

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

JOINT CTF-SCF/TFC.14/Inf.4
May 6, 2015

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Washington D.C.
Monday, May 11, 2015

FY15 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this FY15 Progress Report is to provide an update to the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on the activities being undertaken to advance gender equality outcomes in the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and specifically to report on progress in specific activities planned for Year 1 of the FY15-16 CIF Gender Action Plan.

II. APPROACH AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

2. The Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan FY15-FY16*¹ in June 2014. The goal of the Gender Action Plan is to mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality in climate-resilient, low carbon development investments in CIF countries. To this end, the Plan addresses five key elements in the context of the CIF, namely: (a) policy development; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning.

3. Implementation of the *CIF Gender Action Plan* began in July 2014, with the CIF Gender Program activities aimed at applying mandated policies and procedures on gender across the CIF; identifying where they needed to be strengthened; providing technical support and capacity-building on gender for CIF investment plans and projects, upon MDB demand; and generating new sector-specific knowledge and tools on gender, building on global best practice, for application to CIF programs.

4. This first year of Plan implementation was one of learning for the program, both in refining a realistic program of support that most directly responded to the felt needs among the programs for gender assistance, while also developing effective ways of working across the multi-stakeholder partnership model that the CIF embodies.

5. The following sections present the main CIF Gender Program activities, undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs through the Gender Working Group, for delivery in FY15, as well as activities planned for FY16.

Accomplishments in FY15

6. **Policy Development and Program Support.** Accomplishments in the area of policy and program support comprise two main analyses undertaken during the year, namely, the CIF Gender Policy Review and the CIF Portfolio Review. The latter was conducted particularly for the purpose of guiding development of the Gender Action Plan baseline indicator data.

7. *CIF Policy Review.* The CIF Policy Review on gender aimed to collate existing policies and required CIF procedures for gender mainstreaming in investment plans and projects, by program, and identify and fill gaps in these in order to assure “throughput” on gender mainstreaming processes and outcomes in the CIF. The review covers CIF operations from

¹ CIF Gender Action Plan (2014) available at https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF_SCF_12_7_Gender_Action_Plan_.pdf

governance² through program, Investment Plan and project levels. CIF and Program design documents; Trust Fund Committee/ Sub-Committee approved decisions; and Committee members review comments on CIF Investment Plans (IPs) and projects, among other sources, were reviewed. Findings indicate the varied levels of gender requirements present across CIF programs, including on monitoring and evaluation.

8. Findings also included observations on key CIF processes, such as IP and project reviews by Trust Fund Committees/ Sub-Committees, and point to the role of the CIF AU in tracking responses (including during implementation) to Committee members' comments on gender offered at endorsement stage. This highlights the question of how gender issues can be better addressed in the CIF at a more upstream stage of IP and project processes. In this vein, formal criteria in program design documents, such as the SREP gender equity criteria, were found to help ensure that resulting IP and project documents mainstream gender considerations more fully and in a manner that responds to country and sector contexts. That is, having the criteria a part of the program design document from the start helps ensure that gender is made a more regular part of country deliberations and Plan/ project preparation.

9. The next phase of the CIF Policy Review on gender, to take place through the remainder of CY15, will comprise discussion of findings and recommendations, including any suggested modifications, with the CIF Gender Working Group, CIF Core Committee, and CIF AU. This effort will help ensure that CIF Gender Working Group members, TTLs and task teams, CIF program leads and MDB focal points, and country focal points, have a clear outline of CIF requirements on gender at IP and project stages. It should be noted that this formal effort is running in parallel to the equally important process of practical, working norms being developed within the CIF around the ways in which CIF AU and the MDBs support gender across the portfolio. For example, the principle of MDBs standing as the primary interlocutor with recipient countries on gender has been upheld during the year. Again, CIF AU provides gender technical support to Investment Plans and projects only in response to direct requests from MDBs.

10. *Gender Review of CIF Portfolio.* As mentioned above, a full Portfolio Review was undertaken across all four CIF programs at the Investment Plan and Project levels in order to establish baselines³ for the CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework indicators.⁴ The portfolio as of December 31, 2014 comprised 55 Investment Plans and 156 projects. Main findings on the key Gender Action Plan results indicators are presented hereunder. Note that the CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework main indicator findings are reported for both Investment Plans (IPs) and projects,⁵ and address: (i) Gender Analysis undertaken, at Category A level⁶; (ii) Gender Disaggregated Indicators (at core, co-benefit, or additional non-CIF indicator

² This includes stakeholder engagement and composition/thematic focus of observer groups

³ Baselines established for period 'Inception to June 30, 2014' as the CIF Gender Action Plan began implementation on July 1, 2014. "Inception" in this Progress Report refers to the starting date of each program (e.g., for CTF, the year 2008).

⁴ The Portfolio Review examined CIF Investment Plan and Project Documents, including proposals to the Trust Fund Committees, cover sheets, investment plans, and project documents (such as project appraisal documents).

⁵ N.B., IP monitoring is a modification of the original Gender Action Plan Results Framework.

⁶ Definition of Gender Analysis 'Category A': "Sector-specific gender analysis present, which may inform specific gender actions in project components". Category B refers only to IPs and projects where a gender assessment is planned. Category C refers to documents where only general statements [e.g., describing women as part of 'vulnerable populations' or regarding application of "applicable MDB policies on gender/safeguards"] are offered in the text. IPs and projects that do not reference gender issues are listed separately, without an assigned letter category.

levels); and (iii) Women-Specific Activities.⁷ Thus it may be noted that this review covers “Quality at Entry” considerations of gender in the design of IPs and projects, in contrast to “Quality of Implementation” reviews on gender.⁸

11. Results are disaggregated in the tables below on an IP and project basis, by program, for both the total (i.e., cumulative) portfolio from CIF inception to December 31, 2014, as well as for the most recent period under review (i.e., July 1-December 31, 2014)⁹.

12. Investment Plans: The Portfolio Review found that 45 per cent of CIF IPs since inception¹⁰ til December 31, 2014 contained sector-specific gender analysis. Thirty-six per cent of IPs had gender-disaggregated indicators in their results frameworks, and 40 per cent had designed for activities specifically targeting women. It may be noted that a large difference in these findings was found between CTF IPs and those from other programs, in terms of attention to gender mainstreaming.

Table 1 Investment Plans since inception with gender analysis, by program¹¹

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with ‘A’ category gender analysis rating	1(6)	13(65)	4(50)	7(64)	25(45)
Total no. of Investment Plans approved¹²	16	20	8	11	55¹³

⁷ Definition of Specific Activities targeting Women: “Dedicated activities for women in project components, or in description of arrangements for project implementation”.

⁸ See World Bank 2015 for discussion of this important distinction; Quality of Implementation would require review of e.g., project implementation manuals, mid-term reports and results reports, mission aide-memoires, and completion reports. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/04/24380789/beyond-quality-entry-portfolio-review-gender-implementation-agriculture-projects-fy08-13v>

⁹ Note that the next Annual Progress Report on the Gender Action Plan (scheduled for May 2016 at the spring CIF Joint Trust Fund Committee meeting) will report on Gender Action Plan main indicators in relation to FY15 IPs and Projects approved through June 30, 2015, and then from July 1 – Dec 31, 2015.

¹⁰ Inception here refers to the start of the individual CIF program (e.g., CTF, PPCR).

¹¹ Approved from inception to Dec 31, 2014

¹² “Approved” in these tables, and those that follow, refers to approval at Trust Fund Committee/ Sub-Committee level

¹³ These figures include the sole IP approved from July 1- December 31, 2014: namely, the Vanuatu SREP which had an ‘A’ category analysis rating and a gender-disaggregated Core indicator, but no specific activities targeting women.

Table 2 Investment Plans since inception with gender-disaggregated indicators, by program¹⁴

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans w/ gender-disaggregated indicators	2(13)	4(20)	6(75)	8(72)	20(36)
• Core indicators	1(6)	1(5)	0(0)	7(64)	9(16)
• Co-benefit indicators	1(6)	0(0)	2(25)	4(36)	7(13)
• Additional non-CIF indicators	0(0)	3(15)	4(50)	1(9)	8(15)
Total no. of Investment Plans approved	16	20	8	11	55

Table 3 Investment Plans since inception with specific activities targeting women, by program¹⁵

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with activities targeting women	2(13)	14(70)	1(13)	5(45)	22(40)
Total no. of Investment Plans approved	16	20	8	11	55

13. CIF projects¹⁶: The Review found that 60 per cent (i.e., 9 of 15 projects) of new CIF projects approved from July 1-December 31, 2014 undertook some sector-specific gender analysis in the design of their projects (see Table 7). This exceeded the FY15 target under Outcome 1 of 50 per cent of new projects undertaking gender analysis. Second, review findings showed that 67 per cent of new CIF projects approved from July 1-December 31, 2014 had specific activities targeting women, far above the FY15 target of 20 percent. Throughout this review, the definition of activities included both direct activities with women (e.g., training courses, employment quotas, support for women's enterprises), as well as specific gender-responsive project design or implementation arrangements such as communications campaigns targeted at women, or design of transport systems features to improve system accessibility for women).

¹⁴ Approved from inception to Dec 31, 2014. Note also that in many cases Investment Plans (and below, Projects) were approved before the revised results frameworks for the Programs were approved in 2012. Thus, for example, most SPCRs were endorsed before the current Core Indicators for the PPCR were approved. Tables 5 and 8 demonstrate that performance on having gender-responsive monitoring indicators is improving in the current period, compared to the overall program portfolio since inception (see also Annex 2 for baseline data).

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Results are reported in this section only for new CIF projects, as during the period under review, only one new IP was approved, namely the Vanuatu SREP IP which performed well on two of the three main gender indicators.

14. Overall, strong improvement can be seen among the projects more recently approved (July-December 2014), compared to the baseline figures (i.e., CIF program inception to June 30, 2014), with 60 per cent of new projects hosting gender analysis (compared to the June 2014 baseline of 24 per cent); 40 percent having gender-disaggregated indicators (compared to the baseline of 25 per cent) and 67 per cent having women-targeted activities (compared to 31 per cent).

15. Thus in contrast to the first two indicators on analysis and women-targeted activities described above, portfolio performance on ‘presence of gender-disaggregated indicators in CIF project results frameworks’ was weaker. This was particularly the case when looking at indicators from CIF (i.e., CIF core and co-benefit indicators) versus non-CIF (i.e, ‘additional’ indicators) categories. It is important to note that many gender-disaggregated indicators for the projects came from the non-CIF category (see Table 5). This is because CIF program results frameworks, especially at Core indicator level, with the partial exception of PPCR, are generally not very gender-disaggregated in their composition.¹⁷

Table 4 CIF Projects since inception with gender analysis, by program¹⁸

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ ‘A’ category gender analysis rating	17(22)	14(30)	5(29)	7(47)	43(28)
Total no. of Projects approved	77	47	17	15	156

16. Portfolio-Wide Finding: Another finding from across the CIF portfolio for the period ‘inception to December 31, 2014’ was that while a good share of IPs, with the general exception of CTF, address gender issues (see Tables 1-3), once individual projects are developed under the IPs, specific attention to gender drops somewhat.¹⁹ Specifically, while 45 per cent, 36 per cent and 40 per cent of IPs since inception addressed gender analysis, gender-disaggregated monitoring, and women-specific activities respectively, the percentages drop to 28 per cent, 26 per cent and 35 per cent for Projects since inception, for those three main indicators. This should be of concern as projects are the means for actual implementation of the IPs on the ground, in contrast to program intentions alone.

¹⁷ Even in the case of PPCR, however, the actual indicator text is not gender-specific, with requests for sex-disaggregated data falling to the Toolkit guidance for program M&E, where it is more easily overlooked. In the case of other programs, Core Indicators that gender-disaggregate are either optional (i.e. one of two indicators which could be selected) or are subject to loose language such as “if feasible”, therein weakening their utility from a gender perspective.

¹⁸ Approved from inception to Dec 31, 2014

¹⁹ This is similar to results from the 2012 CIF Gender Review undertaken by IUCN.

Table 5 CIF Projects since inception with gender-disaggregated indicators, by program²⁰

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ gender-disaggregated indicators	12(16)	11(23)	6(35)	12(80)	41(26)
• Core indicators	1(1)	2(4)	6(35)	12(80)	21(13)
• Co-benefit indicators	3(4)	0(0)	2(12)	12(80)	17(11)
• Additional non-CIF indicators	8(10)	9(19)	4(24)	6(40)	27(17)
Total no. of Projects approved	77	47	17	15	156

Table 6 CIF Projects since inception with specific activities targeting women, by program²¹

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ activities targeting women	14(18)	25(53)	9(53)	6(40)	54(35)
Total no. of Projects approved	77	47	17	15	156

Table 7 CIF Projects approved Jul-Dec 2014 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ 'A' category gender analysis rating	4(50)	2(67)	1(100)	2(67)	9(60)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	3	1	3	15

²⁰ Approved from inception to Dec 31, 2014

²¹ Ibid

Table 8 CIF Projects approved Jul-Dec 2014 with gender-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ gender-disaggregated indicators	1(13)	2(67)	1(100)	2(67)	6(40) ²²
• Core indicators	0(0)	2(67)	1(100)	2(67)	5(33)
• Co-benefit indicators	0(0)	0(0)	1(100)	2(67)	3(20)
• Additional non-CIF indicators	1(13)	1(33)	1(100)	2(67)	5(33)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	3	1	3	15

Table 9 CIF Projects approved Jul-Dec 2014 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects w/ activities targeting women	4(50)	3(100)	1(100)	2(67)	10(67)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	3	1	3	15

17. As expected from this Portfolio Review exercise, and per earlier comments by CIF AU to the Joint Trust Fund Committee in November 2014, there are some suggested amendments for the CIF Gender Action Plan results indicators (see Annex 2). Chief among these is that Investment Plan-level indicators should be added alongside Project-level indicators on the portfolio.²³ In addition, with baseline values for the key indicators now identified²⁴, more appropriate target values have been proposed²⁵ (ibid).

18. *Support to Development of Gender-Responsive Investment Plans and Projects.* FY15 in the CIF has featured the entrance of 14 new SREP pilot countries, and the initiation of new Investment Plan development by these countries. The May 2015 SREP Sub-Committee meeting will consider three new Investment Plans for endorsement, namely, Ghana, Haiti, and Nicaragua. It may be noted that all three of these new SREP Investment Plans have gender integrated throughout their policy analysis, assessment, project design, and monitoring and evaluation, through the efforts of the government and MDB teams, and with support from CIF AU upon request (see Box 1 for summary overview). At the project level, in addition to projects in Mali

²² Note that some projects had more than one type of gender-disaggregated indicator present, hence totals vary.

²³ In addition, it is suggested that the qualitative reporting regarding application of knowledge generated through analytical studies be removed as such reporting will take place annually in this CIF Gender Program Progress Report to the Joint Trust Fund Committees.

²⁴ These are based on the period Inception to June 30, 2014.

²⁵ These trend in an upward direction.

and Maldives with gender considerations, a SREP project submitted recently for the Pacific Islands places a strong emphasis on gender considerations in its design and action plan.

19. Again, having gender equity as a design criteria in assessing projects for inclusion in Investment Plans is observed to be a strong incentive for countries to undertake gender analysis in the context of plan preparation. The SREP program offers lessons for other CIF programs in this regard, regarding the importance of ‘structural’ (i.e., policy) incentives on gender from the start, to aid in improved gender mainstreaming, so that gender does not become an “add-on” feature.

20. *Technical Assistance to Projects.* In addition to informal support to MDB teams requesting information and resources on gender mainstreaming in particular sectors, there is more formal TA support planned on gender in the CIF. Specifically, AfDB and CIF AU plan to collaborate on technical assistance support to Government of Ghana on gender and forest livelihoods in the context of the ELCIR+ project (see Box 2 for further description).²⁶

Box 1 Gender Integration in New SREP Investment Plans: Ghana, Haiti and Nicaragua

SREP investment criteria include a specific focus on gender equity, with SREP IPs having to demonstrate how plans will advance gender-positive outcomes.

New SREP countries have shown strong interest in ensuring that gender considerations are well-mainstreamed within their Investment Plans (IPs). This interest is foremost in response to their own national government priorities around gender equality and poverty reduction, and also responds to the SREP investment criteria on gender equity. The new set of Investment Plans to be presented to the Joint Trust Fund Committee in May 2015 include robust elements of gender analysis, monitoring, and gender-responsive activities. Recipient countries have developed these plans with support from MDB teams. CIF AU has supported MDBs on specific plans, upon request.

In the case of *Ghana*, the SREP IP clearly communicates that the Plan seeks a “mainstreamed gender dimension in renewable energy development” towards stated outcomes of “more gender-equitable access to modern energy services and to employment opportunities in renewable energy enterprises”. The Renewable and Alternative Energy Directorate (RAED) will have a gender expert in place to ensure effective implementation of gender in the Plan, including feeding back lessons learned. Other gender-responsive features include women-targeted consultations and communications, and use of participatory feedback mechanisms. Project 1 on RE mini-grids and stand-alone solar photovoltaic (PV) systems seek to advance universal access to energy, with a focus on gender. Project 4 on Technical Assistance includes resource assessments in renewables, with end-use consumer and gender-disaggregated data collected on

²⁶ This TA is planned to speed project implementation on the ground, and replaces the earlier AfDB analytical work on gender and payment for environmental services planned last year for FY15.

user preferences and on payment mechanisms to assist in new technology and service design, e.g., net-metered PV systems” that meets the needs of all users.

For *Haiti*, the IP makes the case that energy deprivation is a binding constraint in women and girls’ potential to fully accumulate and use assets, particularly their human capital. The Government of Haiti has prioritized efforts to strengthen gender-responsive approaches to renewable energy (RE) development and in August 2014, a Gender and Energy Inter-Agency Commission was created to “promote gender equality in energy for sustainable development”. Gender efforts are mainstreamed across the IP, including collection of gender-disaggregated data on energy access and impact on productive uses, using the Multi-Tier Access Framework approach. Gender-responsive approaches will be used in the off-grid electricity for households, productive and social uses project. Specifically, the IP builds upon successful models such as Fonkoze and MicamaSolar NGOs in Haiti to support off-grid energy enterprises owned and run by women; technical apprenticeships in the energy industry; gender in RE certified technical training curriculum.

Nicaragua’s IP also prioritizes gender mainstreaming in RE. Institutional arrangements to support this include the presence of gender units with gender specialists in all three of the agencies implementing the IP (i.e., Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), ENATREL, and ENEL). Data generated on gender and RE, including on energy access, will be fed into the Integrated System for Monitoring and Evaluation on Renewable Energy in Nicaragua²⁷ to support coordinated national efforts. The IP features a focus on gender-inclusive consultations, job creation, technical training, and safeguards measures to reduce loss of livelihoods. Specific gender elements planned include consideration of targeted subsidies and flexible payment plans for poor households under the off-grid solar PV project of the IP to help increase energy access for poor households, as well as innovative pricing solutions for the Cookstoves project. Under the geo-thermal project, special measures are intended to help increase women’s employment in both skilled and unskilled jobs.

21. **Analytical Work.** The planned FY15 analytical effort on gender and renewable energy, managed by CIF Administrative Unit, is under preparation, and will continue through FY16. Specifically, an initial literature review note has been prepared, as an input to a sector-specific guidance sheet. A larger analytical study will be put out for competitive bid in Q4 of FY15. The study will examine benefits, risks and opportunities for women and poor households from investments in large and small-scale renewable energy, across different technologies and intervention models; and identify best practices in the sector, particularly in the areas of targeting, distribution and affordability; land acquisition/ resettlement; job creation and training; and potential gender performance-based incentives for firms operating in the industry.

²⁷ Known as SIMERNIC, see website at <http://renovables.org.ni>

Box 2 AfDB's FIP Ghana Technical Assistance on Gender, Forests and Forest-Based Livelihoods

Forests play a key role in the livelihoods of many rural women in Ghana. To address the existing gender disparities and ensure women's equitable access to forest resources amid forest and land tenure reforms, the FIP Ghana program plans to provide technical assistance (TA) support to the Government of Ghana's 'Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/ Enhancement of Carbon Stocks' (ELCIR+) project from FY16 on gender mainstreaming in REDD+. The ELCIR+ project seeks to contribute to the increase of carbon stocks, and to poverty reduction in the off-reserve areas of the High Forest Zones, by engaging communities in land management approaches that generate direct financial and environmental benefits. Project components consist of : (i) the restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes; (ii) the promotion of climate-smart and environmentally-responsible cocoa and agroforestry systems; and (iii) community alternative livelihoods and capacity-building.

The specific focus of the proposed TA to ELCIR+ would be on gender, forest tenure and livelihoods, in order to improve women's livelihoods, address gender disparities within the communities; and enhance FIP Ghana's capacity to respond to sector-specific gender concerns in the country. The TA will build on gender mainstreaming efforts carried out earlier as part of REDD+ national preparation processes, including capacity-building efforts by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Entry points under consideration for mainstreaming gender in the ELCIR+ project include:

- Improving women's participation in forest restoration and wildlife management in off-reserve areas (including land registration, nursery initiatives, and fire squads), and in plantation work and agroforestry in the cocoa landscape.
- Conducting a gender assessment to promote gender-responsive forest governance, benefit-sharing and Payment for Environmental Services approaches amid land and tree tenure reforms.
- Supporting women-led community-based enterprises in engaging in alternative livelihood activities.
- Embedding gender mainstreaming in the project's M&E; local stakeholder consultation process; the grievance redress mechanism; and capacity-building efforts, including the capture of indigenous knowledge.

22. The CIF Gender Program draws on the specific gender analytical work of the MDBs, in addition to those studies led by CIF AU. There was a good deal of activity in FY15 in this area by MDBs, as detailed below. These papers are also being posted online in the new CIF Gender website as shareable knowledge resources for global dissemination.

23. *Gender Assessments in Energy Efficiency.* First, EBRD, in coordination with the CIF Administrative Unit, undertook a series of Gender Assessments for Energy Efficiency projects in Kazakhstan²⁸ and Turkey²⁹, with a third assessment in Ukraine planned for delivery in FY16.

²⁸ EBRD. 2014. *Gender Assessment of District Heating Projects in Kazakhstan financed by the Clean Technology Fund.* London: EBRD.

²⁹ EBRD. 2015. *Gender Assessment: Turkish Residential Energy Efficiency Financing Facility (TuREEFF).* London: EBRD.

The three country studies were commissioned near-simultaneously, in order to capitalize on sub-sector specific learnings on gender issues in energy efficiency across the case countries, to help inform EBRD's future operations in this sector. Similar methodologies were employed across the countries in the investigations, including household surveys; focus group discussion with women and men; and key informant interviews with actors along the energy efficiency supply chain, including distributors and retailers.

24. Findings from Turkey indicated that women were primary decisionmakers on appliance purchase, even when not in charge of payment. Women in some sites were shown to have fewer sources of information on energy efficiency, suggesting the need for improved outreach campaigns to women. Recommendations included the need to work with energy product vendors as channels for disseminating financing information on energy efficiency, including outreach to women. The study also highlighted the importance of supporting women's leadership and participation in multi-unit building associations where energy efficiency investment decisions are taken. In Kazakhstan, the study found opportunities to improve project impact through closer attention to women and men's gender roles in household and community energy management during project design and implementation, in district heating, as described in Box 3 below.

25. *Gender in Renewable Energy*. In FY15, IDB published a review paper on gender in renewable energy, in Spanish, based on project-related research undertaken during FY14.³⁰ Key guidance from the paper included gender best practices in the areas of: consultation; employment; land compensation; resettlement; health; security; energy enterprise development; and M&E in the context of large-scale and rural projects in wind, solar, geothermal and hydroelectric power projects. Early results from this study were disseminated by IDB via a presentation focused on the wind energy portfolio at the gender session at the 2014 Partnership Forum.³¹

26. **Other Knowledge Resources.** In addition to the gender and renewable energy sheet mentioned above, short guidance sheets on gender and agribusiness, and gender and forest governance are under preparation for FY15 delivery. They will be posted on the CIF gender website, along with links to other technical resources on gender, and communications on CIF Gender learning events and program monitoring. Additional sector-specific guidance sheets are planned for FY16 delivery on the topics of transport; energy efficiency; disaster risk reduction; adaptation planning; water management to aid gender mainstreaming efforts within key sub-sectors of the CIF portfolio.

27. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Gender monitoring and reporting in the CIF comprises two streams. The first is annual monitoring and reporting on the CIF Gender Action Plan indicators. To establish this regular monitoring process, the portfolio review discussed above was undertaken in FY15 to identify baseline figures on gender mainstreaming across the CIF portfolio. Here, data was collected across the full Investment Plan and Project portfolios for all

³⁰ IDB. 2014. *Genero y Energias Renovables: Energia Eolica, Solar, Geotermica e Hidrelectrica*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank. (In Spanish). English version will be available in May 2015.

Available at <http://www.iadb.org/es/temas/genero-pueblos-indigenas-y-afrodescendientes/herramientas-de-genero.9558.html>

³¹ Presentation available at

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/GENDER%20PRES%205%20-%20CLAUDIO%20ALATORRE%20Gender%20and%20wind%20power%20v2.pdf>

four CIF programs on key indicators that serve as the main Gender Action Plan results indicators. Baseline, target and achievement figures for FY15 for these indicators are reported in Annex 2.

28. The second stream of gender monitoring involves the collection, by CIF program and results teams, of gender-disaggregated core indicator data under all CIF programs through the regular CIF results reporting undertaken by countries with support from MDBs. Specific support was offered in this vein in FY15 to the CIF AU results team on revisions to particular program toolkits, as well as to the program teams in their reporting efforts to ensure that gender-specific indicators are collected. Regular CIF results reporting will follow the results calendar for reporting presented in the second Joint Trust Fund Committee meeting of the CY. Still, the text of approved CIF project indicators at core and co-benefit level within projects could be strengthened substantially from a gender perspective (see Table 10 below).³²³³

29. It should also be recalled that MDBs have their respective gender policies, project screening tools and processes for gender, including in some cases monitoring of core sector indicators³⁴ which are required to be gender-disaggregated. Results of these MDBs processes for IP and project design have been captured within the current portfolio review as “additional non-CIF gender indicators” (in terms of monitoring), while gender analysis and actions undertaken through these MDB processes are similarly captured for the gender analysis and women-specific activities indicators.

³² In addition, under CIF policy, countries still have the option of only reporting annually on core indicators (not co-benefit indicators, where many gender indicators lie, which need only be reported at end-of-project). MDB project teams may collect the full set of project indicators (including co-benefit, as well as non-CIF indicators) more regularly but these are still not part of the CIF results system to date. Also, co-benefit indicators include more reference to gender in the toolkit instructional guidance, but not always in the text of indicators themselves, further limiting their strength from a gender perspective.

³³ Note that for the 14 Core indicators reported annually across the four programs, six have some indication of gender-disaggregation (see Table 10 for summary).

³⁴ It should be noted also that FIP gender indicators directly reflect best practice from IBRD Forest Core Sector Indicators (CSIs).

Box 3 EBRD Gender Assessment of District Heating Projects in Kazakhstan financed by CTF

EBRD conducted a Gender Assessment of District Heating Projects in Kazakhstan to identify gender opportunities and constraints in district heating services. Overall, the study, which was carried out in three cities (i.e., Kyzlorda, Aktau, and Semei), found opportunities to improve impact through closer attention to women and men's gender roles in household and community energy management during project design and implementation.

Women were found to have a large role in household energy management and preferred district heating over coal and wood, given its perceived performance characteristics of reliability, comfort and reduced requirements in terms of labor output. There were not gender differences in this preference over coal and wood, though there were gender differences reported with regard to district heating versus gas, as women found gas posed more of a safety risk to the household, compared to men. Women also participated more in community management and community meetings on district heating than men. District heating sector employment remains male-dominated, especially at managerial levels, though one agency had a scholarship and recruitment scheme in which female engineering students participated. Female respondents appreciated female customer service agents at grievance redress cells, as they could easily communicate with them in the context of their regular gender role within the household of managing bill payment. Finally, the study noted that existing feasibility studies for the project case study cities did not include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data, nor even much socio-economic information.

Recommendations included the importance of:

- conducting gender analysis in all future feasibility studies of district heating projects;
- ensuring consultations take place with both women and men on project design, especially where new payment systems (such as consumption-based metering) are planned;
- considering the introduction of new payment modalities for low-income households (such as installment systems), as such households are disproportionately female-headed, and housing aid (while covering some part of heating bills) does not cover costs of thermostat or heat meter installation;
- promoting women's employment and training in the provision of district heating services
- using a variety of communication tools to reach female and male clients more effectively

30. **Learning Events.** CIF Gender Program activities in FY15 have also included organization of gender-themed sessions in CIF learning events. Gender was a key theme in the February 2015 SREP New Pilot Countries Meetings in The Hague.

31. An “*Energy Access and Gender Roundtable*” event was co-organized with Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Government of Netherlands, and the multilateral initiative Energizing Development (EnDev) on February 25, 2015.³⁵ The Roundtable event facilitated the sharing of experience and lessons on mainstreaming energy access and gender into renewable energy (RE) investments. Participants included 11 of the 14 new SREP pilot countries, as well as other energy access practitioners and MDB representatives. New SREP pilot countries attending shared key

³⁵ Event summary and presentations available at <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/17867>

parameters in their planning for upcoming Investment Plans, and affirmed their commitment to improved gender outcomes in these.

Table 10 Approved CIF Core Indicators referencing gender disaggregation, by Program
(with suggested modifications in blue italics)

<i>CIF Core Indicators referencing gender, with suggested modifications</i>	
CTF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women, <i>if feasible</i>) using low carbon public transport as result of CIF intervention
PPCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience³⁶ Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested³⁷ Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR- supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change No. of people (<i>women, men</i>) supported by the PPCR to cope w/ effects of climate change
FIP³⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of people (<i>women, men</i>) directly benefiting from FIP of total number targeted³⁹
SREP⁴⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women and men, <i>No. of businesses (including female-owned businesses)</i>, and <i>No. of community services</i> benefiting from improved access to electricity and fuels, as result of SREP interventions⁴¹

32. *Gender Session in SREP New Countries Meeting:* A dedicated gender session was held in the SREP New Pilot Countries Meeting in The Hague on February 27, 2015 on the heels of the Roundtable event, to outline key considerations and entry points on gender in RE policy and project design. Presentations were offered by representatives from the Renewable Energy

³⁶ Requires score to determine whether females and males are participating equally in the ‘coordination mechanism’.

³⁷ Requires score to determine whether the ‘instrument/ investment model’ incorporates needs of both women and men into design and implementation.

³⁸ FIP does not have Core indicators, but rather Category 1 Themes (mandatory reporting by all FIP pilot countries); and Category 2 Co-Benefit Themes (reported on where themes align with FIP IP themes). These Category 2 themes on biodiversity and environmental services, governance, tenure rights and access, and capacity-building do not list specific indicators, but request countries to use country-relevant indicators, as well as Category 3 qualitative narrative elements on Theory of Change, cooperation, and institutional issues, among other topics.

³⁹ Results M&R in FIP (2013): Livelihood co-benefit theme should “describe key monetary and non-monetary benefits received by beneficiaries through the FIP, where possible, this information may be disaggregated by sex, by vulnerability, and other criteria such as indigenous or ethnic groups, where possible.”

⁴⁰ SREP M&R Toolkit v4.0 (2014): “It is expected that each pilot country will include at least one of the two SREP program outcome core indicators in their investment plan results framework (Emphasis added).” Thus the core indicator listed above may not be reported on at all, if not selected for inclusion in the IP.

⁴¹ SREP M&R Toolkit v4.0 (2014): “For this indicator, women and men includes people of all ages. They should be counted separately for improved household access (household members); improved business access (employees); and improved community services (service recipients).”

Cooperation Program (RECP) of the EUEI Partnership Development Facility; ENERGIA; and the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Nepal. Speakers emphasized the importance of including gender considerations across the project cycle, and the entire energy value chain.

33. The specific focus on gender in these meetings contributed in part to increased demand from SREP new pilot countries for support on mainstreaming gender in their upcoming IPs. CIF AU pledged to support these efforts in gender mainstreaming, jointly with MDB teams, upon MDB request. Similar gender sessions are planned for the scheduled FIP and PPCR Pilot Country Meetings to maintain momentum on gender outreach to pilot countries, facilitated via MDB focal points. The November 2015 CTF Pilot Countries Meeting will also feature a gender session.

Box 4 SREP Learning Events on Gender and Renewable Energy – February 2015

The SREP New Pilot Countries Meetings and associated events held in The Hague in February 2015 featured sustained discussion around the importance of applying a gender lens to new SREP Investment Plans and projects. Two sessions were held, reinforcing the policy question of “Energy for What, Energy for Whom?”

The half-day Energy Access and Gender Roundtable, organized jointly with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Netherlands and EnDev, featured experience-sharing from a variety of countries, including on the state of gender in SREP investment planning preparation among countries. The Gender Session in the SREP meeting featured speakers from Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Program (RECP), ENERGIA, and the Government of Nepal. This session highlighted the importance of drawing a through-line from national development policy goals, through to national energy strategies, and then SREP Investment Plans and specific projects. The Nepal example demonstrated how clear targets, policy objectives and gender-responsive budget tracking, together with coordinated efforts among government, end-users, and the private sector, could lead to large impacts in energy access for productive use among women and other disadvantaged groups.

Speakers in both sessions highlighted key gender entry points in renewable energy, including: considering gender across the energy value chain (i.e., not considering women only at the end-user stage as beneficiaries); supporting women’s energy enterprises; and ensuring sector planning was aligned with complementary services and sectors, such as agricultural development, to improve energy-use impacts. Anne Kuriakose from CIF AU moderated the session, highlighting important policy considerations in pricing and affordability; targeting; use of subsidies; and importance of an expanded energy access definition beyond connectivity alone, to include quality considerations.

34. **External Collaboration, Outreach and Communications.** The CIF Administrative Unit grew its global external presence by deepening relations with key stakeholders and implementers in the gender and climate change arena, including: USAID; IUCN; Global Gender and Climate Alliance; Heinrich Boll Foundation; ENERGIA; Global Environment Facility (GEF); and Green Climate Fund (GCF). This included invited presentations by the Sr. Gender Specialist at various workshops throughout the year on Gender and Renewable Energy, and on the Gender Equality

Action Plans and Results Frameworks of GEF and GCF, including as a discussant in a World Bank event in February 2015 around GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan. In May 2015, the Sr. Gender Specialist also served as discussant for the World Bank's Gender and Rural Development Thematic Group lecture event on gender monitoring in agriculture, where she shared lessons from CIF's gender monitoring of its portfolio. Earlier in the year, the CIF Gender Program also supported delivery of an address on gender and climate resilience by the CIF Program Manager, at a high-level COP20 Side Event on 'Climate Adaptation, Resilience and Human Mobility', organized by UNHCR and chaired by Mary Robinson.

35. *New CIF Gender Website.* Development of the CIF Gender website is underway. The website will feature online publication of key CIF Gender policy documents; CIF analytical outputs on gender, results reporting; and sub-sector resources (e.g., sector-specific guidance sheets) and links to external resources in CIF-related areas on gender and climate mitigation and adaptation. In addition, the directory of experts will be made available to CIF Gender Working Group members.

Planned Activities in FY16

36. *Proposed work program for FY16.* The work program for the coming fiscal year will continue the implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan, with focus on (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs, and (ii) enhancing knowledge and learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. The program of work proposed represents a blend of activities that building on initiatives from FY15, and new activities addressing key knowledge and technical support demands arising from programs.

37. Particular highlights for the coming year in the CIF Gender Program are as follows (see Table 11 for details). Implementation of the CIF policy review on gender will take place, through regular discussions with the CIF Gender Working Group and MDB Core Group. In the area of knowledge, the large analytical study on gender and renewable energy will be delivered by CIF AU in FY16. A related short note on gender, renewable energy, and employment is also planned. Additional sector-specific guidance sheets are planned for development during FY16, in the areas of transport; energy efficiency; disaster risk reduction; adaptation planning; and water management. Further enhancements to the CIF gender website and tracking of site usage are planned. CIF AU also plans joint preparation with MDBs of at least two CIF Gender Case Notes to foster dissemination of results and best practices on gender from diverse CIF programs.

38. In FY16, the MDBs plan the following pieces of analytical work in support of the project portfolio: (i) Ukraine Gender Assessment in Energy Efficiency/ District Heating Project (EBRD), with support from CIF AU; (ii) study on Gender-Sensitive Post-Disaster Response Model and Adaptation Finance linked to St. Lucia DVRP project (IBRD for FY17 delivery); (iii) Technical Note on Gender and Forests (IDB), and (iv) Gender Reviews of the CIF project portfolios (ADB and IDB).

39. In terms of learning, two pilot country meetings are scheduled for FY16. First, a meeting of the PPCR pilot countries, hosted by the European Space Agency in Italy, will be held July 20-22, 2015. Second, the CTF Pilot Countries Meeting will take place in November 2015. Gender

sessions are planned for each of these, per program demand. Technical assistance support during FY16 include AfDB's planned TA effort with Government of Ghana on the topic of gender in forests and forest-based livelihoods, in connection with the ELCIR+ project, with support from CIF AU.

Table 11 CIF Gender Mainstreaming in FY16

CIF GENDER PROGRAM – FY16 MAIN OUTPUTS AND RESULTS
<p><i>1. Policy and Tool Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regular discussions with CIF Gender Working Group and MDB Core Group on CIF gender policy implementation, with guidance as needed. b) Tracking of Joint Trust Fund Committee comments on gender; and MDB and CIF AU response.
<p><i>2. Program Support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least five Sector-Specific Guidance Sheets prepared (e.g., transport; energy efficiency; DRM; adaptation planning; water resources), with online dissemination. b) CIF gender website maintained, and need for further Community of Practice platform assessed. c) EBRD Ukraine gender assessment on energy efficiency, with support from the CIF Administrative Unit. d) Technical cross-support to CIF programs and projects, as requested by MDBs (e.g., new SREP countries Investment Plan process; Technical Assistance to FIP Ghana on Gender and Forest-Based Livelihoods⁴²).
<p><i>3. Analytical Work</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CIF AU study on Gender and Renewable Energy prepared, with global dissemination. b) IBRD study on “Developing a Model for Gender-Sensitive Post-Disaster Response and Gender-Inclusive Adaptation Finance”, linked to St. Lucia DVRP Project (FY17 delivery). c) IDB technical note on Gender and Forests.
<p><i>4. Monitoring and Reporting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Annual reporting on CIF Gender program indicators; Contributions to core CIF reporting (Results Reports and Semi-Annual Operational Reports). b) ADB Gender Review of its CIF Portfolio. c) IDB Gender Review of its CIF Portfolio.
<p><i>5. Knowledge and Learning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gender content mainstreamed in CIF learning events, including gender sessions in PPCR pilot countries meetings in Q1 of FY16, in Rome and in the November 2015 CTF pilot countries meeting⁴³. b) Joint preparation with MDBs of at least two CIF Gender Case Notes for dissemination of results and best practices from diverse CIF programs. c) Note by CIF AU on gender, renewable energy, and employment.

⁴² Product planned for FY17 delivery, pending Government of Ghana approval

⁴³ Final decisions on individual sessions for these events will be made closer to the event date, in consultation with the CIF Programs, Knowledge Team and MDBs

III. NEXT STEPS

40. The CIF is committed to effective gender mainstreaming throughout its portfolio and to innovative approaches to contribute to gender equality goals through climate-resilient, low carbon development investments. Using its partnership approach, CIF, in the form of the CIF AU, Gender Working Group, CIF focal points of the MDBs, recipient countries, contributor countries, and other stakeholders, will continue implementation of the Gender Action Plan, including monitoring of progress, and share lessons on effective models and mechanisms for gender-responsive investments in CIF sectors, with a view to improved program quality and sustainable outcomes in this priority area.

41. It is expected that FY16 will constitute a growth year for the program in terms of knowledge management and technical support to Investment Plans and projects; not least because it is through compiling models and lessons from operational work on the ground, that the CIF Gender Program will most effectively customize its efforts in gender and social inclusion across CTF, PPCR, FIP and SREP in support of CIF's overall goals.

ANNEX 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework (June 2014 version)⁴⁴

CIF Gender Action Aim: <i>To enhance gender-responsive outcomes across the CIF portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning</i>				
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Targets⁴⁵	Data collected by:
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF projects under preparation	% of new CIF projects detailing gender considerations in depth	Baseline: TBD FY15: 50%/ FY16: 75%	CIF AU
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	Baseline: TBD FY15: 20%/ FY16: 30%	CIF AU
Outcome 2 - Program Support	Enhanced demand from MDB projects for technical support from CIF AU on gender	No. of CIF projects requesting formal technical cross-support from CIF AU	Baseline: 0 FY15: 1 project FY16 3 projects	CIF AU
Outcome 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge regarding gender generated under CIF applied to CIF portfolio projects	Qualitative case examples	Baseline: 0 FY15: Qual/ FY16: Qual	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
Outcome 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	CIF project annual monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage of CIF projects (total and new) with gender-disaggregated indicators	Baseline: TBD New: FY15: 30%/ FY16: 60% Cumulative: FY15: 20% / FY16: 30%	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Targets	Data collected by:
Output 1 - Policy	Gender-responsive CIF program procedures	Policy reviews for each program undertaken (FY15)	Baseline: NA FY15: 4 reviews	CIF AU
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	FY16: Discussions for 4 programs	CIF AU

⁴⁴ See original Gender Action Plan document at https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF_SCF_12_7_Gender_Action_Plan_.pdf

⁴⁵ All baseline figures in this table are as of May 2014.

Output 2 - Program Support	Enhanced technical expertise/ resources on gender available for project teams	(i) Online directory of gender and climate experts and (ii) Sector Specific guidance sheets prepared & utilized by MDBs, stakeholders	Baseline: NA FY15/ FY16: Qual	CIF AU
Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience-building	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed and disseminated ⁴⁶	Baseline: 2 FY15: 4/ FY16: 5	CIF AU
Output 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	Improved knowledge resources for CIF reporting on gender-specific indicators	Gender indicator review paper completed (Y/N) (FY15)	Baseline: NA FY15: Yes	CIF AU
		% of recommended gender indicator modifications adopted as core and co-benefit indicators (FY16)	Baseline: NA FY16: At least 50% adopted	CIF AU
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning and dissemination on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events with gender integrated, per year (including session in pilot countries' meeting)	Baseline: TBD FY15: 2/ FY16: 2	CIF AU

⁴⁶ Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

ANNEX 2: CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework (May 2015 Update and Suggested Revisions)⁴⁷

CIF Gender Action Aim: <i>To enhance gender-responsive outcomes across the CIF portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning</i>				
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Targets/ Achievements⁴⁸	Data collected by:
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF investment plans under preparation	% (and number) of new ⁴⁹ CIF investment plans detailing gender considerations in depth ⁵⁰	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵¹ : 44% (24 of 54 IPs) <u>Target:</u> FY15: ⁵² 60% FY16: 80% <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IPs ⁵³)	CIF AU, with inputs by MDBs
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans including women-specific activities ⁵⁴	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁵ : 41% (22 of 54 IPs) <u>Target:</u> FY15: 35% FY16: 45% <u>Achievement</u> FY15: 0% (0 of 1 IP)	CIF AU, with inputs by MDBs
	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF projects under preparation	% (and number) of new CIF projects detailing gender considerations in depth	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁶ : 24% (34 of 141 projects) <u>Target:</u> FY15: 50% FY16: 75% <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 60% (9 of 15 projects)	CIF AU, with inputs by MDBs
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁷ : 31% (44 of 141 projects) <u>Target:</u> FY15: 40% FY16: 70% <u>Achievement:</u>	CIF AU, with inputs by MDBs

⁴⁷ Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework will lie with the CIF AU

⁴⁸ All baseline figures in this table are as of June 30, 2014. All FY15 Outcome-level achievements in this report are reporting only through December 31, 2014, for Investment Plans and projects approved through December 31, 2014.

⁴⁹ Defined as start and end of current reporting period (here, July 1- December 31, 2014).

⁵⁰ Defined as Category A level, i.e., sector-specific analysis relevant to project focus

⁵¹ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

⁵² To December 31, 2014

⁵³ These figures will be updated through June 30, 2015 and through December 31, 2015 in the next annual progress report on the Gender Action Plan.

⁵⁴ Defined as activities targeting women and/or gender-responsive implementation arrangements such as project manual guidance or project-specific knowledge management activities on gender

⁵⁵ Ibid

⁵⁶ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

⁵⁷ Ibid

			FY15: 67% (10 of 15 projects)	
Outcome 2 - Program Support	Enhanced demand from MDB-supported investment plans or projects for technical support from CIF AU on gender	No. of CIF investment plans or projects requesting technical support from CIF AU	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Target:</u> FY15: 1 IP or project FY16: 3 IPs or projects <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 1 IP ⁵⁸	CIF AU, with inputs by MDBs
Outcome 3 ⁵⁹ - Monitoring and Reporting	CIF IP monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF IPs (total and new), with gender-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ⁶⁰ : 35% (19 of 54 IPs) <u>Target Total IPs:</u> FY15: 40% FY16: 45% <u>Achievement Total IPs:</u> FY15: 36% (20 of 55 IPs) <u>Target New IPs:</u> FY15: 75% FY16: 100% <u>Achievement New IPs:</u> FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IP)	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
	CIF project monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF projects (total and new) with gender-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ⁶¹ : 25% (35 of 141 projects) <u>Target Total Projects:</u> FY15: 30% FY16: 35% <u>Achievement Total Projects:</u> FY15: 26% (41 of 156 projects) <u>Target New Projects:</u> FY15: 30% FY16: 60% <u>Achievement New Projects:</u> FY15: 40% (6 of 15 projects)	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Targets	Data collected by:
Output 1 - Policy	Gender-responsive CIF program procedures	Policy reviews for each program undertaken (FY15)	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 reviews	CIF AU

⁵⁸ This refers to Sr. Gender Specialist support to the Ghana SREP Investment Plan preparation.

⁵⁹ The earlier qualitative indicator on analytical work is proposed to be deleted, as qualitative reporting will take place in any case in the annual CIF Gender Program Progress Reports to the Joint Trust Fund Committee.

⁶⁰ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

⁶¹ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

			<u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 programs reviewed in CIF policy review	
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	<u>FY16 Target:</u> Discussions for 4 programs and other policy elements	CIF AU
Output 2 - Program Support	Enhanced technical expertise/ resources on gender available for project teams	(i) Online directory of gender and climate experts and (ii) Sector Specific guidance sheets prepared & utilized by MDBs, stakeholders	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Target:</u> FY15: Directory completed and (3) sheets prepared <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: Directory and (3) guidance sheets under preparation for FY15 completion	CIF AU
Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed ⁶²	<u>Baseline:</u> 2 <u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 4 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4	CIF AU
Output 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	Improved knowledge resources for CIF reporting on gender-specific indicators	Gender indicator review paper completed (Y/N) (FY15)	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: Yes, as part of portfolio review	CIF AU
		% of recommended gender indicator modifications adopted as core and co-benefit indicators (FY16)	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Target:</u> FY16: At least 50% adopted	CIF AU
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning and dissemination on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events with gender integrated, per year (incl. sessions in pilot countries’ meetings)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> FY15: 2 /FY16: 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 2 events ⁶³	CIF AU

⁶² Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

⁶³ This refers to the Roundtable on Energy Access and Gender in The Hague, and the gender session in SREP New Pilot Countries Meeting (both held in The Hague in February 2015). Note that the FIP pilot countries meeting in June 2015 is also expected to mainstream gender issues.