

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.16/6

June 7, 2016

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

Oaxaca, Mexico

June 15, 2016

Agenda Item 6

CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN – PHASE 2

PROPOSED DECISION

The joint meeting welcomes and approves the *CIF Gender Action Plan –Phase 2* (document *Joint CTF-SCF/16/6*). The meeting invites the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs to collaborate to implement the plan and to report back to the joint meeting annually on the progress being made.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. At the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2014, the meeting approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan (CTF-SCF/TFC.12/7)* and called for its implementation, and related annual reporting on progress. This paper reflects on progress made under this Plan over the past two fiscal years, and proposes a Phase 2 to the Plan to continue CIF gender programming support through FY20, in order to further deepen the program and consolidate gains made. The joint meeting is invited to review the proposed Phase 2 Plan with a view to its approval and implementation.

2. BACKGROUND

2. Global experience on gender in climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building point to the importance of ensuring a gender equality perspective that considers and responds to the varied needs, interests, forms of knowledge, and specific climate vulnerabilities of women and men from different socio-economic groups (World Bank 2011; UNDP 2009; GIWPS 2015). In addition, to ensure progress towards gender-positive outcomes in climate programming, it is necessary to support women's role as change agents and decision makers in climate activities such as those supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (IUCN and GGCA 2015; Williams 2016). Gender equality efforts that combine analysis and needs identification, with attention to institutional and policy processes, will help ensure that the CIF can effectively support transformational change and climate-smart development that meets the needs of women and men in CIF pilot countries.
3. The challenges posed by climate change require gender-specific responses in both mitigation and adaptation arenas. As countries seek to develop resilient, low-carbon growth pathways, they rely in part on climate finance mechanisms to support investments in such areas as: national energy transition; climate-resilient cities and green transport; mitigation programming in sustainable forest management; and adaptation support for national climate planning capacity development and resilience investments. The forms, and trajectories, of these investments vary from country to country, as climate needs and opportunities differ among countries. What is clear is that these investments represent, *ipso facto*, the transfer and creation of new resources, assets, services and co-benefits to countries and sub-national regions. As such, they have varied implications for different social, gender and livelihood groups.
4. A gender-informed lens is thus particularly important for climate investments such as those supported by the CIF, as gains, losses, benefits, and potential gender-blindness, or even harm, can accrue to women and men from individual project investments, and at the program level, from program design and thematic emphases, depending on the degree to which gender-responsive approaches are employed.

Gender Gaps related to Climate Change

5. A number of specific gender gaps related to climate change stand as key considerations in the design and implementation of mitigation and adaptation investments.

6. These include gender-based differences in women and men’s vulnerability, as evidenced by mortality rates, in extreme events from climate change, stemming from gendered norms around mobility, skills and other factors (see ISDR and UN 2008; Neumayer and Plumper 2007).¹ Gender roles in household reproduction and care activities can also harm women’s welfare in context of climate change. For example, during food shortage periods such as those from climate shocks, women are at increased risk of using negative coping strategies including reducing their personal food intake to aid other household members. Women are also disproportionately reliant on natural-resource based livelihoods compared to men, leaving them vulnerable to climate impacts in physically exposed regions. Increasing threats such as slow-onset disasters and desertification, as well as increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events are leading to increased distress migration and displacement, with adverse impacts on women, whether they are the ones migrating, or among those left behind. Migration’s impacts on women can include loss of social networks, tenure rights, and increased threat of gender-based violence, and in the case of those left behind, increased labor burden for *de facto* female-headed households when men migrate out (see Kuriakose et al 2013; World Bank 2010). Finally, underinvestment in energy access has led to energy deprivation operating as a binding constraint in women and girls’ potential to fully accumulate and use assets, particularly their human capital.
7. In addition, as has been found in development contexts, gender blindness in project design and implementation can lead to weaker results for women in the face of operational investments (World Bank 2011a). New assets created through climate adaptation interventions (e.g., through land reclamation and land titling; water infrastructure development; skills transfer for agricultural development) can fail to generate benefits for women unless specific analysis is undertaken to understand specific needs of women and men in sector contexts, whether this is analysis to respond to multiple-use water needs in the case of traditional irrigation project design, or specific agricultural extension and value chain development targeted to women farmers and forests users (for both productive uses and more commonly-overlooked food security objectives) (Kuriakose et al 2005).
8. At the same time, climate mitigation and adaptation policy and programming can offer opportunities for women. For example, shifts to green growth investments including in energy, offer the promise of new, high-quality employment opportunities for women, particularly in those value chains that have not already been gendered as “male” through occupational sex segregation (USAID and IUCN 2014).² Mitigation efforts to advance countries’ energy transition to renewable sources, including solar, wind, and geothermal investments, as well as investments in clean cooking solutions, help improve energy access for poor households, including women. They have direct benefits in terms of improvements in women’s time poverty (from reduced reliance on biomass sources of fuel); on health especially of women and children from reduced indoor air pollution; and on women’s economic empowerment through enterprise development and employment opportunities in e.g., retail solar enterprises, and construction employment on infrastructure projects (see ENERGIA 2011; O’Dell et al 2014; USAID and IUCN 2014). Key entry

¹ Improved attention to women’s participation in design and implementation of disaster preparedness can go a long way to reducing such morbidity and mortality losses, as has been shown in Bangladesh where mortality rates were greatly reduced due to investments in gender-responsive disaster preparedness at community level. See Neumayer and Plumper 2007.

² See USAID and IUCN. 2014. “Women at the Forefront of the Clean Energy Revolution”. White Paper available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2014-005.pdf>

points to address gender issues in larger renewable energy projects can often be found through strengthening existing survey instruments or baseline assessments such as Poverty, Social or Environmental Assessments or household/ national or organizational surveys that take place during project preparation³.

9. Mitigation investments for sustainable forest management as carbon sinks for the planet, include also adaptation opportunities for women's improved tenure security and livelihoods impacts; improved participation in local resource governance (through forest committees), as well as new benefit streams through e.g., payment for environmental services approaches or participation in forest product value chains. A growing body of evidence highlights how climate change impacts concentrate issues of land access, (peri-) urban settlement, and governance and management of land and common property resources (CPR), not least in the context of migration, with varied implications for women (Quan and Dyer 2008; Meinzen-Dick et al 2010).
10. In adaptation, gender remains a key variable in considering both vulnerability of specific socio-economic groups to climate shocks, as well as an opportunity for more inclusive and impactful organization of household and community-based responses, including support to women's networks in disaster risk reduction (see Carlsson-Rex and Trohanis n.d⁴). Correia 2001, for example, has shown how positive shifts in gender norms and acceptance of women's role in the public sphere can take place in response to institutional changes following disaster response to extreme events. Adaptation investments from agriculture, to water management, road infrastructure, climate services, and health will only have meaningful impacts on the ground when all users, both women and men, are included in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resilience operations.

Approaches to Gender-responsive Mitigation and Adaptation

11. Given the above, important entry points for gender and social inclusion lie in key outcome areas of: asset development and control over assets; access to services; and participation in planning and governance. Strengthening gender-transformative climate mitigation and resilience efforts thus requires attention to:
 - (i) understanding the differential vulnerabilities and risks facing women and men and the differential impacts of climate shocks on disadvantaged groups;
 - (ii) strengthening investments in human endowments, skills and capacity development;
 - (iii) increasing access to productive assets and services, including energy services, for women, as well as enterprise development for improved economic opportunities for women;

³ See ESMAP/ World Bank Group. Forthcoming report "Gender and Electricity Infrastructure: Understanding the Gender Dimensions of Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Projects".

⁴ Carlsson-Rex and Trohanis n.d., *Guidance Note on Gender and DRM*. Washington DC: World Bank and GFDRR. Available at http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/12/11/000333037_20111211230639/Rendered/PDF/6583600WPOREPL0web0Guidance0Note004.pdf.

- (iv) ensuring climate-responsive features in the design of social safety nets, and financial and insurance products;
 - (v) supporting women's improved tenure security through resource access, use and control, including of forest and forest product resources; and
 - (vi) governance and women's role in climate decision-making processes, including women as agents of change at all levels.
12. The CIF portfolio, comprising investments across four programs in both climate mitigation and adaptation, i.e., Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP), is well-positioned to advance outcomes for women in these areas.
13. A key motivation for Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan is to further embed institutionally the efforts of Phase 1 on program review, monitoring and learning, while extending the gender program through complementary support in policy design, technical assistance, and analytical and evaluative initiatives.

3. CONTEXT FOR GENDER AND CLIMATE PROGRAMMING IN THE CIF

Gender Policies of Multilateral Development Banks

14. The policy environment among the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is an enabling one for working towards gender equality outcomes in the CIF context. Each MDB has a formally elaborated gender policy and/or action plan for its institution, with targets and indicators for implementation. These are described below.
- a) The African Development Bank (AfDB) in January 2014 approved its *Gender Strategy 2014-2018*, building upon its existing gender policy and strengthening gender mainstreaming across policy and operational interventions. The three pillars of this strategy seek improvements in women's legal status and property rights; economic empowerment; and knowledge management and capacity building.
 - b) Asian Development Bank's (ADB) internal procedures on gender are also fully elaborated and mainstreamed across the ADB portfolio (see ADB 2012). These include screening of projects and preparation of Gender Action Plans to accompany individual project investments.
 - c) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2015 approved its *Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2016-2020*⁵. Drawing on its 2013 Strategic Gender Initiative, the Strategy mandates the EBRD to promote gender-responsive operations that contribute to building equitable and sustainable economies. The Strategy's three objectives are to increase access to: i) finance and business support for women-led businesses; ii) employment opportunities and skills for women; and iii)

⁵ EBRD Strategy available at <http://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html>

services.

- d) The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in June 2014 approved its Gender Action Plan for Operations 2014-2017, to implement its 2010 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development. Guidance material has been prepared at IDB on how to integrate gender equality efforts into IDB interventions and corporate results, including climate change.
- e) The World Bank Group (WBG) approved in 2015 its new Gender Strategy for FY16-23. It features four key objectives, i.e., (i) Improving human endowments: e.g., health, education, and social protection; (ii) Removing constraints for more and better jobs; (iii) Removing barriers to women's ownership and control of assets (esp. land; housing; and technology, as well as access to financial services); and (iv) Enhancing women's voice and agency, and engaging men and boys. The WBG monitors its portfolio of projects as to whether they are gender-informed in terms of analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation.⁶
- f) International Finance Corporation (IFC): The WBG's Gender Strategy covers all arms of the WBG, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC), i.e., the private sector arm of the Group. IFC's Sustainability Framework is considered good practice in this area.⁷ IFC's corporate Gender Secretariat unit, following the launch of the WBG Strategy in December 2015, has supported IFC industry departments (e.g., infrastructure and manufacturing, agribusiness and services) in preparing strategy implementation plans through which IFC will particularly tackle: constraints to more and better jobs; support the provision of care services; and help close gender gaps in ownership, control over assets, and in finance.

Climate Change Programming Priorities among the MDBs

15. As the CIF *Strategic Directions for Climate Investment Funds paper (Joint CTF-SCF/16/3)* alludes, MDB ambitions around climate programming are significant and growing. The MDBs have each announced targets for 2020 for supporting climate actions, as follows: ADB doubling to USD 6 billion from its own resources; AfDB with tripling of climate finance to 40 percent of investments; EBRD with 40 percent of annual business investment in green finance; IDB, a doubling of climate finance to between 25 to 30 percent; and WBG, 28 percent of total commitments (including USD 13 million in private sector co-finance).⁸ The MDBs' climate change strategies and action plans have prioritized investments in sectors also identified in countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions reductions and make economies climate resilient, which accompanied the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change (CIF 2016). These priorities include such investments as renewable energy, water, energy efficiency, agriculture, transport, urban development, and land use change and forestry (LULUCF) (ibid).

⁶ For World Bank Group 2015 gender strategy, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/overview#2>

⁷ It explicitly addresses gender in project impacts and in consultation processes in the areas of involuntary resettlement and livelihoods; occupational health and safety; and women's land and property rights.

⁸ CIF 2016. *Strategic Directions for Climate Investment Funds. Joint CTF-SCF/16/3*. Available at http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/joint_ctf-scf_16_3_cif_strategic_paper_0.pdf

16. In addition to MDBs' emerging strategic directions on climate change, the nexus of gender and climate change is also beginning to receive policy attention in the banks, as in the case of the World Bank Group which is developing a gender and climate program to support implementation of both its 2015 Gender Strategy and the 2016 WBG *Climate Change Action Plan*⁹¹⁰. The program, spearheaded by the Climate Change CCSA, will include both an analytical stream, as well as development of gender-responsive policy tools, and internal capacity-building.

CIF Strategic Planning and Future Operations of the CIF

17. The CIFs have been under implementation since 2008. The *Strategic Directions for the Climate Investment Funds* paper, prepared at the request of the Joint Trust Fund Committee for discussion at its June 2016 meeting in Oaxaca, Mexico, outlines the state of the global climate finance architecture, lessons learned from CIF implementation, and future opportunities in the CIF financing structure and in program design, including potential frontier areas for investment. In terms of financing structure, the paper introduces the idea of raising funds for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) from institutional investors in capital markets, to supplement contributions already received from donor countries, in order to enhance financial self-sufficiency of CTF and achieve appropriate levels of concessionality for CTF investments.
18. For the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) programs, that is, Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), the paper calls for additional support for investments in new pilot counties, launch of new SCF private sector windows (drawing on lessons from private sector set- asides experience) and support for particular thematic programs on specific themes aligned with investment plans and INDCs (CIF 2016).
19. Indicative 'frontier areas' have been identified for the four CIF programs as having the potential for a scaling-up of investment. These areas are as follows: i) CTF – energy storage; energy efficiency in the buildings sector; sustainable transport; and global distributed energy capacity additions; ii) FIP – forest landscape restoration; addressing deforestation from agricultural commodity expansion; iii) PPCR - resilience to health impacts of climate change¹¹; iv) SREP (scale-up of off-grid solar home systems with use of new storage and mobile technologies; clean cookstoves; rooftop solar; mini-grids, and new business and financing models¹² (ibid).

⁹ WBG Climate Change Action Plan available at <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/pubdocs/publicdoc/2016/4/677331460056382875/WBG-Climate-Change-Action-Plan-public-version.pdf>

¹⁰ This includes planned gender efforts in related sectors such as disaster risk reduction under the Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), *GFDRR Gender Action Plan 2012-2021*.

¹¹ Health area to include potential applications of vulnerability mapping, early warning systems, protection of health infrastructure, migration and health services delivery, and fisheries and protein intake.

¹² These new business and financing models are for application to distributed energy services companies, and for power off-takers, as well as enabling infrastructure such as transmission and smart grids that can help increase energy access.

4. THE CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN FY15-FY16: REVIEW OF PROGRESS

Background

20. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are committed to gender mainstreaming and enhancement of gender-responsive outcomes in CIF programs, Investment Plans and projects. As elaborated in the CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 1, the gender mainstreaming imperative in climate action, including at the level of the CIF, exists for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately for the goals of equity and inclusion. The Gender Action Plan helped foster gender-responsive approaches across the CIF portfolio through technical support, knowledge generation, and program learning.
21. The overall goal of the CIF is to initiate “transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.” In support of this goal, the *CIF Gender Action Plan* for FY15-16 outlined a gender mainstreaming approach and activities in the areas of policy; program support; analytical work, monitoring and reporting; and knowledge and learning¹³. The Plan, approved in 2014, was implemented through a partnership of the CIF governing bodies, multilateral development banks (MDBs)¹⁴, pilot countries, and the CIF Administrative Unit (CIF AU).¹⁵ The Plan was spearheaded by the Senior Gender Specialist in the CIF AU, working in collaboration with the CIF gender working group.

Achievements under CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1

22. 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. The Gender Action Plan – Phase 1 was intended to support improved performance on gender in the CIF at the levels of fund governance, investment plans, and projects/ programs. A number of achievements from Phase 1 of the Plan can be observed. These are described hereunder.

Monitoring and Reporting

23. First, monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF was strengthened under the Gender Action Plan. Gender reporting now comprises three main streams: (a) reporting on Gender Action Plan indicators annually at the spring committee meetings; (b) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of CIF program results reporting, especially Core Indicators; and (c) 6-monthly reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports (the last, particularly in response to Joint and Sub-Committee requests in May 2015 for such an elaboration on gender within the SARs).

¹³ CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 1 available at <http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/16277>

¹⁴ CIF MDB partners are: Asian Development Bank (ADB); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Finance Corporation (IFC); and World Bank.

¹⁵ Note that as with all other operational matters, MDBs’ own policies (e.g., on gender, safeguards, procurement, anti-corruption, financial management) hold primacy over any additional CIF-specific requirements or mandates.

24. Gender-disaggregated reporting within the SARs was an innovation under the first phase of the Gender Action Plan. The approach built on the methodology developed during the FY15 gender portfolio review of CIF investment plans and projects approved since the start of CIF. Specifically, there is reporting on three “scorecard” indicators which examine programs and the overall CIF portfolio at Investment Plan and project levels for the presence of: i. sector-specific gender analysis; ii. activities targeted at women; and iii. gender-disaggregated indicators. Results are reported from inception through the current reporting period, and for IPs and projects approved during the reporting period. Baseline figures are also available in the CIF Gender Action Plan results framework, for comparison against target and actual achievements.
25. The now-routinized portfolio review process has been helpful in identifying patterns among programs regarding attention to gender, and the need to provide more targeted support and guidance to teams upstream of IP and project preparation. Work in CIF to improve gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting toolkits prepared by the M&R team, was also undertaken, for FIP and PPCR, and support to in-country outreach and capacity-building offered.

Portfolio Results

26. Portfolio performance results from the increased attention to gender within the CIF have been promising, with 68% of new projects approved in the most recent period under review (i.e., January 1-December 31, 2015) undertaking sector-specific gender analysis at design stage, compared to a baseline of 24% of projects from inception to June 30, 2014.¹⁶ 56% of new projects have specific activities targeting women, compared to a baseline of 31% of projects. 58% of new projects have gender-disaggregated indicators in their results frameworks, compared to a baseline of 25% of projects. And at Investment Plan level, results are even more encouraging, although significant differences were found between CTF and SCF programs, with CTF investment plans and projects still lagging those of other programs in their degree of attention to gender mainstreaming.

Support to Investment Plan and Project Preparation

27. Key achievements included Support to Development of Gender-Responsive Investment Plans and Projects, including new SREP Investment Plans from countries such as Ghana, Haiti, and Nicaragua, and Uganda supported by CIF AU to have gender integrated throughout their policy analysis, assessment, project design, and monitoring and evaluation, through the efforts of the government and MDB teams, upon MDB request. New projects submitted under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan had strong gender performance in terms of design. In addition to design, attention is now being given to gender in the implementation phase. CIF AU has collaborated with IDB in February 2016 in supporting Nicaragua in its planning of a gender session for a SREP project preparation workshop.

¹⁶ See also FY15 Progress Report on CIF Gender Program <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/18333>

28. MDBs have been directly supporting enhanced attention to gender within their CIF-supported investments. For example, there has also been a growing portfolio of work under the World Bank AFREA program which directly supports gender mainstreaming efforts in SREP-financed projects. Projects in Mali (*Mali Rural Electrification Hybrid System Project – P131084*), Tanzania (*Rural Electrification Expansion Project – P153781*), and Liberia (*Renewable Energy Access P149683*) have benefited from this support which has taken the form of, variously, placing gender specialists and focal points within energy agencies, to help ensure gender mainstreaming, improved data collection and baseline assessments regarding energy access, and improved approaches to supporting productive use application of renewable energy for women’s economic empowerment. Gender inputs have also been provided to the Rwanda SREP Investment Plan, along with others mentioned above, to ensure that national goals around gender and energy, are carried through to project design and implementation.
29. *Technical Assistance*: At the November 2015 FIP Sub-Committee Meeting, Government of Ghana expressed interest in direct technical support on gender to its FIP forestry projects. The CIF AU and the FIP MDBs are collaborating on the *Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes* project to provide support on gender and forest governance, and value chain development in FY17 and beyond. Showing its commitment to advancing this work, the Government of Ghana has already appointed a gender focal point in-country to support the project.

External relations and stakeholder dialogue on Gender and Climate

30. The CIF Gender program has been contributing regularly to gender policy and strategy development dialogue among key climate finance institutions, including the Green Climate Fund and the GEF. These interactions, particularly among the gender focal points of CIF, GEF and GCF, have been very fruitful, in sharing approaches to agency/fund gender strategy and design. Additionally, CIF continues to interact with the gender and climate strategies and programs of the MDBs, e.g., providing formal inputs to both the World Bank and EBRD Gender Strategies, and regularly contributing to the World Bank’s new Climate Change Action Plan design and implementation, and the upcoming WBG Gender and Climate Program. Both the external climate finance and MDB dialogues effectively extend the reach and impact of lessons learned on gender from CIF processes to arenas beyond the CIF itself. At COP21, the CIF Program Manager participated in a high-level side event on national approaches to climate mitigation and gender equality. CIF experience was also discussed in a COP21 side event on Rio Conventions work, together with GEF, CBD and others.
31. CIF Gender work under Phase 1 placed key emphasis on growing its global external presence through expanded relations with key stakeholders in gender and climate, including CSOs, thinktanks, climate finance mechanisms, other multilateral programs, and UN agencies. This included an invitation to make a presentation at the UN Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate in Bonn, Germany in October 2015, in a meeting organized by UNWomen, UNFCCC and UNDESA (see report link below)¹⁷. The relationship with these UN agencies has continued past

¹⁷ See November 2015 Report of the UNFCCC-UNWomen-UNDESA Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate available at https://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/egmreport_bonn_final_25_november_2015.pdf.

the November meeting, through continued dialogue following the UNFCCC negotiations calendar in order to maintain momentum on gender mainstreaming in climate finance, and the visibility of gender in the climate negotiations more broadly.

32. Gender mainstreaming efforts and *collaboration among the gender focal points* of the CIF, Global Environment Facility and other climate finance funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, are also taking place. These efforts seek to foster sharing of experience and development of lessons on good practice in gender design and programming for transformative climate responses. This includes collaboration and dialogue with country partners on the ground, as well as civil society, and UN agencies.
33. In February 2016, CIF featured in a World Bank panel on certification standards on gender and forestry, and the potential for market mechanisms focused on gender equality outcomes. Related dialogue continued in March 2016 at a KNOWFOR meeting, together with PROFOR, IUCN, CIFOR, and the World Bank to develop enhanced knowledge on gender and forestry. Such deliberate collaborations help support CIF Gender's own future capacity-building efforts in this area. For International Women's Day in March 2016, the CIF AU participated in a panel event with GEF, World Resources Institute, Conservation International and other organizations focused on gender equality and global environmental change. Overall, sector-specific dialogue and collaboration by CIF Gender with World Bank programs in particular increased during FY16, including with ESMAP and with such forest funds as FCPF and BioCF.
34. Externally in the global climate finance sphere, the CIF Gender program has been contributing regularly to *external learning and collaboration* on gender mainstreaming and strategy development among key climate finance institutions, including the Green Climate Fund and the GEF, and its efforts have been appreciated by those agencies. Dialogue has also been maintained with key bilateral, UN and CSO actors active in the areas of gender and energy. CIF participated in a successful joint webinar in September 2015 organized by Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) and IUCN, featuring various climate finance institutions, and with a high number of participants from government, academic, CSO, and multilateral sectors from around the world.¹⁸ The webinar highlighted the various gender strategies of the CIF, GEF, and GCF, including approaches to monitoring and reporting, partnership, and an exploration of lessons learned on gender mainstreaming.
35. *Support to MDB gender strategy and mainstreaming processes* has also been provided by the CIF AU Sr. Gender Specialist, upon request. Most recently, this has taken the form of regular collaboration with the World Bank Group Gender cross-cutting solution area and the Climate Change cross-cutting solution area on gender and climate change inputs to the new WBG Gender Strategy, the WBG Climate Change Action Plan, and in the development of a new program on gender and climate. It has also included inputs to the EBRD in the form of review comments and dialogue on its draft Gender Strategy. Both the external climate finance and MDB dialogues effectively extend the reach and impact of lessons learned on gender from CIF processes to arenas beyond the CIF itself, and constitute a form of institutional development.

¹⁸ See video at <https://vimeo.com/144690144> .

Knowledge Management and Learning

36. Achievements under Knowledge and Learning in the first Phase of Gender Action Plan implementation included preparation of policy and portfolio reviews, as well as gender-specific learning sessions in all of the Pilot Countries Meetings held (i.e., for SREP, FIP and PPCR), with implementation lessons shared by presenters from pilot countries, MDBs, and partners from the UN system, civil society, and research institutions. Pilot country meetings helped spur increased demand for gender technical support, as well as offers of South-South support on gender among CIF countries. MDBs undertook specific analytical work. EBRD, in collaboration with CIF AU, provided support for the elaboration of gender assessments for CTF-funded energy efficiency projects in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Turkey. The gender assessments included recommendations for future investments, alongside guidelines for operation leaders in the sector. Knowledge outcomes included the development of a draft toolkit synthesizing lessons from these assessments to help build capacity within EBRD on gender-responsive approaches to the sub-sector. Further dissemination and learning efforts by EBRD are planned in this area.¹⁹
37. Also in FY16, ADB finalized its review of gender design good practices in the CIF portfolio. ADB also carried out a Gender and Inclusive Renewable Energy Workshop in South Asia, and produced a Country-Driven Gender and Climate Change Training Manual²⁰, as well as Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in NAMAs and INDCs (upcoming for FY17 delivery). Planned analytical work by IDB on Gender and Forests, is ongoing for FY17 delivery. IDB completed a study on gender and large-scale renewable energy infrastructure.²¹
38. The World Bank delivered a study on gendered patterns of access to finance in disaster contexts in small island states, in this case St. Lucia. The study has led to the Government of Saint Lucia (GoSL) establishing a Climate Adaptation Finance Facility (CAFF), a USD 5 Million component under the Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (P127226) to offer affordable and accessible climate adaptation loans to individual households and businesses, was provide incentives for disaster risk reduction activities, targeted to the specific needs of both women and men, including female-headed households.²²
39. The planned CIF AU analytical program, particularly the large gender and renewable energy study, proceeded slowly under Phase 1, due to the CIF Gender Program's taking time to assess recent related studies and publications during FY16 including a recent ESMAP/ World Bank study on the topic in April 2016 for which the Sr. Gender Specialist served as a peer reviewer, as well as work by IUCN/ USAID, Deloitte and Touche, and others, to ensure that CIF's study effort adds

¹⁹ EBRD assessments available at <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/gender>.

²⁰ ADB manual available at <http://www.adb.org/publications/training-manual-country-driven-gender-and-climate-change> .

²¹ IDB report available at <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/gender> .

²² This initiative is a joint effort carried out by the Government of Saint Lucia, in partnership with the World Bank. Key agencies involved in this effort include: Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning and Social Security (MoF); Saint Lucia Development Bank (SLDB); Sustainable Development and Environment Division (SDED) of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology; Ministry of Social Transformation, Local Government and Community Empowerment (MoST); and Central Statistics Office (CSO).

additional value. Study implementation will thus move into FY17 as indicated in earlier SAR reports.

40. *Learning*: Learning activities on gender under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan included organization of gender session in the SREP, FIP, and PPCR Pilot Countries Meetings in FY15 and FY16 (see CIF Gender website for presentations). Gender content is also planned to be mainstreamed in the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Mexico in June 2016, with particular focus on the gender and forest governance session co-convened with WBG's PROFOR program. Finally, under Phase 1, the CIF Gender Webpages were enhanced with sector-specific gender technical resources, CIF analytical outputs on gender, and materials from the gender learning sessions from the SREP, FIP and PPCR pilot countries meetings.

Summary of Phase 1 Achievements under Plan Objectives 1: "Gender Mainstreaming in CIF Policies and Programs"

41. Objective 1 comprised work on policy, program support, and monitoring and reporting. While this objectives saw a good deal of progress on the monitoring and reporting of gender mainstreaming within the CIF, including reflection of adherence to gender best practice in mainstreaming approaches, per the gender monitoring Scorecard developed, other elements such as formalization of a CIF Gender Policy (identified as a need in FY16) and provision of program-specific best practice on gender considerations for common program project types lagged due to lack of staff resources for the gender program. This area did see a large-scale portfolio review undertaken in order to develop the scorecard and monitoring approach. Review of existing policy frameworks and design criteria was also undertaken to collate existing policies for the CIF programs and identify gaps, while recognizing the primacy of MDB safeguard and gender policies, particularly at individual project level. This review is being further processes for formal discussion of recommendations in FY17.

Summary of Achievements under Objective 2: "Generating New Knowledge and Enhancing Learning on Gender in the CIF"

42. In addition, to formal analytical work, this objective included knowledge and learning through: (a) preparation of learning notes and case studies, such as the sector-specific sheets and note on gender and renewable energy livelihoods begun in Phase 1; b) provision of formal learning opportunities (i.e., webinars; gender panel sessions at the CIF Partnership Forum in 2014; South-South learnings; and dissemination of action plan results, when appropriate, at global gender and climate meetings); and (c) sessions on gender during the pilot countries meetings. This was a very active sphere of activity under Phase 1 including discussion on gender in relation to forest governance, energy access, and adaptation planning. This level of effort will continue and be scaled up in Phase 2, with the addition of region-specific workshops and trainings in the context of sector programs.
43. Specifically, capacity-building for country teams on specific gender topics can be organized by the CIF gender specialist on an on-demand basis, in response to needs identified by MDBs and pilot countries. Short learning notes planned under this area for Phase 2 include: (a) gender and resilience: learning from the PPCR; and (b) small-scale solutions: gender and mini-grids.

5. LESSONS LEARNED ON CIF'S GENDER MAINSTREAMING APPROACH UNDER GENDER ACTION PLAN – PHASE 1

44. Key lessons learned from the implementation of the first Phase of the Gender Action Plan fall into three main areas. These are: a) scope of gender outcomes envisioned from this program; b) need for CIF gender policy elaboration; and c) gender programming resources, especially adequate staffing levels. These are discussed below in turn.

LESSON ONE: SCOPE: From 'Mainstreaming' to Momentum: Building Support for Gender-Responsive Institutions

45. CIF programs and projects are designed with sector goals in mind (e.g., expansion of renewable energy markets; expanded energy access and household connectivity; more resilient adaptation planning at the national level; sustainable forest management to increase carbon sinks). A fundamental motivation for the CIF Gender Program is that the design, delivery, outreach and impact of these program and projects can be enhanced significantly through specific attention to the needs, preferences, constraints and opportunities present for women and men in CIF pilot countries.
46. Global discourse on gender and climate change is increasingly highlighting the importance of moving towards explicit women's empowerment goals (in line with a focus on strategic gender interests, versus only practical gender needs), and contrasted somewhat with a more instrumentalist approach to gender mainstreaming (see e.g., IUCN 2015; Williams 2016).
47. In practice, an analysis of CIF projects that are gender-informed (i.e., more than three-quarters of the CIF portfolio) reveals that the projects are all advancing strategic gender interests (either from an economic, or voice/ agency viewpoint including expanded participation in the public sphere). A few are 'simply' improving program/ project responsiveness on gender (e.g., focal point posting or tracking of beneficiaries). Table 1 highlights the range of intervention types and entry points found across CIF programs, with examples of project activities and approaches that are able to move beyond mandated mainstreaming, towards institutional change and more socially-embedded outcomes.
48. Specifically, among the CIF portfolio of project can be observed a range of gender design elements from good practices in gender mainstreaming to efforts aimed at longer-term institutional change towards gender equality outcomes, viz: i) Women's participation in user association membership and leadership in water sector (PPCR Tajikistan project and others); ii). Gender focal points posted in adaptation planning units of countries (PPCR Yemen); iii) Women's participation as primary beneficiaries in climate-responsive social protection schemes in soil and water management and in climate-smart agriculture (Niger PPCR project); iv) Identifying and tracking of female beneficiary targets (incl. those within the additional vulnerable category of national ethnic minority groups) as part of national goals on social inclusion in renewable energy provision (SREP Nepal project); v) Gender-sensitive project design for mass rapid transit in urban areas (CTF Vietnam project); vi) Women-owned enterprise development in cookstove retailing (SREP Nicaragua IP; planned project); and vii) Enhancing women's role in local governance and planning on forest resources (FIP Mexico project on *ejidos*).

49. It is recognized nevertheless, and not least in the upcoming *CIF Gender Policy*, that formal mandates and requirements, for program processes, beneficiary identification and monitoring, inclusive stakeholder consultation, and the like are key mechanisms to help ensure that benefits from CIF investments are designed and implemented to reach women and men from different socioeconomic groups.

Table 1 Examples of CIF Step-wise Interventions towards Gender-Positive Transformation at Institutional Level

<i>Influence Area</i>	<i>Design Type</i>		<i>Specific Examples from CIF Projects under Phase 1</i>	<i>Program examples from:</i>
GENDER-POSITIVE TRANSFORMATION <i>(Institutional Change)</i>	GOVERNANCE, VOICE & AGENCY		7-Enhancing women’s formal roles in natural resource governance	PPCR, FIP
	SECTOR CHANGE		6-Sector training for women, incl. RE industry pipeline development	SREP, CTF
STRATEGIC GENDER INTERESTS <i>(Individuals)</i>	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	5-Strategies/ targets for women’s employment (e.g., women-owned energy enterprises)		SREP, CTF
		4-Ancillary services (e.g., targeted credit schemes)		CTF, PCR, FIP
GENDER MAINSTREAMING <i>(Relying on formal mandate)</i>	ORGANIZATIONAL MAINSTREAMING	3-Gender focal points in climate planning units; gender budgeting and planning approaches		PPCR, SREP
	PROJECT ASSESSMENT & DESIGN	2-Gender-sensitive project design (e.g., in mass rapid transit)		CTF
	TARGETING	1-Identification/ tracking of female beneficiary targets (including re national social inclusion goals) at national and CIF reporting levels		SREP, PPCR, FIP, Partial in CTF

LESSON TWO: CIF GENDER POLICY REQUIREMENTS:

50. CIF's approach to gender mainstreaming include particular attention to CIF governance and operations, and includes, in the first instance, monitoring the extent to which there is: (i) gender expertise on Investment Plan and project missions; (ii) gender analysis tied to the sector and providing national strategy context; (iii) improved beneficiary identification and targeting; (iv) inclusion of women in CIF-related consultations in-country; and (v) gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation, including gender disaggregation of data.
51. Policy review work undertaken in Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan highlighted the importance of strengthening CIF-required mandates. For example, the presence of specific SREP design criteria on gender equity; or specific core indicator requirements on gender disaggregation) was shown to go a long way towards ensuring that gender-responsive design of investment plans and projects takes place. Nonetheless, even mandated M&E indicators still require sufficient follow-up to ensure that countries (in case of FIP and PPCR monitoring) and MDBs (in the case of CTF and SREP monitoring) are reporting on these.
52. Investment plans, as overarching planning documents for CIF pilot countries, represent an important arena for improved gender analysis and assessment, inclusive consultations, and design recommendations. The investment plan is a sphere where there is a risk of failing to identify gender considerations, as regular MDB social safeguards and gender policies do not automatically apply to such joint plans. Programmatic text. CIF project documentation can usefully and more transparently outline in projects submitted for approval which safeguards have been triggered, and where social and gender risks (and remedial measures) have been identified.
53. Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan also saw a significant and increasing demand by countries for direct support on gender in such programs as SREP and FIP in particular. We seek in Phase 2 to provide that support (both learning and technical assistance) in response to the demand, and to improve upstream support to MDBs and countries on design of investment plans and projects (e.g., through specific gender review and technical assistance). This will remain, by design, on an on-demand basis, and be implemented in collaboration with MDBs.

LESSON THREE: STAFFING LEVEL FOR THE PROGRAM

54. A key lesson learned from Phase 1 was that sufficient staff and consultant resources are needed to deliver the ambitious gender program of the Climate Investment Funds. Phase 1 staffing in CIF AU was below the levels required, in that only the Sr. Gender Specialist was in post, supported for most of 2015 by a full-time short-term consultant. Thus to support program delivery, it is envisioned that FY17 will feature the recruitment of a GF-level Gender Specialist. This specialist support, combined with more intermittent short-term consultant inputs, would permit the gender program to fully respond to the growing demands generated through the first years of the Gender Action Plan. This support would include specific contributions to portfolio review and monitoring, and knowledge and learning outreach.

6. CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN: PHASE 2 FY17-FY20

Overview

55. The goal of the CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 1 was to mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality in climate-resilient, low carbon development investments in CIF countries. Phase 2 of the Action Plan will maintain this goal and commits the CIF to maintaining its gender mainstreaming efforts through FY20. Phase 2 will serve to further build upon the successes realized by the CIF under Phase 1 and deepen the impact of related interventions at all levels, and in continued collaboration with key stakeholders.
56. In partnership with the CIF governing bodies, multilateral development banks (MDBs), pilot countries, and observers, the CIF will promote measures to enhance gender equality in CIF investment plans, programs and projects. Results will continue to be monitored annually to assess the impact of the Phase 2 Gender Action Plan on the CIF, its programs, investment plans and project design. The Plan will be implemented as a joint effort of the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit, using the mechanism of the CIF gender working group, with overall guidance from the CIF Committees. Primary responsibility for delivery of the action plan will be with the CIF Administrative Unit.
57. As suggested above, Phase 2 is envisioned as a deepening of the approach undertaken in Phase 1, moving from 'mainstreaming' alone, to a focus on policy, technical support, evaluation (including of institutional processes and outcomes), and more gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement. Specifically, Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan will maintain the gains made in gender-responsive M&E processes for CIF programs, external engagement and global dialogue, and learning and lessons-sharing, while extending the analytical (and evaluative), technical support, and formal policy elements of CIF's gender agenda.
58. The Gender Action Plan Phase 2 will thus continue to focus on the objectives of: (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs, and (ii) enhancing knowledge and learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. A summary work plan with key outputs for the CIF FY17-FY20 Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 is presented in Table 1 below. A detailed description of the scope of work for each area is also provided. Many elements, particularly from the analytical agenda, are carried over from Phase 1.
59. The CIF Gender program in Phase 2 plans a formalization of a CIF Gender Policy, scaling-up of gender technical support to individual Investment Plan and project preparation, and new tools in the form of sector- and program-specific guidance sheets to support teams. A large analytical study is planned on gender and renewable energy, with focus on large-scale renewable energy projects, followed by a study on gender and sustainable forest management. Finally, the CIF Gender program will seek to respond in Phase 2 to calls for region-specific learning events in particular sectors to enhance skills and country capacity on sector-specific gender mainstreaming, and specific evaluative efforts on effective institutional approaches to gender mainstreaming from across the CIF program portfolio.

60. *CIF Gender Policy and Stakeholder Engagement*: Gender policies and procedures will be strengthened in FY17 in particular, with more formal discussions through the CIF Gender Working Group and the MDB Core Group. This includes a focus on gender review of cover sheets of IP and project submissions (including IP revisions), to ensure that teams receive feedback on their performance against the three scorecard indicators, including review of results frameworks. Phase 2 will also feature a learning focus through preparation of case notes on institutional lessons from gender integration across the portfolio.
61. To deepen social inclusion and outreach in CIF investment plan preparation processes, the CIF Gender Program will work with the Stakeholder Engagement team to provide guidance on good practice in gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, including for CIF governance.²³

Knowledge

62. On the knowledge front, in addition to the two large analytical studies planned under Phase 2, on gender and renewable energy, and gender and sustainable forest management, there are also already opportunities for CIF to engage in diverse conversations around gender and adaptation. One example is the case of the Sr. Gender Specialist's upcoming dissemination in September 2016, as part of a European postgraduate teaching course on social protection at Bonn-Rhein Sieg University of Applied Sciences, on PPCR achievements in advancing country investments on climate-responsive social protection.²⁴ The projects specifically target women in their design mechanisms, and in efforts to improve inclusive adaptation planning of small-scale infrastructure (see also Kuriakose et al 2013).
63. *Analytical Program*: FY17 work will include rolling-out of gender guidance on investment plan preparation, as well as development of targeted technical support and capacity-building, and advancing the analytical studies begun in FY16. On the policy side, FY17 will also feature development of program-specific gender guidance on investment plan preparation, and preparation of case notes on institutional lessons from gender integration across the portfolio. The Gender and Renewable Energy study will be a key focus, with interim deliverables planned. MDBs have planned additional analytical pieces on gender for FY17 which include delivery of the Technical Note on Gender and Forests by IDB. Under Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan, ADB will deliver: i) note on gender implications of renewable energy technology innovations; ii) gender analysis of energy tariffs in South Asia stocktaking study; iii) a new technical assistance project on gender and energy (FY17-20). EBRD's mainstreaming of gender and energy efficiency approaches will also continue during the year through support to operations, in particular via ongoing implementation of the Gender Action Plan for the GCF-EBRD Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (SEFF) Co-Financing Program, and the Gender Advisory Services support to the

²³ Improvements can be made by including gender (i.e., women's organization) as a selection criterion for at least observer group for each of the 4 CIF programs. Separately, for those CIF sub-committee expert groups without gender/ social experts, such a criterion could be added.

²⁴ This includes a focus on enhancing women's economic assets and their formal roles in community climate adaptation, as under the *Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience*, as well as the *Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia and the Barotse Sub-Basin* project which seek to smooth income shocks for households while building local area resilience to climate through investments in soil and water management. See for example videos produced on PPCR Zambia with CIF support, on the topic of Gender and Climate Resilience in Zambia. The 5-minute video was produced in order to strengthen participatory monitoring and reporting processes, including on gender outcomes. Available at: <https://vimeo.com/158742878>. Password: Warriors2016. A full-length video is available here: <https://vimeo.com/151610074>. Password: Zambian2016

Green Cities Program.²⁵

64. CIF AU will also participate in WBG analytical and policy dialogue on gender and climate-induced migration, in the run-up to COP22, with important implication for CIF program approaches and knowledge feedback loops. Additional joint work with the WBG on gender, poverty and climate change is also planned. Finally, enhanced analytical collaboration with such groups as KNOWFOR of the WBG (linking PROFOR, FIP, FCPF, IUCN, and CIFOR) in forest research, including on gender approaches, is also planned for Phase 2. This will help to strengthen gender-responsive approaches to forest landscapes and community forest tenure and benefit-sharing, including linkages with agro-forestry investments. This work includes both direct operational investments as under the FIP program of Ghana, as well as new analytical efforts (and links to other programs Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF), BioCarbon Fund, operating in the pilot countries. In a related vein, PROFOR and CIF AU will jointly deliver a FIP PCM session on forest governance with attention to gender-responsive approaches.
65. *Learning*: Under Phase 2, MDBs will continue with their analytical and learning activities in order to share best practices on gender in the CIF, such as the Energy Efficiency training program of the EBRD, ADB's series of analytical pieces on gender and energy, and the Gender and Forests paper of IDB. Select MDBs, including AfDB and EBRD, have also indicated that they will identify and undertaken additional knowledge activities during the course of Phase 2, in response to their business requirements and client demand.

Results and Evaluation

66. The new Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative of the CIF provides an opportunity to undertake larger-scale learning and evaluation efforts around the following four priority themes: i. transformational change; ii. private sector investment; and iii. local stakeholder engagement and benefit; and CIF design and approach.²⁶ For the CIF Gender Program, this could include e.g., structured *ex ante* evaluations of projects design and implementation, as well as meta-analyses of CIF gender mainstreaming approaches including institutional approaches, such as use of gender focal points in ministries, training and employment quotas and the like. Evaluation opportunities will be identified in the course of Phase 2, and in line with the Evaluation and Learning Program. Framework. On the results agenda, the CIF gender program will also work to identify results and impact across the portfolio regarding effectiveness of the use of gender quotas, targets, and related measures in finance lines, training, employment, and other typical project elements, as well as seek to examine the contribution of CIF programming to the gender Sustainable Development Goal, and gender targets under other global sectoral commitments, such as SE4All targets.

²⁵ For an example of the ways that Gender Advisory Services are integrated into the Green Cities Program in Georgia, including review of HR policies and practices, training, and appropriate support and recommendations for including gender considerations in design and delivery of transport services, see <http://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/green-cities-Georgia.html>.

²⁶ See *CIF Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative: Business Plan* (Joint CTF-SCF/16.5) document, available at http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/joint_ctf-scf_16_5_evaluation_and_learning_special_initiative_business_plan_final.pdf

Technical Assistance upon request to CIF Investment Plan preparation and projects

67. As discussed above, it is envisioned that Phase 2 will feature a scaling-up of technical support to investment plan preparation and that of individual projects. The SREP program has called upon CIF AU for gender review support to its investment plans in Phase 1, and this is expected to continue. Meanwhile, individual countries have also expressed demand, along with select MDB project task teams, for structured gender technical assistance on e.g., FIP and SREP projects in Ghana and Burkina Faso. These will be undertaken, starting from FY17 itself.

Roles and Responsibilities for CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 Implementation

68. The Gender Action Plan - Phase 2 will maintain the governance arrangements for CIF Gender Program implementation specified in the first phase of the Plan. In sum, MDBs are responsible for project design, implementation and monitoring, reporting and evaluation, while the CIF Administrative Unit is to coordinate gender mainstreaming in CIF policies and programs and undertake other activities to advance gender-sensitive outcomes and impacts of CIF programs, including reporting processes institutionalized during Phase 1. Pilot countries are responsible for investment plan preparation (including integration of gender considerations) and for the identification and preparation of projects based on country needs, together with MDBs.

Monitoring Progress on Gender Mainstreaming in the CIF

69. Specifically, the CIF AU will continue to report to the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2014 via annual reports on Gender Action Plan implementation, in the spring meetings of the Committee each year. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to report within program semi-annual reports on gender performance across the CIF program portfolio, as begun under the November 2015 round of SARs.

70. It is proposed to maintain the Gender Action Plan Phase 1 Results Framework structure for reporting in Phase 2, on outcomes and key outputs under each of the five areas (i.e., (a) policy; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning) are reported, with indicators and annual targets for each.

Works Cited

ADB. 2012. *Guidelines for Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects*. Manila: ADB.

CIF 2010. *Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of the Climate Investment Funds*. CTF/TFC.6/Inf.3. Washington, DC: Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

_____. 2013a. *CIF Gender Review*. Washington, DC: Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

Correia, Maria. 2001. "Hurricane Mitch and the Gender Effects of Coping and Crises". *PREM Notes No. 57*. Washington DC: World Bank.

ENERGIA. 2011. *Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects: A Practical Handbook*. Leiden, Netherlands: ENERGIA.

GIWPS. 2015. *Women and Climate Change: Impacts and Agency in Human Rights, Security and Economic Development*. Washington DC: Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security.

Herzberg, Benjamin and Sisombat, Lili (eds.). 2016. *Gender-Informed Public-Private Dialogue: Practical Note on Inclusion of Women Entrepreneurs' Voices*. Washington DC: World Bank Group.

ISDR and UN. 2008. *Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaptation – Good Practices and Lessons Learned*. New York: United Nations and International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

IUCN and Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA). 2015. *Roots for the Future: Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change*. Washington DC: IUCN and GGCA.

Kuriakose, Anne T., Indira Ahluwalia, Smita Malpani, Kristine Hansen, Eija Pehu, and Arunima Dhar. 2005. *Gender Mainstreaming in Water Resources Management*. ARD Internal Paper. Washington DC: World Bank.

Kuriakose, Anne T., Rasmus Heltberg, Will Wiseman, Cecilia Costella, Rachel Cipryk, and Sabine Cornelius. 2013. "Climate-Responsive Social Protection". *Development Policy Review* 31(S2): 019-034.

Meinzen-Dick, Ruth, Helen Markelova, and Kelsey Moore. 2010. "The Role of Collective Action and Property Rights in Climate Change Strategies". *CGIAR System-wide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) Policy Brief No. 7*. Washington DC: IFPRI.

Neumayer, Eric and Thomas Plumper. 2007. "The Gendered Nature of Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy: 1981-2002". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97(3): 551-66.

O'Dell, Kathleen, Sophia Peter, and Kate Wharton. 2014. *Women, Energy and Economic Empowerment: Applying a Gender Lens to Amplify the Impact of Energy Access*. Washington DC: Deloitte University Press.

Quan, Julian with Nat Dyer. 2008. "Climate Change and Land Tenure: Implications of Climate Change for Land Tenure and Land Policy". *Land Tenure Working Paper No. 2*. Rome: FAO.

Carlsson-Rex, Helene and Zoe Trohanis. N.d., *Guidance Note on Gender and DRM*. Washington DC: World Bank and GFDRR.

UNDP. 2009. *Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change*. New York: UNDP.

USAID and IUCN. 2014. "Women at the Forefront of the Clean Energy Future". White Paper on the USAID/ IUCN Initiative Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities (GECCO). Washington DC: USAID and IUCN.

Williams, Mariama. 2016. *Gender and Climate Change Financing: Coming out of the Margin*. London and New York: Routledge.

World Bank. 2010. *Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change: Social Synthesis Report*. Washington DC: World Bank.

_____. 2011a. *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

_____. 2011b. *Gender and Climate Change: Three Things You Should Know*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan: Summary of Phases 1-2: FY15-FY20

Functional Area	Outputs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
POLICY	-CIF Gender Guidelines Note (CIF AU)	--	--	Revised delivery	--	--	--
PROGRAM SUPPORT	-CIF Program and Sector-specific Guidance Sheets (CIF AU)	--	First sheets under preparation	Additional sheets planned		--	--
	-Directory of Gender Experts (Phase 1 effort) (CIF AU)	CVs collected	--	--	--	--	--
	-CIF Gender website developed (FY15) and maintained (ongoing) (CIF AU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	-Technical Cross-Support to CIF project activities, as requested by MDBs (CIF AU)	Review inputs to SREP IPs provided	Review inputs to SREP IPs provided	FIP Ghana (WBG) – FY17-18 support planned	Upon request	Upon request	Upon request
ANALYTICAL WORK²⁷	-Women’s Access to and Role in Renewable Energy (CIF AU with MDBs)	Initial note prepared	Editing/ publication of note	Revised plan for FY18 delivery of full study		--	--
	-Gender & REDD+: Tenure, Rights, Benefit-Sharing (CIF AU with MDBs)	--	--	--	Revised plan for FY20 delivery		

²⁷ Additionally, select studies will be conducted by MDBs under Phase 2, in response to business need.

	-Gender and Climate-Induced Migration (CIF AU with WBG) (Phase 2 product)	--	Work initiated in May 2016	Paper for FY17 delivery	--	--	--
MONITORING AND REPORTING	-Gender Indicators Paper, incl. mini-portfolio review and annex on Gender Scorecard (Phase 1 product)	Full portfolio review conducted ; baseline and gender scorecard approached established FY15	--	--	--	--	--
	-Annual reporting on CIF gender program indicators & inputs to semi-annual operational reports (CIF AU)	System developed & implemented FY15 onwards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	-Evaluative program (e.g., gender & institutional change via CIF investments) (CIF AU) (Phase 2 product)	--	--	Program to run across Phase 2 period	✓	✓	✓
KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING	-Gender-Sensitive Post-Disaster Response Model and Adaptation Finance: Linked to PPCR St. Lucia	--	Delivered FY16	--	--	--	-

	DVRP Project (WBG)						
	-Small-Scale Solutions: Gender, Mini-Grids & Employment (CIF AU with WBG/ESMAP)	--	--	Knowledge dissemination planned in run-up to FY17 SREP mini-grids events & post-RE study	--	--	--
	-Learning content on gender in CIF (e.g., pilot countries meetings; UN) (CIF AU)	Gender sessions in 2015 SREP and FIP PCM ²⁸ s Presentations in GEF/ GCF Meetings	Gender session in 2015 PPCR PCM; and co-session in 2016 FIP PCM	Learning session planned each year (SREP PCM FY17; Mini-grids event FY17)	✓	✓	✓
	-Exploring Gender Co-Benefits and Revenue Streams in PES ²⁹ / REDD+ (AfDB)	--	Product cancelled due to staff turnover ³⁰	--	--	--	--
	-Gender and Energy Efficiency – Gender Assessments in Turkey, Kazakhstan, Ukraine plus	3 assessments delivered FY15-16	Toolkit draft delivered in May 2016	Toolkit Publication in early FY17, with dissem.	--	--	--

²⁸ PCM = Pilot countries meeting

²⁹ PES = Payment for Environmental Services

³⁰ AfDB is now identifying a new analytical output to replace this earlier planned effort.

	Toolkit (EBRD) (Phase 1 Products)						
	-Gender and Large-Scale Renewable Energy Note ³¹ (IDB) (Phase 1 Product)	Delivered FY15	--	--	--	--	--
	-Gender and Forests Note (IDB)	--	--	Revised plan for FY17 delivery	--	--	--

³¹ Available at <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=39647922> (English and Spanish version). Also at CIF Gender website https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/knowledge-documents?field_themes_tid=389

Annex 2: CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework (May 2016 Update)³²

CIF Gender Action Plan Aim: To enhance gender-responsive outcomes across the CIF portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning				
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Targets/ Achievements in Phase 1³³	Targets - Phase 2
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF investment plans under preparation	% (and number) of new ³⁴ CIF investment plans detailing gender considerations in depth ³⁵	<u>Baseline</u> ³⁶ : 44% (24 of 54 IPs) <u>Target</u> : FY15: ³⁷ 60% FY16: 80% <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IPs) FY16: 100% (7 of 7 IPs)	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100%
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans including women-specific activities ³⁸	<u>Baseline</u> ³⁹ : 41% (22 of 54 IPs) <u>Target</u> : FY15: 35% FY16: 45% <u>Achievement</u> FY15: 0% (0 of 1 IP) FY16: 100% (7 of 7 IPs)	FY17: 55% FY18: 65% FY19: 75% FY20: 80%
	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> ⁴⁰ : 24% (34 of 141 projects) <u>Target</u> : FY15: 50% FY16: 75%	FY17: 75% FY18: 80% FY19: 85%

³² Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework will lie with the CIF AU

³³ 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.

³⁴ Defined as start and end of current reporting period (Jan 1- Dec 31, 2015).

³⁵ Defined as “sector-specific analysis relevant to project focus area”.

³⁶ IP portfolio from program inception to June 30, 2014

³⁷ To December 31, 2014

³⁸ Defined as “activities targeting women and/or gender-responsive implementation arrangements such as project manual guidance or project-specific knowledge management activities on gender”.

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

			<u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 60% (9 of 15 projects) FY16: 68% (34 of 50 projects)	FY20: 90%
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	<u>Baseline</u> ⁴¹ : 31% (44 of 141 projects) <u>Target:</u> FY15: 40% FY16: 70% <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 67% (10 of 15 projects) FY16: 56% (28 of 50 projects)	FY17: 75% FY18: 80% FY19: 85% FY20: 90%
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 ⁴² FY16: 3 IPs and 1 project	FY17: 3 IPs or projects FY18: 4 IPs or projects FY19: 5 IPs or projects FY20: 7 IPs or projects
Outcome 3 - 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> ⁴³ : 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 Total IPs</u> FY17: 45% FY18: 50% FY19: 55% FY20: 60%

⁴¹ Ibid

⁴² This refers to Sr. Gender Specialist support to the Ghana SREP Investment Plan preparation.

⁴³ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

			FY16: 36% (20 of 62 IPs) <u>Target New IPs:</u> FY15: 75% FY16: 100% <u>Achievement New IPs:</u> FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IP) FY16: tbd	<u>Target New IPs:</u> FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100%
	CIF project monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF projects (total and new) with gender-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline⁴⁴</u> : 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) FY16: 34% (70 of 206 projects) <u>Target New Projects:</u> FY15: 30% FY16: 60% <u>Achievement New Projects:</u> FY15: 40% (6 of 15 projects) FY16: 58% (29 of 50 projects)	<u>Target Total Projects:</u> FY17: 35% FY18: 40% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Target New Projects:</u> FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75%

⁴⁴ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Targets/ Achievements - Phase 1	Targets – Phase 2
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 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 programs reviewed in CIF policy review	FY17: 4 Program Notes prepared
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	<u>FY16 Target:</u> Discussions for 4 programs and other policy elements <u>FY16 Achievement:</u> Not achieved	FY17: CIF Gender policy discussed and adopted
	CIF participation in external events on gender and climate	No. of panel/ speaking engagements on gender and climate in which CIF participates	<u>FY16 Achievement:</u> 5 (including presentations at e.g., UN Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate; KNOWFOR meeting; GEF IWD ⁴⁵ meeting)	<u>FY17:</u> 2 <u>FY18:</u> 2 <u>FY19:</u> 2 <u>FY20:</u> 2
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, (3) guidance sheets under preparation FY16: Still under preparation	FY17: 3 sheets prepared FY18: 2 sheets prepared

⁴⁵ IWD = International Women's Day

Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed ⁴⁶	<u>Baseline:</u> 2 <u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 4 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 6	<u>FY17:</u> 2 <u>FY18:</u> 2 <u>FY19:</u> 2 <u>FY20:</u> 2
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, in portfolio review	<u>FY17:</u> Portfolio review published
		% 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 <u>Achievement</u> FY16: Gender-specific guidance in M&E toolkits; gender-disaggregated monitoring of core indicators improved	<u>FY17:</u> Discussion on M&R revisions to core indicators (overall and gender-disaggregation), per M&R team timetable <u>FY18:</u> Revisions adopted
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events with gender integrated, e.g., PCMs	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> FY15: 2 /FY16: 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 2 ⁴⁷ /FY16: 3	FY17: 2 FY18: 2 FY19: 2 FY20: 2

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

⁴⁷ 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 also has a stand-alone gender session included in the meeting, as did the PPCR PCM in July 2015.

Annex 3: Gender Mainstreaming Examples from across CIF Programs supported under Phase 1⁴⁸

- I. **CTF:** While overall CTF lags other CIF programs in its degree of gender integration, there are nonetheless some strong project examples from such sectors as mini-grids and transport. For example, the *Haiti - Expanding Women's Energy Entrepreneurship in Haiti: Modern Energy Services for All* project (World Bank) seeks to accelerate private sector-driven renewable energy off-grid electrification in rural and peri-urban areas of the country. The project includes investments in mini-grids with a focus on expanding support to female energy entrepreneurs. It builds upon successful civil society models in creating a local market for certified solar lanterns and solar kits, as well as village grids that use pre-paid and pay-as-you go meters. Business proposals for project-financed working capital and results-based grants will also be evaluated on their gender design. The project will use real-time monitoring of consumer satisfaction and productive utilization of energy services, from a gender perspective, to learn how best to serve the needs of all energy users. A gender and social assessment is also being conducted to ensure responsive project design and implementation. The project is expected to have large direct and indirect employment impacts, with important impacts on women's energy access and asset security.

- II. **SREP:** Gender mainstreaming efforts in the SREP take the form of ensuring gender best practices in both content and process. A range of gender design elements in the SREP can be observed, from those seeking to enhance women's access to project benefits, to others seeking longer-term institutional change, e.g., in the responsiveness of national energy program implementation to gender considerations or in the development of energy industry employment pipelines that include women as trained professionals. The seven SREP investment plans endorsed in 2015 total \$305 million, and include significant support to off-grid investments, with important impacts for women's energy access and participation as energy entrepreneurs. SREP investment criteria include a specific focus on gender equity, with SREP investment plans having to demonstrate how plans will advance gender-positive outcomes.
 - Nicaragua's investment plan also prioritizes gender mainstreaming in renewable energy. Institutional arrangements to support this include the presence of gender units with gender specialists in all three agencies implementing the investment plan (i.e., Ministry of Energy and Mines, ENATREL, and ENEL). Data generated on gender and renewable energy, including on energy access, will be fed into the Integrated System for Monitoring and Evaluation on Renewable Energy in Nicaragua to support coordinated national efforts. The plan features a focus on gender-inclusive consultations, job creation, technical training, and safeguards measures to reduce loss of livelihoods.

⁴⁸ These examples are drawn from CIF Semi-Annual Reports (FY15; FY16) and FY15 Progress Report of the CIF Gender Action Plan.

- In the case of Ghana, the SREP investment plan clearly spells out that it seeks outcomes of “more gender-equitable access to modern energy services and to employment opportunities in renewable energy enterprises.” The plan includes a gender expert in place at The Renewable and Alternative Energy Directorate (RAED) to support implementation. Other gender-responsive features include women-targeted consultations and communications and use of participatory feedback mechanisms. Haiti’s investment plan sees energy deprivation as 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 in renewable energy. In August 2014, a Gender and Energy Inter-Agency Commission was created to “promote gender equality in energy for sustainable development.
 - Individual projects under SREP have strong attention to gender considerations. For example, the \$2 million Pacific Regional Program’s *Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project* (World Bank) aims to advance wind and solar power development in 10 Pacific Island countries. Within its design, the project seeks to advance women’s technical employment in the renewable energy sector, with specific support to training initiatives for women and benchmarking female advancement to senior positions in energy utility companies.
 - The \$7 million *Vanuatu Energy Access Project* (ADB) plans to directly benefit 1,050 households with increased electricity access through a 400 KW run-of-river hydropower plant and extension of the distribution grid. Among the direct beneficiaries will be 100 female-headed households who will receive connections at subsidized rates. Newly-connected households will also participate in training workshops about power safety, household utility budgeting, and business skills. Forty percent of trainees will be women. Government and project management unit staff will also receive specific gender awareness training under the project.
 - In Liberia, the \$25 million *Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project* (World Bank), which aims to increase electricity access through decentralized electrification schemes, features strong gender mainstreaming in its design. A gender focal point has been hired by the Rural and Rural Energy Agency (RREA), and specific gender training is planned for staff. The project includes specific outreach activities to reach female beneficiaries via consultations, information campaigns, sex-disaggregated market surveys regarding consumer satisfaction and energy needs, and development of income generation opportunities for women. Women’s improved socioeconomic status is a specific project outcome being monitored. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms are further designed to elicit feedback from women regarding access to project benefits.
- III. **FIP:** In parallel with the main FIP program, the FIP Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is designed to advance sustainable forest management through the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ and FIP processes in-country, and to

support their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles and traditional forest management systems in these processes. DGM design documents include detailed attention to gender considerations. An overarching principle of the DGM program is “special outreach to assure the participation of women...in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities” and to consideration of gender elements in DGM decision-making.⁴⁹

- In Peru, the DGM supports selected indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon to improve their sustainable forest management practices, with specific initiatives in native community land titling, and in community forest management. In recognition of the significant role that indigenous women play in forest management, \$500,000 of project funds have been set aside for subprojects proposed or managed by women in such areas as food security, agroforestry, and timber.
- In Burkina Faso, the DGM project seeks to strengthen local community capacity in five regions of the country for REDD+ participation at local, national and global levels. Beneficiaries targeted include 40% female beneficiaries, and the training of forest users in improved practices - 20% of whom will be women.
- In Democratic Republic of Congo, similar efforts to enhance local capacity and community-led projects include a special focus on women’s leadership in forest management. The DRC project’s national steering committee has targets of 20% of positions to be held by women, as well as preference for micro-projects under the project that specifically benefit women.
- Brazil’s DGM is focused on development of productive activities in forestry, including agroforestry, agro- and non-timber forest product processing, and handicraft development. The project’s economic development activities include an emphasis on the development of female entrepreneurship, and use of gender-sensitive beneficiary assessment methods in project evaluation to ensure that project emphases match the felt needs of female and male community members.

IV. **PPCR:** Enhancing Outcomes for Women in Agri-Business Development in Cambodia: 2015 saw expansion in the approved portfolio of PPCR’s Private Sector Set-Aside projects. Among such projects was a \$5 million grant supported by ADB to the Akay Flavours and Aromatics Cambodia Pvt. Ltd firm, as well as a local micro-finance institution under the Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production project. This project uses an outgrower business model, as well as a 717-hectare demonstration and teaching model farm, to introduce climate-resilient technologies for use in export-oriented private sector agri-business. Additional knowledge spillover is expected in local farm communities.

⁴⁹ Climate Investment Funds. 2011. “Design for the Dedicated Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to be Established under the Forest Investment Program.” p. 8

- The project has strong positive intended gender outcomes built into its design, following findings from a gender and poverty impact assessment for the project, and a gender action plan prepared in consultation with the firm, Akay Flavours Cambodia. Key gender impacts from the project include direct employment impacts for women (70 percent of model farm workers and 50 percent of new contract farmers will be female. In terms of direct economic benefits to women and their dependents, this outcome is notable as 63 percent of prospective female contract farmers surveyed in the impact assessment are primary income earners for their households. Gender-responsive design features include provision of child care and housing facilities for women farm workers, support for financial inclusion through facilitation of opening bank accounts in women's names and enhancing their financial literacy, and skills development and improved access to agricultural extension services. These measures have the potential to strengthen women's asset base. The gender assessment revealed that not one of the 83 prospective female farmers surveyed in Battambang province had a bank account in her own name. Finally, the firm will appoint a gender specialist to guide the envisioned gender efforts, including gender training in the community. The firm will also maintain a sex-disaggregated database on farmers' and workers' employment generated, benefits, and improvements to household socioeconomic conditions.
- The ADB-supported PPCR Tajikistan *Pyanj River Basin Project* is a case of good practice in gender mainstreaming. Multi-stakeholder planning (including women's associations); linkages to the national women's machinery; gender-sensitive social mobilization and institutional development in land and water management for multiple-use; and clear gender targets in employment, training, and governance are leading to strong results on the ground. The project reaches 35,000 households and has improved water storage infrastructure in this climate-vulnerable basin with the result that women's water collection time has reduced by 75 percent.