Despite existing gender strategies, most climate financing mechanisms fail to adequately integrate gender transformative projects, favoring scalability or bankability. Women are often not included in national processes that determine funding priorities.

Developed countries are reducing public funding despite their financial obligations under the Convention, trying to leverage private investments instead.

Large-scale public-private projects do not meet the needs of the most affected, while having adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and women. Private investors are rarely held accountable for human and women’s rights violations.

Women have too little access to climate financing.

Global climate finance does not meet actual needs in developing countries.

Without proper safeguards, gender-blind climate finance can exacerbate existing inequalities.

Increase climate financing mechanisms with a demonstrated gender impact, i.e. direct access to micro-grants for community driven adaptation and guaranteed financial support for loss and damage.

Establish gender and environmental integrity safeguards and accountability through participatory involvement of women and communities for all climate-related finance.

Establish innovative public sources of revenue, such as a global financial transaction tax, the elimination of all fossil fuel subsidies and the redirection of military budgets.

Women spend 90% of their earned income for their families.

OECD-DAC Secretariat, AID in support of Gender Equality and Women’s empowerment, 2017

Climate funding is not gender-responsive

Only one climate fund board has reached parity in 2017

Women’s participation on climate fund boards