

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.16/6/Rev.1
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CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Washington, D.C.
November 22, 2016.

CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN – PHASE 2 (REVISED)

PROPOSED DECISION

The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees having reviewed the revised document CTF-SCF/TFC/16.6, *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2*, agrees to approve the CTF-SCF/TFC.16/6/Rev.1, *CIF Gender Action Plan-Phase 2*. The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees note that the document was prepared as per the June 2016 Joint Trust Fund Committee decision and incorporates response to comments received from CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee members and observers at that meeting and in subsequent written submissions by members and observers.

The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees invites the CIF AU and MDBs to collaborate to implement the approved Phase 2 plan and to report back to the joint meeting annually on progress being made.

SUMMARY

I. Background and Overview

1. The Joint Meeting of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in June 2014 approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan (CTF-SCF/TFC.12/7)*, calling for its implementation and annual reporting on progress. This paper reflects on progress made under Phase 1 of the Plan over the past two years, and proposes a Phase 2 to continue CIF Gender programming support through FY20, to consolidate gains made and to deepen the program's contribution to catalyzing gender-transformative outcomes at country level.¹
2. Climate change and its impacts stand as a core threat to global growth and well-being. The CIF were established in 2008 in order to initiate "*transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.*" Yet climate-smart development and resilience goals cannot be accomplished without careful attention to the linkages between gender and climate. Global experience points to the importance of gender-informed perspectives (World Bank 2011; UNDP 2009; GIWPS 2015). Gender equality efforts that combine analysis and needs identification, with attention to institutional and policy processes, will help ensure that the CIF effectively supports transformational change and climate-smart development for women and men in CIF pilot countries. Notably, attention is required to outcomes at the levels of: i) individuals; ii) institutions – both formal and informal; and iii) markets.
3. Important entry points for gender and social inclusion lie in key outcome areas of: asset development and control over assets; access to services; and participation in planning and governance. Strengthening gender-transformative climate mitigation and resilience efforts thus requires attention to: (i) understanding the differential vulnerabilities and risks facing women and men; (ii) strengthening investments in human endowments, skills and capacity development; (iii) increasing women's access to productive assets, particularly land, and services, including energy services, as well as enterprise development; (iv) ensuring climate-responsive features in the design of social safety nets, and financial and insurance products; (v) supporting women's improved tenure security; and (vi) enhancing women's role in climate decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels.
4. The CIF portfolio, comprising investments across four programs in both climate mitigation and adaptation, i.e., Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP), is well-positioned to advance outcomes for women in these areas. A key

¹ This document is a revised version of *CTF-SCF/TFC/16.6 Gender Action Plan – Phase 2*, and was prepared in response to comments received from CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee members and observers at the June 2016 Joint Trust Fund Committee meeting, and in subsequent written submissions by members and observers.

motivation for Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan is to further embed institutionally the efforts of Phase 1 on program review, monitoring and learning, while extending gender program efforts through complementary support in policy design, technical assistance, and analytical and evaluative initiatives. These extended efforts, particularly in the area of technical assistance, will be provided on demand from countries and MDBs, in line with CIF's design features.

II. Progress to Date

5. The *CIF Gender Action Plan* under Phase 1 (FY15-16) outlined a gender mainstreaming approach for the CIF and activities in the areas of policy; program support; analytical work, monitoring and reporting; and knowledge and learning². The Plan, approved in 2014, has been implemented through a partnership of the CIF governing bodies, multilateral development banks (MDBs)³, pilot countries, and the CIF Administrative Unit (CIF AU).⁴ Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan began in July 2014, with activities aimed at applying mandated policies and procedures on gender across the CIF; identifying where they needed to be strengthened; providing technical support and capacity-building on gender for CIF investment plans and projects, upon demand; and generating new sector-specific knowledge and tools on gender, building on global best practice, for application to CIF programs.
6. A number of achievements from Phase 1 of the Plan can be observed. First, under Objective 1, i.e., "*Gender Mainstreaming in CIF Policies and Programs*", there existed work on policy, program support, and monitoring and reporting. While this objective saw a good deal of progress on the monitoring and reporting of gender mainstreaming within the CIF, other elements such as formalization of a CIF Gender Policy lagged. This review is being further processes for formal discussion of recommendations and delivery of the CIF Gender Policy in FY17. Under Objective 2 "*Generating New Knowledge and Enhancing Learning on Gender in the CIF*", in addition to formal analytical work, knowledge and learning activities took place, such as: (a) preparation of learning notes and case studies, such as the sector-specific sheets and note on gender and renewable energy livelihoods begun in Phase 1; b) provision of formal learning opportunities (i.e., webinars; gender panel sessions at the CIF Partnership Forum in 2014; South-South learning); and (c) sessions on gender during the pilot countries meetings.
7. Monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF was strengthened under Phase 1. Specifically, gender reporting now comprises three main streams: (a) reporting on Gender Action Plan indicators annually at the spring committee meetings; (b) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of CIF program results reporting, especially Core Indicators; and (c) gender

² CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 1 available at <http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/16277>

³ CIF MDB partners are: Asian Development Bank (ADB); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Finance Corporation (IFC); and World Bank.

⁴ Note that as with all other operational matters, MDBs' own policies (e.g., on gender, safeguards, procurement, anti-corruption, financial management) hold primacy over any additional CIF-specific requirements or mandates.

reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports (SARs). There is reporting on three “scorecard” indicators which examine programs and the overall CIF portfolio at Investment Plan and project levels for the presence of: i. sector-specific gender analysis; ii. activities targeted at women; and iii. Sex-disaggregated indicators. The now-routinized portfolio review process has been helpful in identifying patterns among programs regarding attention to gender, and the need to provide more targeted upstream support and guidance.

8. Portfolio performance results from CIF’s increased attention to gender have been promising, with 68% of new projects approved in the most recent year under review (i.e., January 1- December 31, 2015) undertaking sector-specific gender analysis at design stage, compared to a baseline of 24% of projects from inception to June 30, 2014.⁵ 56% of new projects have specific activities targeting women, compared to a baseline of 31% of projects. 58% of new projects have sex-disaggregated indicators in their results frameworks, compared to a baseline of 25% of projects. And at Investment Plan level, results are even more encouraging. Key achievements under Phase 1 have also included support to preparation of gender-responsive investment plans and projects, particularly under SREP and FIP. MDBs have also been systematically supporting enhanced attention to gender within their CIF-funded investments.
9. Support to MDB gender strategy and mainstreaming processes has also been provided by CIF AU. This effort helps further the goals of CIF Gender in supporting climate-informed gender equality outcomes at the institutional level. The CIF Gender program has been contributing regularly to gender policy and strategy development dialogue among key climate finance institutions, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and expanding relations with key stakeholders in gender and climate, including CSOs, think tanks, climate finance mechanisms, other multilateral programs, and UN agencies.
10. Achievements under Knowledge and Learning in the first Phase included preparation of policy and portfolio reviews, as well as gender-specific learning sessions in all of the Pilot Countries Meetings held (i.e., for SREP, FIP and PPCR). Pilot country meetings helped spur increased demand for gender technical support, as well as offers of South-South support on gender among CIF countries. CIF AU has also been preparing sector-specific gender guidance notes (in sectors ranging from energy, to sustainable forest management, to agriculture).
11. Key lessons learned from implementation of the first phase of the Plan fall into three main areas: a) need for shift to gender-transformative outcomes envisioned from this program; b) importance of codifying a CIF gender policy; and c) need to ensure sufficient gender program resources, particularly adequate staffing levels for the program. In sum, the CIF Gender Program seeks to advance a shift in emphasis from gender mainstreaming alone, to advancing strategic gender interests and ultimately gender-transformative institutional change through its

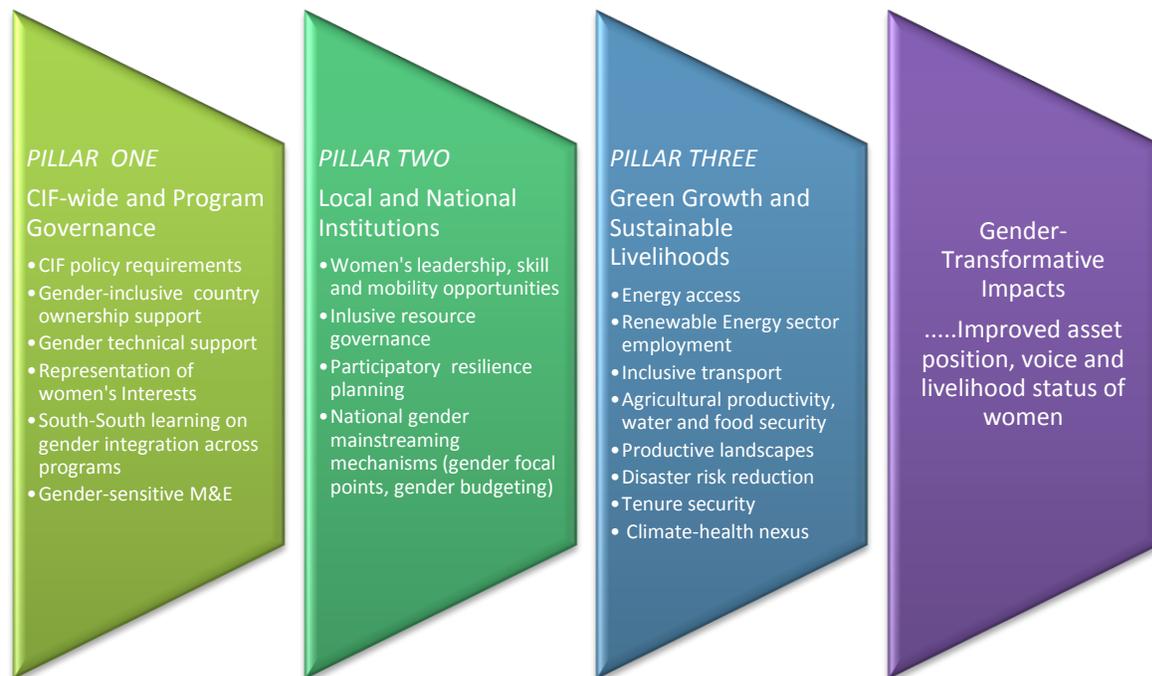
⁵ See also FY15 Progress Report on CIF Gender Program <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/18333>

programming and policy approach. This will necessarily require adequate staff resources for the program and an attention to monitoring of impact.

III. CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2

12. The goal of the CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 1 was “to mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality in climate-resilient, low carbon development investments in CIF countries”. Phase 2 of the Action Plan will feature this mainstreaming imperative as the main *objective* of the Plan - to which CIF commits through FY20⁶ - but will place it in service of a larger gender-transformational goal, defined as “*Women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments*”.

Figure A - CIF Gender Program Phase 2 - Theory of Change



13. Figure A introduces the theory of change behind the proposed work under the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. Under this approach, efforts on CIF-level and Program Governance (Pillar 1), combined with activities for Local and National Institutions (Pillar 2), support work across

⁶ Objective will be specifically formulated for Phase 2 as: “To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning”.

key Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods sectors that affect gender outcomes (Pillar 3), for an expected result of Gender-Transformative Impacts of women's improved asset position, voice, and livelihood status.

14. *CIF-wide and Program Governance*: Pillar 1 is focused on internal CIF functions and inputs. It comprises such elements as CIF policy requirements and procedures; support for gender-inclusive country ownership processes; gender technical support; women's participation and representation of their interests in CIF governance mechanisms; South-South learning on gender integration across programs and sectors; gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation.
15. *Local and National Institutions*: Pillar 2 looks at processes and outcomes in the area of local and national institutions. These include women's leadership; skill and socio-physical mobility opportunities; and changes in norms around these, such as increasing social acceptance of women's participation in the public sphere and movement outside the home. Pillar 2 also includes more regularized use of gender-inclusive approaches in government planning and local governance. These can include inclusive natural resource governance processes; participatory resilience planning featuring women's voice; presence of national gender mainstreaming mechanisms such as use of gender focal points for CIF programs at country level, coordination with national women's machinery and ministries and use of gender budgeting processes, in line with national strategies and goals on gender equality and sector-specific outcomes.
16. *Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods*: Pillar 3 addresses key sectoral investment areas under CIF that can support gender equality outcomes. The pillar is intended to highlight the opportunities for women in the energy transition processes supported by CIF, along with the resilience measures that can safeguard non-economic benefits from a livelihoods perspective such as food security, tenure security, and health. When paired with the economic opportunities and income potential from such areas are energy enterprises and productive use applications, forest-based value and agricultural development, and other key sectors such as fisheries, Pillar 3 highlights the range of income and non-income benefits that may accrue to women from CIF investments, particularly when linked to the voice, agency, and human endowments outcomes from Pillar 2 (such as women's increased role in resource governance, their acquisition of skills, or changes in norms around physical mobility).
17. *Gender-Transformative Impact*: The combination of the above three pillars operating in CIF governance, country institutions, and sectoral outcome areas is intended to lead to CIF's achievement of Gender-Transformative Impact in the key areas of asset position, voice, and livelihood status of women. It may also be noted that the pillars of the proposed Theory of Change operate in spheres related to the individual (e.g., skills, livelihoods); institutional (both norms and organizational systems), and market (e.g., labor markets and industrial sector trajectories) spheres. Related impact indicators are provided in the revised Results Framework for the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2* (see Annex 2). There is also an evaluation agenda related to the CIF Gender program described below, and as outlined in CIF Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative study area on gender -- to which the Sr. Gender Specialist and CIF Gender Working Group are contributing.

IV. Implementation Approach

18. Focus of Implementation: Overall, the Plan in Phase 2 will maintain and extend the work begun under the first phase with a particular focus on the elaboration of the CIF Gender Policy and program guidance (including closer monitoring of adherence to those program requirements already mandated, as well as upstream entry points for provision of technical advice, and review prior to plan and project submissions). This is envisioned as moving from ‘gender mainstreaming’ alone, to a focus on policy, technical support, evaluation (including of institutional processes and outcomes), and more gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement. In sum, Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan will maintain the gains made in gender-responsive M&E processes for CIF programs, external engagement and global dialogue, and learning and lessons-sharing, while extending the analytical and evaluative, technical support, and formal policy elements of CIF’s gender agenda.
19. CIF Gender Policy and Program Support: Gender policies and procedures will be strengthened in FY17 in particular, with more formal discussions through the CIF Gender Working Group and the MDB Core Group. Phase 2 will feature a scaling-up of technical support to investment plan preparation and that of individual projects, upon request from countries and MDBs. *Knowledge Management and Learning*: Phase 2 will see a number of analytical efforts, including the large-scale study on gender and renewable energy (FY17-18) and one on gender and sustainable forest management (FY20). MDBs will continue with their analytical and learning activities and share best practices on gender in the CIF, in response to their business requirements and client demand.
20. Monitoring Progress and Evaluating Impact: Results will continue to be monitored annually to assess the impact of the Phase 2 Gender Action Plan on the CIF, its programs, investment plans and project design. CIF AU will maintain the gender reporting processes institutionalized during Phase 1 of the Plan, and with additional attention to inclusion of qualitative reporting. The new Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative of the CIF provides an opportunity for the CIF Gender program to evaluate CIF gender mainstreaming approaches and institutional impacts, beginning in FY17. Additional evaluation opportunities will be identified in the course of Phase 2, in line with the Evaluation and Learning Program Framework.
21. Communications and External Relations: Sharing lessons of CIF efforts on gender-transformative climate programming is an important priority under Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan. In addition to continued efforts on external speaking engagements with stakeholders; expanded collaboration, influencing and sharing of lessons, in particular with the GCF and GEF; and an expanded range of events with MDBs, Phase 2 will also feature renewed emphasis on communications, including expanded web and Twitter presence; posting of blogs; resource materials; and an electronic community of practice for CIF Gender Working Group members in the first instance, and for country focal points from the programs. This will also

include closer tracking of web user statistics to analyze web traffic and strength of CIF Gender's online presence.

V. Conclusion

22. The CIF partnership comprising Administrative Unit, MDBs, contributor and recipient countries, and observers has made significant strides over the past two years in improving CIF gender monitoring, capacity-building, external dialogue, and technical support. With the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 from FY17-FY20, it is planned that these efforts will be deepened, including on the policy, analytical, evaluative, and technical assistance fronts, in order to ensure improved real-world outcomes for women facing climate impacts in CIF pilot countries around the globe.

1. Introduction

1. The Joint Meeting of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in June 2014 approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan (CTF-SCF/TFC.12/7)*, and called for its implementation and annual reporting on progress. This paper reflects on progress made under Phase 1 of the Plan over the past two years, and proposes a Phase 2 to continue CIF Gender programming support through FY20, in order to consolidate gains made and further deepen the program's approach to catalyzing gender-transformative outcomes. The Joint Trust Fund Committee is invited to review the proposed Phase 2 Plan, with a view to its approval and implementation.

2. Background

2. Climate change and its impacts stand as a core threat to global growth and well-being. To help ease developing countries' transition to low-carbon pathways and expand renewable energy markets, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008. The CIF's explicit goal has been to initiate "*transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.*" Yet climate-smart development and resilience goals cannot be accomplished meaningfully and in a durable manner without careful attention to the linkages between gender and climate. Global experience in climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building points to the importance of gender-informed perspectives that respond to the varied needs, interests, forms of knowledge, and climate vulnerabilities of women and men from different socio-economic and livelihood groups (World Bank 2011; UNDP 2009; GIWPS 2015).
3. In addition, in order to ensure progress towards gender equality outcomes in climate programming, it is important to support women's role as change agents and decision-makers in climate action, including that supported by the Climate Investment Funds.⁷ Gender equality efforts that combine analysis and needs identification, with attention to institutional and policy processes, will help ensure that the CIF effectively supports transformational change and climate-smart development for women and men in CIF pilot countries. Notably, attention is required to outcomes at the levels of: i) individuals; ii) institutions – both formal and informal; and iii) markets.
4. The challenges posed by climate change require gender-specific responses in both mitigation and adaptation programming. As countries elaborate their unique resilient, low-carbon growth plans pathways, they rely in part on climate finance to support investments in: energy transition; climate-resilient cities and green transport; sustainable forest management; and national climate planning capacity development and resilience. The forms of these investments vary by country, just as climate needs and opportunities differ among countries.

⁷ See IUCN and GGCA 2015; Williams 2016

What is clear from a gender and social inclusion perspective is that these investments represent, *ipso facto*, the transfer and creation of new resources, assets, and services to countries and sub-national regions. As such, they have varied implications for different social, gender and livelihood groups.

5. As the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report emphasizes, vulnerability to climate change is heightened by intersecting social processes that result in inequalities in socioeconomic status (2014). Such processes include discrimination on the basis of gender, and its intersections with class, ethnicity, age and disability (ibid).⁸ These processes leave women particularly disadvantaged when compared to men, which further shapes the risks women face from climate change.
6. A gender-informed lens on both strategy and investments is thus particularly important for all climate programming supported by the CIF. This is because gains, losses, or even harm, can accrue to women and men from individual program and project investments, depending on the extent to which gender opportunities and constraints are identified, and the consequent actions taken in investment prioritization, design and implementation.

3. Gender Gaps related to Climate Change

7. A number of specific gender gaps related to climate change exist as key considerations in the design and implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation investments. First, women are more at risk from the impacts of climate change compared to men because they often lack the means to cope with the harmful effects of climate change. For example, women are more vulnerable than men to natural disasters, with the impact linked to poverty and constraints on women's mobility. These gender-based differences in women and men's vulnerability, as evidenced by mortality rates in extreme events from climate change, stem from gendered norms around mobility, skills and other factors (see ISDR and UN 2008; Neumayer and Plumper 2007).⁹ Studies following the cyclone and flood disasters of 1991 in Bangladesh showed the death rate among women aged 20-44 to be 71 per 1000, compared to just 15 per 1000 for men of the same age group (CCAFS 2016), due to women's aforementioned socio-mobility constraints, and skills gaps e.g., in swimming.

⁸ See IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group II at <https://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/report/>.

⁹ Improved attention to women's participation in design and implementation of disaster preparedness can go a long way to reducing such morbidity and mortality losses, as has been shown in Bangladesh where mortality rates were greatly reduced due to investments in gender-responsive disaster preparedness at community level. See Neumayer and Plumper 2007; also Mustafa 2015 on early warning system design.

8. Second, women are disproportionately reliant on natural-resource based livelihoods compared to men, leaving them vulnerable to climate impacts in physically exposed regions. As men move to employment in manufacturing and services, women are increasingly predominating in agriculture and allied sectors, with the rates increasing in primary sectors compared to men, in all regions but Europe. And women still lack access to needed agricultural inputs, including finance and fertilizer, compared to their male counterparts, leading to gender gaps in agricultural productivity rates. Third, under-investment in energy access has led to energy deprivation operating as a binding constraint in women and girls' potential to fully accumulate and use assets, particularly their human capital.
9. Increasing threats such as slow-onset disasters and desertification, as well as increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events are leading to increased distress migration and displacement, with adverse impacts on women in particular, whether they are the ones migrating, or among those left behind. Migration's impacts on women can include loss of social networks, tenure rights, and increased threat of gender-based violence, and in the case of those left behind, increased labor burden for *de facto* female-headed households when men migrate out (see Kuriakose et al 2013; World Bank 2010). Gender roles in household reproduction and care activities can also harm women's welfare in context of climate change. For example, during food shortage periods such as those from climate shocks, women are at increased risk of using negative coping strategies including reducing their personal food intake to aid other household members.
10. In addition, as has been found historically in development contexts, gender blindness in project design and implementation can lead to weaker results for women in the face of operational investments (World Bank 2011a). New assets created through climate adaptation interventions (e.g., through land reclamation and land titling; water infrastructure development; skills transfer for agricultural development) can fail to generate benefits for women unless specific analysis is undertaken to understand specific needs of women and men in sector contexts, whether this is analysis to respond to multiple-use water needs in the case of traditional irrigation project design, or specific agricultural extension and value chain development targeted to women farmers and forests users (for both productive uses and more commonly-overlooked food security objectives) (Kuriakose et al 2005).
11. At the same time, climate mitigation and adaptation policy and programming can offer opportunities for women. For example, shifts to green growth investments including in energy, offer the promise of new, high-quality employment opportunities for women, particularly in those value chains that have not already been gendered as "male" through occupational sex segregation (USAID and IUCN 2014).¹⁰ Currently only 20-24% of renewable energy sector jobs are held by women, though this can rise, with support (IRENA 2013 cited by OECD DAC 2016). Mitigation efforts to advance countries' energy transition to renewable sources, including

¹⁰ See USAID and IUCN. 2014. "Women at the Forefront of the Clean Energy Revolution". White Paper available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2014-005.pdf>

solar, wind, and geothermal investments, as well as investments in clean cooking solutions, help improve energy access for poor households, including women. They have direct benefits in terms of improvements in women's time poverty (from reduced reliance on biomass sources of fuel); on health especially of women and children from reduced indoor air pollution; and on women's economic empowerment through enterprise development and employment opportunities in e.g., retail solar enterprises, and construction employment on infrastructure projects¹¹. Key entry points to address gender issues in larger renewable energy projects can often be found through strengthening existing survey instruments or baseline assessments such as Poverty, Social or Environmental Assessments or household/ national or organizational surveys that take place during project preparation¹².

12. Mitigation investments for sustainable forest management as carbon sinks for the planet, include also adaptation opportunities for women's improved tenure security and livelihoods impacts; improved participation in local resource governance (through forest committees), as well as new benefit streams through e.g., payment for environmental services approaches or participation in forest product value chains. A growing body of evidence highlights how climate change impacts concentrate issues of land access, (peri-) urban settlement, and governance and management of land and common property resources (CPR), not least in the context of migration, with varied implications for women.¹³
13. In adaptation, gender remains a key variable in considering both vulnerability of specific socio-economic groups to climate shocks, as well as an opportunity for more inclusive and impactful organization of household and community-based responses, including support to women's networks in disaster risk reduction (see Carlsson-Rex and Trohanis n.d.)¹⁴. Correia 2001, for example, has shown how positive shifts in gender norms and acceptance of women's role in the public sphere can take place in response to institutional changes following disaster response to extreme events. Adaptation investments from agriculture, to water management, road infrastructure, climate services, and health will only have meaningful impacts on the ground when all users, both women and men, are included in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resilience operations.

¹¹ See ENERGIA 2011; O'Dell et al 2014; USAID and IUCN 2014.

¹² See ESMAP/ World Bank Group. Forthcoming report "Gender and Electricity Infrastructure: Understanding the Gender Dimensions of Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Projects".

¹³ See Quan and Dyer 2008; Meinzen-Dick et al 2010.

¹⁴ Carlsson-Rex and Trohanis n.d., *Guidance Note on Gender and DRM*. Washington DC: World Bank and GFDRR. Available at http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/12/11/000333037_20111211230639/Rendere d/PDF/6583600WPOREPL0web0Guidance0Note004.pdf.

4. Key Gender Entry Points for Mitigation and Adaptation Programming

14. Given the above, important entry points for gender and social inclusion lie in key outcome areas of: asset development and control over assets; access to services; and participation in planning and governance. Strengthening gender-transformative climate mitigation and resilience efforts thus requires attention to:
 - (i) understanding the differential vulnerabilities and risks facing women and men and the differential impacts of climate shocks on disadvantaged groups;
 - (ii) strengthening investments in human endowments, skills and capacity development;
 - (iii) increasing women's access to productive assets, particularly land titling, and services, including energy services, as well as enterprise development for improved economic opportunities for women;
 - (iv) ensuring climate-responsive features in the design of social safety nets, and financial and insurance products;
 - (v) supporting women's improved tenure security through resource access, use and control, including of forest and forest product resources; and
 - (vi) enhancing women's role in climate decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels.
15. The CIF portfolio, comprising investments across four programs in both climate mitigation and adaptation, i.e., Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP), is well-positioned to advance outcomes for women in these areas.
16. A key motivation for Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan is to further embed institutionally the efforts of Phase 1 on program review, monitoring and learning, while extending gender program efforts through complementary support in policy design, technical assistance, and analytical and evaluative initiatives. These extended efforts, particularly in the area of technical assistance, will be provided on demand from countries and MDBs, in line with CIF's design features.

5. Context For Gender and Climate Programming in the CIF

5.1 Gender Policies of Multilateral Development Banks

17. The policy environment among the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is an enabling one for working towards gender equality outcomes in the CIF context. Each MDB has a formally

elaborated gender policy and/or action plan for its institution, with targets and indicators for implementation. These are described below.

- a) The African Development Bank (AfDB) in January 2014 approved its *Gender Strategy 2014-2018*, building on its existing gender policy and strengthening gender mainstreaming across policy and operations. The three pillars of the strategy are improving women's legal status and property rights; strengthening women's economic empowerment; and enhancing knowledge management and capacity building on gender equality.
- b) Asian Development Bank (ADB)'s current gender strategy and update focus on the following entry points for women's empowerment: education; skills training; access to productive assets and employment; and business development services and financial inclusion of women. ADB's internal procedures on gender are also fully elaborated and mainstreamed across its portfolio (see ADB 2012). These include screening of projects and preparation of Gender Action Plans to accompany individual project investments.
- c) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2015 approved its *Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2016-2020*¹⁵. The Strategy mandates the EBRD to promote gender-responsive operations that contribute to equitable and sustainable economies. Its three objectives are to increase access to:
 - i) finance and business support for women-led businesses;
 - ii) employment opportunities and skills for women;
 - and iii) services.
- d) The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in June 2014 approved its *Gender Action Plan for Operations 2014-2017*, building on its 2010 *Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development*. Guidance material has been prepared at IDB on how to integrate gender equality efforts into IDB interventions and corporate results, including on climate change. IDB's gender strategy emphasizes expansion of women's agency, access to public services, and improved labor opportunities for women.
- e) The World Bank Group¹⁶ (WBG) approved in 2015 its new Gender Strategy for FY16-23. It has four key objectives, i.e., (i) Improving human endowments: e.g., health, education, and social protection; (ii) Removing constraints for more and better jobs; (iii) Removing barriers to women's ownership and control of assets (especially land; housing; and technology, as well as financial services); and (iv) Enhancing women's

¹⁵ EBRD Strategy available at <http://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html>

¹⁶ The World Bank Group comprises the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); International Development Association (IDA); International Finance Corporation (IFC); Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

voice and agency, and engaging men and boys. The WBG monitors its project portfolio on whether projects are gender-informed in terms of analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation.¹⁷

- f) International Finance Corporation (IFC): The WBG's Gender Strategy covers all institutions of the WBG, including the IFC which is the private sector arm of the Group. IFC's Sustainability Framework is considered good practice in the area of social safeguards.¹⁸ IFC's corporate Gender Secretariat unit, following launch of the WBG Strategy in December 2015, has supported IFC industry departments (e.g., infrastructure and manufacturing, agribusiness and services) in strategic plans for focus areas of: constraints to more and better jobs; support the provision of care services; and gender gaps in ownership, control over assets, and in finance.
18. In sum, the MDBs share common gender goals in the areas of supporting women's economic opportunities and jobs; skills development and training; access to public services; access to productive assets and financial services; and voice and agency considerations. Key outcome areas arising from CIF programming shall reflect gender-specific aspects and include such areas as women's asset development; access to services; and participation in planning and governance, in the context of climate action. Progress on gender in the CIF thus simultaneously helps advance the MDBs' own strategic goals in the areas of gender and development.
19. Even more fundamentally, the gender-responsive efforts being undertaken in the CIF in country investment plans and projects, help countries to advance their own overall gender goals, as well as gender and inclusion goals in the sectors of interest. And as CIF's gender monitoring results show, investment plans and projects are increasingly including gender as a strategic and operational consideration, and explicitly linking design of programming to national gender and poverty goals.¹⁹

5.2 Climate Change Programming Priorities among the MDBs

20. As the CIF *Strategic Directions for Climate Investment Funds paper (Joint CTF-SCF/16/3)* alludes, MDB ambitions around climate programming are significant and growing. The MDBs have each announced targets for 2020 for supporting climate actions. ADB will double climate funding to USD 6 billion, using its own resources. This equates to 30 percent of its overall investments. AfDB will triple climate finance to 40 percent of investments. EBRD pledges 40

¹⁷ For World Bank Group 2015 gender strategy, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/overview#2>

¹⁸ It explicitly addresses gender in project impacts and in consultation processes in the areas of involuntary resettlement and livelihoods; occupational health and safety; and women's land and property rights.

¹⁹ See Annex 3 for examples.

percent of annual business investment will be in green finance. IDB has announced a doubling of climate finance to between 25 to 30 percent. The WBG has announced a goal of 28 percent of total commitments (including USD 13 million in private sector co-finance) by 2020.²⁰ The MDBs' climate change strategies and action plans prioritize investments in sectors identified in countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which accompanied the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change as country contributions to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions reductions and make economies climate resilient (CIF 2016). These priorities include such investments as: renewable energy, water; energy efficiency; agriculture; transport; urban development; and land use change and forestry (LULUCF) (ibid).

21. In addition to MDBs' strategic directions on climate change, the nexus of gender and climate change itself is also beginning to receive policy attention in the Banks, as in the case of the World Bank Group which is developing a gender and climate program to support implementation of both its 2015 Gender Strategy and the 2016 WBG *Climate Change Action Plan*^{21,22}. The program, spearheaded by the Climate Change CCSA, will include an analytical stream; development of gender-responsive policy tools, support to operations; and internal capacity-building.

5.3 CIF Strategic Planning and Future Operations of the CIF

22. The CIFs have been under implementation since 2008. The 2016 *Strategic Directions for the Climate Investment Funds* paper outlined, at the Joint Trust Fund Committee's request, the state of the global climate finance architecture, lessons learned from CIF implementation, and future opportunities in the CIF financing structure and in program design, including potential frontier areas for investment. The paper introduces the idea of raising funds for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) from institutional investors in capital markets, to supplement contributions already received from donor countries. The CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 would continue to respond and adapt to any policy and programming changes under the CIF structure that arise during the implementation years of the Plan from FY17-20.
23. For the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) programs, that is, Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP), the June 2016 paper called for additional support for investments in new pilot countries, the launch of new SCF private sector windows; and support for particular thematic programs on specific themes aligned with investment plans and INDCs (CIF 2016).

²⁰ CIF 2016. *Strategic Directions for Climate Investment Funds*. Joint CTF-SCF/16/3). Available at http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/joint_ctf-scf_16_3_cif_strategic_paper_0.pdf

²¹ WBG Climate Change Action Plan available at <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/pubdocs/publicdoc/2016/4/677331460056382875/WBG-Climate-Change-Action-Plan-public-version.pdf>

²² This includes planned gender efforts in related sectors such as disaster risk reduction under the Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), *GFDRR Gender Action Plan 2012-2021*.

24. Indicative ‘frontier areas’ have been identified for the four CIF programs as having potential for scaled-up investment going forward. These areas are as follows: i) CTF – energy storage; energy efficiency in the buildings sector; sustainable transport; and global distributed energy capacity additions; ii) FIP – forest landscape restoration; addressing deforestation from agricultural commodity expansion; iii) PPCR -- resilience to health impacts of climate change²³; iv) SREP -- scale-up of off-grid solar home systems with use of new storage and mobile technologies; clean cook stoves; rooftop solar; mini-grids, and new business and financing models (ibid).²⁴

6. The CIF Gender Action Plan FY15-FY16: Review of Progress

6.1 Background

25. As noted above, the overall goal of the CIF is to initiate “transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.” In support of this goal, the *CIF Gender Action Plan* for FY15-16 outlined a gender mainstreaming approach and activities in the areas of policy; program support; analytical work, monitoring and reporting; and knowledge and learning²⁵. The Plan, approved in 2014, has been implemented through a partnership of the CIF governing bodies, multilateral development banks (MDBs)²⁶, pilot countries, and the CIF AU.²⁷ The Plan is spearheaded by the Senior Gender Specialist in the CIF AU, working in collaboration with the CIF Gender Working Group.
26. The gender mainstreaming imperative in climate action, including at the level of the CIF, exists for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately for goals of equity and inclusion. The CIF are committed to gender mainstreaming and enhancement of gender-responsive outcomes in programs, Investment Plans and projects. The *Gender Action Plan – Phase 1* has helped foster gender-responsive approaches across the CIF portfolio through technical support, knowledge generation, and program learning.

²³ Health area to include potential applications of vulnerability mapping, early warning systems, protection of health infrastructure, migration and health services delivery, and fisheries and protein intake.

²⁴ These new business and financing models are for application to distributed energy services companies, and for power off-takers, as well as enabling infrastructure such as transmission and smart grids that can help increase energy access.

²⁵ CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 1 available at <http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/16277>

²⁶ CIF MDB partners are: Asian Development Bank (ADB); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Finance Corporation (IFC); and World Bank.

²⁷ Note that as with all other operational matters, MDBs’ own policies (e.g., on gender, safeguards, procurement, anti-corruption, financial management) hold primacy over any additional CIF-specific requirements or mandates.

6.2 Overview of Achievements under CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1

27. Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan began in July 2014, with activities aimed at applying mandated policies and procedures on gender across the CIF; identifying where they needed to be strengthened; providing technical support and capacity-building on gender for CIF investment plans and projects, upon demand; and generating new sector-specific knowledge and tools on gender, building on global best practice, for application to CIF programs.
28. The Gender Action Plan – Phase 1 was intended to support improved performance on gender in the CIF at the levels of fund governance, investment plans, and projects/ programs. A number of achievements from Phase 1 of the Plan can be observed. These are described hereunder, in both overview and detailed formats.
29. First, under Objective 1 of the Gender Action Plan, i.e., “*Gender Mainstreaming in CIF Policies and Programs*”, there existed work on policy, program support, and monitoring and reporting. While this objective saw a good deal of progress on the monitoring and reporting of gender mainstreaming within the CIF, including adherence to gender best practice in mainstreaming approaches, per the gender monitoring Scorecard developed following a large-scale portfolio review to establish CIF gender baselines, other elements such as formalization of a CIF Gender Policy, identified as a specific need only in FY16, and provision of program-specific gender guidance lagged due to lack of staff resources for the gender program, though initial review work was undertaken. Specifically, review of existing policy frameworks and design criteria was undertaken to collate existing policies for the CIF programs and identify gaps, while still maintaining the primacy of MDB safeguard and gender policies, particularly at individual project level. This review is being further processed for formal discussion of recommendations and delivery of the CIF Gender Policy in FY17.
30. Under Objective 2 “*Generating New Knowledge and Enhancing Learning on Gender in the CIF*”, a range of activities were undertaken. In addition to formal analytical work, this objective included knowledge and learning through: (a) preparation of learning notes and case studies, such as the sector-specific sheets and note on gender and renewable energy livelihoods begun in Phase 1; b) provision of formal learning opportunities (i.e., webinars; gender panel sessions at the CIF Partnership Forum in 2014; South-South learnings; and dissemination of action plan results, when appropriate, at global gender and climate meetings); and (c) sessions on gender during the pilot countries meetings. This was a very active sphere of activity under Phase 1 including discussion on gender in relation to forest governance, energy access, and adaptation planning. This level of effort will continue and be scaled up in Phase 2, with the addition of region-specific workshops and trainings in the context of sector programs. Specifically, capacity-building for country teams on specific gender topics will be organized by the CIF AU gender team going forward on an on-demand basis, in response to needs identified by MDBs and pilot countries. There has been interest expressed in the area of gender and forests, by both individual pilot countries, and by MDB focal point and task teams. In addition, short

learning notes planned for Phase 2 include: Small-scale solutions: Gender and mini-grids (FY17) and (b) Gender and resilience: Learning from the PPCR (FY18).

6.3 Monitoring and Reporting

31. As alluded above, monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF was strengthened under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan. Specifically, gender reporting now comprises three main streams: (a) reporting on Gender Action Plan indicators annually at the spring committee meetings; (b) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of CIF program results reporting, especially Core Indicators; and (c) gender reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports (SARs). The last of these was developed in response to Joint and Sub-Committee requests in May 2015 for such elaboration on gender results within the SARs.
32. Sex-disaggregated reporting within the SARs was an innovation under the first phase of the Plan. It built upon the methodology developed in the gender portfolio review of CIF investment plans and projects approved since 2008. Specifically, there is reporting on three “scorecard” indicators that examine programs and the overall CIF portfolio at Investment Plan and project levels in terms of: i. sector-specific gender analysis; ii. activities targeted at women; and iii. Sex-disaggregated indicators. Results are reported from inception through the current reporting period, and for IPs and projects approved during the reporting period. Baseline figures are also available in the CIF Gender Action Plan results framework, for comparison against target and actual achievements, and reported annually to the spring committee meetings.
33. The now-routinized portfolio review process has been helpful in identifying patterns among programs regarding attention to gender, and the need to provide more targeted support and guidance to teams upstream of IP and project preparation. Work in CIF to improve gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting toolkits prepared by the M&R team, was also undertaken, for FIP and PPCR, and support to in-country outreach and capacity-building offered.
34. Portfolio performance results from CIF’s increased attention to gender have been promising, with 68% of new projects approved in the most recent year under review (i.e., January 1-December 31, 2015) undertaking sector-specific gender analysis at design stage, compared to a baseline of 24% of projects from inception to June 30, 2014.²⁸ 56% of new projects have specific activities targeting women, compared to a baseline of 31% of projects; and 58% of new projects have sex-disaggregated indicators in their results frameworks, compared to a baseline of 25% of projects. And at Investment Plan level, results are even more encouraging, although significant differences were found between CTF and SCF programs, with CTF investment plans and projects still lagging those of other programs in their degree of attention

²⁸ See also FY15 Progress Report on CIF Gender Program <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/18333>

to gender mainstreaming.

35. SAR reporting additionally now includes expanded detail on qualitative aspects of gender efforts under programs and projects (see Annex 3 for examples). Such qualitative reporting has been appreciated by governing body members and observers, and offers good lessons learned, particularly in the important areas around institutional change which quantitative reporting alone cannot capture.

6.4 Support to Investment Plan and Project Preparation

36. Key achievements included support to preparation of gender-responsive investment plans and projects. These included support to new SREP Investment Plans for countries such as Ghana, Haiti, and Nicaragua, and Uganda. CIF AU supported gender integration throughout these plans' policy analysis, assessment, project design, and monitoring and evaluation, upon MDB request. SPCR preparation for the Kyrgyz Republic was also supported. New projects submitted under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan had strong gender performance in terms of design, compared to the baseline. In addition to design, increased attention is now given to gender during implementation. For example, CIF AU collaborated with IDB in February 2016 in supporting Nicaragua in planning a gender session for a SREP project preparation workshop. For FIP, gender integration in the development of new FIP investment plans is a particular opportunity area under Phase 2.
37. MDBs have also been systematically supporting enhanced attention to gender within their CIF-funded investments. As an example, there has been a growing portfolio of work under the World Bank AFREA program on gender mainstreaming efforts in SREP-financed projects. Projects in Mali (*Mali Rural Electrification Hybrid System Project – P131084*), Tanzania (*Rural Electrification Expansion Project – P153781*), and Liberia (*Renewable Energy Access P149683*) have benefited from this support which has included such approaches as e.g.,: placing gender specialists and focal points within energy agencies to help ensure gender mainstreaming; improved data collection and baseline assessments on energy access; and improved approaches to supporting productive use application of renewable energy investments to expand women's economic empowerment. Gender inputs have also been provided by CIF AU to the Rwanda SREP Investment Plan, along with others mentioned above, to ensure that national goals around gender and energy, are carried through to project design and implementation.
38. *Technical Assistance:* At the November 2015 FIP Sub-Committee Meeting, Government of Ghana expressed interest in direct technical support on gender to its FIP forestry projects. The CIF AU and the FIP MDBs are collaborating on Ghana's *Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes* project to provide support on gender and forest governance, and value chain development in FY17 and beyond. Showing its commitment to advancing this work, the Government of Ghana has already appointed a gender focal point in-country to support the project.

39. In August 2016, the CIF AU also supported gender-responsive implementation of the FIP program in Burkina Faso, at the request of the FIP Focal Point and the World Bank task team. This included capacity-building, planning, analytical, and monitoring and evaluation support to the team, and included liaison with the Ministries of Environment and Women Promotion, African Development Bank, the World Bank's FCPF team in the country. Significant gender analytical pieces on gender and sustainable forest management in the REDD+ context, along with shea butter value chain development that will benefit women producers, are planned under the FIP program. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) under FIP has also been a particularly potent avenue for enhancing women's participation in local forest management (see Annex 3 for further details).

6.5 Support to MDB Gender and Climate Efforts

40. *Support to MDB gender strategy and mainstreaming processes* has also been provided by the CIF AU Sr. Gender Specialist, upon request. This effort helps further the goals of CIF Gender in supporting climate-informed gender equality outcomes at the institutional level. For this, CIF has interacted regularly with the staff supporting the gender and climate strategies and programs of the MDBs. Most recently, this has taken the form of regular collaboration with the World Bank Group Gender cross-cutting solution area and the Climate Change cross-cutting solution area on gender and climate change inputs to the new WBG Gender Strategy, the WBG Climate Change Action Plan, and in the development of a new WBG program on gender and climate. It has also included inputs to the EBRD in the form of review comments and dialogue on its draft Gender Strategy. Both these MDB dialogues and the external climate interactions on gender detailed below, effectively extend the reach and impact of lessons learned on gender from CIF processes to arenas beyond the CIF itself, and constitute a form of institutional development supporting CIF's role in advancing global public goods and knowledge on gender.

6.6 External Relations and Stakeholder Dialogue on Gender and Climate

41. The CIF Gender program has been contributing regularly to gender policy and strategy development dialogue among key climate finance institutions, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). These interactions, particularly among the gender focal points of CIF, GEF and GCF, have been very fruitful in sharing approaches to gender strategy and design.
42. In terms of external communications, the CIF has also been active in participating in a range of public fora on gender, and in expanding relations with key stakeholders in gender and climate, including CSOs, think tanks, climate finance mechanisms, other multilateral programs, and UN agencies. This included delivery of a presentation at the UN Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate in Bonn in October 2015, in a meeting organized by UNWomen, UNFCCC and

UNDESA (see report below)²⁹. The relationship with these UN agencies continued past the November 2015 meeting, through continued dialogue following the UNFCCC negotiations calendar in order to maintain momentum on gender mainstreaming in climate finance, and the visibility of gender in the climate negotiations more broadly.

43. At COP21, the CIF Program Manager participated in a high-level side event on national approaches to climate mitigation and gender equality. CIF experience on gender was also discussed in a COP21 side event on Rio Conventions work, together with GEF, CBD and others. For International Women's Day in March 2016, the CIF AU participated in a panel event with GEF, World Resources Institute, Conservation International and other organizations focused on gender equality and global environmental change.
44. Sector-specific external dialogue has also been undertaken, e.g., on gender and sustainable forest management. In February 2016, CIF featured in a World Bank panel on certification standards on gender and forestry, and the potential for market mechanisms focused on gender equality outcomes. Related dialogue continued in March 2016 at a KNOWFOR meeting, together with Program on Forests (PROFOR), IUCN, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the World Bank to develop enhanced knowledge on gender and forestry. Such deliberate collaborations help support CIF Gender's own future capacity-building efforts in this area. Overall, sector-specific dialogue and collaboration by CIF Gender with World Bank programs in particular increased during FY16, including with ESMAP and with such forest funds as FCPF and BioCF, as well as during a DFID-sponsored event in July 2016.
45. CIF Gender has been contributing regularly to *external learning and collaboration* on gender and climate, including with key bilateral, UN and CSO actors in numerous events and a September 2015 webinar. CIF lessons on adaptation planning and gender-responsive design in adaptive social protection, as demonstrated by the Zambia and Niger PPCR programs, were shared with Master's students through teaching inputs to a social protection and climate short course at Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences in Bonn, Germany in September 2016.³⁰ The projects specifically target women in their design mechanisms, and in efforts to

²⁹ See November 2015 Report of the UNFCCC-UNWomen-UNDESA Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate available at https://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/egmreport_bonn_final_25_november_2015.pdf.

³⁰ This includes a focus on enhancing women's economic assets and their formal roles in community climate adaptation, as under the *Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience*, as well as the *Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia and the Barotse Sub-Basin* project which seek to smooth income shocks for households while building local area resilience to climate through investments in soil and water management. See videos produced on PPCR Zambia with CIF support, on Gender and Climate Resilience in Zambia. The 5-minute video was produced in order to strengthen participatory monitoring and reporting processes, including on gender outcomes. Available at: <https://vimeo.com/158742878>. Password: Warriors2016. A full-length video is available here: <https://vimeo.com/151610074>. Password: Zambian2016

improve inclusive adaptation planning of small-scale infrastructure (see also Kuriakose et al 2013).

6.7 Knowledge Management and Learning

46. Overall, achievements under Knowledge and Learning in the first Phase of Gender Action Plan implementation included preparation of policy and portfolio reviews, as well as gender-specific learning sessions in all of the Pilot Countries Meetings held (i.e., for SREP, FIP and PPCR), with implementation lessons shared by presenters from pilot countries, MDBs, and partners from the UN system, civil society, and research institutions. Pilot country meetings helped spur increased demand for gender technical support, as well as offers of South-South support on gender among CIF countries.
47. In general, the planned CIF AU analytical program, particularly the large gender and renewable energy study, proceeded slowly under Phase 1, with CIF AU gender team taking time to assess recent related studies and publications during FY16, as well as work by IUCN/ USAID, Deloitte and Touche, and others, to ensure that CIF's study effort will add additional value. Study implementation is planned for FY17.
48. CIF AU is preparing sector-specific gender guidance notes (in sectors ranging from energy, to sustainable forest management, to agriculture). In addition, a note on gender and renewable energy livelihoods, and one on gender and sustainable forest management have been prepared by CIF AU, for final publication by December 2016. They highlight key sector entry points and good practices in gender mainstreaming across the project cycle.
49. MDBs also undertook specific analytical work. EBRD, in collaboration with CIF AU, undertook gender assessments for CTF-funded energy efficiency projects in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Turkey. The gender assessments included recommendations for future investments, alongside guidelines for operation leaders in the sector. Knowledge outcomes included the development of a toolkit synthesizing lessons from the assessments on the district heating projects to help build capacity within EBRD on gender-responsive approaches to the sub-sector. Toolkit recommendations address both demand- and supply-side elements of district heating projects, in areas ranging from affordability, customer satisfaction, and energy preferences, to employment and institutional environment. The toolkit launch will take place in November 2016 at EBRD.³¹

³¹ EBRD assessments available at <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/gender>.

50. In FY16, ADB completed a gender review of its CIF portfolio across CTF, PPCR and SREP programs.³² The review found good levels of gender mainstreaming across the programs, though noted that in some cases the gender co-benefits and women-targeted activities were not directly linked to the main climate action objectives of the projects. The review called for preparation of technical guidance on gender in key sectors. Also, IDB completed a study on gender and large-scale renewable energy infrastructure in 2014.³³
51. The World Bank delivered a study that developed a model for gender-inclusive climate adaptation finance in disaster contexts in small island states, in this case St. Lucia. The study has informed the design of the Government of Saint Lucia’s Climate Adaptation Finance Facility (CAFF), a USD 5 Million component funded by PPCR in the context of the *Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* (P127226). As part of this activity, a gender-informed household survey on access to finance in the context of climate change was developed, and gender-specific demand analysis of climate resilience investments, and women-targeted marketing strategy for resilience loans was designed. Sex-disaggregated data was collected and government staff training on gender-responsive data collection and analysis. The trainings brought together five key entities in the country (i.e., Saint Lucia Development Bank, Ministry of Finance, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Social Transformation, and the Sustainable Development and Environment Department) for joint learning and action. The effort was of the first to include gender and social considerations in disaster risk reduction efforts in the country. An enterprise survey regularly implemented by the Central Statistics Office now has a disaster risk management and gender component – which is partially the result of this PPCR engagement.
52. Learning: Learning activities on gender under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan included organization of gender sessions in the SREP, FIP, and PPCR Pilot Countries Meetings in FY15 and FY16 (see presentations at CIF Gender website)³⁴. Gender content was also mainstreamed in the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Mexico in June 2016, with particular focus on the gender and forest governance session co-convened with WBG’s PROFOR program. Finally, under Phase 1, the CIF Gender Webpages were enhanced with sector-specific gender technical resources, CIF analytical outputs on gender, and materials from the gender sessions of the SREP, FIP and PPCR pilot countries meetings. For its part, ADB carried out a Gender and Inclusive Renewable Energy Workshop in South Asia, and is producing a Country-Driven

³²ADB publication *Building Gender into Climate Finance: ADB Experience with the Climate Investment Funds* is available at <https://www.adb.org/publications/building-gender-climate-finance-adb-experience-cif>

³³ IDB report available at <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/gender> .

³⁴ Pilot country meeting gender session presentations available at <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/about/gender> under Learning Events.

Gender and Climate Change Training Manual³⁵, as well as Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in NAMAs and INDCs (upcoming for FY17 delivery).

7. Lessons Learned on CIF's Gender Mainstreaming Approach under Gender Action Plan – Phase 1

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

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

54. Under Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan, CIF had a primary focus on gender mainstreaming, without an explicit focus on thinking about transformation of institutions in support of gender-equality goals. While mainstreaming approaches are necessary prerequisites for more transformative efforts, by themselves they are insufficient in fostering lasting institutional change on the ground. Table 1 provides examples of Phase 1 CIF programming operating at a range of levels from gender mainstreaming to more transformative approaches. The aim under Phase 2 will be to design, and monitor for, activities and impacts across this spectrum, and increasingly, within the realm of gender transformation itself.
55. CIF programs and projects are designed with sector goals in mind (e.g., expansion of renewable energy markets; expanded energy access and household connectivity; more resilient adaptation planning at the national level; sustainable forest management to increase carbon sinks). A fundamental motivation for the CIF Gender Program is to enhance the design, delivery, outreach and impact of these program and projects through specific attention to women's and men's needs, preferences, constraints and opportunities in CIF pilot countries. Global discourse on gender and climate change is increasingly highlighting the importance of moving towards explicit women's empowerment goals (in line with a focus on strategic gender interests, versus only practical gender needs), and contrasted somewhat with a more instrumentalist approach to gender mainstreaming (see e.g., IUCN 2015; Williams 2016).
56. In practice, an analysis of CIF projects that are gender-informed (i.e., more than three-quarters of the CIF portfolio) reveals that the projects are all advancing strategic gender interests (either from an economic, or a voice/ agency perspective that includes expanded participation in the public sphere). A few are 'simply' improving program/ project responsiveness on gender (e.g., focal point posting or tracking of beneficiaries). Table 1 highlights the range of intervention types and entry points found across CIF programs, with examples of project

³⁵ ADB manual available at <http://www.adb.org/publications/training-manual-country-driven-gender-and-climate-change>.

activities and approaches that are able to move beyond mandated mainstreaming, towards institutional change and more socially-embedded outcomes.

57. Specifically, a range of gender design elements can be observed among the CIF portfolio of projects from good practices in gender mainstreaming to efforts aimed at longer-term institutional change towards gender equality outcomes, viz: i) Women's participation in user association membership and leadership in water sector (PPCR Tajikistan project and others); ii). Gender focal points posted in adaptation planning units of countries (PPCR Yemen); iii) Women's participation as primary beneficiaries in climate-responsive social protection schemes in soil and water management and in climate-smart agriculture (Niger PPCR project); iv) Identifying and tracking of female beneficiary targets (incl. those within the additional vulnerable category of national ethnic minority groups) as part of national goals on social inclusion in renewable energy provision (SREP Nepal project); v) Gender-sensitive project design for mass rapid transit in urban areas (CTF Vietnam project); vi) Women-owned enterprise development in cookstove retailing (SREP Nicaragua IP; planned project); and vii) Enhancing women's role in local governance and planning on forest resources (FIP Mexico project on *ejidos*).
58. The above notwithstanding, it is recognized nevertheless, and not least in the upcoming *CIF Gender Policy*, that formal mandates and requirements, for program processes, beneficiary identification and monitoring, inclusive stakeholder consultation, and the like are key mechanisms to help ensure that benefits from CIF investments are designed and implemented to reach women and men from different socioeconomic groups. Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Program thus will continue to feature such basic building blocks of mainstreaming approaches, coupled with more strategic and sector-wide efforts.

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

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

7.2 LESSON TWO: Codification of CIF Gender Policy Requirements

59. The inaugural CIF Gender Program deliberately started under Phase 1 in 2014 with a focus on action and learning-by-doing. The Gender Action Plan developed, and now extended under this Phase 2 document, focused in the first instance on knowledge, technical support, M&E and the like. Support for developing a specific CIF Gender Policy, outside of the specifics of particular multi-year action plans, grew over Phase 1. Work was begun on CIF Gender Policy development, through a review of existing requirements. The CIF Gender Policy will be finalized at the start of Phase 2, in consultation with CIF partners, including MDBs.
60. CIF’s standing approach to gender mainstreaming includes particular attention to CIF governance and operations, starting with monitoring the extent to which there is: (i) gender expertise on Investment Plan and project missions; (ii) gender analysis tied to the sector and providing national strategy context; (iii) improved beneficiary identification and targeting; (iv) inclusion of women in CIF-related consultations in-country; and (v) gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation, including sex-disaggregated reporting of data.
61. Policy review work undertaken in Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan highlighted the importance of strengthening CIF-required mandates. For example, the presence of specific SREP design criteria on gender equity and specific core indicator requirements on sex-disaggregation were shown to go a long way towards ensuring gender-responsive design of

investment plans and projects. Nonetheless, even mandated M&E indicators still require sufficient follow-up to ensure that countries (in the case of FIP and PPCR monitoring) and MDBs (in the case of CTF and SREP monitoring) are reporting on these.

62. As overarching planning documents for CIF pilot countries, Investment Plans represent an important arena for improved gender analysis and assessment, inclusive consultations, and design recommendations. The investment plan is a sphere where there is a risk of failing to identify gender considerations, as regular MDB social safeguards and gender policies do not automatically apply to such joint plans. CIF project documentation can usefully and more transparently outline in projects submitted for approval which safeguards have been triggered, and where social and gender risks (and remedial measures) have been identified.
63. Phase 1 of the Gender Action Plan also saw a significant and increasing demand by countries for direct support on gender in such programs as SREP and FIP in particular. In Phase 2, CIF AU seeks to provide that support (both learning and technical assistance) in response to the demand, and to improve upstream support to MDBs and countries on design of investment plans and projects (e.g., through specific gender review and technical assistance). This will remain, by design, on an on-demand basis, and be implemented in collaboration with MDBs.

7.3 LESSON THREE: Ensuring Sufficient Staffing for the CIF Gender Program

64. A key lesson learned from Phase 1 was that sufficient staff and consultant resources are needed to deliver the ambitious gender program of the Climate Investment Funds. Phase 1 staffing in CIF AU was below the levels required, in that only the Sr. Gender Specialist was in post, supported for most of 2015 by a full-time short-term consultant. Thus to support program delivery, it is envisioned that Phase 2 will feature the recruitment of a GF-level Gender Specialist, from FY17³⁶. This specialist's support, together with more intermittent short-term consultant inputs, would permit the gender program to fully respond to the growing demands generated through the first years of the Gender Action Plan. This support would include specific contributions to portfolio review and monitoring, and knowledge and learning outreach.

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

8.1 Program Goal and Theory of Change

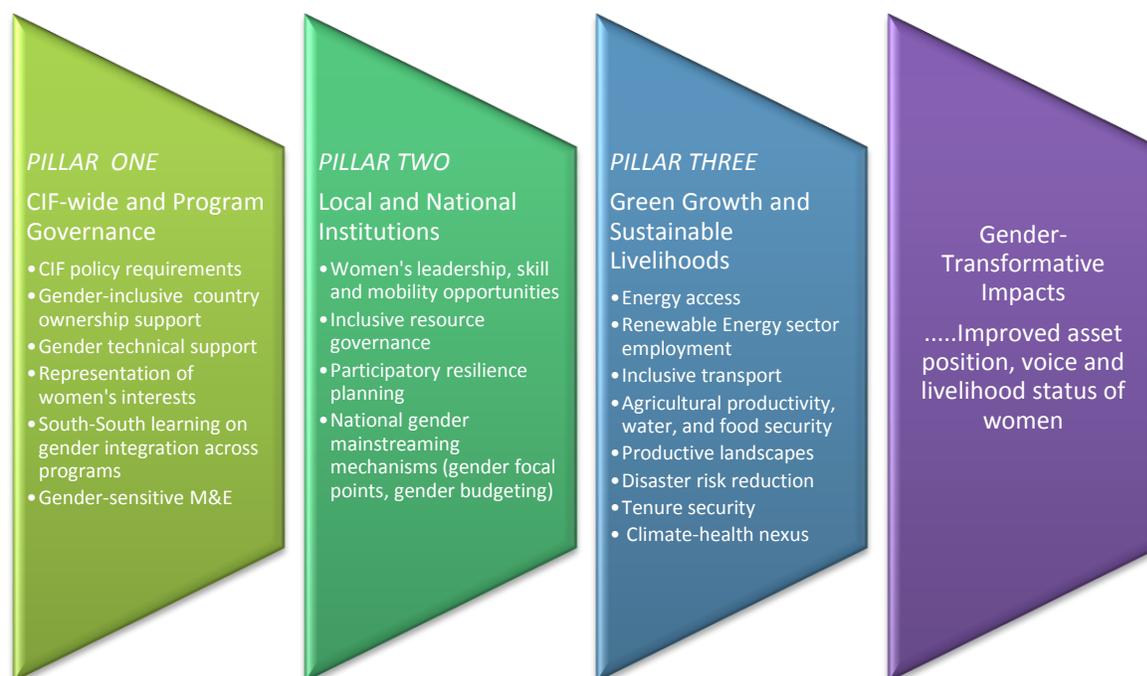
65. As mentioned above, CIF was established to initiate “transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up

³⁶ Note that the FY17 budget approved by the Joint Trust Fund Committee has included provision for a F-level Gender Specialist in the CIF AU to support the Sr. Gender Specialist. The Joint Trust Fund Committee has urged the CIF AU to proceed with recruitment of this position, though as of November 2016 organizational approval from the WBG for proceeding with staff recruitment has not been received. In the meantime, full-time consultant specialist support is being contracted by the CIF AU to fill this gap.

financing.” The CIF Gender program works in support of this overall goal, in order to ensure that the reach and benefits of CIF investments extend to all persons in the project areas, both women and men, and that analytical and learning efforts under CIF include due attention to gender elements of climate-resilient, low carbon development, as part of CIF’s contribution to the global public good of knowledge.

66. Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan is intended to move beyond the process of gender mainstreaming alone to focus on gender-transformative outcomes at country level. The goal of the CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 1 was *“to mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality in climate-resilient, low carbon development investments in CIF countries”*. Phase 2 of the Action Plan will feature this mainstreaming imperative as the main objective of the Plan - to which CIF commits through FY20³⁷ - but will place it in service of a larger gender-transformational goal, hereby defined as *“Women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments”*.

Figure 1 CIF Gender Program Phase 2 - Theory of Change



³⁷ Objective will be specifically formulated for Phase 2 as: “To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning”.

67. Figure 1 introduces the theory of change behind the proposed work under the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. Under this approach, efforts on CIF-level and Program Governance (Pillar 1), combined with activities for Local and National Institutions (Pillar 2), support work across key Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods sectors that affect gender outcomes (Pillar 3), for an expected result of Gender-Transformative Impacts of women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihood status.
68. CIF-wide and Program Governance: Pillar 1 is focused on internal CIF functions and inputs. It comprises such elements as CIF policy requirements and procedures; support for gender-inclusive country ownership processes; gender technical support; women’s participation and representation of their interests in CIF governance mechanisms; South-South learning on gender integration across programs and sectors; gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation. This pillar of program inputs comprises the forms of additional knowledge and governance resources that countries and MDBs will need to undertake the gender-transformative work envisioned under Phase 2.
69. Local and National Institutions: Pillar 2 looks at processes and outcomes at the country level in the area of local and national institutions. These include women’s leadership; skill and socio-physical mobility opportunities; and changes in norms around these, such as increasing social acceptance of women’s participation in the public sphere and movement outside the home. Pillar 2 also includes more regularized use of gender-inclusive approaches in government planning and local governance. These can include inclusive natural resource governance processes; participatory resilience planning featuring women’s voice; presence of national gender mainstreaming mechanisms such as use of gender focal points for CIF programs at country level, coordination with national women’s machinery and ministries and use of gender budgeting processes, in line with national strategies and goals on gender equality and sector-specific outcomes.
70. Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods: Pillar 3 addresses key sectoral investment areas under CIF that are expected to support the main gender equality outcomes envisioned under Phase 2. The pillar is intended to highlight the opportunities for women in the energy transition processes supported by CIF, along with the resilience measures that can safeguard non-economic benefits from a livelihoods perspective such as food security, tenure security, and health. When paired with the economic opportunities and income potential from such areas as energy enterprises and productive use applications, forest-based value and agricultural development, and other key sectors such as fisheries, Pillar 3 highlights the range of income and non-income benefits that may accrue to women from CIF investments, particularly when linked to the voice, agency, and human endowments outcomes from Pillar 2 (such as women’s increased role in resource governance, their acquisition of skills, or changes in norms around physical mobility).
71. Gender-Transformative Impact: The combination of the above three pillars operating in CIF governance, country institutions, and sectoral outcome areas is intended to lead to CIF’s achievement of Gender-Transformative Impact in the key areas of asset position, voice, and

livelihood status of women. It may also be noted that the pillars of the proposed Theory of Change operate in spheres related to the individual (e.g., skills, livelihoods); institutional (both norms and organizational systems), and market (e.g., labor markets and industrial sector trajectories) spheres. Related impact indicators are provided in the revised Results Framework for the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2* (see Annex 2). There is also an evaluation agenda related to the CIF Gender program described below, and as outlined in CIF Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative study area on gender -- to which the Sr. Gender Specialist and CIF Gender Working Group are contributing.

8.2 Operationalizing the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2

72. As described above, Figure 1 outlines the Theory of Change developed for Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan. It features both internal inputs and country-level action in order to achieve the gender-transformational outcomes that the program seeks. In this way, Figure 1 also reflects the main elements of the CIF partnership among CIF AU, MDBs, recipient and contributor countries, observers and other stakeholders. In order to operationalize the Plan, a number of operational modes and focus areas will be emphasized during implementation – many of which are carried over from the successful approaches of Phase 1. These are outlined below.

8.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

73. The Gender Action Plan - Phase 2 will maintain the governance arrangements for CIF Gender Program implementation specified in the first phase of the Plan. Thus the Plan will be implemented as a joint effort of the MDBs and the CIF AU, using the mechanism of the CIF Gender Working Group, with overall guidance from the CIF governing bodies. Primary responsibility for delivery of the action plan will be with the CIF Administrative Unit.
74. MDBs are responsible for project design, implementation and monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The CIF AU coordinates overall gender mainstreaming in CIF policies and programs; provides technical advice upon demand; and undertakes monitoring, knowledge and learning activities together with the MDBs and pilot countries to advance gender-sensitive outcomes and assessment of impacts of CIF programs. Pilot countries are responsible for investment plan preparation (including integration of gender considerations), and for the identification and preparation of projects based on country needs, together with MDBs, and undertake gender-responsive reporting on their programming.
75. Overall, the Phase 2 Plan will maintain and extend the work begun under the first phase with a particular focus on the elaboration of the CIF Gender Policy as a standalone document and program guidance (including closer monitoring of adherence to those program requirements already mandated, as well as upstream entry points for provision of technical advice, and review prior to plan and project submissions). This is envisioned as moving from ‘gender mainstreaming’ alone, to a focus on policy, technical support, evaluation (including of institutional processes and outcomes), and more gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement. In

sum, Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan will maintain the gains made in gender-responsive M&E processes for CIF programs, external engagement and global dialogue, and learning and lessons-sharing, while extending the formal policy, analytical and evaluative, and technical support elements of CIF's gender agenda.

76. The Gender Action Plan Phase 2 will thus continue to focus on the objectives of: (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs, and (ii) enhancing knowledge and learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. A summary work plan with key outputs for the *CIF FY17-FY20 Gender Action Plan – Phase 2* is presented in Annex 1. A detailed description of the scope of work for each area is also provided. CIF's gender efforts in Phase 2 include a formalization of a CIF Gender Policy per the Joint Trust Fund Committee request; scaling-up of gender technical support to individual Investment Plan and project preparation, and new tools in the form of sector- and program-specific guidance sheets to support teams.

8.3 Policy and Program Support

77. *CIF Gender Policy*: As mentioned above, gender policies and procedures will be strengthened in FY17 in particular, with more formal discussions through the CIF Gender Working Group and the MDB Core Group. This includes a focus on gender review of cover sheets of IP and project submissions (including IP revisions), to ensure that teams receive feedback on their performance against the three scorecard indicators, including review of results frameworks. Phase 2 will also feature a learning focus through preparation of case notes on institutional lessons from gender integration across the portfolio. FY17 work will include development and rolling-out of gender guidance on investment plan preparation, specific to each program.
78. *Gender-Responsive Stakeholder Engagement*: To deepen social inclusion and outreach in CIF investment plan preparation processes, the CIF Gender Program will work with the Stakeholder Engagement team in Phase 2 to provide guidance on good practice in gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, including for CIF governance.³⁸
79. *Technical Assistance*: Phase 2 will feature a scaling-up of technical support to investment plan preparation and that of individual projects, upon request from countries and MDBs. The SREP program has called upon CIF AU for gender review support to its investment plans in Phase 1, and this is expected to continue. Similarly, EBRD has asked for gender support on preparation of the Kyrgyz Republic SPCR, which will be provided by CIF AU in FY17. Meanwhile, individual countries have also expressed demand, along with select MDB project task teams, for structured gender technical assistance on e.g., FIP and SREP projects in Ghana and Burkina

³⁸ Improvements can be made by including gender (i.e., women's organization) as a selection criterion for at least observer group for each of the 4 CIF programs. Separately, for those CIF sub-committee expert groups without gender/ social experts, such a criterion could be added. The intersection of gender and indigenous peoples' participation in CIF governance and implementation is another area to be looked at, including through enhanced efforts on stakeholder engagement.

Faso. These have already started, from FY17 itself, and will be supported also with larger learning events to enable capacity-building across multiple countries.

8.4 Knowledge Management and Learning

80. Phase 2 will see a number of analytical efforts, including the large-scale study on gender and renewable energy (FY17-18) and one on gender and sustainable forest management (FY20). CIF AU will also co-lead the WBG analytical and policy dialogue on gender and climate-induced migration. Additional joint work with the WBG on gender, poverty and climate change is also planned. The CIF Gender program will seek to respond in Phase 2 to calls for region-specific learning events in particular sectors to enhance skills and country capacity on sector-specific gender mainstreaming (starting in FY17 with gender and sustainable forest management, as well as gender sessions in the mini-grids learning event and SREP pilot country meeting), and specific evaluative efforts on effective institutional approaches to gender mainstreaming from across the CIF program portfolio.
81. Enhanced analytical collaboration with such groups as KNOWFOR of the WBG (which links PROFOR, FIP, Forest Carbon Partnership Fund, IUCN, and CIFOR) in forest research, including on gender approaches, is planned for Phase 2. This will help to strengthen gender-responsive approaches to forest landscapes and community forest tenure and benefit-sharing, including linkages with agro-forestry investments. This work includes both direct operational investments as under the FIP programs of Ghana and Burkina Faso, as well as new analytical efforts (and links to other programs such as FCPF and BioCarbon Fund, operating in the pilot countries).
82. MDBs will undertake analytical pieces on gender for FY17 as follows: i) Technical Note on Gender and Forests (IDB); ii) note on gender implications of renewable energy technology innovations; gender analysis of energy tariffs in South Asia stocktaking study; a new technical assistance project on gender and energy (FY17-20) (ADB). EBRD's mainstreaming of gender and energy efficiency approaches will also continue during the year through support to operations, in particular via ongoing implementation of the Gender Action Plan for the GCF-EBRD Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (SEFF) Co-Financing Program, and the Gender Advisory Services support to the Green Cities Program.³⁹
83. MDBs will continue with their analytical and learning activities in order to share best practices on gender in the CIF, such as the Energy Efficiency learning event on district heating by EBRD. Select MDBs, including AfDB and EBRD, have also indicated that they will identify and

³⁹ For an example of the ways that Gender Advisory Services are integrated into the Green Cities Program in Georgia, including review of HR policies and practices, training, and appropriate support and recommendations for including gender considerations in design and delivery of transport services, see <http://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/green-cities-Georgia.html>.

undertaken additional knowledge activities during the course of Phase 2, in response to their business requirements and client demand.

8.5 Monitoring Progress and Evaluating Impact

84. Results will continue to be monitored annually to assess the impact of the Phase 2 Gender Action Plan on the CIF, its programs, investment plans and project design. CIF AU will maintain the gender reporting processes institutionalized during Phase 1 of the Plan, and with additional attention to inclusion of qualitative reporting elements. Specifically, the CIF AU will continue to report to the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees via annual reports on Gender Action Plan implementation, in the spring meetings of the Committee each year. In addition, the CIF AU will continue to report within program semi-annual reports on gender performance across the CIF program portfolio, as begun under the November 2015 round of SARs.
85. The CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 2 Results Framework is based in the first instance on the reporting structure used in Phase 1, which includes outcomes and key outputs under each of the five plan areas (i.e., (a) policy; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning), with indicators and annual targets for each. In addition, in order to better capture results on the ground, and in response to formal feedback provided by Trust Fund Committee members, the Phase 2 Results Framework includes a range of country-level results outcomes that speak to the Phase 2 Plan's theory of change (see Annex 2).
86. On the results agenda, the CIF Gender program will also deepen the work done under Phase 1 on improved sex-disaggregated monitoring, and related capacity-building, as well as closer quantitative and qualitative monitoring of gender co-benefits under CIF programming, including work on distribution of benefits and the role of CIF programming outcomes in country achievements under the gender Sustainable Development Goal 5, and gender targets under related global sectoral commitments, such as SE4All targets.
87. The new Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative of the CIF provides an opportunity to undertake larger-scale learning and evaluation efforts around the following four priority themes: i. transformational change; ii. private sector investment; and iii. local stakeholder engagement and benefit; and iv. CIF design and approach.⁴⁰ For the CIF Gender program, this will include an evaluation of CIF gender mainstreaming approaches and institutional impacts, including assessment of use of gender focal points in ministries, training and employment quotas and the like, through use of country case studies, beginning in FY17 and undertaken jointly with the Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative. Other important topics, potentially

⁴⁰ See *CIF Evaluation and Learning Special Initiative: Business Plan* (Joint CTF-SCF/16.5) document, available at http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/joint_ctf-scf_16_5_evaluation_and_learning_special_initiative_business_plan_final.pdf

to be explored in subsequent years of the learning partnership, including evaluating the impact of CIF gender policies and resulting actions on norms and behaviors in beneficiary countries and communities, as well as transformative, non-income benefits to women and groups. Additional evaluation opportunities will be identified in the course of Phase 2, in line with the Evaluation and Learning Program Framework.

8.6 Communicating CIF Gender Activities and Sharing Lessons

88. CIF AU online communications efforts on gender have been increasing, including blogs focused on FIP programming including gender and tree tenure in Ghana, and on gender and forests activities under DGM, as well as video materials produced on gender and PPCR programming in Zambia. Electronic resources related to particular sectors have also been posted online in order to boost learning and outreach. These included links to presentations from gender sessions of pilot country meetings. CIF's webinar from September 2015, organized jointly with the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) and IUCN, attracted a large audience of government, academic, CSO, and multilateral sector participants from around the world.⁴¹ The webinar highlighted the gender strategies of the respective institutions; approaches to monitoring and reporting; partnership, and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming.
89. Sharing lessons of CIF efforts on gender-transformative climate programming is an important priority under Phase 2 of the Gender Action Plan. In addition to continued efforts on external speaking engagements with stakeholders; expanded collaboration, influencing and sharing of lessons, in particular with the GCF and GEF; and an expanded range of events with MDBs, Phase 2 will also feature renewed emphasis on communications, including expanded web and Twitter presence; posting of blogs; resource materials; and an electronic community of practice for CIF Gender Working Group members in the first instance, and for country focal points from the programs. This will also include closer tracking of web user statistics to analyze web traffic and strength of CIF Gender's online presence.

9. CONCLUSION

90. In June 2014, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) committed under the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 1* to full gender mainstreaming across CIF policies and programming in support of gender equality goals through CIF-supported investments. As this paper attests, the CIF partnership of the Administrative Unit, MDBs, contributor and recipient countries, and observers has made significant strides over the past two years in improving CIF gender monitoring, capacity-building, external dialogue, and technical support. With the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2* from FY17-FY20, it is planned that these efforts will be deepened, including on the policy, analytical, evaluative, and technical assistance fronts, in order to ensure improved real-world outcomes for women facing climate impacts in CIF pilot countries

⁴¹ See video at <https://vimeo.com/144690144>.

around the globe. Through increased efforts in such areas as staff strengthening for the program, broadening of global knowledge partnerships, and enhanced attention to upstream provision of gender technical support for investment plans and projects, it is expected that that gender-transformative goals in the context of CIF-financed climate action will be greatly advanced over the course of the Plan period.

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Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan: Summary of Phase 1 (FY15-16) and Phase 2 (FY17-20)

Functional Area	Outputs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
POLICY	-CIF Gender Policy (CIF AU)			Revised delivery for FY17			
	-Support to Stakeholder Engagement team on gender			FY17-18 collaboration			
PROGRAM SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	-CIF Program and Sector-specific Guidance Sheets (CIF AU)		<i>First two sheets under preparation</i>	Three program sheets planned	Two additional sector sheets planned		
	-Directory of Gender Experts (Phase 1 effort) (CIF AU)	<i>CVs collected</i>		Online directory planned			
	-CIF Gender website developed (FY15) and maintained (ongoing) (CIF AU)	<i>Developed website</i>	Website maintained throughout Phases 1 and 2				
	-Technical Cross-Support to CIF project activities, as requested by MDBs (CIF AU)	<i>Review inputs to SREP IPs provided</i>		FIP Burkina Faso (FY17) undertaken; FIP Ghana FY17-18 planned		Upon request	Upon request
MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION	-Gender Indicators Paper, incl. mini-portfolio review and annex on Gender Scorecard (Phase 1 product)	<i>Full portfolio review conducted; baseline and gender scorecard approached established FY15</i>					
	-Annual reporting on CIF gender indicators & inputs to semi-annual reports (CIF AU)	System developed & implemented FY15 onwards; Additional impact indicators added under Phase 2 of Plan.					
	-Evaluative program (e.g., gender & institutional change via CIF investments) (CIF AU)			Program to run across Phase 2 period – First output on institutional change (delivery FY18); Other topics to be identified.			
	-Women's Access to and Role in Renewable Energy (CIF AU)	<i>Initial note prepared</i>	<i>Editing of note</i>	Initiate overall study	Revised plan for FY18 delivery of full study		

ANALYTICAL WORK⁴²	-Gender & REDD+: Tenure, Rights, Benefit-Sharing (CIF AU)						Revised plan for FY20 delivery	
	-Gender and Climate-Induced Migration (CIF AU with WBG) (Phase 2 product)		<i>Work initiated in May 2016</i>	Paper for FY17 delivery				
	-Small-Scale Solutions: Gender, Mini-Grids & Employment (CIF AU)			Note for FY17 delivery				
	-Learning content on gender in CIF (e.g., pilot countries meetings; UN) (CIF AU)	<i>Gender sessions in 2015 SREP and FIP PCMs⁴³</i> <i>Presentations in GEF/ GCF meetings</i>	<i>Gender session in 2015 PPCR PCM; and co-session in 2016 FIP PCM</i>	Learning session/s planned each year (FY17: SREP PCM Mini-grids event; Gender & forests event)	Topic TBD in response to demand	TBD	TBD	
	-Exploring Gender Co-Benefits and Revenue Streams in PES ⁴⁴ / REDD+ (AfDB)		<i>Product cancelled due to staff turnover⁴⁵</i>					
	-Gender and Energy Efficiency – Gender Assessments in Turkey, Kazakhstan, Ukraine plus Toolkit (EBRD with CIF AU)	<i>3 assessments delivered FY15-16</i>	<i>Toolkit draft delivered in May 2016</i>	Toolkit published in October 2016; Dissem. event in Nov 2016				
	-Gender and Large-Scale Renewable Energy Note ⁴⁶ (IDB) (Phase 1 Product)	<i>Delivered FY15</i>						
	-Note on gender and RE technology innovation (ADB)			Studies planned for delivery from FY17-20				
	-Gender analysis of energy tariffs in South Asia (stocktaking) (ADB)							

⁴² Additionally, select studies will be conducted by MDBs under Phase 2, in response to business need.

⁴³ PCM = Pilot countries meeting

⁴⁴ PES = Payment for Environmental Services

⁴⁵ AfDB is identifying a new analytical output to replace this earlier planned effort.

⁴⁶ Available at <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=39647922> (English and Spanish version). Also at CIF Gender website https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/knowledge-documents?field_themes_tid=389

	-TA project on gender and energy (ADB)			
	-Gender and Forests Note (IDB)			Revised target - FY17 delivery
	-ADB Gender Portfolio Review of CIF Investments		<i>-Delivered FY16⁴⁷</i>	
	-Gender-Sensitive Post-Disaster Response Model and Adaptation Finance: Linked to PPCR St. Lucia DVRP Project (WBG)		<i>-Delivered FY16</i>	

⁴⁷ *Building Gender into Climate Finance: ADB Experience with the Climate Investment Funds*. Available at <http://www.adb.org/publications/building-gender-climate-finance-adb-experience-cif> .

Annex 2: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 - Results Framework (November 2016 Update)⁴⁸

Goal: <i>Women's improved asset, voice, and livelihood status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments</i>				
Objective: <i>To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning</i>				
IMPACTS	Description	OVI	Baseline	Targets⁴⁹ - Phase 2
Impact 1 – Program participation	Greater share of CIF program benefits accrue to women	% (and number) of total CIF beneficiaries that are female	TBD	FY17: 30% FY18: 40% FY19: 45% FY20: 50%
Impact 2 – Green jobs	Renewable energy employment	% (and number) of total renewable energy jobs ⁵⁰ (cumulative) created through new CIF investments, held by women	TBD	FY17: 20% FY18: 25% FY19: 30% FY20: 35%
Impact 3 – Safe and convenient public transport for women	Gender-responsive transport design and female passenger share	% (and number) of total additional passengers using low-carbon transport per day due to CTF intervention (cumulative), that are female	TBD	FY17: 30% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50%
		% (and number) of new CTF transport projects that include gender-responsive design features		FY17: 35% FY18: 55% FY19: 75% FY20: 95%
Impact 4 - Access to productive assets	Women's access to adaptive social protection increased	% (and number) of total adaptive social protection beneficiaries under CIF programs, that are female	TBD	FY17: 35% FY18: 45% FY19: 50% FY20: 60%
Impact 5 - Capabilities enhanced	Skills development of women enhanced	% (and number) of total beneficiaries (cumulative) trained under CIF projects, that are female	TBD	FY17: 25% FY18: 30% FY19: 35% FY20: 40%
Impact 6 - Gender-inclusive climate finance governance	Women's participation in climate planning processes increased	% (and number) of women participating in new CIF Investment Plan consultations	TBD	FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50%

⁴⁸ Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework lies with CIF AU. Progress on all indicators will be reported annually. Baseline figures for impacts will be included from May 2017 report onwards.

⁴⁹ Targets will be revised once December 2016 baseline is determined.

⁵⁰ Specified in terms of skilled/unskilled; temporary/permanent positions.

		% (and number) of current CIF observers that are female	TBD	FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50%
		% (and number) of CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female		FY17: 20% FY18: 30% FY19: 40% FY20: 50%
		% (and number) of CIF AU staff at Analyst level and above, that are female		FY17: 50% FY18: 50% FY19: 50% FY20: 50%
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans that establish a gender focal point for IP implementation		FY17: 10% FY18: 20% FY19: 30% FY20: 40%
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Target/Achievement in Phase 1 ⁵¹	Target - Phase 2
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF investment plans under preparation	% (and number) of new ⁵² CIF investment plans detailing sector-specific analysis ⁵³	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁴ : 44% (24 of 54 IPs) <u>Target</u> : FY15: ⁵⁵ 60% FY16: 80% <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IPs) FY16: 100% (7 of 7 IPs)	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100%
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans including women-specific activities ⁵⁶	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁷ : 41% (22 of 54 IPs) <u>Target</u> : FY15: 35% FY16: 45% <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 0% (0 of 1 IP) FY16: 100% (7 of 7 IPs)	FY17: 55% FY18: 65% FY19: 75% FY20: 80%

⁵¹ All baseline figures in this table are as of June 30, 2014. All FY15 Outcome-level achievements are reporting only through December 31, 2014, for Investment Plans and projects approved through December 31, 2014.

⁵² Defined as start and end of current reporting period (Jan 1- Dec 31, 2015).

⁵³ Defined as "sector-specific analysis relevant to project focus area".

⁵⁴ IP portfolio from program inception to June 30, 2014

⁵⁵ To December 31, 2014

⁵⁶ Defined as "activities targeting women and/or gender-responsive implementation arrangements such as project manual guidance or project-specific knowledge management activities on gender".

⁵⁷ Ibid

	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF projects under preparation	% (and number) of new CIF projects detailing sector-specific analysis	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁸ : 24% (34 of 141 projects) <u>Target</u> : FY15: 50% FY16: 75% <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 60% (9 of 15 projects) FY16: 68% (34 of 50 projects)	FY17: 75% FY18: 80% FY19: 85% FY20: 90%
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	<u>Baseline</u> ⁵⁹ : 31% (44 of 141 projects) <u>Target</u> : FY15: 40% FY16: 70% <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 67% (10 of 15 projects) FY16: 56% (28 of 50 projects)	FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75%
Outcome 2 - Program Support	Enhanced demand from MDB-supported investment plans and projects for technical support from CIF AU on gender	Percentage (and number) of new CIF investment plans and projects for which countries request gender technical support from MDBs and/or CIF AU	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<u>Target New IPs and projects</u> : FY17: 5% of new IPs & projects FY18: 10% of new IPs & projects FY19: 20% of new IPs & projects FY20: 30% of new IPs & projects
		Percentage (and number) of such gender technical support requests to CIF AU which it is able to fulfill	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<u>Target New IPs and projects</u> : FY17: 80% of new IP and project requests FY18: 85% of new IP and project requests FY19: 90% of new IP and project requests FY20: 100% of new IP and project requests

⁵⁸ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

⁵⁹ Ibid

Outcome 3 - Monitoring and Reporting	CIF IP monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF IPs (total and new), with sex-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ⁶⁰ : 35% (19 of 54 IPs) <u>Target Total IPs:</u> FY15: 40% FY16: 45% <u>Achievement</u> <u>Total IPs:</u> FY15: 36% (20 of 55 IPs) FY16: 36% (20 of 62 IPs) <u>Target New IPs:</u> FY15: 75% FY16: 100% <u>Achievement</u> <u>New IPs:</u> FY15: 100% (1 of 1 IP) FY16: tbd	<u>Target Total IPs</u> FY17: 45% FY18: 50% FY19: 55% FY20: 60% <u>Target New IPs:</u> FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100%
	CIF project monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF projects (total and new) with sex-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ⁶¹ : 25% (35 of 141 projects) <u>Target Total</u> <u>Projects:</u> FY15: 30% FY16: 35% <u>Achievement</u> <u>Total Projects:</u> FY15: 26% (41 of 156 projects) FY16: 34% (70 of 206 projects) <u>Target New</u> <u>Projects:</u> FY15: 30% FY16: 60% <u>Achievement</u> <u>New Projects:</u> FY15: 40% (6 of 15 projects) FY16: 58% (29 of 50 projects)	<u>Target Total Projects:</u> FY17: 35% FY18: 40% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Target New Projects:</u> FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75%

⁶⁰ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

⁶¹ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Target/ Achievement - Phase 1	Target – Phase 2
Output 1 - Policy	Gender-responsive CIF program procedures	Policy reviews for each program undertaken (FY15)	<u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 reviews <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 programs reviewed in CIF policy review	FY17: 4 Program Notes prepared, with focus on Investment Plan preparation FY19: User review of program note application
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	<u>FY16 Target:</u> Discussions for 4 programs and other policy elements <u>FY16 Achievement:</u> Not achieved	FY17: CIF Gender policy discussed and adopted
		Review and discussion of gender-responsive stakeholder engagement (SE) across the CIF (FY17-18)	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	FY17: Review initiated FY18: Review completed FY19: Findings incorporated in SE design FY20: Qualitative assessment of impact
	CIF participation in external events on gender and climate	No. of panel/ speaking engagements on gender and climate, in which CIF participates	<u>Annual Target:</u> Not provided <u>FY16 Achievement:</u> 5 ⁶²	FY17-20: at least 2 new engagements per FY
Output 2 - Program Support	Enhanced technical expertise/ resources on gender available for project teams	(i) Online directory of gender and climate experts and (ii) Sector Specific guidance sheets prepared	<u>Target:</u> FY15: Directory completed and (3) sheets prepared <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: Directory, (3) guidance	FY17: (i) Online directory completed; (ii) 3 new sheets prepared FY18: 2 new sheets prepared

⁶² Including presentations at e.g., UN Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Climate; KNOWFOR meeting; GEF International Women's Day meeting.

			sheets under preparation FY16: Still under preparation	FY19-20: tbd depending on program need
		(iii) Gender Specialist (F-level) recruited to CIF AU	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	FY18: One F-level gender specialist recruited
Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed ⁶³	<u>Baseline:</u> 2 <u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 6 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 6	FY17: 7 FY18: 8 FY19: 9 FY20: 10 (cumulative)
Output 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	Improved knowledge resources for CIF reporting on gender-specific indicators	Gender indicator review paper completed (Y/N) (FY15)	<u>Achievement:</u> FY15: Yes, in portfolio review	FY17: Portfolio review published FY20: Update of portfolio review
		% of recommended gender indicator modifications adopted as core and co-benefit indicators (FY16)	<u>Target:</u> FY16: At least 50% adopted <u>Achievement</u> FY16: Gender-specific guidance in M&E toolkits; sex-disaggregated monitoring of core indicators improved	FY17: New CIF gender impact indicators routinized in CIF reporting FY18: Discussion on core and co-benefit indicator systems, with M&R team FY19 and FY20: tbd
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events conducted annually with gender integrated, e.g., Pilot Country Meetings	<u>Annual Target:</u> FY15: 2 FY16: 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 2 ⁶⁴ FY16: 3	FY17: 2 FY18: 2 FY19: 2 FY20: 2
		No. of CIF Gender knowledge events conducted, per FY	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	FY17: 1 FY18: 1 FY19: 1 FY20: 1

⁶³ Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

⁶⁴ This refers to the Roundtable on Energy Access and Gender in The Hague, and the gender session in SREP New Pilot Countries Meeting (both held in The Hague in February 2015). Note that the FIP pilot countries meeting in June 2015 also had a stand-alone gender session included in the meeting, as did the PPCR PCM in July 2015.

Annex 3: Gender Mainstreaming Examples from across CIF Programs supported under Phase 1⁶⁵

CTF: While historically the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) has lagged other CIF programs in its degree of gender integration⁶⁶, there are nonetheless some strong project examples emerging from investments in transport and mini-grids, as well as expected future impacts in women’s employment in renewable energy value chains, as described below.

- *Haiti - Expanding Women’s Energy Entrepreneurship in Haiti: Modern Energy Services for All* project (World Bank) seeks to accelerate private sector-driven renewable energy off-grid electrification in rural and peri-urban areas of the country. The project includes investments in mini-grids with a focus on expanding support to female energy entrepreneurs. It builds upon successful civil society models in creating a local market for certified solar lanterns and solar kits, as well as village grids that use pre-paid and pay-as-you go meters. Business proposals for project-financed working capital and results-based grants will also be evaluated on their gender design. The project will use real-time monitoring of consumer satisfaction and productive utilization of energy services, from a gender perspective, to learn how best to serve the needs of all energy users. A gender and social assessment is also being conducted to ensure responsive project design and implementation. The project is expected to have large direct and indirect employment impacts, with important impacts on women’s energy access and asset security.
- *Colombia - Renewable Energy Program for Colombia (PERC)* (Inter-American Development Bank): The program provides risk mitigation support for private companies developing renewable energy (RE) projects. The project expects to support approximately 28 MW of RE generation through use of third party solar development models, using innovative debt financing. Gender considerations have been mainstreamed from the start to foster inclusive workforce development and job creation along the RE supply chain, in line with gender good practice.⁶⁷ Successful past approaches in use of STEM and business university internship programs for local women in engineering, operations, and finance units of project sponsors, will be replicated. In addition, project sponsors have committed to gender equality standards and certification, including signing the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles⁶⁸ for equitable and inclusive workplaces, and obtaining certification under nationally recognized programs in gender equality. Demonstration of the realism of the approach in private sector settings

⁶⁵ These examples are drawn from CIF Semi-Annual Reports (FY15; FY16) and FY15 Progress Report of the CIF Gender Action Plan.

⁶⁶ Notably, this reflects experience from bilateral ODA programs also, per an OECD DAC review that found just 28% of mitigation projects in 2014 targeted gender equality outcomes, compared to 46% of adaptation projects (OECD DAC 2016). In terms of sectors, outcomes were even lower for energy in particular, with 8% of bilateral climate ODA in the energy sector in 2013-14 targeting gender equality compared to more than half of agriculture sector activities, and 20% of transport and storage (ibid).

⁶⁷ See e.g., USAID White Paper “Women at the Forefront of the Clean Energy Future” available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2014-005.pdf>.

⁶⁸ See <http://www.wepinciples.org/> for further elaboration of the Principles.

in particular will be a significant contribution. Outcomes will be monitored through use of sex-disaggregated indicators on formal and informal sector employment generated and on training provided.

- *Philippines - Metro Manila BRT-Line 1 Project* (World Bank): This project aims to improve the public transport system along the project corridor in Metro Manila in an environmentally sustainable manner. Direct beneficiaries will number 300,000 (half of whom are women). Consultations with women's groups and transport safety groups revealed women's key concerns with physical security and safety in public transport, particularly during off-peak hours and at night. Women reported concerns with sexual harassment and crime, especially in crowded vehicles; as well as general lack of security, exacerbated by lack of sidewalks and street lighting around stations. Women identified additional difficulties in travelling with children or luggage, and concerns with payment schemes not allowing for multiple-stop trips on tickets.⁶⁹ In response, the BRT system's revised design will incorporate specific features to improve women's access to system services, including drop down platforms to permit easier boarding/ alighting with infant strollers, as well as provision for luggage storage at stations and in vehicles. The project will use 'smart' ticketing systems, and reduce overcrowding and travel time, which will directly benefit women with their physical security, and time poverty. Improved security will also be provided via improved lighting and more regularized footpath construction. Finally, the project will foster equal employment opportunities for women in the BRT sector. Project results indicators will include sex-disaggregation of beneficiary data, and monitoring and female and male beneficiary satisfaction with BRT system services).

SREP: Gender mainstreaming efforts in the Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP) take the form of ensuring gender best practices in both content and process. A range of gender design elements can be observed, from those seeking to enhance women's access to project benefits, to others seeking longer-term institutional change, e.g., in the responsiveness of national energy program implementation to gender considerations or in the development of energy industry employment pipelines that include women as trained professionals. For example, the seven SREP investment plans endorsed in 2015 totalled USD 305 million, and included significant support to off-grid investments, with important impacts for women's energy access and participation as energy entrepreneurs. SREP investment criteria include a specific focus on gender equity, with SREP investment plans having to demonstrate how plans will advance gender-positive outcomes. This has made a difference in the gender "quality at entry" of SREP investment plans and projects.

- Nicaragua's investment plan also prioritizes gender mainstreaming in renewable energy. Institutional arrangements to support this include the presence of gender units with gender

⁶⁹ It may be noted that these gender consultation findings reflect those commonly identified in transport projects globally. See <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTRANSPORT/Resources/336291-1227561426235/5611053-1229359963828/tp-28-Gender.pdf> for further details on common challenges and effective project solutions.

specialists in all three agencies implementing the investment plan (i.e., Ministry of Energy and Mines, ENATREL, and ENEL). Data generated on gender and renewable energy, including on energy access, will be fed into the Integrated System for Monitoring and Evaluation on Renewable Energy in Nicaragua to support coordinated national efforts. The plan features a focus on gender-inclusive consultations, job creation, technical training, and safeguards measures to reduce loss of livelihoods.

- In the case of Ghana, the SREP investment plan clearly spells out that it seeks outcomes of “more gender-equitable access to modern energy services and to employment opportunities in renewable energy enterprises.” The plan includes a gender expert in place at The Renewable and Alternative Energy Directorate (RAED) to support implementation. Other gender-responsive features include women-targeted consultations and communications and use of participatory feedback mechanisms. Haiti’s investment plan sees energy deprivation as a binding constraint in women and girls’ potential to fully accumulate and use assets, particularly their human capital. The Government of Haiti has prioritized efforts to strengthen gender-responsive approaches in renewable energy. In August 2014, a Gender and Energy Inter-Agency Commission was created to “promote gender equality in energy for sustainable development.
- Individual projects under SREP have strong attention to gender considerations. For example, the \$2 million Pacific Regional Program’s *Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project* (World Bank) aims to advance wind and solar power development in 10 Pacific Island countries. Within its design, the project seeks to advance women’s technical employment in the renewable energy sector, with specific support to training initiatives for women and benchmarking female advancement to senior positions in energy utility companies.
- The \$7 million *Vanuatu Energy Access Project* (ADB) plans to directly benefit 1,050 households with increased electricity access through a 400 KW run-of-river hydropower plant and extension of the distribution grid. Among the direct beneficiaries will be 100 female-headed households who will receive connections at subsidized rates. Newly-connected households will also participate in training workshops about power safety, household utility budgeting, and business skills. Forty percent of trainees will be women. Government and project management unit staff will also receive specific gender awareness training under the project.
- In Liberia, the \$25 million *Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project* (World Bank), which aims to increase electricity access through decentralized electrification schemes, features strong gender mainstreaming in its design. A gender focal point will be hired by the Rural and Rural Energy Agency (RREA), and specific gender training is planned for staff. The project includes specific outreach activities to reach female beneficiaries via consultations, information campaigns, sex-disaggregated market surveys regarding consumer satisfaction and energy needs. The project also seeks to enhance women’s representation on electrification committees, the integration of women’s productive uses of energy in the project, and simplification

of connection procedures to enhance energy access. The Operations Manual for the project identifies key sex-disaggregated indicators. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms are further designed to elicit feedback from women regarding access to project benefits.

FIP: In parallel with the main FIP program, the FIP Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is designed to advance sustainable forest management through the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ and FIP processes in-country, and to support their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles and traditional forest management systems in these processes. DGM design documents include detailed attention to gender considerations. An overarching principle of the DGM program is “special outreach to assure the participation of women...in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities” and to consideration of gender elements in DGM decision-making.⁷⁰

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

A project example from the main FIP program itself is presented below.

- *Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services Project, Lao PDR:* This project will receive 12.84 million USD in FIP funding to scale up sustainable forest management activities under REDD+ readiness efforts of the ADB’s Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) Biodiversity Conservation

⁷⁰ Climate Investment Funds. 2011. “Design for the Dedicated Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to be Established under the Forest Investment Program.” p. 8

Corridors Project. The project will enhance 3900 ha of forest and issue land use certificates benefiting 2,300 households directly. The FIP project will strengthen community management of biodiversity corridors and ecosystem services, while scaling up support to livelihoods and small infrastructure development. The FIP funding focuses particularly on conservation in areas with high carbon stocks and on restoration of forest cover in the southern part of the country.

The project has specific objectives in its outreach to, and benefit for, women. Outcome indicators include strengthened governance and capacity in REDD+ approaches with targets of 30 percent female trainees in forest resource use from provincial, district and village levels, and at least 40 percent female beneficiaries having increased monetary and non-monetary benefits from forests (such as participation in community contracts with user rights for sustainable agro-forestry). Such gender disaggregated monitoring is in line with own Lao PDR's policy requirements.⁷¹ National and provincial project staff are responsible for reporting on all gender targets, and project budget has been allocated for this purpose. National mandates thus help ease gender integration in the project.

There are similar targets for women's participation in local meetings on forest demarcation and preparation of community forest development plans in order to ensure women's forest resource access. Livelihoods and extension support to women farmers will include support on crop diversification, livestock management, and non-timber forest product development, and training materials will also be gender-responsive. Outreach to women in the project area is supported through collaboration with the Lao Women's Union operating at village, district, and national levels.

PPCR: While gender integration levels in Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) programs and projects are strong generally, there have recently been welcome improvements in gender performance among private sector adaptation projects (see Cambodia and Mozambique below). In addition, PPCR has strong examples of gender mainstreaming in adaptation planning mechanisms and community governance, as in the case of Tajikistan.

- *Enhancing Outcomes for Women in Agri-Business Development in Cambodia:* Among PPCR's private sector projects was a \$5 million grant supported by ADB to the Akay Flavours and Aromatics Cambodia Pvt. Ltd firm, as well as a local micro-finance institution under the Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production project. This project uses an outgrower business model, as well as a 717-hectare demonstration and teaching model farm, to introduce climate-resilient technologies for use in export-oriented private sector agri-business. Additional knowledge spillover is expected in local farm communities. The project has strong positive intended gender outcomes built into its design, following findings from a gender and poverty impact assessment for the project, and a gender action plan prepared with the firm, Akay Flavours Cambodia. Key gender

⁷¹ Prime Minister's Decree No. 140/PM dated 20 August 2002 and Guideline Paper No. 18/PMO from 10 January 2005 require that all development data be disaggregated by sex and age, urban and rural women, and women of ethnic groups. Other supportive legislation includes gender-responsive budgeting approaches by Ministry of Finance, and targets for a 35 percent increase in the number of women in vocational and technical training in each sector, under the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women.

impacts from the project include direct employment impacts for women (70 percent of model farm workers and 50 percent of new contract farmers will be female. In terms of direct economic benefits to women and their dependents, this outcome is notable as 63 percent of prospective female contract farmers surveyed in the impact assessment are primary income earners for their households.

Gender-responsive design features include provision of child care and housing facilities for women farm workers, support for financial inclusion by opening women's bank accounts in their name, and enhancing their financial literacy, and skills development and improved access to agricultural extension services. These measures have the potential to strengthen women's asset base. The gender assessment revealed that not one of the 83 prospective female farmers surveyed in Battambang province had a bank account in her own name. Finally, the firm will appoint a gender specialist to guide the envisioned gender efforts, including gender training in the community. The firm will also maintain a sex-disaggregated database on farmers' and workers' employment generated, benefits, and improvements to household socioeconomic conditions.

- In Mozambique, IFC utilized \$10 million from the PPCR *'Building Resilience of Mozambique's Power Sector through Private Sector Investment'* program, combined with \$11 million from the CTF Dedicated Private Sector Program II "Utility-Scale Solar PV" program, to invest in a private sector 40 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) plant in Zambezia region, where 70 percent of households live below the poverty line. As a new technology in Mozambique, solar PV development will be supported through long-term concessional finance for both equipment installation and local grid upgrades, and for reduction of tariffs charged to end users therein improving affordability for consumers. Such consumers include female headed-households who constitute 26 percent of total households in the project area, and are the majority of the chronically poor. Increased availability of electricity will power basic social service infrastructure and livelihoods, including hospitals, street lighting, as well as productive uses at household level, all of which support women's reduced time poverty, health, and economic opportunities. The project will support expansion of electricity services to up to 173,000 people, of whom 30 percent will be female. It will adhere to standard IFC performance standards on core labor and health and safety standards for workers involved in project construction, including women. IFC plans a gender impact assessment during the life of the project to assess impacts of the project on women and girls.
- The ADB-supported PPCR Tajikistan *Pyanj River Basin Project* is a case of good practice in gender mainstreaming. Multi-stakeholder planning (including women's associations); linkages to the national women's machinery; gender-sensitive social mobilization and institutional development in land and water management for multiple-use; and clear gender targets in employment, training, and governance are leading to strong results on the ground. The project reaches 35,000 households and has improved water storage infrastructure in this climate-vulnerable basin with the result that women's water collection time has reduced by 75 percent.