Climate Finance Readiness Workshop for the Middle East and North Africa Region

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CLIMATE CHANGE WHO WE ARE

United Nations Development Program

focus

Sustainable Development

Democratic Governance & Peacebuilding

Climate & Disaster Resilience

policies

170 countries develop skills to sustain social and economic development

capabilities

partnerships

resilience

support

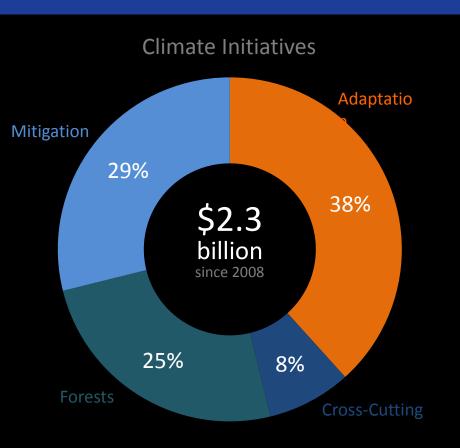


mission Empower lives and build resilient nations

UNDP A CLIMATE CHANGE WHO WE ARE



ONDP A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



Largest UN agency in adaptation programming

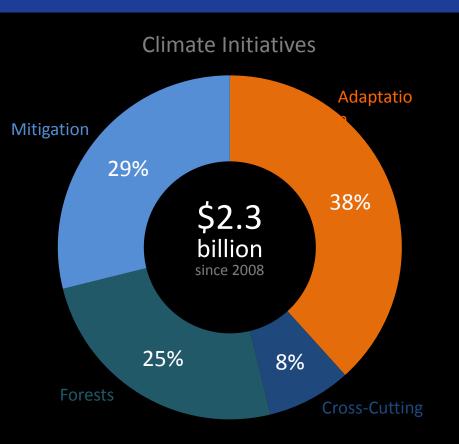


\$853 Million Portfolio

115 countries (since 2008)

- 23 million direct beneficiaries
- 18 million improved access to climate info
- 3.2 million benefit from early warning systems

ONDP A CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



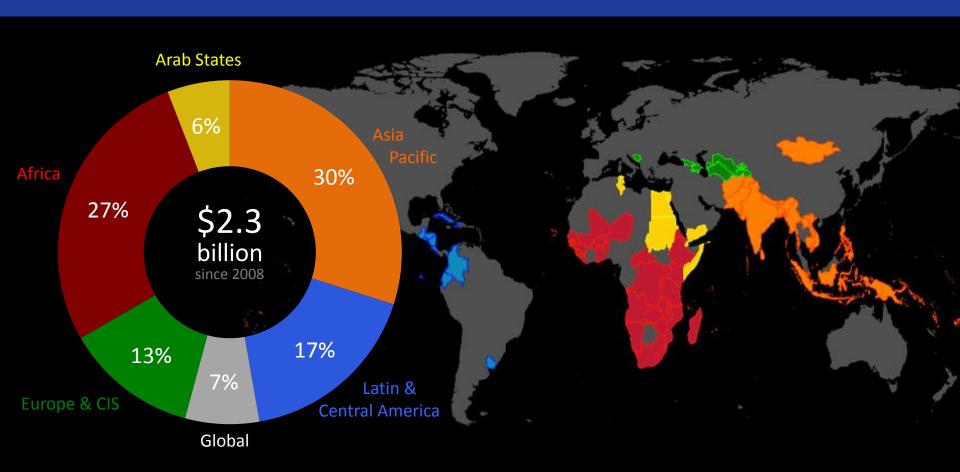
Largest UN agency in mitigation programming



\$643 Million Portfolio 90 countries (since 2008)

1,061 energy projects over past 3.5 years 547,925 km² protected areas strengthened/created 22,739 beneficiaries were provided solar lighting

ONDP A CLIMATE CHANGE WHERE WE WORK



OP A CLIMATE CHANGE NOW WE WORK

Partners



Global Environment Facility



Green Climate Fund



Adaptation Fund











UNDP's Model for fund disbursement

- Country ownership and using country systems is key -National Implementation Modality (NIM)
- Management of day to day decisions and finances done by Ministry
- UNDP provides oversight of resources to donor according to internationally recognized fiduciary requirements
- Majority of UNDP projects work in this way including nearly all AF projects
- NGO execution in some instances where requested by government and endorsed by DNA

Environmental and Social Safeguards in UNDP

- UNDP's ESS policy requires all projects are screened and risk management measures are put in place
- UNDP's ESS follows the same standards of WB/IFC's standards and is compliant with the requirements of all vertical funds including GEF, AF and GCF



What "gender" is NOT....

- Only about checking a box
- Only about women
- Addressed ONLY by counting number of women beneficiaries



What "gender" is...

- A means to an end, not an end in and of itself
- Not only vulnerability, but also empowerment
- About using adaptation to advance transformation of gender relations, and vice versa



Process: Project Design

- At concept phase
 - Pre-social and environmental screening procedure (SESP)
 - Initial gender-analysis (part of pre-feasibility?)
- At proposal development phase:
 - Gender analysis
 - Sex-disaggregated data
 - Gender-responsive results framework (outcome, output activities, indicators and targets
 - Gender Action Planning

Is this happening? What are the barriers? What are your experiences?



Measurement: Gender Tracker

 GEN0: no noticeable contribution to gender equality

- GEN1: some contribution to gender equality
- GEN2: gender equality as significant objective
- GEN3: gender equality as a principle objective

Measurement: Gender Tracker

Gender Marker Institutional Effectiveness Monitoring Matrix	
Policy, Planning and Reporting indicator:	UNDP Corporate Targets:
Percentage of programmes/projects designed with significant gender component (SP/Ind.8)	2015 (GEN3+GEN2) 35 percent 2017 (GEN3+GEN2) 50 percent
Financial resources indicator:	UNDP Corporate Targets:
15 percent of the resources/expenditures of the organization are allocated to gender equality	2014 8 percent GEN3 2015 11 percent GEN3 2017 15 percent GEN3

Key challenges to scaling up adaptation projects

- 3 immediate definitions
 - implementing more of the same but in more place
 - implementing different solutions in more places
 - doing things differently, e.g. Technology based solutions,
 private finance instead of public finance
- Scaling up requires a whole of government approach and most importantly requires the involvement of the private sector including private finance