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The Global Gender and Climate Alliance

Rebecca Pearl
Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

Plenary I: Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Adaptation
CAPWIP Congress on Gender in Climate Change and Disasters
October 19, 2008

Global Gender and Climate Alliance



The goal of the **Global Gender and Climate Alliance** is to ensure that climate change policies, decision making, and initiatives at the global, regional, and national levels are gender responsive.

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Global Gender and Climate Alliance

The core partners of the GGCA are:



Members of the GGCA include 25 UN agencies and international civil society organizations. We also have allies among governments, donors, and the private sector.

References to gender/women...

...in the Desertification Convention (UNCCD):

- "Stressing the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought"
- "promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought"
- "provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non- governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes"

References to gender/women...

...in the Biodiversity Convention (CBD):

"Encourage, subject to national legislation and consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the effective protection and use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of women of indigenous and local communities, including practices relating to traditional medicines, biodiversity and indigenous technologies, and endeavour to ensure that these are respected, maintained, promoted and preserved in an ecologically sustainable manner, and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge; in addition, safeguard the existing intellectual property rights of these women as protected under national and international law; work actively, where necessary, to find additional ways and means for the effective protection and use of such knowledge, innovations and practices, subject to national legislation and consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant international law, and encourage fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovation and practices."

"Recognizing also the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation..."

"the COP welcomes the development of a Gender Plan of Action under the CBD as presented in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/L.4 and invites parties to support the Secretariat in its implementation."



References to gender/women...

...in the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC):

Which international law instruments that include gender are applicable?

- Agenda 21 (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992)
- World Conference on Human Rights (1993)
- Beijing Platform for Action (IV World Conference on Women, 1995)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1997)
- Millennium Declaration (2000)
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Hyogo Framework for Action (World Conference on Disaster Reduction 2005)

Participation in decision making

Major Groups of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development:

- Women
- Children and Youth
- Indigenous People
- NGOs
- Local Authorities
- Workers and Trade Unions
- Business and Industry
- Scientific and Technological Communities
- Farmers

Constituencies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change:

- Business and industry NGOs
- Environmental NGOs
- Local government and municipal authorities
- Indigenous peoples organizations
- Research and independent non-governmental organizations



Participation in decision making



Participation in decision making



Participation in decision making



Participation in decision making



Participation in decision making



Participation in decision making



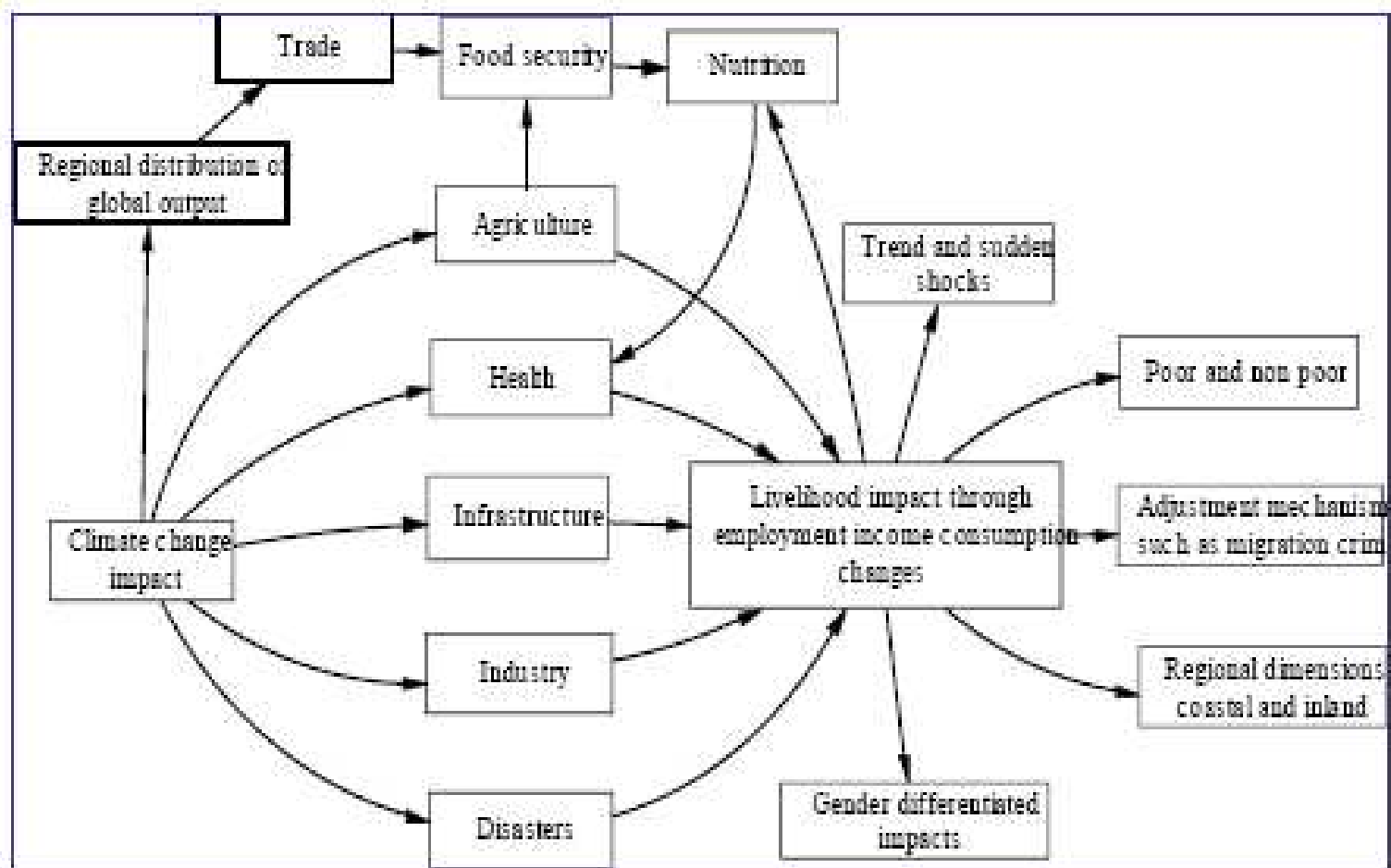


National Plans

Countries that have submitted National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA):

Bangladesh	Gambia	Niger
Benin	Guinée	Rwanda
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa
Burkina Faso	Haïti	Sao Tome and Principe
Burundi	Kiribati	Sénégal
Cambodia	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Cape Verde	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Tanzania
Comoros	Malawi	Tuvalu
Congo	Maldives	Uganda
Djibouti	Mali	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Mauritania	Zambia
Ethiopia	Mozambique	

National Plans- Bangladesh



National Plans- Uganda

First tier criteria (national level):

- Equity and gender issues, taking into consideration disadvantaged groups

Key Activities:

- Develop guidelines for mainstreaming including gender issues

National Plans- Burundi

Climate-sensitive criteria:

- Sustainable environmental management;
- Aptitude of adaptation;
- Prevention of climate risks.

Government objectives

- Fight against poverty;
- Food security;
- **Women empowerment;**
- Economic growth.



National Plans – Congo and Guinea

Democratic Republic of Congo

Women's role in water, agriculture, community development and their vulnerability

Guinea

“Farming is mainly practiced by women, who are confronted with difficulties related to lack of water, agricultural inputs, improved seeds and suitable equipment.”




National Plans – Bhutan and Malawi

Bhutan

References to gender are related to fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals and women's participation

Malawi

References are mostly related to women's participation



Source	Annual Cost (billions)	Notes
Adaptation		
World Bank (2006)	\$10-40	Costs to mainstream adaptation in development aid
Oxfam International (2007)	> \$50	Costs in developing countries
UNFCCC Secretariat (2007a;2007b)	\$49-171	Adaptation costs in 2030 (summarized in Table 65, p. 198)
UNDP (2007)	\$86	Adaptation costs in 2015
Mitigation		
UNFCCC Secretariat (2007a;2007b)	\$380	Costs in 2030 to return emissions to 2007 levels. (summarized in Table 64, p. 196).
IPCC AR4 (2007) (SPM Table 7.)	<3%	Costs as percentage of Gross World Product in 2030 for stabilizing in 445 - 535 ppm CO ₂ eq range.
Stern (2007)	1% (±3%)	Costs as percentage of Gross World Product through the 2050 for stabilization in the 500-550 ppm CO ₂ eq

Source: Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Foundation

Finance

In 2030...

- ...we will need to spend USD 200-210 billion per year to reduce emissions to current levels.
- ...we will need to spend several billions in USD per year for adaptation initiatives, but no one has been able to accurately predict exactly how much.

What resources are available?

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	USD \$3.3 billion
GEF Clean Energy Portfolio	USD \$12 billion
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	USD \$165 million
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	USD \$67 million
Adaptation Fund	In development via UNFCCC
World Bank Climate Investment Funds	Over USD \$6 billion
Private sector	USD \$59 billion



Gender Dimensions of Climate Change Finance

- Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has not been responsive to Least Developed Countries or poor populations
- CDM consultation mechanisms not utilized at local level
- Current focus is on market-driven and conditional finance
- Small carbon offset projects need to be aggregated in order to secure adequate price on carbon market – initial investment is costly and takes time
- Women have limited access to capital, market access, technology, entrepreneurial support
- Women's views are rarely sought or incorporated into finance mechanisms – including them would boost the effectiveness of climate change funds



What's needed

- Gender guidelines for climate change finance mechanisms
- Women and gender experts in the driver's seat in governance of adaptation and mitigation funds
- Finance and entrepreneurship training for women
- Incorporate gender in the budgets for implementing NAPAs
- Genderize climate funds: gender budgeting, gender auditing, gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data
- Apply gender criteria to the design of CDM projects
- Replicate large carbon offset projects led by women



Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

1. Integrate a gender perspective into **global policy** and decision making in order to ensure that the UN mandates on gender equality are fully implemented.
2. Ensure that UN **financing mechanisms** on mitigation and adaptation address the needs of poor women and men equitably.
3. Set **standards and criteria** for climate change mitigation and adaptation that incorporate gender equality and equity principles.
4. Build **capacity** at global, regional and local level to design and implement gender-responsive climate change policies, strategies and programmes.
5. Establish a **network for learning**, knowledge exchange and advocacy on gender and climate change.

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FOCUS AREA 1: Global Policy

- Partnership with UNFCCC Secretariat to develop gender road map
- Partnership with governments (including Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment) to identify policy language
- Raising awareness through high level events

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FOCUS AREA 2: Finance Mechanisms

- Direct engagement with mechanisms that finance mitigation and adaptation initiatives: UNFCCC, GEF, Adaptation Fund, UNDP MDG Carbon Facility, World Bank Climate Investment Funds, OECD-DAC, private sector, etc
- Global guidelines and criteria for equitable climate change financing

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FOCUS AREA 3: Capacity-building

- Training module on gender and climate change, geared to government delegates, UN staff, civil society, and other institutions
- Training sessions for government delegates and civil society

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FOCUS AREA 4: Standards and Criteria

- Advocacy pilot projects at national level in partnership with civil society organizations
- Guidelines for incorporating gender in national and local level climate change policies and projects
- Case studies highlighting women as agents of change

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FOCUS AREA 5: Knowledge Platform

- Network for learning and knowledge exchange on gender and climate change
- Web-based resource and coordination space
- Targeted materials
- Communications and media strategy

What you can do

1. Give this language to your country's UNFCCC delegation:

"Requests the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to develop a strategy to ensure that gender considerations are fully integrated in the actions, assistance to the Parties, activities and work plan of the Secretariat, and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session."

What you can do

2. Ensure that women and gender experts be included in your country's delegation to the major climate change negotiations in:

- Poland (December 2008)
- Bonn (June 2009)
- Copenhagen (November-December 2009)

...and have them participate in the GGCA's orientation for UNFCCC government delegates on November 30, 2008

What you can do

3. Review your country's National Adaptation Programme of Action (at www.unfccc.int) and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and participate in the implementation phase

What you can do

4. Request that gender criteria be introduced by government delegates sitting on global fund boards and applied to national spending on climate change



What you can do

5. Get involved in the **GGCA**

**Contact the
Global Gender and Climate Alliance:**

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