

Asia Pacific NGO Forum on Beijing +15

Gender and Climate Finance

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Climate Finance Trivia

1. What is the estimated annual cost for adaptation in developing countries?

Adaptation

Source	Annual cost (billions)	Notes
Oxfam International (2007)	> \$ 50	
UNFCCC (2008)	\$ 28-67	By 2030
World Bank	\$ 10-40	Cost to mainstream adaptation in dev't aid
UNDP (2007)	\$ 86	By 2015

Cited from PPT of Jessica Brown, Overseas Development Institute

Climate Finance Trivia

2 :What is the estimated annual cost for mitigation in developing countries?

Mitigation

Source	Annual cost (billions)	Notes
McKinsey cost curve (2009)	€ 55-80	from 2010 to 2020
UNFCCC (2008)	\$ 64.7	By 2030

Cited from PPT of Jessica Brown, Overseas Development Institute

Climate Finance Trivia

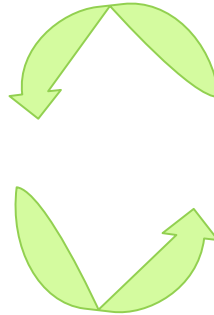
1. What amount of funding is currently being *pledged per year* by donor governments to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) in developing countries? ***\$3.9 billion***
2. Of this amount pledged per annum, what amount is actually *spent per year* (on average) ? ***< \$300 million***
3. What amount went to development aid in 2008? ***\$90.7 billion***
4. What amount went to financial bailouts in 2008? ***\$4.1 trillion***
5. What amount was the collective income of the 729 women's groups in 2005? ***\$79 million***

Cited from PPT of Jessica Brown, Overseas Development Institute

Actions

Adaptation: *climate resilience*

- ✓ Natural resource management
- ✓ Climate proofing
- ✓ Disaster risk management



Mitigation: *clean technologies, forest programmes*

- ✓ GHG emission reduction
- ✓ Carbon capture, fixing, sequestration

Technologies...

Feri's presentation

Technologies...

- Renewable energy resources (water, solar, wind, geothermal)
 - Use of biomass, bio-energy
 - Use of first and second generation bio-fuels
 - Improved mgt of land used for crops and/or livestock
 - Improved cultivation techniques
 - Aforestation, reforestation, forest management, the reduction of deforestation
- Etc., etc.

How do we fund these actions???

Principles

Revenue raising

Governance

Disbursement

Q. How does gender play a role in each of these branches of a future financial mechanism?

Cited from PPT of Jessica Brown, Overseas Development Institute

Actors: Proliferation of new climate funds (since COP 13)

Mitigation	Adaptation	Forests	Other
Clean Tech. Fund (WB)	Adaptation Fund (UNFCCC)	FCPF (WB)	Earth Fund (GEF-IFC)
CTF (US)	PPCR (WB)	Global Init. On Forests and Climate (Aus)	Spain/UNDP
ETF (UK)		Norwegian Fund	MDG Fund
Cool Earth Part. (Japan)		UNDP-REDD	
GEEREF (EC)		Forest Investment Program (WB)	
Int'l Climate Init. (Germany)			
GCCA Alliance (EC)			
SREP (WB)			

Complemented by the private sector

Key gender linkages

- **Adaptation/Adaptation Fund**

Announced in Bali 2007, to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Financed by a 2% levy on CDM transactions

Estimate: \$80-300 million/year

- ✓ Approach as a **development concern** (incorporates gender awareness)
- ✓ Parties have DIRECT ACCESS
- ✓ Overly optimistic about the sale of CERs

Key gender linkages

- **Mitigation/Clean Development Mechanism**

Mechanism that allows industrialized countries to meet their emission reduction target in a cost-effective way by financing GHG emissions reduction in developing countries. Largest source of financing.

- ✓ In 2008, CDM market transactions – nearly \$33 billion
- ✓ Could offer women access to a range of projects with a focus on new technologies (i.e. household energy, agriculture, and food processing)

Must improve... access for small, community-based initiatives; cumbersome application procedures; high start-up, transition costs; market driven push for cheapest emissions reduction opportunity – bias in favor for large emitter countries and large-scale/high-tech projects

Key gender linkages

- **REDD/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

Newest and most significant mechanism for CC. Offers positive incentives in the form of financial transfers to developing countries to slow down their rates of deforestation and forest degradation to reduce emissions of GHG (mitigation).

Policies include: payment for environmental services (PES), agricultural intensification, sustainable forest management.

- ✓ Carbon trading as one of the mechanisms – Q of equity and justice
- ✓ Forest and mgt of forest resources utmost importance for sustainable development: use, protection and access of resources differ between men and women

National Climate Financing

- ✓ Direct payments
- ✓ Tax reductions
- ✓ Subsidies
- ✓ Price supports
- ✓ Feed in tariffs/rebates
- ✓ Grant programmes
- ✓ Loan programmes, Bonds
- ✓ Production incentives
- ✓ Government purchasing programmes
- ✓ Insurance programmes
- ✓ Equity investments, including venture capitals

NAMAs

NAPAs

Additional Resources

Heinrich Boll Stiftung and WEDO. (2008) Gender and Climate Change Finance: A case study from the Philippines

Schalatek, Liane. (2009) Gender and Climate Finance: Double Mainstreaming for Sustainable Development

Useful Links:

www.climatefundsupdate.org

www.odi.org.uk/climatechange

<http://www.cdmrulebook.org/305> (CDM Rule Book)

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/index.html> (UNFCCC CDM Home Page)

<http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/Home.80.0.html> (Gold Standard)