project Developers**: national/regional utilities, independent power producers, renewable energy
- **Corporate Actors**: manufacturers, corporate end-users
- **Private Households**: family level economic entities, high net worth individuals
- **Institutional Investors**: insurance companies, pension funds, endowments
- **Commercial Financial Institutions**
- **Private Equity, Venture Capital & Infrastructure Funds**
Need – Implementing NDCs

- Energy sector to invest **$13.5 trillion** in energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies from 2015 to 2030, representing almost 40% of total energy sector investment.

- $8.3 trillion is needed to improve energy efficiency in the transport, buildings and industry sectors, while much of the remaining investment is to decarbonise the power sector.

- More than 60% of total investment in power generation capacity is projected to be for renewable capacity, at $4.0 trillion, with one-third of this being for wind power, almost 30% for solar power (mainly solar photovoltaics) and around one-quarter for hydropower. While OECD countries absorb 60% of energy efficiency investment ($5 trillion), non-OECD countries absorb a greater share of the investment in low-carbon technologies ($2.7 trillion).

OECD/IEA, 2015
Recent News

EU announces €9bn in funding for climate action

• EU funds will be focused on clean energy, and sustainable cities and agriculture, with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also pledging $300m towards climate adaptation

What does this mean?
- Repackaging of existing EU funds (does it meet the principle of new and additional)?
- Gates Foundation – what have we learned that we could caution on / said that significant focus of energy investments will focus on women
The Climate Funds

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Adaptation Fund (AF)
- Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

Pledges in US Millions

- Climate Investment Funds, 7965.01
- Green Climate Fund, 10272.96
- Global Environment Facility, 4970.5
- Adaptation Fund, 632.59

Climate Funds Update: [http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/](http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/)
Women’s Rights & Climate Finance

• Climate change intersects with gender equality and women’s human rights in terms of both impacts (water scarcity, fuel shortage, food insecurity, disasters) as well as via the responses that are implemented, and how they are implemented;

• Critical for feminist and women’s rights voices to have a say in the type of ‘solutions’ that should be financed, that will shift paradigms, that will center the voices and experiences of women, grassroots and indigenous peoples and women;

• Human rights abuses can happen whether the project is ‘true’ or ‘false’, and large scale infrastructure projects without consent can have significant consequences (land grabbing, violence, dislocation);

• False solutions impact here and in the future;
Women’s Rights & Climate Finance

YET,

• Mechanisms are not working to channel funding to local groups, women’s groups, women’s rights activists;

• Prevailing approaches to reducing emissions in project design continue to prioritize scientific and technological measures, often at the expense of social and behavioral considerations;

• Most $$ goes to mitigation, supporting large-scale energy infrastructure and industrial efficiency programs, often considered gender-blind;

• Adaptation projects are prioritizing retrofitting infrastructures deemed to be at risk from climate change over people and communities.

At the same time, all the listed climate funds HAVE plans or policies for these funds to be gender-responsive, with many linking to CEDAW and other HR instruments.
There are two activities specifically related to finance:

- In 2019, invite the Standing Committee on Finance to host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action.

- Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools.
Building Power - Inside/Outside

- **Directly**—develop a strategy amongst women’s funds for a Consortium to engage directly as an accredited entity to the GCF

- **Indirect**—ADVOCACY/push for DGM within the GCF or criteria in other mechanisms which focuses on funding women’s groups/projects

- **Paradigm**—Challenge flows going to/not going into climate finance (i.e. MovetheMoney campaigning) OR Demand Alternatives (community financial structures, tax justice)