



GLOBAL GENDER WORKSHOP

GENDER EQUALITY IN NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION: WORKING TOWARDS GENDER-RESPONSIVE NDCS,
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Climate Budget tagging with focus on policies, risks, and gender-based beneficiaries : Nepal's Experience

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



GOVERNANCE OF
CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCE
TO BENEFIT THE POOR AND VULNERABLE
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The context

- Climate impacts: extreme events of floods, droughts, wildfires, glacial lake outburst floods; water sources declining across the country as silent disaster
- Achieving SDGs by 2030 requires enhancing resilience of the vulnerable population whose livelihoods depend on the state of natural resources
- Limited financial resources need to address :
 - SDGs; NDCs; DRR; Inclusive development
- Requires systemic approach

Budget tagging

2009

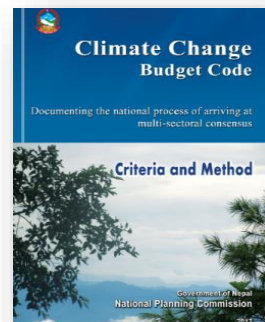


GRB Tagging to mainstream gender in national development plans and budget

Criteria to define GR activities

- Participation in planning, capacity building, benefits, income generation and reducing drudgery
 - Defined GRB as direct (1) and indirect (2) in the budget database

2013



Climate Budget Tagging introduced in 2013 to integrate Climate Change concerns in the national plans and budget

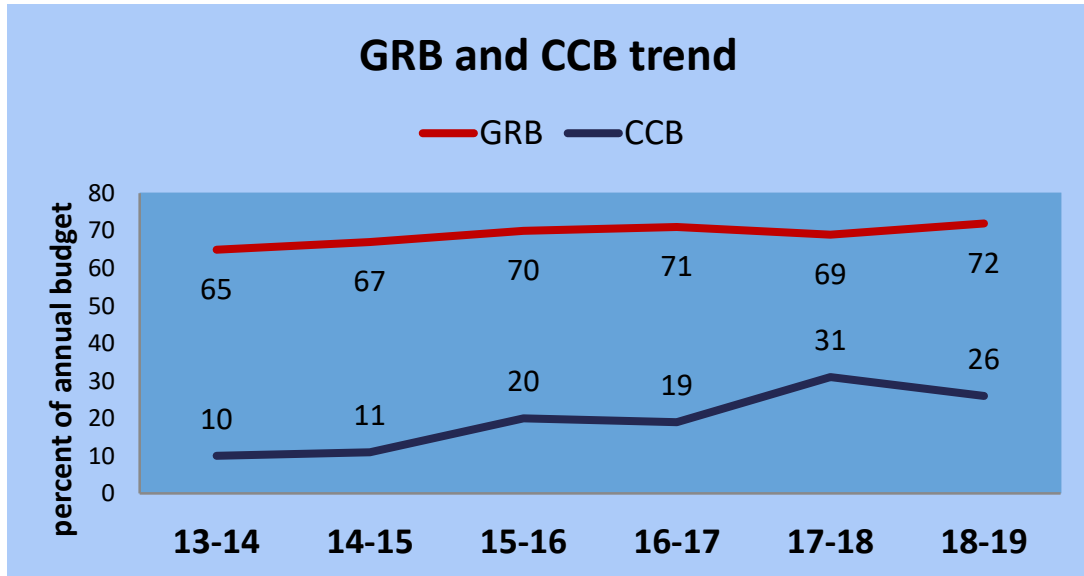
Criteria to define CC activities

- Contribution to adaptation (water management, food security, disaster reduction)
- Contribution to mitigation (Greenery promotion, GHG reduction, Alternate energy)
- Both (biogas, policies, research)

Gaps

- Blanket criteria didn't capture sectoral nuances
- Tagging was done post planning exercise
- Difficult to see how climate investments helped or hindered reducing vulnerability or increasing resilience of vulnerable population (gender is core)

Public finance flow



Private sector investment : estimates are not available. Private investments are being made in solar, wind and off-grid projects under various initiatives.

- The proportion of **direct** GRB has remained between 21 and 38 % while **CC direct** budget at approximately 5 % of the national budget
- The **indirect** GRB budget has remained between 34 and 48 % and for **CC indirect** budget shown a sharp increase from about 5% in 2013/14 to 26% in 2017/18
- **Strong earthquake of 2015, floods of 2017** (biggest in the recorded history), **grants provided to the new local governments changed the reference**

NDC and CC financing framework (CCFF)

2016

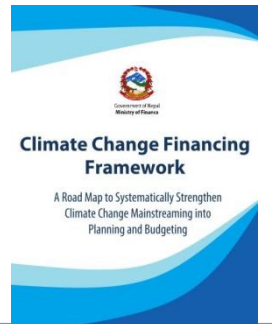
Nepal's First Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Being revised now and to be approved by the cabinet for commitment and sectoral ownership
- Contributions will be based on national plans (Ex. periodic plan), which will have targets for respective sectors
- Revised NDCs will indicate investment plans as well as attempt to address gender (ToRs being developed)

2017

Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) with a road map for reforms required in the PFM systems to:

- Improve climate budget accuracy and address sectoral nuances
- Improve accountability in governance of climate finance
- Initiate tagging when plans are formulated, not after they have been in the plan
- Enable evaluation of climate investment in reducing vulnerability



2018

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

- As part of NAP-Ag process supported by UNDP and FAO, takes lead in improving tagging method as envisioned by CCFF roadmap

Methodology

Seven typologies	Climate functions			Climate related programs within each typology for 2018/19	Activities
Sustainable water management	Adaptation	Mitigation	Both		
Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water storage facilities	A			Fisheries development	Expansion of 100 hectares of fisheries
Watershed restoration			B	Integrated water resource management project	Vegetable block demonstration 190 hec.
Measure to prevent erosion and landslides along canals		M		Small irrigation improvement	Windbreak plantation 1 hectare

Level of relevance

Q 1	Is the information about the climate vulnerability of the area where the activity will be implemented <u>available and measurable?</u>	Yes
		No
Q 2	Are the beneficiaries, including gender, that the activity will support with specified climate objective <u>known and countable?</u>	Yes
		No
Q 3	Can the linkages of the activity with national climate policy, SDGs and /or NDCs be established?	Yes
		No

Data entry

- If 2 or more than 2 of the above three factors are **'Yes'** the activity is considered **'HIGHLY RELEVANT'**.
- If 2 of the factors are **'No'**, the activity is tagged as **'RELEVANT'**.

Benefits

- Improve budget **accuracy**
- Disaggregate into gender based beneficiaries, help **meet national commitments**, evaluation possible
- **A cycle of demand and supply of climate information**
- MoF coordinates through budget

Narrative for key projects to help monitoring

Example: Small Irrigation Improvement Project

Short narrative:

It is proposed for drought hit area of village X, for which VRA has been conducted. The project will help 100 women farmers grow off-season vegetables, support outcome 2 of Agriculture Development Strategy and contribute to SDG 2.

Challenges

- Screening beneficiaries may still be subjective, require continued support to planners for sometime, especially when we cover other sectors
- Roll out to sub-national level

Effectiveness and Accountability

TOOLS TO
UNDERSTAND
IMPACT OF
CLIMATE
FINANCE
LINK TO
ACCOUNTABILITY



Citizen Climate Budget (2018, 2019)

- **Informing general public about CCF**

Public Exp. Tracking System

Follow the money to see if it has reached the intended beneficiaries; followed guidelines

Civil Society Engagement

- **Collaborative Research on evaluating** impact of climate investment on Poverty and Gender

Parliament support

- **Budget scrutiny and oversight on climate finance**

Thank You

