



## **Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees**

*Brasilia, Brazil (Hybrid)*

**Wednesday, June 28, 2023**

**FY23 PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN — PHASE 3 AND FY24 WORK PLAN**



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Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.28/06  
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## PROPOSED DECISION

- (i) The Committees reviewed the document *Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.28/06: FY23 Progress Report on the Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3, and FY24 Work Plan*, and approved the proposed FY24 Gender Work Plan.
- (ii) The Committees welcome the continued implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3, together with the overall CIF gender policy, in support of gender equality outcomes under CIF's programming.

## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	1
2	Part I: FY23 Progress Report .....	1
2.1	Strategic Priority Actions on Gender in FY23 .....	1
2.2	Progress on CIF’s Gender Results .....	3
2.3	Progress on the Key Priority Areas of GAP3 .....	6
2.3.1	Priority area 1: Deepening gender upstream support to MDBs and countries .....	6
2.3.2	Priority area 2: Strengthening collaborative learning .....	13
2.3.3	Priority area 3: Strengthening women’s climate leadership .....	16
2.3.4	Priority area 4: Expanding gender analytics .....	19
3	Part II: FY24 Tentative Work Plan .....	19
3.1	Priority Area 1: Deepen Gender Upstream Support to MDBs and Countries .....	19
3.2	Priority Area 2: Strengthen Collaborative Learning .....	20
3.3	Priority Area 3: Strengthen Women’s Climate Leadership .....	21
3.4	Priority Area 4: Expand Gender Analytics .....	21
4	Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 Results Framework .....	24
5	Annex 2: CIF Performance on Gender Scorecard Indicators .....	29
6	Annex 3: Systematic Gender Review of Completed Projects in the CIF Portfolio .....	36
7	Annex 4: Women Climate Leadership Conceptual Framework .....	57
8	Annex 5: Membership of the WOLCOT Advisory Group .....	59

## 1 Introduction

1. The purpose of this progress report for fiscal year 2023 (FY23) from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 is to provide an update to the joint meeting of the Trust Fund Committees of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) on activities to advance gender equality outcomes in CIF through the *CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3 FY21–24 (GAP3)*, which was approved by mail in July 2020. More specifically, this report provides an overview of the activities carried out by the CIF Administrative Unit’s gender team (from here onwards, referred to as “gender team”), as well as the activities targeting gender carried out by the multilateral development banks (MDBs).
2. In line with the key themes of GAP3, the report describes specific activities carried out in four priority areas:
  - Deepening gender upstream support to MDBs and countries
  - Strengthening collaborative learning
  - Strengthening women’s climate leadership
  - Expanding gender analytics on CIF’s key focus areas

## 2 Part I: FY23 Progress Report

### 2.1 Strategic Priority Actions on Gender in FY23

3. In line with the priorities of GAP3, the gender team prioritized engagement activities with countries and MDBs, as well as capacity-building and knowledge-sharing sessions on gender integration for the program stakeholders. With the resumption of in-person activities, capacity building and knowledge exchanges on gender integration in monitoring and reporting (M&R) were organized. They involved the stakeholders of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Congo Republic, Ghana, and the Philippines, in collaboration with the CIF Administrative Unit’s M&R team and MDB CIF focal points.
4. Moreover, the gender team continued its close collaboration with program teams to ensure the comprehensive integration of gender into the roll out of the three new programs: the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT), Renewable Energy Integration (REI), and Nature, People & Climate (NPC) programs. The team provided just-in-time support and resource materials during the preparation of investment plans. Upstream support was also provided for all new projects.

5. To promote collaborative learning, the gender team prioritized South-South exchanges on advancing women’s leadership in nature-based solutions and climate resilience interventions, in close collaboration with the CIF Administrative Unit’s program team and MDB CIF focal points. A dedicated session on transformative climate leadership was organized on March 8, 2022, in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire to share country-based knowledge and to identify opportunities for increasing the role of women as change agents and leaders. Close collaboration has continued with the MDBs’ gender focal points. A series of joint and bilateral meetings were held to identify opportunities for joint analytical work and knowledge exchange.
6. Furthermore, the gender team continued to focus on the intersectionality of gender with other social drivers of exclusion, prioritizing disability inclusion both at the CIF Administrative Unit and program levels. A *Background Paper for the Disability Inclusion Framework for CIF (forthcoming)* was developed to improve inclusion in CIF’s own processes and procedures. Objectives include collaborating with the MDBs to create technical guidance tailored to specific programs for project teams’ consideration during project design and engaging with organizations of persons with disability and other stakeholders working on disability inclusion.
7. A concept note for Women-Led Coal Transitions (WOLCOT)—a grant mechanism under ACT, funded by a Canadian grant contribution of CAD15 million—was finalized and approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committees in September 2022. To operationalize the grant mechanism, a first call for proposals for preparatory grants for analytical activities was issued in December 2022. Six proposals will be submitted to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for approval by May 2023.
8. An advisory group was set up to provide strategic advice on activities under WOLCOT, including support for knowledge exchange, learning, and collaboration among stakeholders working on coal transitions. It will review the grant proposals from the MDBs, as well as provide technical feedback and recommendations to the Trust Fund Committee. To deepen the understanding of gender in just transitions and to support the MDBs in finalizing WOLCOT proposals and ensuring complementarity of activities among them and other development partners, the gender team carried out stakeholder engagement missions to Indonesia and South Africa and developed background papers.
9. The gender team continued to prioritize work on women’s climate leadership in collaboration with EnGen and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Following participatory engagements with a range of stakeholders—civil society organizations (CSOs), MDBs, gender focal points, and program stakeholders—a conceptual

framework on women’s climate leadership was developed (see Annex 4), including a diagnostic tool for country-level analysis. The framework and the tool were tested during several country consultations (see Box 4).

10. Internally, CIF continued to pay significant attention to gender equality, as committed under GAP3. In FY23, 58 percent of the total number of CIF’s Administrative Unit staff (analyst level and above) and 64 percent of the total number of CIF’S Administrative Unit extended-term consultants (ETC) were women.

## 2.2 Progress on CIF’s Gender Results

11. At the portfolio level of CIF, the main tool used to capture the overall impact on female beneficiaries is the MDBs’ annual results reporting on specific core indicators disaggregated by gender (see Table 1). However, some programs do not have gender-disaggregated data, particularly CTF, which has an older portfolio of projects launched before the gender policy was introduced.

**Table 1: Available gender-disaggregated reporting by program (number and percentages)**

	Total	Women	Men
<b>1. Clean Technology Fund (CTF):</b> “Number of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women, if feasible) using low-carbon public transport as a result of CIF intervention”	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2. Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP):</b> “Number of women and men, businesses, and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and/or other modern energy services, as a result of SREP interventions” (number of people)	1,840,446 (women + men reported)	932,798 51%	907,648 49%
<b>4. Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR):</b> “Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change”	15,095,108 (women + men reported)  15,105,082 (all people reported)	7,126,244 47%	7,968,864 53%
<b>5. Forest Investment Program's (FIP) Livelihood Co-Benefits:</b> Number of people receiving monetary / non-monetary benefits from FIP interventions	1,831,579 (women + men reported)  6,294,377 (all people reported) <sup>b/</sup>	765,078 41%	1,066,501 59%

*a/ This value includes the number of women and men, as well as the number of people reported without gender distinction.*

12. Building on the *Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in CIF*<sup>1</sup> completed in FY22, a systematic review of gender results across the portfolio of completed projects was conducted in FY23 to assess the correlation between the quality of gender integration at entry<sup>2</sup> in CIF-funded investments and gender results. The study examined project completion reports, country and media reports, and other publicly available documents, such as MDB knowledge products, of 44 completed projects (see Table 2). Completed projects that had not submitted completion reports to CIF were excluded.<sup>3</sup> Key findings are summarized in Box 1 and further detailed in Annex 3. These can inform future project design, particularly in the context of CIF's new programs.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.cif.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/portfolio\\_review\\_of\\_gender-integration\\_in\\_climate\\_investment\\_funds.pdf](https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/portfolio_review_of_gender-integration_in_climate_investment_funds.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> The gender team monitors the quality of gender integration at entry through tracking the inclusion of gender analysis, women-specific activities, and gender indicators in projects documents.

<sup>3</sup> For instance, projects led by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) were excluded from the review since project teams did not submit completion reports for confidentiality reasons.

### **Box 1: Key findings of the systematic review of completion reports**

- Most completed projects (except CTF) included at least one of the following gender scorecard indicators in the project design: gender analysis, gender activities, or gender indicators. However, only 39 percent of all reviewed completed CIF-funded projects had three positive gender scorecard indicators at entry. Reporting of gender results was strongest for FIP and PPCR.
- Most projects (77 percent) reported gender results in their completion reports, providing at a minimum a gender-disaggregated beneficiary figure. Reported progress included women's access to employment, renewable energy services, and improved livelihoods, as well as participation in capacity building and training. Fewer projects reported gender-transformative interventions.<sup>a/</sup>
- Most projects did not include gender-specific indicators,<sup>b/</sup> but many incorporated gender-disaggregated core or co-benefit indicators. These mostly related to the number of beneficiaries and jobs created, as well as the extent of training provided.
- Most projects integrated gender indicators in their design but did not identify target values for gender indicators at entry. Some completion reports did not document gender results associated with their initial results framework, thus making it difficult to capture progress on gender indicators. Only 39 percent of the projects reported that their gender targets were successfully achieved, either fully or partially.
- One project failed to report progress on its targets due to unrealistic assumptions at entry, as stated in the project documents. It demonstrates the need to strengthen upstream support of gender experts to assist project design. Two projects included both women-specific activities and gender indicators at entry but failed to report results due to gender not being prioritized during implementation and lack of monitoring.
- Seven projects did not integrate gender targets at entry but, nevertheless, monitored female participation and reported adjustments to their results frameworks during implementation to increase gender impact.

*Notes: a/ CIF's approach to gender integration has evolved from gender informed to gender responsive to gender transformative, which seeks to address structural, institutional, and normative barriers to equality.*

*b/ Gender-specific indicators specifically track gender-related outcomes at project level. They measure, for instance, the percentage increase in women's representation in forest and natural resource governance processes or the number of women farmers adopting efficient irrigation technologies.*



**Table 2: Gender review of completed projects in the CIF portfolio (number and percentages)**

	TOTAL	PPCR	FIP	SREP	CTF
<b>CIF-funded completed projects</b>	44	20	8	5	11
<b>Number of projects with 3 positive gender scorecard indicators at entry</b>	17	8	4	4	1
<b>Proportional share</b>	39%	40%	50%	80%	9%
<b>Positive gender results reported</b>	34	19	7	3	6
<b>Proportional share</b>	77%	95%	88%	60%	55%
<b>Gender targets achieved (fully or partially)</b>	17	11	5	2	3
<b>Proportional share</b>	39% <sup>4</sup>	55%	63%	40%	27%

## 2.3 Progress on the Key Priority Areas of GAP3

### 2.3.1 Priority area 1: Deepening gender upstream support to MDBs and countries

- The gender team continues to use the gender scorecard with its three main indicators—gender analysis, indicators, and activities—as the main tool for monitoring the quality of gender integration at the project design stage. In FY23, Scoring was updated through a manual review of the project documents of all the projects that were newly approved by the MDB Board under all programs in the reporting year (see Table 3). CIF launched a dedicated gender module in the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) platform to enable systematic tracking of gender integration at project concept submission stage. Based on the input provided, CCH now automatically calculates a gender score based on the inclusion of gender analysis, activities, and indicators (see Box 2).

**Table 3: Updated CIF projects' gender scorecard performance relative to approval date (all portfolios)**

Indicators	Projects approved before June 2014 % (n) (Gender Action Plan (GAP)Baseline	Only projects approved in July 2014 – December 2021 (% and n) <sup>5</sup>	Only projects approved in 2022	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	53% (70 of 131 projects)	63% (165 of 264 projects)	75% (9 of 12 projects)	62% (244 of 407 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	53% (69 of 131 projects)	88% (233 of 264 projects)	100% (12 of 12 projects)	72% (314 of 407 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	42% (55 of 131 projects)	65% (171 of 264 projects)	100% (12 of 12 projects)	56% (238 of 407 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	29% (38 of 131 projects)	48% (127 of 264 projects)	75% (9 of 12 projects)	43% (174 of 407 projects)

<sup>5</sup> Projects approved till December 2021 include a total of 53 Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) projects

## Box 2: Upcoming launch of the CCH Gender Module

The CCH gender module was finalized and will be launched shortly, enabling MDB project teams to upload gender-related information in the system when submitting their funding requests. It requires project teams to upload information from their project documents on sector-specific gender analysis, gender activities, and gender indicators. The CIF gender score is calculated automatically based on information provided. The module aims to reduce transaction costs by streamlining and automating the process, which is currently carried out offline.

For new projects, the MDBs would be able to select gender-disaggregated core or co-benefits indicators from a drop-down menu and/or add text on gender-specific project level indicators. MDBs would be expected to report on these selected indicators during the annual reporting cycle as indicated in GAP3. In addition, the gender module would allow users to upload a project's gender action plans, information on dedicated budget allocated for gender-specific activities, and any other relevant documents and reports. Project teams would also be asked to provide information about their own MDBs' gender scoring, assigned at MDB approval stage. For pre-existing projects, the information captured manually from the project documents will be uploaded into CCH. MDBs focal points will receive training on entering gender-related information into the CCH gender module.

The screenshot displays the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) web application interface. At the top, the CIF logo and the text "CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS" and "Climate Investment Funds (CIF)" are visible. Below the header is a navigation bar with the following items: PROJECT PORTFOLIO, ANNEXES, REPORTING & ANALYTICS, DECISION BY MAIL, and CONTACT DATABASE. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is a sidebar menu with the following items: PPG Information, MPIS Information, Cofinancing, Milestone Information (with a dropdown arrow), Pre-Approval Milestones, Post-Approval Milestones, Semi-Annual Comments, Gender (with a right-pointing arrow), Supplemental Info (with a dropdown arrow), Supplemental Information, and Documents. The right column is titled "Gender" and contains several teal-colored buttons: Gender Analysis, Gender Activities, Gender Indicators / Gender Results, and MDB Gender Score. Below these buttons, there is a "Gender Score Tag" field with a red asterisk, a "CIFAU Gender Score" section showing a "Score: 0", a "Score Tag:" field, and a "Supplemental Information" button.

14. To help systematize gender-disaggregated reporting across CIF's new programs and improve overall gender and social inclusion reporting, explicit guidance on key gender and social inclusion-related results features was integrated into the M&R toolkits for REI, ACT (forthcoming), and NPC (forthcoming). As part of this work, the gender team developed a summary of the gender integration requirements from the ACT and NPC design document, offered gender and social inclusion-related background information, and identified entry points to strengthen gender in new projects. It also provided feedback during the preparation of REI investment plans for Colombia, Brazil and Mali, and ACT investment plans for South Africa and Indonesia, ensuring that gender and social inclusion aspects were strongly integrated into design. Ahead of the FIP M&R workshop in Brazzaville, Congo Republic the *CIF Gender Integration Guidance Note*<sup>6</sup> was translated to French to help expand CIF gender-related outreach to Francophone countries.

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.cif.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/portfolio\\_review\\_of\\_gender-integration\\_in\\_climate\\_investment\\_funds.pdf](https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/portfolio_review_of_gender-integration_in_climate_investment_funds.pdf)

### Box 3: Capacity-building workshop on gender-responsive M&R in the Republic of Congo

With the gradual resumption of in-person activities following the COVID-19 pandemic, the gender team is prioritizing in-country engagements with stakeholders to strengthen the gender and social inclusion components of M&R. To that end, a training session on gender-responsive M&R was organized during a regional FIP M&R capacity-building workshop from January 23 to 25, 2023, in Brazzaville, Congo Republic. The workshop targeted national and local stakeholders to assist them with the launch of their country's FIP investment plan-level M&R system for the first time. It drew active participation from Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), including Angélique Ntinou, the Vice-President of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism's (DGM) National Steering Committee. FIP stakeholders from Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia, and Rwanda also participated to share their experiences and lessons learned implementing FIP M&R. They presented examples of gender-related approaches and outcomes from FIP projects, focusing on women's climate leadership in forestry and agroforestry. The workshop also included a field visit to better understand the approach being scaled up in the northern part of the country with FIP support. Participants met with female local forest laborers and small-scale cassava farmers involved in the benefit-sharing agreement of a public-private partnership (PPP).

This was the first time that gender and social inclusion issues were systematically integrated as part of CIF's M&R in person capacity-building training, and interest was high. Furthermore, the participation of Congolese Minister of Forestry Economy Rosalie Matondo helped draw the attention of national news media.<sup>7</sup>



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<sup>7</sup> See video clip here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CWXKgs4eOA>

15. AfDB, with support from Gender team, organised a three-day M&R workshop in Accra, Ghana from March 21 to 23, 2023 to enhance in-country gender-responsive monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity on FIP projects in Ghana using real case scenarios. Following the temporary suspension of country-level M&R during the pandemic, Ghana resumed investment plan-level reporting for 2022 results. The workshop involved the participation of project implementation units from all FIP projects in Ghana, including closed projects, to consolidate key implementation challenges and lessons learned in support of future programming.
16. The gender and social/disability inclusion aspects of PPCR's M&R were presented during a PPCR M&R dialogue and strategy workshop for the Asia region in Manila, Philippines from February 15 to 17, 2023. The objective was to strengthen the gender responsiveness of the PPCR M&R approach and present the region's best practices on gender and social inclusion. It stimulated enriching discussion and knowledge sharing among participants. CIF was able to capture on-the-ground insights, outcomes, lessons, and real-life examples on how PPCR's support has promoted women's climate leadership and enhanced women's roles as agents of climate resilience action.
17. The gender team continued to provide direct upstream support to MDBs at the project design stage to improve the quality of gender integration at entry. In FY23, it provided review and recommendations on 24 projects under PPCR's Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP), CTF, and FIP. The following recurring themes in recommendations were identified:
  - **Strengthened gender gap and social impact analysis** needs to be carried out to elaborate specific impacts of climate-induced shocks on women, including social impacts extending beyond monetary losses. The analysis should establish a clear linkage between food security, climate shocks, and vulnerabilities that women experience and their role in the agriculture value chain. In addition, the analysis of the social vulnerabilities exacerbated by the climate shocks on Indigenous Peoples needs to be deepened, and their contribution to adaptive measures through their knowledge of nature-based solutions clearly identified and acknowledged.
  - **Stronger focus on addressing structural barriers to gender equality** can be achieved through incorporating activities that explicitly aim to enhance women's active participation in project design. Examples include engaging women from the local community in planning for climate resilience and strengthening disability inclusion aspects.

- **Gender-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators with baselines and targets** need to be included in project results frameworks to measure the impact of proposed gender activities. For example, access to finance could be measured by the number of women-owned businesses and enterprises, increased land ownership, or the extent of participation of women in climate resilience planning. Additionally, targeted indicators were suggested, for example, to ensure that the projects' information tools are accessible to vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities

#### **Box 4: Consultation workshop on women's climate leadership and disability inclusion in Congo**

A consultation workshop was held on January 27, 2023, in Brazzaville, Congo Republic to identify the needs and priorities of Congolese civil society members active in the gender and disability inclusion space. The goal is to strengthen women's climate leadership and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in CIF programming, particularly in the country's forestry and agroforestry sector. The workshop drew 40 participants from CSOs, women's associations, organizations of persons with disabilities, and Indigenous women associations. The specific objectives of this consultation included the following:

- Strengthen gender and disability approaches in the implementation of projects financed by CIF
- Test the diagnostic tool developed under the women climate leadership initiative and draw forth practical recommendations to strengthen female leadership in climate projects (see Section 2.3.3)
- Gather country-specific information on barriers to women's leadership in climate projects and opportunities to promote women's climate leadership. The information will be incorporated into the development of a CIF country brief on women's climate leadership in Congo Republic in FY24.
- Gather feedback and comments on CIF's disability inclusion framework while facilitating climate action coalition-building among women leaders and persons with disabilities active in the country



### **2.3.2 Priority area 2: Strengthening collaborative learning**

18. To strengthen collaborative learning, the gender team prioritized on-the-ground stakeholder engagement activities with partners and CSOs to help inform new initiatives through the incorporation of the women climate leadership approach and the disability inclusion framework, among other approaches. A consultation workshop was organized in Brazzaville on January 27, 2023, to gather input on women’s climate leadership and disability inclusion issues in the country’s FIP programming (see Box 5).



## Box 5: CIF focus on Women’s climate leadership on International Women’s Day

CIF celebrated International Women’s Day with a three-week social media campaign and a panel discussion on transformative climate leadership. It took place at the Africa Knowledge Exchange event in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire with CIF’s Mafalda Duarte and other climate leaders, including Cécile Bibiane Ndjebet, a recognized champion of Indigenous women and communities in decision making on climate change policies. The event enabled CIF to engage with a wider audience and program stakeholders and reflect on CIF’s vision for transformational change and how its projects enhance women’s lives across the globe.

The social media campaign comprised a series of 30-second teasers and 12 long-form interviews of CIF stakeholders, members of the CIF Administrative Unit, CSOs, and local communities on women’s climate leadership. These were posted on [YouTube](#), Twitter<sup>8</sup>, LinkedIn<sup>9</sup>, Facebook<sup>10</sup> and Instagram<sup>11</sup>. Feature stories on the CIF website included the following:

- [Listen to women climate leaders](#) features the voices of women leaders and advocates from local and Indigenous communities, civil society, partner governments, and climate finance experts.
- [Green jobs for women: the role of climate finance](#) illuminates a blended finance strategy adopted by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Invest with CIF’s support, which aims to incentivize private-sector actors to achieve gender equality outcomes.
- [Women rise to the challenge of reforestation in Côte d’Ivoire](#) provides a concrete example of how women can take the lead in reforestation efforts. It features the experience of Delphine Ahoussi, President and Founder of the Malebi Association of Women Producers and Sellers of Biomass.



<sup>8</sup> 13 posts were published on Twitter (examples include: [Mafalda](#), [Penelope](#), [Sihem](#))

<sup>9</sup> 11 posts were published on LinkedIn (examples include: [Nithi](#), [Rosalie](#))

<sup>10</sup> 11 posts were published on Facebook (examples include: [Christina](#), [Yannick](#))

<sup>11</sup> 9 posts were created on Instagram (examples include: [Nina](#), [Angelique](#))

19. To disseminate learning and contribute to the global discussion on the gender-climate change nexus, the gender team delivered presentations at the following events:
- A presentation on the role that innovative climate finance can play in closing gender gaps, highlighting WOLCOT, during the Innovate4climate session on *Engendering Climate: Accelerating Gender Innovation Through Climate Finance*, in May 2023.
  - A presentation on CIF's gender work at the meeting of GENDERNET-ENVIRONET Collaborative under the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), dedicated to the review of development co-operation frameworks for the gender-climate nexus and financing for climate, biodiversity, and gender equality, on April 27, 2023.
  - A presentation on civil society inclusion aspects of Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) initiatives being funded by CIF and WOLCOT during the Civil Society Policy Forum session on *Financing Just Energy Transitions: the importance of ensuring civic space in addressing the climate crisis* at the World Bank Spring Meetings in April 2023.
  - A presentation on CIF's gender strategy (focused on mainstreaming gender transformative activities across all CIF-funded programs and projects and the WOLCOT mechanism) during a policy dialogue with Canada-based stakeholders on climate finance, in Ottawa, Canada on December 1, 2022.
  - A virtual policy dialogue to share CIF's approaches to gender integration and the GAP with Dutch CSOs, think tanks, and other stakeholders, co-hosted by Cordaid, the Netherland's largest international development non-government organization (NGO), in April 2023.
  - Opening remarks on gender-responsive climate finance as key to building sustainable economies and financial systems at a COP27<sup>12</sup> side event, *Gender-Responsive Climate Finance: From Theory to Action*, hosted by the World Bank. Box 6 has more on CIF's participation at COP27.
  - A presentation on gender-just interventions on transformative climate action and CIF's commitment to piloting new approaches through WOLCOT during a Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Knowledge Week session on gender-just transitions in October 2022.<sup>13</sup>
  - A session co-hosted by IIED, EnGen Collaborative, and CIF that brought together a diverse group of women leaders from grassroots and constituency-based organizations, governments, and MDBs to share their perspectives on strengthening

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<sup>12</sup> Also known as the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference or the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

<sup>13</sup> <https://globalgreengrowthweek.gggi.org/event/gender-just-interventions-for-transformative-climate-action/>.

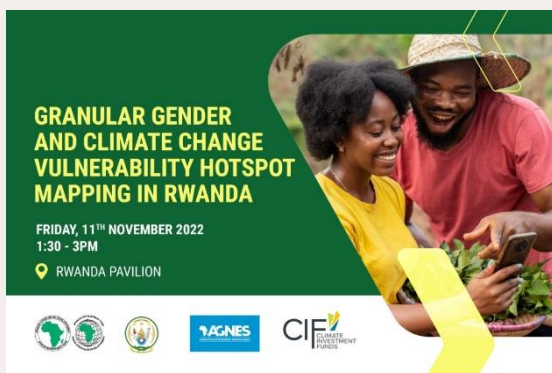
women’s climate leadership, at the 16th International Conference on Community Based Adaptation (CBA16) in October 2022.

- A presentation on CIF’s approach to gender mainstreaming at the *Virtual Learning Exchange on Gender Transformative Climate Finance* organized by Global Affairs Canada Climate Finance Division on September 29, 2022.

### **Box 6: Presentation of a CIF-funded hotspot gender mapping in Rwanda at COP27**

During COP27, the African Development Bank (AfDB) hosted a side event entitled “Granular Gender and Climate Change Vulnerability Hotspot Mapping for Decision Support.” It was funded by CIF and conducted by Rwanda.

This hotspot analysis aims to generate reliable and applicable sex-disaggregated data to enable policymakers and other stakeholders, to identify key locations and actions for gender-responsive decision making in Rwanda. Hotspot mapping involves the analysis of exposure, sensitivity, and women’s adaptive capacity, as well as the creation of an index for hotspot mapping.



20. An article titled *Feminist approaches to climate finance: the Climate Investment Fund’s experience* was featured in *Climate Finance: the \$500 billion question*, summer 2022 issue of *Au Courant*, the publication of Global Affairs Canada. A blog on *Gender Transformative Climate Finance*,<sup>14</sup> was published on CIF website on November 14, 2022, on the occasion of Gender Day at COP27.

### **2.3.3 Priority area 3: Strengthening women’s climate leadership**

21. Analytical work on women’s climate leadership initiated in FY22 led to the development of two targeted knowledge products.
22. *Conceptual Framework and Diagnostic Methodology for Assessing Barriers and Opportunities Related to Women’s Climate Leadership* (forthcoming) aims to provide a theoretical framing

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.cif.org/news/gender-transformative-climate-finance\\_](https://www.cif.org/news/gender-transformative-climate-finance_)

of women's climate leadership, highlighting its importance in climate finance and the structural shifts needed to ensure women's full participation as leaders and agents of change in climate-related decision-making spaces. The conceptual framework and diagnostic tool were revised and finalized following consultation meetings with CSOs, NGOs, and the MDB gender focal points, as well as on-the-ground discussions with community stakeholders in the Republic of Congo and Indonesia (see Annex 4 and Box 4).

23. *Barriers and Opportunities Related to Women's Climate Leadership in the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources* (forthcoming) aims to provide operational guidance to practitioners on embedding gender in their work. It identifies entry points for gender and social inclusion in natural resources projects and features sector-specific case studies. The focus is on the first approved countries under the NPC program: the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tanzania. A second sectoral brief on gender mainstreaming in energy transitions projects will be developed in FY24 to share actionable knowledge garnered by ACT and REI.
24. To advance women's climate leadership at a practical level, WOLCOT was set into operation. An advisory group was created (see Annex 5) to provide strategic advice on activities under WOLCOT, including support for knowledge exchange, learning, and collaboration among stakeholders working on coal transitions. It is also tasked with reviewing grant proposals from the MDBs and providing technical feedback and recommendations to the CTF Trust Fund Committee. The first meeting of the advisory group took place in February 2023 and included representatives of donor and recipient countries, MDBs, observers, and external experts.
25. To date, six draft proposals for WOLCOT preparatory grants were submitted by four MDBs (the World Bank, ADB, AfDB, and IFC) in Indonesia and South Africa. The gender team is working closely with the project teams to finalize the proposals, ensuring alignment and complementarity between activities of different MDBs. To support this process and advance joint knowledge and learning activities, missions to Indonesia and South Africa were carried out to conduct stakeholder consultations and convene MDB gender teams to elaborate a joint approach (see Box 7). Revised proposals, addressing comments received from the WOLCOT Advisory Group, will be submitted to the Trust Fund Committee in May 2023.

## Box 7: Mission in Indonesia to operationalize the WOLCOT initiative

The gender team is collaborating with the World Bank, ADB, and IFC colleagues in Indonesia to develop a knowledge product entitled Gender in Just Energy Transitions in Indonesia: Identifying Entry Points for Women Climate Leadership in Coal Transitions. Together, they conducted technical stakeholder consultations in Jakarta, Indonesia in March 2023 with a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from the government and the private sector, along with development partners and CSOs. The objective was to support the finalization of the World Bank and the ADB proposals for WOLCOT preparatory grants to ensure the two proposals align and complement ongoing work by other development partners. The meeting also served to develop a clear road map, methodology, and data collection tools for the knowledge product. It aims to position gender in energy transition policy dialogues and identify specific recommendations for policy and programmatic actions in the following areas:

- Platforms and coalitions that could be supported at the local, regional, and national levels to capture women's voices in transition
- Policy measures that would creating an enabling environment for women's leadership in the transition process
- Specific programs and instruments that could build the capacity of women leaders in both the public and the private sector.

A follow-up consultation workshop to validate the draft of the knowledge product is planned in Jakarta in August 2023. Regional consultation with selected women organizations is planned jointly with the ADB in Manila, on the sidelines of the Asia Clean Energy Forum in June.



#### **2.3.4 Priority area 4: Expanding gender analytics**

26. The gender team broadened its focus on other social drivers of exclusion, such as disability inclusion. A background paper was produced for a consultative process to develop CIF's Disability Inclusion Framework, building on the MDBs' internal policies. This background paper presents a draft *Toolkit for Disability Inclusion Considerations in Projects* that will be further developed through consultations with experts and organizations of persons with disabilities in FY24. A blog post was published on the CIF website to engage with the wider audience on key issues related to disability inclusion, setting out CIF's commitment to advance this issue.<sup>15</sup>
27. As part of the *Knowledge for Resilience* (KfR) series, a knowledge product on women's climate leadership in resilience projects is under development and planned for release in FY24. This report aims to take stock of the progress made and the key lessons learned in advancing women's climate leadership in climate resilience operations. Key messages from the draft report were shared at the *Regional Workshop on Adaptation Investment Planning*, organized by ADB in Bogor, Indonesia in March 2023 as part of technical assistance under PPCR-BDRP program. Lessons learned on integrating gender and social inclusion considerations were discussed in the context of national adaptation policies and plans.
28. An exploratory analysis of child and forced labor risks and mitigation measures in the renewable energy supply chain was also conducted to inform thinking about a more proactive approach across CIF projects, building on MDBs' own policies. The analysis looked at the trends in reporting of incidents of child and forced labor in the supply chains by international human rights organizations. It also analyzed developments in supply chain due diligence requirements at national level, best industry practices in addressing child and forced labor risks, and MDBs approaches to risk management on these issues. Tentative recommendations for further analytical and capacity building work will be discussed with the MDBs.

### **3 Part II: FY24 Tentative Work Plan**

#### **3.1 Priority Area 1: Deepen Gender Upstream Support to MDBs and Countries**

29. CIF will continue to prioritize gender upstream support to MDBs and countries in FY24, including on-demand one-on-one support with gender analysis for the investment plans under the new programs.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.cif.org/news/disability-inclusion-climate-finance>.

30. The CCH gender module will be populated with data on gender analysis, activities, and indicators for all ongoing projects. For all newly approved projects, information about on sector-specific gender analysis, gender activities, and gender indicators will be required at project submission stage, automating existing practice of gathering this information through project proposals. The gender team will work with the MDBs to help identify gender-disaggregated core or co-benefits indicators, and/or select gender-specific indicators from the project results framework for annual reporting. Follow up and capacity-building events targeting MDBs and program stakeholders will be organized to support the rollout of the CCH Gender Module.
31. Finally, the gender team will continue to provide on-demand upstream support at the project design stage to raise the ambition on gender integration in projects and ensure that gender and social inclusion aspects are included in the project analysis, designed activities, and results frameworks. Based on interest from MDBs, for some projects targeted technical support on women climate leadership and disability inclusion is envisioned.

### **3.2 Priority Area 2: Strengthen Collaborative Learning**

32. The gender team will continue collaborating with CIF's evaluation and learning (E&L) team to examine gender and social inclusion-related outcomes and lessons learned from PPCR projects. This is part of an independent summative evaluation of PPCR projects that will take place in FY24. The two teams will work together to ensure community-level participation in the evaluation process. This participatory approach will facilitate access to gender-related results, in particular gender-transformative outcomes that cannot always be captured through quantitative approaches.
33. The gender team will also collaborate closely with the E&L team by contributing to the content development and knowledge and learning events for NPC and REI, focusing on sharing evidence-based approaches for gender-transformative interventions in natural resources and energy transitions projects. It will also carry out capacity development activities for CIF observers and CSOs to support gender and social inclusion in their review of CIF's activities.
34. The gender team will collaborate with MDBs gender focal points, programs, and the E&L teams to incorporate gender and social inclusion into capacity-building and learning events at the global, regional, and country levels. Building on lessons learned from the Africa Knowledge Exchange (see Box 5), the gender team will help organize regional PPCR and NPC South-South learning events in Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean to learn from countries on advancing gender in climate resilience interventions and nature-based solutions. A webinar on gender in nature-based solutions is also under development as part

of the CIF Nature Series webinars<sup>16</sup>. It introduces nature-based issues to a targeted audience of MDBs and country representatives involved in NPC activities.

35. CIF will finalize the disability inclusion toolkit and continue to engage in consultation and knowledge-sharing events with organizations of persons with disabilities and other stakeholders and development partners. A gradual approach to developing and phasing in activities aimed at inclusion and accessibility will be implemented. Detailed program-specific toolkits for disability inclusion will be developed and their application tested on selected projects, based on interest indicated by the MDB teams.
36. The third phase of the Gender Action Plan comes to an end in FY24; therefore, a reflection exercise is under development to draw lessons learned from GAP3 and elaborate GAP4 and negotiate it with all key stakeholders.

### **3.3 Priority Area 3: Strengthen Women’s Climate Leadership**

37. Under WOLCOT, a program of knowledge and learning events to support country-level policy dialogues on gender and just transition will be rolled out, with primary focus on South Africa and Indonesia. This will include development of background papers, organizing web-based and in-person learning events, as well as presenting at key conferences. Activities to support two additional countries – Dominical Republic and North Macedonia, will also be designed. During FY24, second call for proposals for the “full grants” under WOLCOT is also envisioned, and CIF AU Gender team will continue working very closely with MDB colleagues to ensure additional and catalitic nature of proposed activities.
38. A series of capacity-building and dissemination activities will be organized to share the over report Women’s Climate Leadership; as well targeted sectoral paper. Sectoral brief on gender mainstreaming in energy transitions projects will be developed in FY24 to complement the report on gender and nature-based solutions. Its aim is to support interventions for advancing women’s climate leadership in the context of the REI and NPC programs. Country-level deep dives to apply these concepts and recommendations to specific project would be organized based on demand from and in collaboration with the MDBs.

### **3.4 Priority Area 4: Expand Gender Analytics**

39. The gender team will collaborate with the World Bank to develop analytical and capacity-building work on gender, gender-based violence, and disability inclusion in Francophone Western African countries, focusing first on Congo Republic. A knowledge brief will be developed to provide an overview of key gender issues and gaps in sustainable forest

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCmiSHrNYB0>



management in Congo Republic and analyze sector-specific gender barriers and opportunities, with the objective of supporting in-country interventions to advance women's climate leadership in forestry.

40. Further collaborative work is anticipated on the social dimension of climate change and on strengthening the gender and disability inclusion perspective of CIF's new [Just Transition Toolbox](#).
41. The following MDBs have planned several activities around technical assistance and knowledge management on gender in FY24, with funding from CIF's country engagement budget and in close collaboration with the CIF MDB Gender Focal Points group:
  - The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will strengthen the gender aspects of its green investments as part of the Green Cities program in Turkey, under the Cities Action Plans (GCAPs) currently being developed under the EBRD Green Cities program, in partnership with CIF. Proposed activities under this new proposal will be based on the findings of the gender assessment and the priorities identified in the GCAPs. In line with CIF's country engagement support guidelines, they will include capacity building on gender mainstreaming with municipalities and knowledge products to enhance knowledge exchanges.
  - The World Bank will develop activities in Nepal/South Asia to improve the performance of women-led forest-based economic activities with a focus on skills and capital. The proposed activity will focus on psychological entrepreneurship training that aims at the development of a proactive mindset. More concretely, it will develop interventions aimed at increasing the likelihood that women-led forest livelihood economic activities will self-start new ideas on products and processes, be more proactive in preparing future opportunities and problems, and overcome barriers.
  - IDB will develop an activity to improve transformational gender mainstreaming capacity in Colombia and the LAC region through a focused technical knowledge exchange event. The activity will include a capacity-building hybrid workshop where the importance of including a transformative and comprehensive gender approach during project design and implementation of CIF projects will be highlighted. The workshop will build on the ongoing experience in Colombia, particularly under the DPSP III: Business Financing and Energy Efficiency, which has been under implementation for two years, and the project design process under GESP: Financing to Support Colombia's Energy Transition.
  - The World Bank will conduct a review of its SREP and CTF portfolios to showcase good practices in gender mainstreaming in the World Bank's regional energy portfolio

financed by CIF. Associated activities will include the preparation of a case study and video, along with the organization of a workshop.

## 4 Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 Results Framework

<b>Goal: Women’s improved asset, voice, and livelihood status through access to benefits from CIF-funded Investments</b>				
<b>Objective: To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS</b>
<b>C/ Strengthen CIF evidence base, knowledge and capacity on gender and climate change</b>		C1. No. of completed Gender analytical pieces across CIF (annually)		C1.  (i) “Conceptual Framework and Diagnostic Methodology for Assessing Barriers and Opportunities Related to Women’s Climate Leadership”  (ii) “Barriers and Opportunities Related to Women’s Climate Leadership in the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources”
		C2. No. of sector-specific gender learning events conducted by CIF (annually) and no. of participants (M/F)		C2. (i) Training event on gender-responsive Monitoring and Reporting in Congo Republic [Total number of participants: 60]  (ii) Consultation workshop on women’s climate leadership and disability inclusion

				<p>in Congo [Total number of participants: 40, 30 women and 10 men]</p> <p>(iii) Dedicated session on transformative climate leadership organized during the Africa Knowledge Exchange Event in Côte d'Ivoire [Total number of participants: 100]</p>
<p><b>F/ Improve women's tenure security and livelihoods base through gender-responsive DGM investments</b></p>	<p>Identify and support DGM groups' capacity-building and linkage needs in order to help improve voice of women and Indigenous peoples and local communities in landscapes-related policy</p>			
		<p>No. and % share of DGM Global Steering Committee Members are women</p>		<p>38% (5 out of 13) of DGM Global Steering Committee voting members are women <sup>17</sup></p>
		<p>No. and % share of DGM National Steering Committee Members are women</p>		<p>23% (41 out of 182) of DGM National Steering Committee voting members are women <sup>18</sup></p>

<sup>17</sup> As reported in DGM Program Annual Report, 2022.

<sup>18</sup> As reported in DGM Program Annual Report, 2022.

INTERNAL MONITORING ON CIF GOVERNANCE - GENDER				
<b>Deepen gender-inclusive climate finance governance</b>	Women's participation in climate planning Processes increased	% (and number) of women participating in new SCF Investment Plan consultations, of total participants	30% <sup>19</sup>  CY16: 41% (805 women)	FY17: 20% FY 18: 30% FY 19: 50% FY 20: 50%  <u>Achievements:</u> CY 19: 34% (2445 women) (cumulative) <sup>20</sup> of 7202 CY 19: 31% (37 women) <sup>21</sup> of 120 CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>22</sup> CY21: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>23</sup> CY22: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>24</sup>
		% (and number) of current CIF observers that are female		FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% FY21: 37%  <u>Achievements:</u> FY22: 42% <sup>25</sup> (18/43) <sup>26</sup>
		% (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female	34% (21 of 62) <sup>27</sup>	FY17: 20% FY18: 30% FY19: 40% FY20: 50% FY21: 37%  <u>Achievements:</u>

<sup>19</sup> Baseline established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks of projects approved from inception until December 31, 2016.

<sup>20</sup> Achievement includes data of IPs from inception to December 2019.

<sup>21</sup> During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), only 2 new SREP Investment Plans (IPs) for Kiribati and Zambia were approved. 21 women (34% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Kiribati IP consultations, and 16 women (27% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Zambia SREP IP consultations.

<sup>22</sup> No new IPs approved during CY20.

<sup>23</sup> No new IPs approved during CY21.

<sup>24</sup> No new IPs approved during CY22.

<sup>25</sup> Figure has increased from FY21 Progress Report result reported of 37%.

<sup>26</sup> In the overall observers count some observers are counted multiple times as they serve in different committees.

<sup>27</sup> As of December 2016.

				FY22: CTF TFC: 32% (6 women of 19 members) SCF TFC: 32% (9 women of 28 members) FIP SC: 29% (5 women of 17 members) PPCR SC: 33% (7 women of 21 members) SREP SC: 35% (7 women of 20 members) GCAP SC: 38% (6 women of 16 members)
		% (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female		FY22: Cumulative 1 ( <i>no repetition</i> ): 30% (20 women of 66 members) <sup>28</sup>  Cumulative 2 ( <i>with repetition</i> ): %33 (40 women of 121 members) <sup>29</sup>
		% (and number) of total CIF AU staff at Analyst level and above, that are female	50% (12 of 24) <sup>30</sup>	FY17: 50% FY18: 50% FY19: 50% FY20: 50% FY21: 53%  <u>Achievements:</u> FY22: 52% (16 of 31) <sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup> In the overall TFC/SC count members are included once and the total number of members is 66, 20 of which are women.

<sup>29</sup> In the overall TFC/SC count some members are included multiple times as they serve in different committees and the total number of members is 121, 40 of which are women.

<sup>30</sup> As of December 2016.

<sup>31</sup> Figure has decreased from FY21 Progress Report result reported of 53%.

		% (and number) of new SCF CIF investment plans that establish a gender focal point for IP implementation	N/A	FY17: 10% FY 18: 20% FY 19: 30% FY 20: 40% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> CY19: 0% (0 of 2 IPs) <sup>32</sup> CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>33</sup> CY21: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>34</sup> CY22: 0% (0 of 0 IPs) <sup>35</sup>
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<sup>32</sup> During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), 2 new SREP Investment Plans for Kiribati and Zambia were approved. Both of the IPs don't establish a gender focal point for IP implementation.

<sup>33</sup> No new IPs approved during CY20.

<sup>34</sup> No new IPs approved during CY21.

<sup>35</sup> No new IPs approved during CY22.

## 5 Annex 2: CIF Performance on Gender Scorecard Indicators

**Table 5.1: CIF investment plan (IP) gender scorecard performance (all portfolios)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>IPs approved before June 2014 % (n)</i> <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP))</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i> <i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i> <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	<i>Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<i>Baseline</i>				
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	63% (34 of 54 IPs)	86% (31 of 36 IPs)	NA	74% (67 of 90 IPs)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	63% (34 of 54 IPs)	94% (34 of 36 IPs)	NA	77% (69 of 90 IPs)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	54% (29 of 54 IPs)	86% (31 of 36 IPs)	NA	68% (61 of 90 IPs)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	43% (23 of 54 IPs)	72% (26 of 36 IPs)	NA	54% (49 of 90 IPs)

**Table 5.2: CIF project gender scorecard performance (all portfolios)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Projects approved before June 2014 % (n) (Gender Action Plan (GAP))</i> <i>Baseline</i>	<i>Only projects approved in July 2014 – December 2021 (% and n)<sup>36</sup></i>	<i>Only projects approved in 2022</i>	<i>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	53% (70 of 131 projects)	63% (165 of 264 projects)	75% (9 of 12 projects)	62% (244 of 407 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	53% (69 of 131 projects)	88% (233 of 264 projects)	100% (12 of 12 projects)	72% (314 of 407 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	42% (55 of 131 projects)	65% (171 of 264 projects)	100% (12 of 12 projects)	56% (238 of 407 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	29% (38 of 131 projects)	48% (127 of 264 projects)	75% (9 of 12 projects)	43% (174 of 407 projects)

<sup>36</sup> Projects approved till December 2021 include a total of 53 Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) projects



**CTF**

**Table 5.3: CTF investment plans (IPs) gender scorecard performance (program inception– December 2022)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)  (Gender Action Plan (GAP)  Baseline</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)  GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2022  GAP Phases 3</i>	<i>Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	6% (1 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	13% (2 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	13% (2 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	19% (3 of 16 IPs)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	6% (1 of 16 IPs)	NA	NA	6% (1 of 16 IPs)

**Table 5.4: CTF project gender scorecard performance<sup>37</sup>**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)(Gender Action Plan (GAP)  Baseline</i>	<i>Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)  GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>	<i>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	33% (20 of 61 projects)	54% (39 of 72 projects)	43% (6 of 14 projects)	44% (65 of 147 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	28% (17 of 61 projects)	68% (49 of 72 projects)	86% (12 of 14 projects)	53% (78 of 147 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	20% (12 of 61 projects)	33% (24 of 72 projects)	57% (8 of 14 projects)	30% (44 of 147 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	8% (5 of 61 projects)	22% (16 of 72 projects)	36% (5 of 14 projects)	18% (26 of 147 projects)

<sup>37</sup> The table reports quality at entry data for 147 CTF TFC-approved projects through December 31, 2022. The total project count does not include Business Development Facility (BDF) projects. BDF projects are designed to support MDB project preparation and CIF is only monitoring gender scorecard performance of technical and operational activities. The project count also does not include the two DPSP Futures Window projects approved in the second half of FY 2023. These will be added in the next reporting period.

**PPCR**

**Table 5.5: PPCR SPCRs gender scorecard performance (program inception–December 2022)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>	<i>Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
	<i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP)</i>	<i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>GAP Phases 3</i>	
	<i>Baseline</i>			
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	95% (19 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	97% (29 of 30 SPCRs)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	90% (18 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	93% (28 of 30 SPCRs)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	NA	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)

**Table 5.6: PPCR project gender scorecard performance**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)</i>	<i>Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i>	<i>Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>	<i>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
	<i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP)</i>	<i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>		
	<i>Baseline</i>			
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	78% (35 of 45 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	78% (69 of 89 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	76% (33 of 45 projects)	91% (20 of 22 projects)	100% (22 of 22 projects)	84% (75 of 89 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	69% (25 of 45 projects)	82% (18 of 22 projects)	95% (21 of 22 projects)	72% (64 of 89 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	47% (21 of 45 projects)	59% (13 of 22 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	57% (51 of 89 projects)

**FIP**

**Table 5.7: FIP investment plans (IPs) gender scorecard performance (program inception – December 2022)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)</i>  <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP)</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i>  <i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>  <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	<i>Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2022% (n)</i>
<i>Baseline</i>				
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	75% (6 of 8 IPs)	100% (13 of 13 IPs)	NA	90% (19 of 21 IPs)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	88% (7 of 8 IPs)	92% (12 of 13 IPs)	NA	90% (19 of 21 IPs)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	88% (7 of 8 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	71% (15 of 21 IPs)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	50% (4 of 8 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	57% (12 of 21 IPs)

**Table 5.8: FIP project gender scorecard performance**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)</i>  <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP))</i>	<i>Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i>  <i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>	<i>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<i>Baseline</i>				
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	53% (8 of 15 projects)	77% (24 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	74% (40 of 54 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	83% (45 of 54 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	83% (45 of 54 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	40% (6 of 15 projects)	74% (23 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	69% (37 of 54 projects)

**SREP**

**Table 5.9: SREP investment plans (IPs) gender scorecard performance (program inception – December 2022)**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>IPs approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)</i>  <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP))</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)</i>  <i>GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Only IPs approved in July 2020 – December 2022</i>  <i>GAP Phases 3</i>	<i>Cumulative: All IPs approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<i>Baseline</i>				
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	80% (8 of 10 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	70% (16 of 23 IPs)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	70% (7 of 10 IPs)	92% (12 of 13 IPs)	NA	83% (19 of 23 IPs)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	70% (7 of 10 IPs)	100% (13 of 13 IPs)	NA	87% (20 of 23 IPs)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	50% (5 of 10 IPs)	62% (8 of 13 IPs)	NA	57% (13 of 23 IPs)

**Table 5.10: SREP project gender scorecard performance<sup>38</sup>**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)  (Gender Action Plan (GAP)Baseline</b>	<b>Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)  GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2022<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</b>
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	70% (7 of 10 projects)	71% (29 of 41 projects)	100% (3 of 3 project)	72% (39 of 54 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	80% (8 of 10 projects)	90% (37 of 41 projects)	100% (3 of 3 project)	89% (48 of 54 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	70% (7 of 10 projects)	76% (31 of 41 projects)	100% (3 of 3 project)	76% (41 of 54 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	60% (6 of 10 projects)	61% (25 of 41 projects)	100% (3 of 3 project)	63% (34 of 54 projects)

<sup>38</sup> The table reports quality at entry data for 54 SREP TFC-approved projects through December 31, 2022. The total project count does not include Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) projects

**Table 5.11: SREP/TAF Project Gender Scorecard Performance**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n)  (Gender Action Plan (GAP)Baseline</i>	<i>Only projects approved in July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n)  GAP Phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	<i>Projects approved in July 2020 – December 2022<sup>40</sup></i>	<i>Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2022 % (n)</i>
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	N/A	40% (2 of 5 projects)	42% (10 of 24 project)	41% (12 of 29 project)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	N/A	100% (5 of 5 projects)	100% (24 of 24 project)	100% (29 of 29 project)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	N/A	100% (5 of 5 projects)	71% (17 of 24 project)	76% (22 of 29 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	N/A	40% (2 of 5 projects)	25% (6 of 24 projects)	28% (8 of 29 projects)

## 6 Annex 3: Systematic Gender Review of Completed Projects in the CIF Portfolio

A systematic review of gender results across the portfolio of completed CIF projects was conducted in FY23 to assess the correlation between the quality of gender integration at entry<sup>41</sup> in CIF-funded investments and gender results. The study examined project completion reports, country and media reports, and other publicly available documents, such as MDB knowledge products, of 44 completed projects (20 PPCR, 8 FIP, 5 SREP, 11 CTF). Completed projects that had not submitted completion reports to CIF were excluded.<sup>42</sup>

- **a) Gender-related outcomes in completed CTF projects**
  - Nearly half of the CTF projects did not capture gender-related results in their reporting. Of the 11 projects reviewed, six projects reported gender results and just three projects reported progress on their gender targets.
  - Of the 11 CTF projects reviewed, only one included three positive gender scorecard indicators at entry and two projects had integrated gender indicators in design. The CTF projects that included gender indicators captured gender results and reported progress on their gender targets.
  - The CTF projects reported interventions to increase women’s capacity and skills to generate direct employment opportunities—mostly unskilled and temporary jobs—and support livelihoods with a focus on handicrafts and traditional activities. The projects also reported gender results through corporate social responsibility (CSR) and community projects, such as building education facilities. Other reported gender benefits include reduced time spent on housework as a result of rural electrification.

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<sup>41</sup> The gender team monitors the quality of gender integration at entry through tracking the inclusion of gender analysis, women-specific activities, and gender indicators in projects documents.

<sup>42</sup> For instance, projects led by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) were excluded from the review since project teams did not submit completion reports for confidentiality reasons.

**Table A3.1: Key gender results in completed CTF project sources from completion reports**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>India</b></p> <p>Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (Multitranche Financing Facility [MFF])</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean energy was provided for women’s use or benefit, therefore enhancing the participation of women in mitigation actions. This was achieved through (i) piloting community models for renewable energy-based water supply, thus benefiting households headed by women; (ii) constructing solar-powered water pumps and water treatment plants to supply safe water to households, including those headed by women; along with (iii) providing solar-powered lanterns for households, including those headed by women.</li> <li>• Capacity building for women was achieved through the following measures: (i) training CSR champions, half of whom were women; (ii) providing technical and management skills training for women members of self-help groups and community-based organizations (for example, bookkeeping and accounting, animal husbandry, and embroidery); (iii) implementing health awareness campaigns; and (iv) creating an enterprise development fund to enable trained self-help groups to establish and pursue new business opportunities.</li> <li>• Decent work conditions were provided for women by ensuring gender-inclusive construction management and work conditions, along with separate toilets for men and women at project sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Turkey</b></p> <p>Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>
<p><b>Mexico</b></p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>



<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
Urban Transport Transformation Project  IBRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the project did not include a specific gender component, complementary activities targeting gender dimensions were incorporated into one sub-project.</li> <li>• Although the sub-project was never financed, the work was originally expected to be complemented by safe, gender-informed design for bus rapid transit (BRT) stations. A related gender-based violence analysis would have been used to develop recommendations to address gender-based violence in urban mobility and public spaces associated with the use of transit systems in Mexico.</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>  Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project  IBRD  Gender Analysis: <b>No</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b>  Gender indicators: <b>No</b>	<b>No gender-related results</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the project preparation, SENER undertook a social assessment. It included a detailed analysis of the participants in the compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) and appliance program, broken down by gender.</li> <li>• Since specific beneficiaries in the Indigenous communities were not known during the appraisal, a broad framework known as the Indigenous Peoples planning framework (IPPF) was developed.</li> </ul>
<b>South Africa</b>  Eskom Renewable Support Project  AfDB  Gender Analysis: <b>No</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b>  Gender indicators: <b>No</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors created 400 jobs, with women obtaining 7 percent.</li> </ul>
<b>Morocco</b>  Ouarzazate I Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the original target for female beneficiaries was 0 percent, the formally revised target of 49 percent was achieved upon completion.</li> <li>• During the construction of Noor I, about 70 local women were employed directly by the project. These women held a wide range of positions at the CSP plant, ranging from catering, administration, and quality control to health and safety, welding, and</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<p>topography. Women also make up about 10 percent of the operations and maintenance staff (seven women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Ghassate commune surrounding the project (about 1,200 households), where girls and women tend to lag behind men in educational attainment, MASEN built a secondary-level girls' boarding school (catering to about 100 students).</li> <li>• Community projects—financed through a project-designed development fund—are improving the quality of life of surrounding communities and cultivating skills in income-generating activities, including sewing for girls, welding for boys, and weaving for women.</li> <li>• MASEN and the project company also identified and implemented their own voluntary demand-driven community projects. These projects range from the provision of traveling health clinics to training as well as youth and gender equality-linked activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vietnam</b></p> <p>Distribution Efficiency Project</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An impact evaluation of rural electrification was carried out under the project that compared households connected to a reliable grid to those connected to an unreliable grid. It showed that households connected to a reliable grid significantly reduced the average time spent on housework due to the use of an increased number of suitable electrical appliances.</li> <li>• It is important to point out that women, who represent at least half of rural consumers and more than half of the rural poor, are largely responsible for household activities. These activities, which are highly dependent on the availability of clean and reliable sources of fuel, include collecting fuelwood for cooking, obtaining water for drinking and cleaning, preparing meals, taking care of children, and other activities essential for the family.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Colombia</b></p> <p>Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector</p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	
<p><b>India</b></p> <p>Development Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The high cost of housing in the Baddi, Barotiwala, and Nalagarh (BBN) area has impeded the development of businesses, because it imposes a constraint on the number of workers available.</li> <li>• Under a public-private partnership (PPP) model, two projects are underway in Baddi to construct hostels for workers (one for men and one for women) with 1,000 beds each for the pharmaceuticals industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Morocco</b></p> <p>Noor II and III CSP Project</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p>	<p><b>Completion report — Phase II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of temporary jobs created by the Noor Ouarzazate II power plant during its construction phase reached its maximum level in January 2017 with 4,063 workers, including 80 women (2 percent).</li> <li>• In December 2018, eight months following the commissioning of the commercial operation of the NOOR Ouarzazate II power plant, the number of permanent jobs stood at 81, with 77 given to Moroccans (95 percent). The breakdown also showed that six women (7 percent) worked at the power plant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Completion report — Phase III</b></p>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of temporary jobs created by the Noor Ouarzazate III power plant during its construction phase reached its maximum level in December 2016 with 2,524 workers, including 63 women ( 2.5 percent).</li> <li>• In December 2019, one year following the commissioning of the commercial operation of the Noor Ouarzazate III power plant, the number of permanent jobs stood at 89, comprising 64 Moroccans (95 percent) and 20 expatriate workers (28 percent). The breakdown also showed 37 local workers (42 percent) from Ouarzazate and Ghassate, along with 10 women (11 percent).</li> <li>• Various training programs (sewing, weaving, knitting, embroidery, ironworks, etc.) were implemented in partnership with the ministries in charge of handicrafts, social economy and solidarity, and public health in the region, along with the active participation of women. The program registered several dozen women and organized them to strengthen their autonomy in the management of their products. The activities also covered the accommodation costs of young girls attending boarding school (Dar Taliba).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Support to the Trust Funds for Agricultural Development (FIRA) for the Implementation of an Energy Efficiency Financing Strategy for the Food Processing Industry</p> <p>IADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>

**b) Gender-related outcomes in completed PPCR projects**

- Out of the 20 PPCR projects reviewed, all reported gender results and 11 reported progress on their gender targets.

- A majority of the eight projects that included three positive gender scorecard indicators at entry also reported progress on their gender targets. One project that had a positive rating for all three indicators restructured its results framework during the course of implementation, leading to the removal of the only gender indicator. Another project that had a positive rating for all three gender scorecard indicators reported that these gender targets were not achieved because the targets were “set too high” based on the country context.
- The PPCR projects reported interventions that increased female climate resilience, access to productive assets, and income-generating activities. These objectives were achieved through short training courses and capacity building on climate change adaptation (CCA), the integration of gender in climate resilience planning, and adaptive social protection mechanisms, as well as targeted knowledge and communication products.
- Several PPCR projects reported actions to enhance women’s participation and leadership at the level of communities through participatory approaches, resulting in the active involvement of women in leading and coordinating roles in sub-projects. Other projects reported the reduction of women’s workload through improved access to weather information and increased safety following an intervention that improved street lightning and roads.

**Table A3.2: Key gender results in completed PPCR projects sourced from completion reports**

<i><b>Project Description</b></i>	<i><b>Key Gender Results</b></i>
<p><b>Nepal</b></p> <p>Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p> <p>ADB rating: "no gender elements" under</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sixty-one district training events on climate change and community-based adaptation (35 percent of the attendees were women) were conducted.</li> <li>• A gender equality and social inclusion strategy (GESI) was prepared in key sector departments.</li> <li>• Sector specialists were trained on how to integrate GESI issues into climate resilience planning.</li> <li>• Gender considerations were embedded in produced tools and technical reports.</li> <li>• Analytical and communications products on gender were produced.</li> <li>• Efforts to increase women’s voices at the district level were implemented.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
gender equity and mainstreaming	
<p><b>Niger</b></p> <p>Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (PROMOVARE)</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the project’s direct and indirect beneficiaries, 51 percent were women.</li> <li>• Young women fishers increased their income: 27 vulnerable women were allocated plots of land and 10 women fish wholesalers were provided with fishing kits.</li> <li>• Women and youth were allocated 30 percent of the market gardening wells, 33 percent of the developed land, 33 percent of the storage warehouses, 50 percent of the extension works, 50 percent of the supervision works, 50 percent of the soil and water conservation works, and 50 percent of the tree planting work.</li> <li>• Technical and literacy training was provided. Sixty percent of the participants were women.</li> <li>• Twenty-seven women were represented in the decision-making bodies of management structures, that is, the cooperative and the irrigation water user associations that belong to the irrigation scheme on the Anekar.</li> <li>• Out of the 312 recipients of plots of land, 27 vulnerable women who did not own land were allocated plots, along with young people.</li> <li>• Almost 200 hectares (ha) downstream from the dam were rehabilitated and developed, 28 percent (54 ha) of which were mainly farmed by women.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups experienced improved social protection, as they received cash for the work under the project. Of the 95,026 beneficiaries, 40 percent were women with total earnings of CFAF123,553,485 for their participation in land reclamation work (mechanical and biological). This activity, which was highly appreciated by the population, had a positive impact on agricultural production.</li> <li>• PROMOVARE provided assistance to the TAZA Women’s Association in the urban municipality of Agadez. It provided a fenced enclosure around the farm, the creation of a cereal bank of 3,000 tons of millet and a warehouse, the construction of an agricultural input bank, the installation of a solar-powered system comprising 16 solar panels and eight batteries, the construction of a concrete well, and a water storage pond. TAZA was also given training in community life and benefited from the provision of close supervision in agricultural production and product processing methods.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nepal</b></p> <p>Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical training and other capacity building in agrometeorology (agromet) were organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD) and Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) for 20,112 people (14,027 men and 6,085 women) from the project management unit, NARC extension workers, senior officials from the MOALD, and farmers from pilot districts.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project made weather and agromet information available to beneficiaries, including women, by providing them with easily accessible data and information. In particular, it targeted women farmers in capacity-building programs, strengthening their capacity to make weather and climate-informed decisions for adaptation measures in the agriculture sector.</li> <li>• The 2019 endline survey conducted by MOALD confirmed that 59 percent of the project area households were aware of the agriculture management information system (AMIS). Among these households, 48 percent of the household members were women. The survey also revealed that over 90 percent of women respondents found the Agromet Advisory Bulletin (AAB) and HKA to be “highly satisfactory” or “satisfactory.”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tajikistan</b></p> <p>Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihood</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 323,393 direct project beneficiaries, 48 percent were women (Project Development Objective Indicator #5). This result exceeded that of similar projects, such as the Community Agriculture and Watershed Management Project (CAWMP) with a result of 38 percent.</li> <li>• Among the common interest groups (CIGs) supported by the project, 21 percent were women-led and 2 percent were women-only, thus creating employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Three board members of supported water user associations (WUAs) and 18 council members of pasture user unions (PUUs) were women.</li> <li>• Women-headed groups constituted 491 of the CIGs supported (more than 20 percent), with 40 being women-only groups.</li> <li>• In total, 38,620 client days of training were provided to beneficiaries, including 8,235 women.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samoa</b></p> <p>Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female project beneficiaries represented 49 percent.</li> <li>• Women were actively involved in all stages of the village subprojects in leading and coordinating roles.</li> <li>• There was a high rate of satisfaction among female project beneficiaries, according to the beneficiary survey.</li> <li>• Out of the 14,900 participants 7,100 female beneficiaries participated in consultation activities during project implementation.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>Bangladesh</b></p> <p>Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five short training courses on various contemporary aspects of CCA were conducted for 200 government officials, of whom approximately 30 percent were women.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Environment and Forest engaged an information and communications technology (ICT) focal point and formed a five-member committee, including two women for the sustainable management and maintenance of the climate change information &amp; knowledge management (CCIKM) network.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mozambique</b></p> <p>Climate Change Technical Assistance</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project exceeded its target of reaching 300 beneficiaries. By project completion, the Climate Change Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP) had reached 688 beneficiaries of the government of Mozambique, including women. This was achieved through capacity-building activities, ranging from fiduciary to climate finance readiness training. In addition, the project also managed to reach beneficiaries in municipalities, civil society, and some private sector organizations.</li> <li>• Of the beneficiaries, 41 percent were women — slightly below the end-target of 50 percent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Niger</b></p> <p>Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC)</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the beneficiaries, 35 percent were women (or 265,000 women).</li> <li>• Project outputs also included reduced workload of women and producers, improved organization of women, a decline in the rural exodus, and increased incomes of target households.</li> </ul>



<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>Mozambique</b></p> <p>Sustainable Land &amp; Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the 59,000 beneficiaries, 70 percent were women.</li> <li>• In terms of gender equality, the project encouraged women to express themselves and to consider it as their purpose to defend the good use of water sources and men as defenders to guarantee the security of these infrastructures.</li> <li>• The project has a structure to ensure a greater representation of women in all committees to empower them socially. In the constitution and training of all the community committees to manage the water infrastructures built by the project, communities were encouraged to trust in the leadership of women.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samoa</b></p> <p>Enhancing Climate Resilience for the West Coast Road (CRWCR) Project</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A social beneficiary survey for CRWCR and the Enhanced Road Access Project (ERAP) was conducted in 2014.</li> <li>• Women were specifically consulted to ensure that their concerns would be addressed in the project design and implementation.</li> <li>• The survey showed that many women walked along the West Coast Road (WCR) and were very dependent on public transport to travel to Apia. While many survey respondents focused on enhanced connectivity for women, safety was also a primary concern, particularly for pedestrians and those taking public transport. This resulted in specific interventions to address these concerns along the WCR.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mozambique</b></p> <p>Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the direct project beneficiaries, 72 percent were women.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
IBRD  Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	
<b>Pacific Region</b>  Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)  ADB  Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>No</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A situation analysis (policy, institutional, stakeholder, social, and gender assessment) was conducted to determine key national, sectoral, and local development planning.</li> <li>• The technical assistance unit developed three mainstreaming tools that incorporated CCA, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and gender considerations. The guidance notes for applying the tools included gender considerations for defining the affected people and the nature of the policy problem. Gender was also included as one of the target indicators.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>  Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin  AfDB  Gender Analysis: <b>No</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was an increase in the number of people (living in areas at risk) whose livelihoods have improved, of whom 142,892 were women.</li> <li>• Diverse beneficiary groups planned, implemented, and managed various sub-projects and activities under the project. These included CBOs, farmers groups, youths, women’s groups, and individual enterprises.</li> </ul>
<b>Mozambique</b>  Roads & Bridges Management and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At project closure, data from the latest survey in 2015 showed that the roads were accessible to 4,660,000 beneficiaries (45 percent female, that is, at least</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>Maintenance Project — APL2</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<p>2,140,000 women). This target fell short of the expected target by about 31 percent.</p>
<p><b>Bolivia</b></p> <p>Climate Resilience-Integrated Basin Management Project</p> <p><b>IBDR</b></p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the gender-specific beneficiary sub-indicator was removed due to monitoring constraints, the project continued to focus on the women beneficiaries of the subprojects.</li> <li>• Based on the proportion of females (50.14 percent) derived from the 2012 census data, FPS (National Fund for Productive and Social Investment) calculated that 1,827 women benefited from the 62 completed irrigation and drainage projects.</li> <li>• Likewise, SDC (Cochabamba’s Departmental River Basin Service) calculated that 4,729 women benefited from the integrated river basin management (IRBM) subprojects in the Department of Cochabamba.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mozambique</b></p> <p>Cities and Climate Change</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 667,219 individuals whose urban living conditions were improved, 336,767 were women.</li> <li>• Some investments made under this project brought additional benefits for women.</li> <li>• For example, solar-powered street lighting and improved roads along the drainage canal in Beira improved safety in surrounding neighborhoods. Residents reported feeling safer to travel with valuables in the area after dark. While this benefit was not limited to women, it helped address women’s often limited mobility.</li> <li>• Municipalities built local markets, which are primarily used to sell fresh produce, under one component of its project. Women in Mozambique predominantly rely on agriculture for their livelihood; this means that women are likely to make up a large share of vendors at these markets. Thus, investing in local markets helps support women economically in a country where gender inequality is high.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>Haiti</b></p> <p>Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty percent of the beneficiaries were women, slightly below the original target of 57 percent.</li> <li>• Improved connectivity and access have benefited everyone, particularly women, by saving them time and improving transport conditions.</li> <li>• Moreover, a training program for local people in road maintenance included targeted workshops that prepared women to fill specialized positions in the construction sector (for example, masonry).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Caribbean</b></p> <p>Investment Plan for the Caribbean Regional Track</p> <p>IADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of meteorological officers took place through the delivery of training to seven participants (six women and one man) in Saint Vincent, 12 participants (five women and seven men) in Saint Lucia, and 10 participants (three women and seven men) in Grenada.</li> <li>• Sixty-eight participants completed the agrometeorology training course: 34.6 percent were men and 65.4 percent were women.</li> <li>• LIDAR (light detection and ranging) stakeholder workshops in Jamaica were conducted for eight female and nine male participants.</li> <li>• Capacity building for the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) staff was conducted. More specifically, crop modeling training was provided to 15 representatives from CARDI (six men and nine women).</li> <li>• This was followed up by a broader crop modeling training workshop held at the University of the West Indies (UWI) Mona on July 16–27, 2018. Led by an agricultural climate modeling research analyst who was hired under this project. The workshop led to the training of 26 people, of whom eight were women.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Haiti</b></p> <p>Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological (Hydromet) Services Project</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project set a number of targets that benefited women; however, none of the targets was reached. They included women’s satisfaction ratings on the improved hydromet information services, the training of female users and instructors on the centralized data platform, and the number of female project beneficiaries targeted.</li> <li>• Among the users and instructors trained on the use of the centralized data platform, only 3.75 percent were women, compared with the target of 20 percent. Nine of the 80 targeted staff members were fully trained to develop the data management capacity of the producers and the users of hydromet data. Four female staff members were trained, which was also below the target.</li> <li>• A designated training session for 85 end-users, including 13 women from municipal civil protection committees) and Departmental Directorate of Agriculture, on the interpretation and use of UHM’s (Haiti</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	Hydrometeorological Unit) hydromet products was carried out. But the outcome was not captured by an indicator.
<b>Tajikistan</b> Building Capacity for Climate Resilience ADB Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b> Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b> Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TA developed climate-risk screening tools for key sectors and provided training on climate risk management to 61 government officials by Q3 2016, of whom 30 percent were women.</li> <li>• A guidance manual on how to consult with women and marginalized groups was produced by Q2 2016 (target met).</li> <li>• The TA unit launched national radio and TV awareness campaigns on climate change and conducted public surveys by Q2 2017. Eighty-four percent of the respondents (of whom approximately 40 percent were women) reported their awareness of climate change (target: 30 percent of respondents, of whom 50 percent were women). The share of female respondents was limited by their willingness to participate in the survey.</li> </ul>

**c) Gender-related outcomes in completed FIP projects**

- All FIP projects that reported progress on their gender targets had integrated gender indicators and women-specific activities at entry. Of the eight projects reviewed, half had a positive rating for all three indicators at entry, while seven reported gender results and five reported progress on their gender targets.
- The only FIP project that did not report any gender results in its completion report did not integrate gender analysis, women-specific activities, or gender indicators at entry.
- FIP projects reported various activities to promote female employment, resilient livelihood, access to land and resources, and increased female voice and agency at the community level, mostly through trainings and capacity-building interventions.
- One project conducted targeted training in forest governance for women, resulting in increased female participation in various local bodies for investment management, consultations, and decision making. They included management committees, forest management groups, village development councils, and professional organizations, such as farmers' groups and breeders.
- FIP projects reported gender benefits resulting from access to potable water, enhanced diets, improved stoves, and the creation of conservation spaces (for the collection of medicinal plants and income from non-timber forest products).

- Although one project did not include gender targets at entry, women’s participation was monitored in the results framework and specific follow-up actions were taken to improve gender results. After a mid-term review reported low female participation, the project adopted an improved communication strategy to attract more women at training events. It included putting out advertisements specifically targeted at women; hiring women instructors, field technicians, and supervisors; and featuring more women in training videos.

**Table A3.3: Key gender results in completed FIP projects sourced from completion reports**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>Burkina Faso</b></p> <p>Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the beneficiaries, 48 percent were women.</li> <li>• Over 500,000 people (533,395) in the forest and adjacent communities derived monetary and nonmonetary benefits from the forest. This outcome exceeded the target of 250,000 (213 percent).</li> <li>• Among this group, 253,825 were women, surpassing the target of 85,000.</li> <li>• Among the 5,051 producers trained in forestry and agroforestry production techniques to restore forest areas, 3,735 were women.</li> <li>• Of the 7,174 producers trained in agricultural techniques, 2,198 were women.</li> <li>• Among the 2,121 producers trained in breeding techniques of livestock, 574 were women.</li> <li>• With regard to land security, 230 school management committees (COGES) were set up, and 649 members, including 176 women, were trained.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ghana</b></p> <p>Engaging Local Communities in REDD+ / Enhancement of Carbon Stocks</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the direct beneficiaries, 53 percent were women.</li> <li>• Capacity building was carried out for government workers, of whom 38 percent were women.</li> <li>• Capacity building was carried out for community dwellers, of whom 53 percent were women.</li> <li>• Women obtained 24 percent of the sustainable jobs and 47 percent of the temporary jobs.</li> <li>• Gender-sensitive procurement methods were applied.</li> <li>• The participation of women in cooperatives increased.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	
<b>Mexico</b>  Forests and Climate Change Project  IBRD  Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project achieved direct benefits for a total of 265,632 people, of whom 56,424 were women and 93,577 were Indigenous People.</li> <li>• Specific mechanisms were set up to ensure women’s participation in project activities and for women to directly benefit from them. This included the establishment of a dedicated funding windows to mainstream women’s access to CONAFOR’s (National Forestry Commission of Mexico) support programs.</li> <li>• In addition, the project built the capacity of civil servants on gender to help ensure gender considerations were incorporated more broadly into CONAFOR’s forest programs.</li> <li>• Some specific activities for gender inclusion included (i) an online course, Learning to work with an inter-cultural approach (<i>Aprendiendo a trabajar con enfoque intercultural</i>), which aims to raise awareness on the basic aspects around interculturality, multiculturalism, gender approach, and human rights; along with (ii) training aimed at the CONAFOR staff, technical advisors, and key stakeholders in order to raise awareness and strengthen the participation of women and young people.</li> <li>• CONAFOR also conducted gender dialogues, such as fora with women who played key roles in the forest sector, to share these experiences more widely.</li> <li>• Women’s participation in community forest enterprises (CFEs) increased from 1 percent to 7 percent.</li> </ul>
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>  IBRD  Gender Analysis: <b>No</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monetary and non-monetary household benefits: nearly 15,700 households, or almost 110,000 people, including 58,400 women, have experienced improvements in their living conditions.</li> <li>• Among the people who have adopted an improved agroforestry technique promoted by the project, 55 percent (3,878 in number) were women. They included 3,825 farmers, 44 small concessionaires, and nine project promoters.</li> <li>• Among the 2,149 jobs (permanent and temporary) created in total, 2,009 were allocated to men and 140 to women.</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participation of Indigenous groups and women increased. The goal of 20 projects was exceeded, reaching 172 projects.</li> </ul>

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p>Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes</p> <p>IADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	
<p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p>Forest Information to Support Public and Private Sectors in Management Initiatives</p> <p>IADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>No</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>No</b></p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>
<p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos</p> <p>IADB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other indirect beneficiaries are 95,541 villagers in the localities where CFEs operate (46,490 men and 49,051 women). This is higher than the original target of 10,860 people.</li> <li>• The project contributed to the provision of 1,315 jobs (962 permanent and 353 temporary) for 853 men and 198 women.</li> </ul>



<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	
<p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p>Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use project (under the low-carbon emission agriculture plan)</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project achieved its target of ensuring that 20 percent of the direct beneficiaries were women</li> <li>• The number of customers who adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project was 475 (exceeding the target of 350), of whom 132 were women.</li> <li>• Among the 1,781 producers and technicians who were trained (thereby surpassing the target of 1,000), 178 were women.</li> <li>• After the January 2017 mid-term review reported low female participation rates, SENAR (National Service of Rural Learning) adopted an improved communication strategy to attract more women to training events. It included putting out advertisements specifically targeted at women; hiring women instructors, field technicians, and supervisors; and featuring more women in training videos.</li> <li>• Even though no specific gender targets were set by the project, a gender action plan was implemented to increase opportunities for providing training and technical assistance to women producers. Women accounted for 20 percent of beneficiaries who received training or technical assistance and 22 percent of the trained field technicians.</li> <li>• Project-specific consultations were held with key stakeholders during project preparation, including farmers' organizations, NGOs, specialists from universities, research centers, and civil society organizations from the Cerrado biome.</li> <li>• Anecdotal evidence cited by SENAR suggests that women also benefited from the project in an indirect way. In certain farmer households, men are in charge of farming the land, while women are responsible for processing the resulting agri-food products (for example, cheese). In these cases, the increased land productivity stemming from the husbands' adoption of the ABC technologies seemed to have had a positive spillover on the productivity of the women's downstream processing activities, as well as contributing to an increase in their profitability.</li> </ul>

**d) Gender-related outcomes in completed SREP projects**

- Out of the five SREP projects reviewed, four had a positive rating for all three gender indicators at entry. However, only three reported gender results and two reported progress on their gender targets.
- The SREP projects reported various activities to close gender equality gaps at different levels through technical training and capacity-building interventions in order to generate temporary local jobs opportunities and gender-sensitive consultation mechanisms. They also reported gender results from CSR activities for increasing access to clean water and building health and education facilities.

**Table A3.4: Key gender results in SREP projects**

<b>Project description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
<p><b>Kenya</b></p> <p>Menengai Geothermal Development Project</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Geothermal Development Company’s (GDC) technical and management staff received training on various disciplines related to the development of geothermal resources.</li> <li>• Ninety-four staff were trained in drilling, procurement and finance, and health and safety management, exceeding the planned target of 76. Forty-five percent were women.</li> <li>• In addition, a group training on procurement, financial management, project cycle, contract management, etc. was conducted for 249 GDC staff members, of whom 93 were women.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>Armenia</b></p> <p>Geothermal Exploratory Drilling Project (GEDP)</p> <p>IBRD</p> <p>Gender Analysis: <b>No</b></p> <p>Women- Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>
<p><b>Nepal</b></p> <p>Biogas Extended Program</p> <p>IBRD</p>	<p><b>No gender-related results</b></p>

<b>Project description</b>	<b>Key Gender Results</b>
Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	
<b>Mali</b>  Project for Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Mali  AfDB  Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twenty-seven percent of the beneficiaries of the training and capacity-building activities were women, compared to a target of 35 percent.</li> <li>• The revised texts (that is, the energy policy and strategies) within the framework of the project specifically address gender and youth issues, particularly through increasing access for women and young people to energy services and promoting income-generating activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Vanuatu</b>  Rural Electrification Project Stage II  IBRD  Gender Analysis: <b>Yes</b>  Women-Specific Activity: <b>Yes</b>  Gender indicators: <b>Yes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the total proportion of households who received a solar home system, a microgrid, or electricity through a minigrid, women-headed households constituted 12 percent, compared to the target of 13 percent. The baseline was 0 percent.</li> <li>• Women constituted 50 percent of the direct project beneficiaries, compared to the target of 49 percent. The baseline was 0 percent.</li> <li>• A donor-supported organization in Vanuatu specifically sought to recruit women as entrepreneurs, including for the installation and maintenance of solar systems. This approach had the potential of creating a synergy with the Vanuatu Rural Electrification Program (VREP) program.</li> </ul>

## 7 Annex 4: Women Climate Leadership Conceptual Framework

Women climate leadership is the ability for women to access and influence spaces where decisions about climate mitigation and adaptation are made to ensure that gender equality considerations are incorporated into those decisions and structural barriers to equality are removed. CIF’s Conceptual Framework and Diagnostic Methodology for Assessing Barriers and Opportunities Related to Women’s Climate Leadership (forthcoming) presents the following structure for understanding the key elements of women climate leadership, as well as the pressure points and areas for action to advance it in different contexts.

### Women Climate Leadership Conceptual Framework

<p><b>WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP GAPS</b> <i>in three domains</i></p> <p><i>Equal representation of women in the following leadership and decision-making spaces</i></p>	<p><b>BARRIERS UNDERMINING WOMEN AGENCY</b></p> <p><i>Barriers that prevent women from accessing and thriving in leadership spaces</i></p>	<p><b>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><i>Policy and programmatic responses that help remove structural barriers</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State (governance and public service provision):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Spaces for women to exercise their voice and authority in decision-making arenas through representation in political and technical/professional leadership decision-making positions</li> <li>(2) Mechanisms for inclusive consultations to ensure the formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive policies, along with the gender-equal provision of public services</li> </ol> </li> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Market (economic participation):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Representation in technical and managerial positions</li> <li>(2) Access to medium-sized or large-scale private sector enterprises and their control</li> <li>(3) Equal gender representation on company boards</li> </ol> </li> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Civil society:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Representation of women’s non-governmental organizations in national policy making</li> <li>(2) Women’s occupation of leadership roles with influence on decision</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural norms:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Undermining women’s ability to participate in the labor market, exercise authority in decision-making arenas, and having access to and tenure in key assets (land, other natural resources, and housing)</li> <li>(2) Industry practices and workplace culture leading to gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence</li> <li>(3) Adverse impact on women’s self-perceptions, aspirations, and confidence</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>Human capital:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Women’s access to primary health care, sexual and reproductive health services, proper nutrition, etc.</li> <li>(2) Women’s access to education</li> <li>(3) Safety concerns: domestic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, safety in public space, child marriage, sexual harassment, and gender-based discrimination</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State (governance and public service provision):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Gender-sensitive data collection to inform policies, laws, and formal rules on access to land and natural resources, service provision, investments into green economy, and procurement frameworks</li> <li>(2) Gender-equitable decision-making spaces at all levels</li> <li>(3) Gender budgeting</li> <li>(4) Targeted measures to improve the access of women-headed households and women entrepreneurs to utilities</li> <li>(5) Education and labor market transition policies targeting women</li> <li>(6) Provision of childcare subsidies</li> </ol> </li> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Market (economic participation):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) National labor market and green jobs growth policies</li> <li>(2) Non-discrimination/equality of opportunity legislation</li> <li>(3) Access to finance, technology, and training for women entrepreneurs</li> <li>(4) Gender equity in environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG), and green taxonomy</li> <li>(5) Gender-lens investing</li> <li>(6) Investment in gender bonds</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

<p><b>WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP GAPS</b> <i>in three domains</i></p> <p><i>Equal representation of women in the following leadership and decision-making spaces</i></p>	<p><b>BARRIERS UNDERMINING WOMEN AGENCY</b></p> <p><i>Barriers that prevent women from accessing and thriving in leadership spaces</i></p>	<p><b>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><i>Policy and programmatic responses that help remove structural barriers</i></p>
<p>making in community-level governance structures as well as natural resource user groups and associations</p> <p>(3) Women being community leaders and organizers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's assertion of social influence in the private sector (business associations, cooperative movements, labor unions, along with mentorship and support networks)</li> </ul>	<p>(4) Unequal distribution of household care responsibilities resulting in time poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Social capital:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Access to professional networks, mentorship, role models, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields</li> <li>(2) Access to information and trainings</li> <li>(3) Access to care services and social protection</li> </ol> </li> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Intersectionality:</b> Different experiences of compounded exclusion for women, based on various social identities/statuses (Indigenous Peoples, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, disability, age, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>(7) Adherence to government regulations / licensing and reporting requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• <b>Civil society:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Legislative frameworks and dedicated public finance, creating space for civil society organizations, networks, and community-based organizations to exercise collective bargaining powers and carry out activities targeting changes in cultural and social norms</li> <li>(2) Availability of quotas and capacity building for women to participate in local self-governance bodies and business professional networks</li> <li>(3) Availability of public resources to support women in organizing for collective action</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

## 8 Annex 5: Membership of the WOLCOT Advisory Group

	<b>Membership type</b>	<b>Nominated person</b>
1	Recipient country (India)	Rajeev Topno, Senior Advisor to India Executive Director
2	CTF contributor -1 (Canada)	John Gubbels, Deputy Director, Global Affairs Canada (with Vincent Beausejour, Advisor, Global Affairs Canada, as alternate)
3	CTF contributor -2 (US)	Elizabeth Hearn, Policy Advisor, Social Inclusion, US Treasury
4	MDB representative	Camille Quenard, Gender Specialist, AfDB
5	CTF Observer	Grace Balawag, Assistant Program Coordinator Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program, Tebtebba, Indigenous Peoples Center
6	Independent expert	Rabia Ferroukhi, Director of the Knowledge, Policy and Finance, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
7	Independent expert	Ingvild Solvang, Deputy Director and Head of the Climate Action and Inclusive Development Unit, Global Green Growth Institute
8	CIF Administrative Unit's ACT team	Abhishek Bhaskar, Sr. Energy Specialist (with Paul Pulickal Mathew as alternate)
9	Gender Team	Nina Kolybashkina, Sr. Social Development Specialist, CIF