# Annex IX – Gender, Human Rights And Social Inclusion Strategy – updated 2021

**Introduction and rationale**

Climate change represents a defining threat to human well-being around the world. Its impacts, ranging from rising temperatures, water scarcity and drought to other more frequent and severe extreme weather events are seriously affecting human health, security and livelihoods, and exacerbate poverty (IPCC, 2014). The Asia-Pacific Region is particularly vulnerable, due to both its geographic exposure to environmental shocks and stressors, and to persisting systemic social inequalities.

From a **human rights** perspective, climate change is a grave concern, as it threatens fundamental rights: to life, to health, to shelter, and to key resources such as food and water that are becoming increasingly scarce in some places. Climate change also raises concerns about procedural human rights, such as the rights to information, consultation and participation, as climate action is determined through governance processes that may not include the voices or address the rights and needs of all groups of society (UNWomen/UNEP, 2020)

Links between **gender equality** and climate change are also gaining greater recognition globally, and as a result, international frameworks are demanding the tangible integration of gender-responsive approaches.

Evidence is clear that when governance processes fail to address the rights and needs of people who are marginalized or in situations of vulnerability, they compound the negative impacts of climate change on them. At the same time, climate finance, both public and private, can contribute to women’s empowerment, social inclusion and poverty reduction in a way that also advances climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

The **novel challenges in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic**, with limited capacities and fiscal resources for governments to respond to shocks, including the double burden of climate change and the pandemic - perpetuating vulnerabilities. With the recognition of the interlinkages between climate impacts, inequalities and the risk of pandemics there is an increased emphasis on an inclusive and gender-responsive green recovery.

There is a growing focus on “**just transitions/climate justice**” to help achieve the economic and social changes necessary for sustainable development, while ensuring a more socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks. Higher spending to confront COVID-19 and lower revenues due to the necessary anti-pandemic responses is a reminder to bring in efficiency not just in the mobilization of resources, but to focus on aligning investments through different fiscal policy tools ensuring participatory design and assessment processes to ensure tangible socio-economic co-benefits.

This strategy document provides guidance on making the connections between gender, human rights and social inclusion and climate change finance; the underlying principles necessary to make climate investments more responsive; and entry points at different levels to create shifts at the policy and programmatic level.

This strategy for climate change finance is driven by the second phase of the SIDA-UNDP project on Strengthening the Governance of Climate Change Finance to Enhance Gender Equality. It has a strong focus on addressing gender and equity issues within mainstream climate change policies and budgets, rather than creating separate initiatives. This strategy is thus a key element of this regional project and aims to inform the regional approach **updated theory of change** to ensure that the project interventions take a gender responsive, human rights-based approach and apply social inclusion approaches to climate change finance.

**The why: importance of gender, human rights and social inclusion to climate change finance**

Human well-being and rights-based, inclusive development is a cornerstone of the transformative 2030 Agenda.

*The most relevant SDG targets to the project:*

*1.5 By 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*

*13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities*

The Paris Agreement also provides guidance: ‘’climate change adaptation and mitigation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science’

**Social inequality,** and a lack of social protection, safety nets, and risk management strategies, can also force certain responses that can include

1. risk-averse behaviour of people living in poverty due to limited protection,
2. consumption and production decisions which are interrelated, resulting in limited productivity, and
3. negative coping strategies after climate shocks, where remaining assets may be lost or divested. These can appear as the selling off of assets, deforestation, taking children out of school, changing to less nutritional diets, poverty-induced forced migration, and more.
4. GHG emissions associated with poverty can be a significant concern. While the bulk of emissions contributing to climate change do not come from those experiencing poverty, or from their practices, a lack of options can in some cases lead to reliance on activities that degrade habitats and resources upon which people depend, in other words, unsustainable activities with negative consequences for climate and livelihoods. *.*

When unpacking the **gender** dimensions of climate change and climate change finance, the starting point is the recognition that existing norms and biases create structural inequalities that limit the access of women and discriminated groups to decision-making, land, capital, all of which affect their coping capacity. Amongst the most impacted of all groups are those who experience multiple and intersecting forms of exclusion, disadvantage and vulnerability: for example, women with disabilities and indigenous women who often face the triple jeopardy of discrimination due to their gender, their status as indigenous people or people with disabilities, and the poverty which results from discrimination and marginalisation.

Women, as a specific group, are recognised to have a unique role to play in contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation as they are often at the forefront of fighting climate change, whether on through their role on waste management, use of renewable sources of energy and fuel or managing natural resources. And yet, their knowledge and experiences are not adequately incorporated in related climate finance decisions, as women are often under-represented in formal decision-making processes. Mitigation measures that are neutral or blind to gender roles can lead to expanding existing inequalities, as well as being less effective. Since women possess indigenous and tacit knowledge that can contribute to climate change mitigation and effective management of natural resources, we need *more initiatives that focus on recognizing the agency of women, empowering them and ensuring their participation as a key stakeholder in climate mitigation efforts*.

In the multilateral context, the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and the five-year Gender Action Plan of the UNFCCC (2019) also aims to support the integration of gender into climate action at national level by aligning national planning processes around NDCs to the GAP.

The GAP sets out two areas of work, focusing on sharing “experiences and supporting capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action (Activity D.1)”, while Activity D.2 serves to “raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action”.

Making investments on climate change, that have a positive impact on gender equality, human rights and social inclusion requires addressing gender and equity issues within financial instruments and processes, thereby recognizing the different needs and interests of women and men, girls and boys, marginalized groups and regions/locations. as well as understanding the links between climate change, disasters and conflict. An *understanding of differentiated needs and impacts, and a focus on inclusion, voice and participation are critical to ensuring the responsiveness of climate change finance to gender and human rights issues*, rather than a separate budgeting process for women and marginalized groups. In light of the above, the responsiveness of climate finance policies and strategies to gender, human rights and social inclusion is important from the perspective of the ***effectiveness and efficiency of climate finance on one hand, and from a commitment towards equality and empowerment on the other***.

Within the objective of creating resilience, it is important to take a view of how existing vulnerabilities and fragility actually increase based on how the impacts of climate change are experienced, due to exposure and limited ability to cope with the risks of climate change. Hence climate change finance initiatives need to be designed to *build resilience to the compounded risks that emanate from climate change, poverty, gender-specific vulnerabilities and social exclusion.*

The objective of inclusive climate change finance is therefore to create investments that address climate change threats and create resilience among communities such that they are able to adapt to, and mitigate the risks of climate change to their everyday lives. CC finance responses in the post-Covid context must critically prioritize the wellbeing of the worst-off and build a more robust and inclusive global system, facilitate the provision of global public goods, drawing on the skills and resources of a broad range of actors beyond governments, including research, civil society organizations and the private sector. This requires incorporating climate considerations into public investment appraisals; integrating sustainability and mainstreaming environmental, social and governance standards in investment decision-making processes; scaling up innovative financing linked to climate and social welfare outcomes.

**The what: gender, human rights and inclusivity approach and principles to climate change finance**

A beneficiary-focused, gender and human rights approach to adaptation and mitigation measures will enable climate change finance to be responsive to gender, human rights and conflict-sensitivity. Listed below are principles of this regional strategy that follow the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights and SIDA’s Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to environment and climate change.

* *Participation and engagement* of all stakeholders is critical. Factors of gender, ethnicity, regionality etc. can create differentiated experiences of climate change on different groups of people. It is important to consider who and what groups stand to be most impacted by policies that regulate climate change finance, what their access to participating in informal and formal processes that shape these climate change policy and finance issues are, and to ensure that processes and institutions allow for them to participate and engage in shaping these policies
* *Equity and fairness*. Climate change financing and interventions to build resilience cannot be designed through a lens of neutrality, rather needs to be based on equity and fairness to be able to ensure that the positive impacts of such initiatives can be experienced by all.
* N*on-discrimination* is key while targeting interventions towards specific groups, is particularly linked to the issue of ensuring equity and fairness, that is substantiated by data and analysis, and is also central from a conflict sensitivity perspective.

*Accountability* is another essential part of ensuring positive relationships and creating transparency to all stakeholders involved.

**The how:** **entry points for a gender, human rights and inclusivity approach to climate change finance**

In order to follow the above principles it is important to identify areas where we can explore interventions and changes in order to make climate change finance more impactful and efficient in its outcomes for all. Climate change finance and the need to increasingly fund more of it from domestic resources is in the policy agenda of many countries. The project on one hand builds upon the advancements made (in the first phase) in integrating climate change finance into the public financial management systems, with some countries introducing technical means to track CC finances, and others introducing high-level policy goals; and on the other explores deeper connections with gender responsive budgeting processes that are quite advanced in some countries, like Bangladesh and increasingly in Indonesia.

A few strategic entry points:

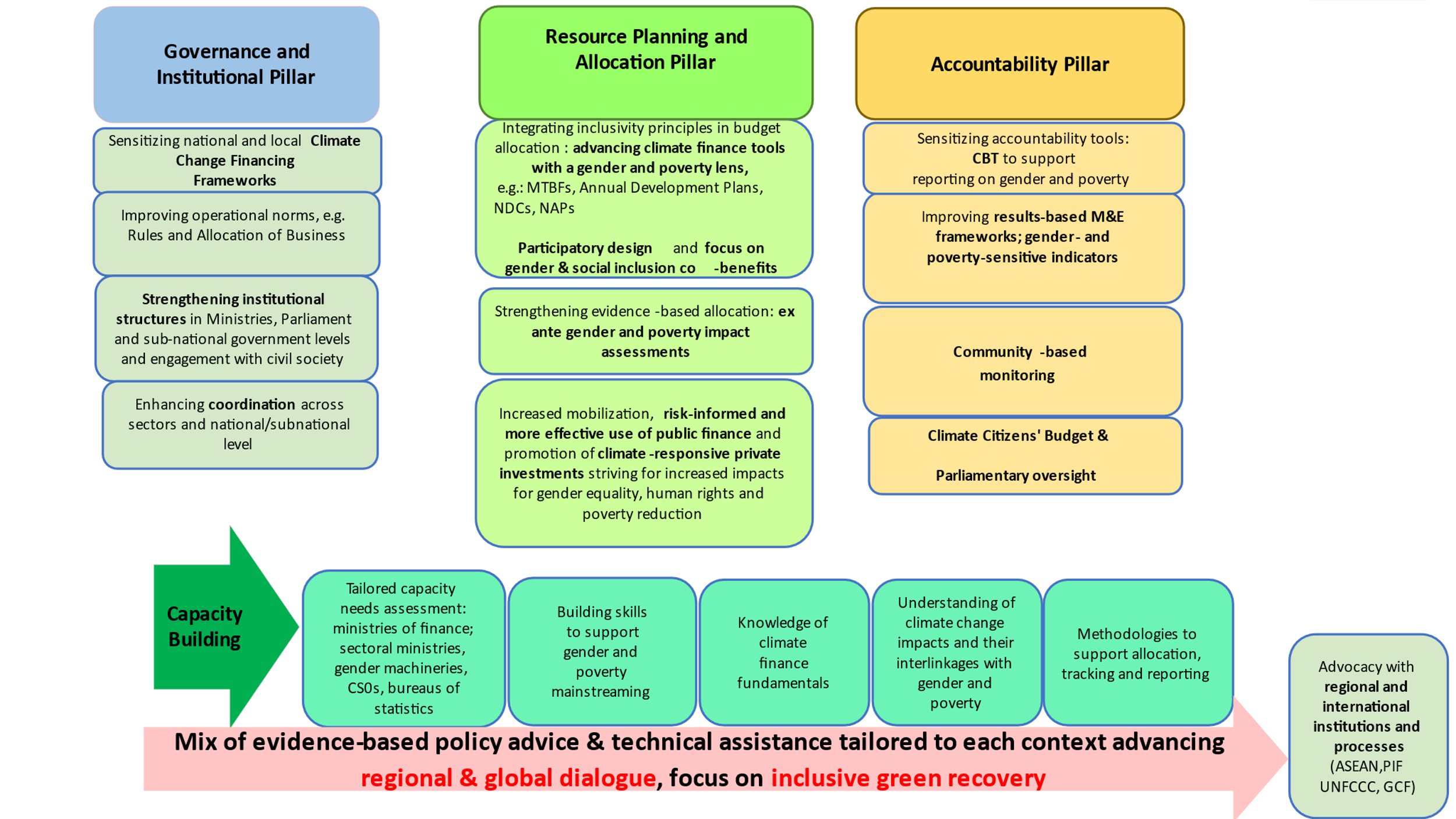
* ***Creating the right policy and institutional set-up***: Through the regional project and complementary country level projects and initiatives, there is a need for rigorous reviews and improved processes for allocating and spending domestic revenues relevant to climate change from the perspective of transparency, inclusion and accountability.For decades, gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) has been used widely by countries for building awareness, managing resources and strengthening accountability processes by tracking gender-related spending, enabling impact evaluation and informing implementation plans. GRB aims to raise awareness of the gendered impacts of budgets and to make governments accountable for ensuring their budgets promote the achievement of gender equality and women’s rights, especially among the poor. Addressing climate and gender objectives in conjunction requires a longer-term approach that includes defining *gender-climate goals in conjunction*, identifying potential actions and policies against these goals, defining key performance indicators and collecting, analyzing and reporting on performance data.
* ***Enhancing capacities of institutions and organizations****:* For countries to be able to respond to the complexities of addressing gender, human rights and social inclusion into climate change finance, targeted capacity building initiatives will need to be implemented across a range of stakeholders (including both state institutions and civil society) to generate strong integrated assessments, participation in budgetary processes, monitoring capacity for these issues within the budget, as well as ensuring strong accountability mechanisms that work.
* ***Promoting participatory processes****:* Within the regional and country level processes, creating such processes of broader engagement would also allow for policy makers and government officials to interact with CSOs and NGOs working on human rights and women’s empowerment issues and representing relevant communities such as people with disabilities and indigenous people. Making these processes inclusive will ensure that there is adequate participation and voice from a gender and human rights perspective.
* ***Knowledge and evidence generation:*** **Recent collaborative research findings** point to the need of making the climate finance more gender responsive and inclusive by incorporating measurable **performance indicators** for gender in budgets and climate finance delivery mechanisms, making **data** available on the vulnerability and disproportionate impact on women and poor, putting in place budget **tagging** mechanisms at the sub national level need to consider gender and social inclusion to inform policy decisions **and capacity development** of climate finance vehicles, local governments and sub national governments**. The findings of planned further pilot interventions will help in scaling up responses at the sub national and sectoral level that provides a foundation for sustainable change in vulnerability of the poor and women in particular.**

Country level projects and participatory action research efforts will continue to create (i) a stronger understanding of the linkages between climate change finance and variables of gender human rights and social inclusion; (ii) create an enabling environment for the intersections of this work to be part of policy-making; (iii) develop more responsive interventions and project design; (iv) generate greater capacity across stakeholders- from women’s groups being able to engage more effectively in climate change finance discussions, to climate change finance specialists being able to use more integrated assessments; and (v) subsequently leading to more efficient and impactful climate change investments for all.

**Results from the gender, human rights and social inclusion strategy**

The second phase of the regional project focuses on strengthening the **supply side** of climate change responsive budgeting by building on the progress made on integrating climate change into the public financial management systems and related governance processes. By engaging with key decision makers, strengthening systems and carrying out greater advocacy, the project will create an enabling environment and space for gender mainstreaming and adopting a rights-based approach into climate change budgeting and resource allocation.

On the **demand side**, the project will continue to strengthen **accountability** and transparency in the budget process, by providing support to the state institutions in charge of oversight of the national budget, climate change policies and human rights such as through the work with Parliamentarians and NHRIs to understand the linkages between climate change, gender equality and human rights. On the other hand, the project will also partner with think tanks and CSOs to build their **capacity** to voice how climate change is impacting the groups they represent and hold the government accountable in delivering climate change finance that is grounded in their priorities. **The below table illustrates the integrated set of interventions across pillars.**



Leveraging the regional project as a vehicle for the implementation of the gender, human rights and social inclusion strategy, the key elements of the strategy are framed within the **existing outputs** of the project, as follows.

1. *Budget processes increasingly formulate climate change related investments that are gender responsive and have positive impacts on poverty and human rights****.***

Recognizing exclusion of women and marginalised groups from most decision-making around climate change investments, special efforts need to be made to include women and other relevant groups in the design, implementation and monitoring of processes for determining how domestic finance responds to climate change, including capacity-building programmes, consultations outreach, technical assistance and, including access to appropriate financing products.

Enhancing the assessment tools and methodologies, by being more responsive to gender, human rights and social inclusion will continue to be a priority. In most countries, a Climate Change Financing Frameworks (**CCFFs**) serve as a roadmap for governments to minimize climate change impacts on sustainable development by improving the way in which government policy and expenditure take climate change into account, with a great potential for targeting the most vulnerable. The most important elements will be improving operational norms to **foster integration and coordination across ministries by establishing coordination mechanisms and thematic focal points; leveraging resource planning and allocation; and national mechanisms such as medium-term budget frameworks, development plans and thematic tagging for stronger integration**.

Some emerging good practices already exist that will be scaled up. For example, the CCFF in Bangladesh has been updated in 2020, establishing specific accountability and allocation mechanisms and governance structures to mainstream climate change, gender and poverty issues in national budgets.

Similarly, gender issues have been embedded in the country’s Medium-Term Budget Framework (**MTBF**) used in the preparation of the national budget. A Recurrent, Capital, Gender and Poverty model or database has been developed in which all expenditure items, including those related to climate change, are disaggregated to indicate what percentage of allocated funds goes to benefit women. Other specific possibilities exist **within Climate Budget Tagging (CBT),** where tagging climate change issues as a cross-cutting theme and instructing ministries to consider climate change in their projects and programmes (along with mandatory gender and poverty tagging) will allow countries to facilitate resource allocations with the consideration of triple benefits. The Climate Change Budget Integration Index (**CCBII)** tool, which has been enhanced through composite index of gender and human rights will be used during the course of the project cycle, at the regional and country level to monitor progress of the gender and human rights indicators (for which the baseline will be assessed during inception phase).

Gender-responsive funding guidelines, allocation criteria and financial instruments are emerging, with explicit gender and human rights criteria in performance objectives and results measurement frameworks and for the evaluation of funding options should also be considered. Supporting evidence-based allocation through ex ante impact assessments are promoted to trace the potential impact of expenditures and to guide resource allocation. This is supported by specific tools for example the Climate Change Cost Benefit Analysis (**CCBA**) that is a powerful tool in identifying the efficacy of various types of spending which targets the poor and vulnerable in tackling climate change impacts.

For budget reforms to take place, there is a need for further **advocacy** and sensitization of budget officials about the benefits of investing in gender and human rights as part of climate change financing. This effort is advanced by the **project’s updated communications and strategy that aims to engagerelevant partners, governmental institutions and decision makers in a targeted way.**

Regional and country level **trainings** will continue be conducted to strengthen the capacity of officials in state institutions (national and subnational governments, Parliaments and national audit institutions) to effectively manage participatory, transparent and accountable processes about climate change finance and the budget process. Such capacity will be essential for providing a strong integrated assessment that can help create entry points for integration of specific gender and human rights issues within climate change finance and budgeting process. Subsequently, a gender analysis of the budget lines and financial instruments for climate change will be needed to ensure gender-sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer. The project will continue to promote that country systems include analysis of impacts on gender equality as well as disaggregated data in relation to all climate-relevant investments.

Through this phase of the project, linkages will continue to be drawn with other existing gender equality-focused projects to create a better gender-balance and gender-expertise within the ministry of finance, as well as through technical advisors to ensure that gender equality principles are integrated in the development of funding, accreditation, and programming guidelines and are considered in review and the monitoring, reporting, verification and evaluation of any funding portfolio.

This will entail collaboration with UNDP’s **Climate Promise** and joint UNDP-FAO *Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans* (**SCALA**) programmes; UNDP’s **Insurance and Risk Finance Facility** via country diagnostics and measures to enhance risk-transfer (e.g. inclusive insurance to complement adaptive social protection) as well as synergies and learning from the Governance for Resilient Development in the Pacific (**Gov4Res**) Project. Inter-agency partnerships (such as through the **EMPOWER** project of UNWomen/UNEP) will also be scaled up.

New research will explore and analyze macroeconomic, environmental and social impacts of **COVID recovery strategies** implemented through the financial and fiscal stimulus packages. This will include a cost-benefit analysis of the planned strategy in terms of impacts on reduction of multidimensional poverty, environment, social welfare, gender, employment generation and SDG lens, delineating recommendations to channel resources to the beneficiaries following a low-carbon and climate resilient pathway.

The project will forge closer partnership with other teams in UNDP like the **Nature, Climate and Energy and Disaster Risk Resilience** to strengthen risk resilience at the local government level by looking at the cost of disaster management and climate change, the investments that local governments are making and what is the impact on service delivery.

The programme will also aim to unlock **innovative climate finance** going forward, and explore the potential of the bond market (green and blue bonds, SDG/ social and sustainability bonds) and identify green and investment entry points with a social development impact focus.

The GCF is the first global climate finance mechanism to include gender equality considerations in its mandate, committing the fund to “strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation … while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.”[[1]](#footnote-2) The fund also encourages the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects and in driving ownership of the process at the country level. With the inclusion of gender and co-benefit indicators in the results management framework to measure transformational changes achieved by the impacts of the fund, it creates clear entry points in ensuring that UNDP’s support to countries for accessing the GCF is gender-responsive and inclusive. For instance, in Cambodia, the Secretariat of the National Committee for sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD-S)[[2]](#footnote-3) is exploring GCF financing to sustain and scale-up climate change grants to sub-national administrations, and has expressed interest to be accredited as a National Implementing Entity by the GCF, for which UNDP is supporting the NCDD-S to develop an overarching gender mainstreaming policy that will also include aspects of its grant management procedures. UNDP can help countries by developing a strong gender analysis of the climate change context, promoting the use of sex-disaggregated data for adaptation and mitigation projects, developing a suite of qualitative and quantitative indicators, gender policies and action plans to guide the work on climate change finance.

1. *Accountability for gender-responsive climate change related investments that have impacts on poverty and human rights is enhanced*

The focus of this output will be ensuring effective and meaningful participation of women and other key stakeholders (people with disability, indigenous people etc.) in national and subnational mechanisms for financing climate change response, from design to implementation to monitoring and evaluation. In essence, it will build the capacities of **CSOs** representing women and other target groups to engage effectively in the more participatory inclusive and accountable frameworks developed with support from output 1, as well as building the capacities of accountability actors such as NHRIs [Parliaments and media] to hold government actors accountable under them.

In addition, the project will build the capacity of key accountability actors **State Audit Institutions (SAIs), Parliaments, civil society and media** to hold national and subnational governments to account for the responsiveness of climate change investments to the needs of women and other groups, and strengthen the effectiveness of cooperation between relevant CSOs, SAIs, NHRIs and Parliaments.

1. *Regional institutions increasingly play a role in the integrated approach to gender-responsive climate change budgeting that have impacts on poverty and human rights.*

Dedicated focus will continue to be placed on sectors where the adaptive capacity of the institutions, projects and community needs to be increased for more resilient planning. There will also be a focus on carbon intensive sectors including but not limited to energy, transport and agriculture and ensuring that the budget outputs for these ministries have allocations for mitigation measures like clean energy, carbon efficient transport and agriculture practices. This will be supplemented with the expenditure analysis, looking at the trends, size and variations so that the analytics can help in looking at compliance with the **NDC pledges**[[3]](#footnote-4) and in informed budget formulation. Capacity development will be provided through on the job support as well as through the development and implementation of training modules that provide planning and budgeting officials with the tools and capacities to integrate climate change, gender equality and poverty in the budget process. Modules will be delivered nationally and regionally through, for examples, the International Centre for Climate Change and Development in Dhaka and the Women Organising for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Network (**WOCAN**) to ensure the delivery of training and capacity development is institutionalized beyond the end the programme.

The **Expert Reference Group,** established by the project will continue to be engaged in ensuring that the activities carried out under Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) Workstream of Climate Finance Network (**CFN**) initiative reflect the needs of the participating countries and organizations, provide strategic advice on formulation and implementation of actions for gender responsive and inclusive climate finance actions under GSI workstream, fostering collaborative efforts on responding to government and private sector demands on gender responsive and pro-poor climate investment and projects, knowledge products and tools and methodologies and to building policy consensus at regional and international fora.

Through the regional programme, UNDP will create stronger linkages with regional institutions and organizations that can play an active role in supporting an integrated approach to climate change finance. In the Pacific, UNDP will work with the Protection in the Pacific (ProPa) regional network[[4]](#footnote-5) to support its members towards a more in-depth understanding of gender and social dimensions of risk and recommendations to address the issue through budget reform agenda towards gender responsive climate change investments. The programme will enhance the visibility of gender responsive climate related budget reforms and the leadership of PIFS by supporting their organisation of regional forums through the course of the programme.

In South East Asia, UNDP will work closely with ASEAN bodies, including the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR) and the ASEAN Commission for Women and Children (ACWC) to build greater awareness of gender, human rights and conflict sensitive approach to climate change budgeting and finance.The programme will provide regional knowledge products and policy briefs on the budget reforms towards gender responsive climate change investments and their impacts to the ASEAN Secretariat, AICHR and ACWC. Partnerships with other regional organizations like APWLD and WOCAN, as well as technical support from UN Women to the project will ensure a strong gender expertise as part of the regional programme.

In addition to tailored country missions with gender capacity, the programme will support a technicalRegional Peer Learning Network (RPLN), high-level regional events and the regional knowledge portal to promote knowledge exchange across the region. As the country level implementation goes on, there can be knowledge sharing by developing a guidance note of possible gender, human rights and conflict responsive design elements in mitigation and adaptation projects. Countries can also learn from one another on developing indicators for measuring how projects and programs contribute to mainstreaming gender equality into climate change finance, and how these lead to more efficient and impactful climate change finance.

1. *International policy processes give increasing priority to strengthen domestic budget systems that enable delivery of gender responsive climate change investments that have positive impacts on poverty and human rights.*

The regional program will encourage a range of regional and domestic institutions to play a greater role in supporting the delivery of climate change finance that is gender equitable, pro-poor and enhances the Human Rights of marginalized groups.

To reinforce the potential for regional and country level investments in climate responsive budgeting reforms the programme will undertake targeted advocacy to key international policy processes.The programme will engage with the GCF Secretariat, which has already created a number of references to gender responsiveness in the allocation of funds, and influence the gender equality agenda to take climate change into account by extending engagement with **the UN Commission on the Status of Women[[5]](#footnote-6) (CSW) and the UNFCCC Gender Team and Constituency.** Given the centrality of gender to the regional programme, stronger connections will also be made with the Gender and Climate Change Alliance and other relevant partners.

***Summary of strategic GCCF gender actions:***

* Assist governments to create or expand Climate Change Financing Frameworks and budget processes that integrate gender equality and human rights are integrated
* Support governments to better define, identify and measure climate change expenditure through budget tagging systems and Climate Change Budget Integration Indexes (CCBII)
* Assist governments to adopt investment appraisal guidelines and budget circulars that require line ministries to integrate climate change, poverty and gender equality in their designs while explaining how their investments contribute to climate change mitigation/adaptation, poverty reduction, women's empowerment and gender equality
* Build the capacity of regional and national institutions to promote climate change responsive budgets that are gender responsive, benefit the poor and enhance human rights (for example through the provision of training modules parliamentarians and auditors)
* Support in inclusion of risks in sector planning and mitigating the costs of climate change on sectors/ communities for instance small farmers
* Create south-south exchanges and peer-learning events on climate change finance that has an impact on gender and poverty
* Increase transparency, accountability and oversight for the articulation of national budgets that are effective in terms of climate change adaptiveness, greenhouse gas reduction, gender responsiveness, poverty reduction and the strengthening of human rights.

***Means of verification in line with revised project TOC***

* Climate finance *planning* practices, including the role of different policy and regulatory frameworks and governance approaches support the integration of gender, social inclusion and poverty issues ( institutionalization of tools, gender, poverty and climate change related KPIs among sectoral ministries )
* Climate finance *allocation* practices, including the integration of gender, social inclusion and poverty issues within climate finance budgets, investment criteria and project prioritisation tools (tracking resources)
* Climate finance *accountability* practices, including integration of gender, social inclusion and poverty issues within climate finance reporting, monitoring and evaluation (role of performance-based budgeting measuring effectiveness)

1. Green Climate Fund (GCF). 2011. Governing Instrument for the GCF. Bonn: Interim Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund, para. 3. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF-governing\_instrument-120521-block-LY.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. is an inter-ministerial entity in charge of managing the deconcentration and decentralization process in Cambodia [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The ProPa (Protection in the Pacific) Network is a unique collaboration of government officials from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu working to advance gender and gender and protection issues in their own countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)