



Welcome to this Gender and CTF session.

One of four CIF gender sessions being organized by UNDP at the request of the CIF admin unit and on behalf of the global Gender and Climate Alliance.

The alliance was formed by IUCN, WEDO, UNEP and UNDP and is supported by funding from the Government of Denmark and Finland. The Alliance has over 30 members including groups also represented here such as IUCN and ENERGIA and perhaps others in the room.

I would like to highlight the presence of women national CIF coordinators and focal points in the audience, including from Turkey, Philippines, and Viet Nam.

- Gender equality
- Key gender entry points
- CTF project review
- Project examples
  - Transportation
  - Renewable energy
  - Energy efficiency



This session is designed to generate a discussion about how we can do more to integrate gender concerns into work around the CTF.

During these session, we'll cover the following topics

Gender equality

Key gender entry points into the CTF

CTF project review

Examples from each CTF area:

- Transportation
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency

After my presentation we will have time for discussion. Our goal here is to raise some awareness, to throw out some new ideas, and to challenge all of us to see if we can raise the bar.

**Goal:**

reduce emissions AND increase gender equality of opportunities and outcomes: women and men as consumers, workers, family and community members

**Motivations:**

- human rights, poverty reduction, MDGs
- policy efficiency, effectiveness
- national priorities
- institutional requirements

**Our common goal is:**

To reduce emissions

AND to support efforts to increase gender equality in terms of opportunities and outcomes.

This means looking at the needs and perspectives of women and men as consumers, as workers, as family and community members and the ways these gender-based roles can be influenced – positively and negatively – by a project.

**Now there are many complementary motivations for this approach:**

- Human rights, vulnerabilities, poverty reduction, MDGs
- BUT, research also shows engendered policies and projects can be more efficient and effective when gender mainstreamed – so there’s an efficiency argument
- There are also a wide range of national goals, mandates and policies which prioritize cross-cutting efforts to support gender equality and women’s empowerment
- And finally, gender mainstreaming is a requirement and cross-cutting priority for most multilateral institutions and banks responsible for CTF and other CIF projects, and the CTF Fund committees and sub-committees

### **Challenges:**

- equality does not come automatically
- policies and projects can re-enforce inequalities, or be inequality-neutral
- limited gender data and analysis
- lack of planning, targeted interventions
- limited capacities

So, having recognized the goal and motivations for ensuring that gender concerns are considered by CTF, what are some of the practical challenges to doing this?

- For most people the links between gender and some of the large-scale projects under the CTF are not intuitive – but they are – we’ll come back to that in a minute.
- Gender equality does not come automatically in CTF projects
- Some CTF policies and projects can re-enforce existing gender inequalities, or simply be inequality-neutral in their design and implementation.
- There may be insufficient gender data and analysis to understand the gender implications of a projects throughout all stages
- Specific gender–relevant activities and targeted interventions may not be planned
- And the capacities of some stakeholders may be limited to take full advantage of opportunities to support gender equality through CTF projects.

## **Gender entry points: process and content**

- Undertake gender analysis during design
- Collect gender disaggregated data, eg baseline, focus groups, household surveys
- Develop engendered M & E framework
- Ensure participation of women, women's organizations, gender experts, and social ministries in stakeholder engagement
- Develop capacities for designing gender responsive and inclusive projects

So, what are some of the CTF gender entry points in terms of process and contents?

All CTF projects should;

- undertake gender analysis during design in terms for any negative impacts to avoid, as well as opportunities to increase gender equality and women's empowerment

- collect gender disaggregated data through focus groups, surveys, other assessments

- with this information, we need to develop engendered monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including sex-disaggregated data and the resources to collect this data

- in terms of participation

Projects should ensure that women, women's organizations, gender experts, and social ministries are included as part of stakeholder engagement plans.

For example, UNDP has been helping facilitate women's and gender experts' involvement in CIF joint missions in Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Nepal.

And the capacities for designing gender responsive and inclusive projects for meaningful stakeholder engagement need to be developed further.

- This means the capacities of women and men as project beneficiaries, as well as the capacity of project designers and implementers

## Gender entry points: process and content

### Higher project gender marks means:

- Sector policies informed by gender analysis
- Pro-women allocations: as part of composite schemes, eg home lighting, street lighting
- Mainstreaming all activities for gender-differentiated impacts: e.g. vocational training for new energy and transport jobs

**To receive higher gender marks for investment plans, programs, and projects means planning in the design stage so that:**

Sector policies informed by gender analysis

Pro-women allocations: composite schemes with clear pro-women component, eg home lighting, street lighting, pedestrian safety

Ensuring gender-differentiated impacts: e.g. through vocational training for new transport and energy jobs, information sharing and marketing

## **Desk review of CTF Projects**

- 21 CTF approved project documents
- Only 3 projects make explicit reference to impacts on women in terms of jobs created in construction or other sector-specific jobs
- several refer to effects on poverty reduction and growth, but “effects hard to measure”
- some call for community engagement
- some call for more detailed environmental and social assessments
- 35 projects in 2011-2012 pipeline

We completed a simple desk review of 21 CTF approved project documents and their gender components:

Only 3 make explicit reference to impacts on women in terms of jobs created in construction or other sector-specific jobs

Several refer to general effects on poverty reduction or economic growth, but add caveats that such effects will be hard to measure

Some call for community-level engagement and consultations – but without explicit reference to gender dimensions

Some call for more detailed environmental and social assessments – but again without explicit reference to gender dimensions

35 projects in 2011-2012 pipeline in transport, renewables and efficiency

So there is clearly room for strengthening the gender aspects of current and future projects.

But maybe we should give more specific examples of the links between gender and projects funded by the CTF...

## Transport

Expand focus beyond formal work travel and moving freight to include:

- Informal transport
- off-peak availability and cost of public transport services
- pedestrian and bicycle safety
- personal security - lighting, female security officers, drivers
- access to services and facilities
- M&E on reduced time spent

For example, what are some of the specific ways that gender analysis and targeted women's components can be applied to transport projects?

Expand focus beyond formal work travel and moving freight to include areas that make more of a difference in the lives and livelihoods of women and men:

- informal transport
- off-peak availability and cost of public transport services
- pedestrian and bicycle safety
- personal security - lighting, female security officers, drivers
- access to services and facilities
- sex disaggregated data on reduced time spent for men and women because of new transport, in terms of jobs created, participation in training programmes



## Renewable Energy / Efficiency

- Energy policy
  - gender impact of subsidies, pricing, supply,
  - effect of switching fossil to biomass cooking
- Solar power projects MENA
  - skills training and jobs for women
  - what project components, M&E targets?
- EBRD, IBRD, IFC projects in Europe/C. Asia
  - MDBs regional focus on gender employment
  - skills training and jobs for women
  - what project components, M&E targets?

**Policy** - subsidies, pricing and supply – how might subsidy switching from fossil fuel to renewable harm or empower women – cleaner cooking fuels are fossil vs. biomass

**Cooking energy** - what time of the day will electricity be supplied?

If at cooking times, benefits women and children more, if during the day men may benefit more. What are the efficiency implications?

E.g. solar power projects in the MENA region.

- important vehicle for employment and economic development

- ensuring that skills training and jobs associated with these projects are inclusive of women – this is critical if women to be a part of region's economic development.

In Eastern and Central Asia there will be quite a few EBRD, IBRD and IFC projects.

- all of these MDBs have focused in their gender action plans on gender and employment as the main regional issue.

- focusing on monitoring results in terms of employment for men and women is key.

## **India ADB renewable example**

- Social and gender analysis, and gender-disaggregated needs assessment
- Energy for cooking, lighting, drinking water, schools, health-care centres
- Local mini-grids for micro-enterprises, jobs
- 50% women on Village Energy Committee
- Women in biogas plant operation, maintenance
- Energy plantation managed by women's group

### **An interesting case from India – from ADB gender assessment on renewable energy**

Project: a minimum level of energy services for cooking, lighting, street lighting, pumping drinking water plus lights and fans for schools and primary health-care centers, which tend to benefit women and children more than men.

The project emphasizes electricity distribution through local mini-grids for micro-enterprise development, backed by microcredit facilities, with a view to facilitating job creation, income generation, increasing purchasing capacity and reducing migration from villages.

To ensure women's participation, women's groups mobilized by allotting them specific responsibilities within the project. To see the impact on women, a social and gender analysis and gender-disaggregated needs assessments required.

In one district:

- half of Village Energy Committee (VEC) members are women
- women are involved in the operation and maintenance of biogas plants
- district energy plantation is managed by the women's group

- What is already being done?
- What constraints and opportunities to ensuring high gender marks for CTF projects?
- Do we have enough gender/CTF expertise for national gender analysis and consultation?
- How to link to other national gender and climate strategies, policies, and programmes?
- What additional incentives are needed?



Now, before I wrap up and open the floor, I'd like to leave us with a few questions:

And keep in mind that our goal here is to challenge ourselves and ask the tough questions and push to raise the bar. My job has been to through out ideas .

- What is already being done to gender mainstream the CTF?
- What are the constraints and opportunities to ensuring high gender marks for CTF projects?
- What additional incentives are needed?
- Do we have enough gender/CTF expertise and capacities for national gender analysis and consultation?
- How to link in with national and regional gender-climate experts?
- How to link to other national gender and climate strategies, policies, and programmes?

Let me stop here - thank you!



**thank you**

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