



PROPOSAL FOR ACT WOMEN-LED COAL TRANSITIONS (WOLCOT) MECHANISM

August 29, 2022

PROPOSED DECISION

The CTF Trust Fund Committees, having reviewed the document entitled, *CIF ACT Women-Led Coal Transitions (WOLCOT) Mechanism*, agrees to:

- (i) Establish the ACT Women-Led Coal Transitions (WOLCOT) Mechanism under the terms of the CTF;
- (ii) Approve the budget of 11 million USD for the WOLCOT Grant Mechanism, to be funded from the Canadian grant contribution, including 2 million USD as Administrative Budget for the CIF AU led activities;
- (iii) Establish an Advisory Group that will review proposals together with the CIF Gender Team and make recommendations to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for approval of funding.

Table of Contents

1	Background	4
2	Program Description	4
2.1	Component 1: Direct grants.....	5
2.2	Component 2: Capacity building.....	6
2.3	Component 3: Designing and piloting access to finance and training programs	6
2.4	Component 4: Evidence generation and knowledge sharing	7
3	Selection criteria	8
4	Implementation arrangements and governance.....	8
5	Budget.....	8
6	Theory of change and Results Framework.....	10
7	Annex 1: Results Framework	12
7.1	Outcome-level indicators.....	12
7.2	Indicative list of project-level outputs and corresponding indicators.....	15
8	Annex 2: Draft Terms of Reference of the Advisory Group.....	17

1. Background

1. Coal transitions present significant social, economic, and political challenges, and will particularly impact women and sub-population groups who are traditionally excluded — Indigenous peoples; persons with disabilities, ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities; migrant workers, etc. They are more likely to face barriers to effective participation in transition planning and decision-making, jobs and livelihoods, access to and control over assets, access to services, migration, increased gender-based violence (GBV), and social cohesion risks, among others. The intersectionality of gender and other social exclusion factors further amplifies these barriers.
2. However, with dedicated efforts to include vulnerable groups and direct funding resources to them, coal transitions could also present a unique window of opportunity to tackle deeply entrenched gender and social inequalities. To ensure gender-equal and socially inclusive coal transitions, investments and policies need to address the gendered impacts of transition at the community and household levels, recognize different vulnerabilities and capabilities of sub-groups of women who are more likely to be marginalized, and empower them to influence decisions on the directions of transition and benefit equally from economic opportunities.

2. Program Description

3. **The Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) Investment Program** offers a holistic toolkit for tackling three critical challenges associated with the coal phase-out: (i) governance, including policy and institutional reforms; (ii) people, ensuring a just transition for those affected by the transition; and (iii) infrastructure, including the decommissioning and repurposing of existing coal assets. Gender commitments under ACT are governed by the multilateral development banks' (MDBs) own gender mainstreaming and social risk management mechanisms. Gender integration activities in projects to be financed by ACT are also expected to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of [CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3](#), which calls for enhanced role of women in local and national climate planning, expanded engagement with women's organizations, and strengthened gender equality outcomes in strategic climate action on the ground. ACT design document includes a requirement for each project proposed for ACT funding to articulate the process used to identify, evaluate, and address existing context-specific barriers and gaps in gender equality and social inclusion and ensure equitable outcomes with attention to vulnerable groups, particularly women.
4. **The Women-Led Coal Transitions (WOLCOT) mechanism under ACT aims to foster women's climate leadership and effective participation in the design and implementation of coal-to-clean transition strategies and plans.** It will go beyond gender integration requirements under ACT by providing the resources to test bold and innovative "business unusual" models to directly support local communities and organizations working on the rights of women and other excluded groups to:
 - Amplify the voice of women and disadvantaged groups in communities affected by the transition to articulate their priorities related to transition and receive direct funding for activities addressing those priorities.
 - Translate local needs and preferences into inputs to the design of investments and policy documents (transformation strategies, economic and social development plans) supported under ACT.

Box 1: Women-Led Coal Transitions Coalition

To achieve the objectives of the grant mechanism, platforms that bring together the representatives of affected communities and the CSOs working on the rights of women and other excluded groups in relation to coal transitions could be formed as *Women-Led Coal Transition Coalitions*. Such Coalitions could have downstream responsibilities to engage and build the capacity of the local communities; but also upstream responsibilities to engage with the ACT stakeholders – government agencies and the private sector – on behalf of the local communities. This work could be implemented by identifying a Local Implementing Partner who could have the following responsibilities:

Downstream responsibilities towards women and excluded groups in the local communities affected by transition could include

- Providing structured and continued capacity-building support to local women-led groups to identify local gender-specific priorities related to transitions, including community cohesion/livelihood restoration activities, and formulate grant proposals, and administer the funding received.
- Managing direct grants fund for the local communities to address these priorities.
- Conducting communication and outreach activities to address gender norms and address social cohesion risks including GBV.

Upstream responsibilities towards ACT National Stakeholders could include

- Convening dialogue with national gender agencies (i.e., Ministry of Women Affairs, gender focal points in sectoral Ministries, UNFCC Secretariat, NDC).
- Conducting analytical, advocacy, and capacity-building activities with public and private stakeholders at national, regional, and local levels to ensure that gender equality considerations are incorporated into the design of key policy documents (i.e. transformation strategies, regional economic and social development plans) and other ACT-funded activities.
- Capacity building on gender and inclusion for energy sector government and private sector actors.
- Design of services to promote employment and entrepreneurship of women through transition.
- Channeling feedback from the communities on ACT-investment project implementation.

5. A broad range of activities linked to the main ACT investment project and led by women and local communities could be supported through the WOLCOT Grant mechanism, including, but not limited to:

2.1 Component 1: Direct grants

6. **Component 1: Direct grants** to local women’s organizations and groups¹ representing women in all their diversity to support investments in gender-responsive transitions, as part of ACT-financed projects. E.g:
- Women-led, climate-related activities under economic and social regeneration plans with a long-term focus.

¹ Women’s groups and organizations are formalized or semi-formalized groups, networks, or associations that exist primarily as a space for women’s organizing and leadership around various issues. This can include registered civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as, for example, non-formal associations or women’s cooperatives that self-organize, as long as they maintain some structure of association.

- Design and piloting of activities led by women for alternative productive use of coal assets, as well as reforestation/afforestation activities and supply chains.
- Support to women entrepreneur groups and enterprises for climate-related, economic diversification activities, including leveraging private sector engagement.

2.2 Component 2: Capacity building

7. **Component 2: Capacity building** to foster effective participation and leadership of women's organizations and groups in coal-transition planning and decision-making, as well as the design and implementation of ACT investment plans and underlying projects. E.g.:

- Convening organizations representing interests of women, including women from marginalized groups, in order to shape a mechanism to (a) include their voice in national and local strategy and planning processes related to coal transitions and (b) build their capacity to contribute to coal transition planning.
- Conducting dedicated consultations with women groups on the gendered effects of coal transitions and women's specific needs, such as improved access to local services, infrastructure, and alternative livelihoods.
- Training activities on leadership development, conflict resolution, and negotiation skills for women's organizations and groups to foster their effective participation and leadership in coal-transition planning and decision-making.
- Trainings and information campaigns for women and men to support tackling social norms, notably GBV and Unpaid care, that hinder women's economic participation and productivity.
- Strengthening GBV prevention activities and services, including support for local women's crisis centers and psychosocial support for women and men.
- Promoting capacity-building activities for national and regional ACT stakeholders on various aspects of gender and social inclusion integration into transition policymaking, including among other issues, land tenure rights for women and socially excluded groups.

2.3 Component 3: Designing and piloting access to finance and training programs

8. **Component 3: Designing and piloting access to finance and training** programs to increase the employment and entrepreneurship in the green economy of women and other socially excluded groups. It could include funding to (a) design and field test approaches to build the capacity of enterprises in the energy sector (such as energy enterprises, private companies, micro-finance institutions, early-stage ventures, micro, small and medium enterprises [MSMEs], among others) to employ more women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and (b) support women-led entrepreneurship. E.g.:

- Technical design and piloting of measures for systemic short- to medium-term education and training efforts on STEM education, as well as technical and vocational education (TVET), to improve participants' green skills and access to green jobs; outreach to educational institutions (high schools and universities) to promote careers in the renewable energy sector; on-the-job trainings; and internships to female graduates and students in relevant STEM education fields.
- Designing of incentives for enterprises in the energy sector to employ more women in STEM and support women-led entrepreneurship.
- Support to female entrepreneurs from communities affected by transitions, who are seeking to develop businesses in the green sector, including the following initiatives:
 - training on technical skills (climate-resilient technologies, clean energy sources, etc.) and enterprise management (access to financial resources, credit lines, financial management, accounting, book-keeping, and procurement, etc.);
 - design and piloting of tailored and flexible financial products (that is, seed grants, microfinance, and small-scale finance) to be scaled up through the main ACT program.

- Capacity building for public and private sector companies benefiting from ACT funding to develop gender equality and inclusion policies (that is, gender parity strategies, prevention of workplace harassment and gender-based violence, as well as disability accommodations); development and implementation of initiatives to support career advancement for women in the sustainable energy sector, including designing quotas, internships, and mentorship programs to support entry into STEM jobs.
- Design and field test skills training programs and tailored concessional finance products for enterprises (a) owned by women or other socially excluded groups, or (b) employing a large share of women, as well as other socially excluded groups to access contracts under climate-related activities and supply chains.

2.4 Component 4: Evidence generation and knowledge sharing

9. **Component 4: Evidence generation and knowledge sharing** to influence ACT project design, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as strengthen networks and partnerships among women’s organizations. E.g.:
- Design and implement a dedicated gender and social inclusion analysis to deepen the understanding of the gendered impacts of coal plant or coal mine retirement/re-purposing phase and post-coal regional transformation.
 - Implement studies monitoring WOLCOT results and assessing the gender impact of WOLCOT on the main ACT project.
 - Collect lessons learned, design tools, and approaches for scaling up and replicating the approach in other countries.
 - Showcase good practices developed at the country level and share results in South-South exchanges.

3. Selection criteria

10. The following criteria will apply to all funding proposals:

- Undertaken and implemented by one of the six partner MDBs in ACT-eligible countries.
- Aligned and consistent with the scope of the ACT program, specifying how activities funded under WOLCOT would influence and inform the main ACT project.
- Aligned to WOLCOT's Theory of Change (ToC) and contributing to strengthening local capacity for gender-equal coal transitions, eliminating the barriers to women climate leadership.
- Reflects country commitment and demand and aligned with national priorities.
- Demonstrates active partnership approaches that create platforms for dialogue and collaboration between women-led organizations and national and international gender,² energy, investment, and finance institutions, involving both public and private sectors.
- Outlines relevant modalities for implementation of proposed activities that contribute to the design and implementation of the main ACT project.

4. Implementation arrangements and governance

11. The proposed WOLCOT mechanism will be embedded within the overall governance and structure of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), based on the following proposed implementation model:

- An Advisory Group will be established to review funding proposals and provide strategic guidance on the WOLCOT mechanism (see Annex 2 for draft Terms of Reference).
- The Gender Team in CIF's Administrative Unit will lead the implementation of the mechanism, in close collaboration with the ACT Program Lead, as well as the monitoring and reporting (M&R) and evaluation and learning (E&L) teams. The Gender Team will be responsible for proposing funding decisions to the CTF trust fund committee (TFC), in consultation with the Advisory Group and at its recommendation. The Gender Team will also be responsible for providing regular operational updates on grant implementation as part of the SAR and the Results Report, in coordination with the program and M&R teams.
- The Gender Team will engage with the MDBs and institutional partners to facilitate knowledge production, exchange and learning, strengthen collaboration and coherence across the grants, thereby helping to increase the impact of the support provided, as well as support reporting and learning from the results of implementation of grant activities.
- The MDBs will lead the implementation of the grant activities.

5. Budget

12. It is anticipated that the Canadian contribution would allow for the initial phase of WOLCOT to be implemented, with specific focus on some of the countries selected for ACT funding. To ensure a strong

² Including Ministries of Women Affairs and similar institutions, along with the country gender focal point of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

transformative impact and to set an example for replication, initial available funding could be directed to a limited set of countries (potentially one or two) where the impact would be greatest. Funding would be accessible at various stages of program implementation in order to maximize the impact of the grant mechanism. With additional resources to be mobilized from other donors and based on further guidance on the remaining countries not selected for ACT funding under the initial phase, support could be expanded to include additional countries. Table 1 below presents a preliminary estimate of the potential use of currently available proceeds:

Table 1: Indicative budget

Description	%	USD (million)
Core TA activities implemented by the MDBs[a]	≈80%	9.0
CIF Administrative Unit-led monitoring, evaluation, learning and capacity-building activities [b]	≈15%	1.5
CIF Administrative Unit’s program costs [c]	≈5%	0.5
Total		11

[a] These grants would be executed or supervised by the MDBs, in order to ensure compliance with their operational policies and procedures, including procurement and financial management guidelines, as well as social and environmental safeguards.

[b] Operational activities under this category may include among others (i) the creation of a real-time global learning platform to bring together different bilateral and multilateral actors and initiatives working on gender and energy transitions — policymakers, MDBs, and local women-led organizations — to exchange ideas and share experiences, and discuss concerns and priorities for gender-equal and socially just coal transitions; (ii) organizing annual learning and knowledge reporting workshops with WOLCOT stakeholders; and (iii) producing knowledge to inform grant implementation, as well as conducting evaluation and learning studies to assess gender-specific results and impacts.

[c] Contribution to CIF Administrative Unit’s general administrative costs, including percentages of relevant staff and consultant salaries.

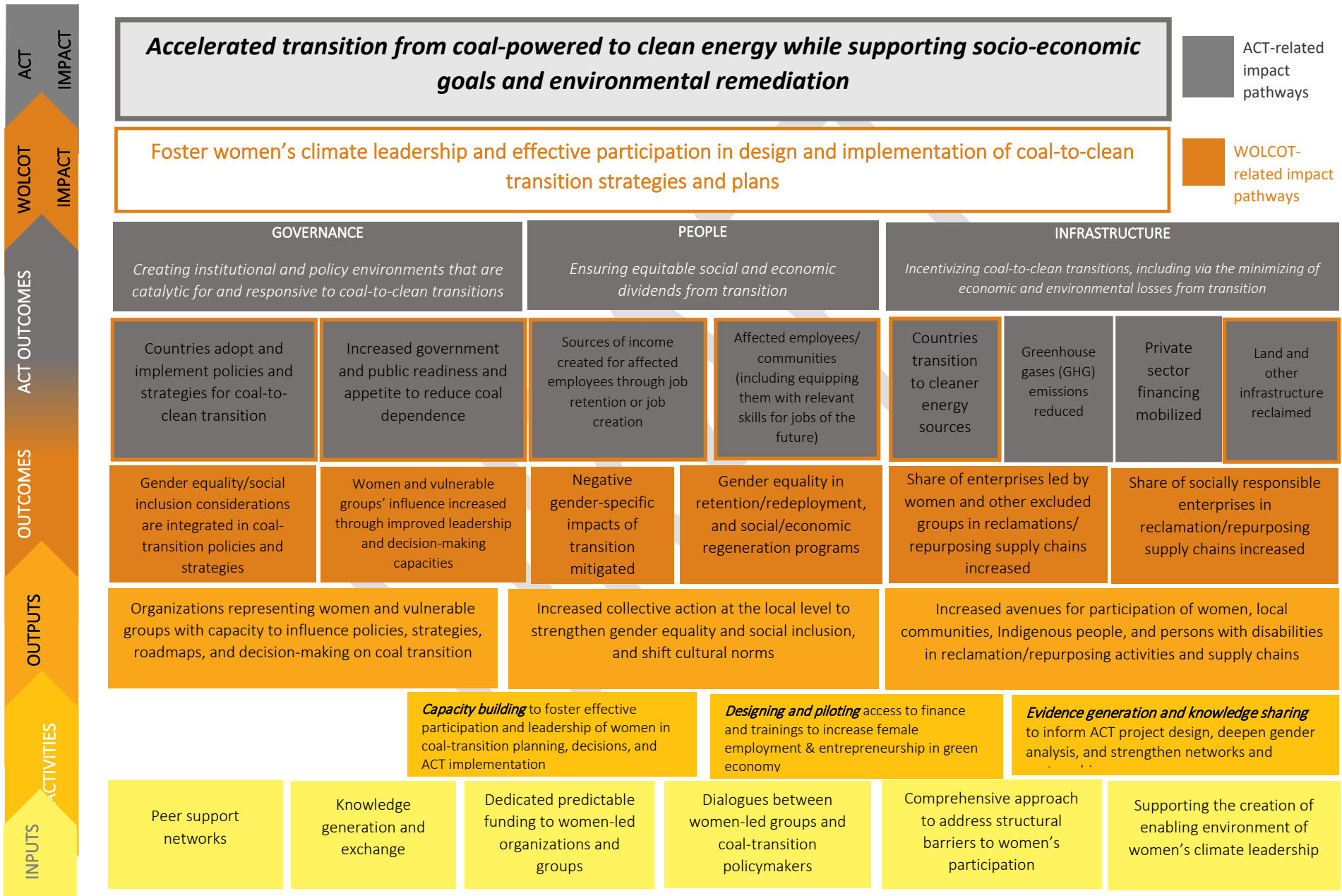
13. *Eligible expenditures:* (1) consultants’ services for undertaking analytical studies, designing and piloting business support and STEM training activities, conducting consultations and trainings/ workshops, providing capacity building support; (2) grants to women organizations, including operating costs (for example, office equipment) to implement activities; and (3) direct grants to local women groups, administered through selected implementing partners.
14. *Ineligible expenditures:* (1) salaries for civil servants in recipient countries — hired as consultants or otherwise; (2) purchase of vehicles and other equipment; (3) salaries and travel of MDB staff and consultants.

6. Theory of change and Results Framework

15. The WOLCOT Theory of Change (ToC) and Results Framework (RF) provided below in Figure 1 outline their integration into the wider ACT program's monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) approach. The WOLCOT ToC and RF have been developed to feed into the umbrella ACT impact of *“Accelerated transition from coal-powered to clean energy while supporting socio-economic goals and environmental remediation.”* It is also synergetic and interacts with the ACT ToC and IRF, as well as contributes to overall CIF's impact statement: *“Accelerated transformational change and climate financing toward net-zero emissions and inclusive, climate-resilient development pathways”.*
16. The direct beneficiaries of this mechanism will be (1) the persons trained as part of the capacity-building and training component of WOLCOT (including for national- and local-level coalitions and decision-making mechanisms, and individuals and organizations trained to increase female participation in coal-transition supply chains); (2) the women and persons from vulnerable groups benefiting from gender-responsive social and economic regeneration programs and from programs to mitigate the negative impacts of coal transitions; along with (3) the women and persons from vulnerable groups benefiting from the establishment of new women-led enterprises, the gender-responsive transformation of existing enterprises, or the expansion of already inclusive or gender-responsive enterprises.

DRAFT

Figure 1. Women-Led Coal Transitions Mechanism Theory of Change



7. Annex 1: Results Framework

17. Unlike previous approaches to results frameworks in climate finance, the wider Integrated Results Framework (IRF) for ACT is designed to present a comprehensive and integrated view of the program’s expected results by fully incorporating elements related to (i) evaluation and learning, (ii) transformational change, (iii) gender and social inclusion, (iv) just transition, (v) sustainable development goals (SDGs), and (vi) development impacts/co-benefits, in addition to the fundamental program results and corresponding indicators. Its objective is to structure and consolidate the main results ACT expects to achieve across CIF’s action areas through a holistic, multi-level, and multi-dimensional approach. Similarly, the WOLCOT RF takes this same approach by drawing from the larger framework. This multi-dimensional approach is designed to complement each other — leveraging different tools, methods, and forms of evidence, but strategically combining them when applicable. In line with the overall IRF for ACT, the IRF for WOLCOT below is intended to help the MDBs and country project/program teams provide consistent accurate data and information on the projected results and actual achievements of projects³.
18. To support WOLCOT’s role as trailblazer on gender transformative change and capture the qualitative results of WOLCOT and the impact it is making on the main ACT project, knowledge workshops will be organized by CIF AU in collaboration with the MDBs with the national stakeholders involved in WOLCOT implementation to complement quantitative reporting.

7.1 Outcome-level indicators

19. To ensure comparability and aggregation of results across portfolio, MDBs would be required to select from the Table 2 below the indicators that apply to their project, establish baselines and targets and report on the grant contribution towards them to CIF AU at project completion. Depending on the design of individual projects submitted by MDBs under WOLCOT, only some of the outcomes may be targeted, in which case only the corresponding outcome indicators will be identified for reporting under full WOLCOT grant projects. Since WOLCOT-funded projects are expected to contribute to the broader desired outcomes of ACT, resulting outcomes cannot be attributed to the WOLCOT mechanism alone⁴.

Table 2: WOLCOT Results Monitoring Approach

WOLCOT RESULTS MONITORING APPROACH			INTEGRATION WITH THE ACT INTEGRATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK
Indicator	Target (Date)	Means of Verification	

³ In cases when the WOLCOT Grant would be set up as a grant component in an ACT Project, activities under this grant component would be subject to the Results Framework of the of WOLCOT (and not the ACT IRF).

⁴ For example, for outcome 1: Gender equality/social inclusion considerations are integrated in coal-transition policies and strategies – WOLCOT activities might not be directly contributing to the elaboration of the policy, which will be supported under ACT. However, if as a result of analytical or capacity building activities under WOLCOT, gender equality/social inclusion consideration were integrated in the policy, it would be reported under WOLCOT outcome.

WOLCOT PROGRAM LEVEL OUTCOMES			
PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE			
<p><i>WOLCOT 1: Gender equality/social inclusion considerations are integrated in coal-transition policies and strategies</i></p> <p>Indicator: Number of inclusive, distributive, and/or gender transformative policies, regulations, codes, or standards amended or adopted (#)</p>	TBD (tbd)	Gender/E&L studies/MDB project data/country data	<p>This indicator contributes to ACT Outcome A — Countries adopt and implement policies and strategies for coal-to-clean transition.</p> <p>It interacts with ACT Core Indicator 1 — Number of policies, regulations, codes, or standards that have been amended or adopted, which includes policies, regulations, codes, or standards addressing or incorporating just transition, social protection, protections responsive to vulnerable groups and gender.</p>
<p><i>WOLCOT 2: Women and vulnerable groups' influence increased through improved leadership and decision-making capacities</i></p> <p>Indicator: Number of strategies, initiatives, or actions plans designed and implemented by coalitions/networks that are led by women and vulnerable persons (#)</p>	TBD (tbd)	Gender/E&L studies/MDB project data/country data	<p>This indicator contributes to ACT Outcome B — Increased government and public readiness and appetite to reduce coal dependence.</p> <p>It interacts with ACT Core Indicator 2 — Coal-transition strategies adopted (#)</p>
PILLAR 2: PEOPLE			
<p><i>WOLCOT 3: Gender-specific negative impacts of transition mitigated</i></p> <p>Indicator: Number of economic or social regeneration programs implemented that include measures to mitigate negative impacts specific to gender and vulnerable groups (#)</p>	TBD (tbd)	Gender/E&L studies/MDB project data/country data	<p>This indicator contributes to ACT Outcome C — Sources of income created for affected employees through job retention or job creation.</p> <p>It interacts with ACT Core Indicator 3 — Number and percentage of employees of retired coal plants/mines, who have access to sustained income; and ACT Core Indicator 4 — Number of direct beneficiaries of implemented social plans and economic regeneration activities, both of which disaggregate results by gender (%); vulnerable groups (%); and where relevant, types of jobs.</p>
<p><i>WOLCOT 4: Gender equality in retention/redeployment and social/economic regeneration programs</i></p> <p>Indicators: Number of female employees of retired coal plants/mines, who have access to sustained income</p>	TBD (tbd)	Gender/E&L studies/MDB project data/country data	

<p>(#) Number of direct female beneficiaries of implemented social plans and economic regeneration activities (#, %) Number of new jobs created for women in the clean energy sector (disaggregated by relevant vulnerable factors and analysis of quality)</p>			<p><u>Quality and distribution of jobs:</u> Through both just transition and gender-responsive approaches, further evaluative and learning-oriented analyses may center on the types of jobs created (and lost) and which sub-populations are gaining (and losing) employment opportunities. For example, such analyses might include generating evidence on decent jobs created and plans for addressing jobs lost through skills development and economic diversification activities. It could also analyze whether these jobs offer social protection and fair compensation, as well as comply with occupational health and safety measures. Alternatively, it might include analyses of women’s access to medium- and high-skilled green jobs, STEM-education and vocational training, and school-to-work transitions.</p> <p><u>Modeling:</u> Indirect job creation, such as induced employment along the supply chain, may be estimated, using modeling techniques alongside the projects’ reporting of direct job creation.</p>
--	--	--	---

PILLAR 3: INFRASTRUCTURE

<p><i>WOLCOT 5: Share of women-led enterprises in reclamation/ repurposing supply chains</i></p> <p>Number of women-led income-generation activities participating in reclamation/repurposing supply chains (#)</p>	<p>TBD (tbd)</p>	<p>Gender/E&L studies / MDB project data/country data</p>	<p>These indicators contribute to <i>ACT Outcome G – Countries transition to cleaner energy sources, and Outcome H – Land and other infrastructure reclaimed.</i></p> <p>It interacts indirectly with the ACT core project-level indicator: <i>Number of programs deployed/ implemented to minimize environmental and social losses from coal-to-renewable transitions</i></p>
<p>WOLCOT 6: Share of socially responsible enterprises in reclamation/ repurposing supply chains increased</p> <p>Indicators: Number of enterprises in reclamation/repurposing supply chains implementing inclusive and gender-</p>	<p>TBD (tbd)</p>	<p>Gender/E&L studies/ MDB project data/country data</p>	<p><i>(#)</i></p>

transformative action plans or frameworks (#)			
---	--	--	--

7.2 Indicative list of project-level outputs and corresponding indicators

20. Tracking of project level indicators is crucial for capturing progress on gender-specific results. Although for the investment projects under ACT the MDBs are only mandated to report to CIF the indicators at the outcome level, for the purposes of this specific grant mechanism reporting on project level indicators is also expected, based on the tracking carried out through MDB’s own M&R systems. MDBs are encouraged to select from the list in Table 3 below several indicators for each of the WOLCOT objectives addressed by the project for reporting at project completion stage. Baselines and project lifetime targets for these indicators would be identified at project approval stage.

DRAFT

Table 3: Proposed output/project level indicators aligned to WOLCOT's outcome areas

PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE
<p><i>WOLCOT 1: Gender equality/social inclusion considerations are integrated in coal-transition policies and strategies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national-policy dialogues on gender in coal transitions supported (#) • Number of gender-transformative or gender-responsive strategies or policies drafted (#) • Number of analytical studies on gender and social inclusion analysis conducted (#) • Number of consultations conducted with the representatives of organizations and groups representing women, as well as other socially excluded groups (#) <p><i>WOLCOT 2: Women and vulnerable groups' influence increased through improved leadership and decision-making capacities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations participating in WOLCOT Coalitions/networks supported through the project(#) • Percentage of women in national-level coal-transition decision-making mechanisms (#, %) • Number of women-led organizations and networks advancing women's rights and gender equality that received financial support from WOLCOT (# and \$ invested) • Number of people supported by WOLCOT, who have new or enhanced access and participation to discussions and decision-making in coal-transition policies and strategies processes (disaggregated by gender and relevant vulnerable factors), or development or delivery of gender-responsive climate change decision-making or dialogue processes (disaggregated by gender and relevant vulnerable factors) • Number of information-sharing and/or real-time learning platforms created (#)
PILLAR 2: PEOPLE
<p><i>WOLCOT 3: Gender-specific negative impacts of transition mitigated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social or economic regeneration programs designed that are inclusive or gender-transformative (including vocational training, school-to-work, or STEM-access programs) • Number of local-level women-led mechanisms established (#) • Number of persons trained in gender transformation at the local level (#, women, and men) • Percentage of women in local-level coal-transition decision-making mechanisms (#, %) • Number of women that report increased access to land as a result of the project (#, %, disaggregated by relevant vulnerable factors) • Reported impact on GBV and care burden (qualitative analysis) <p><i>WOLCOT 4: Gender equality in retention/redeployment and social/economic regeneration programs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of direct female beneficiaries of implemented social plans and economic regeneration activities (# disaggregated by relevant vulnerable factors) • Number of direct female beneficiaries reporting increased income from implemented social plans and economic regeneration activities (#, %, disaggregated by relevant vulnerable factors) • Number of new jobs created for women in clean energy sector (disaggregated by relevant vulnerable factors, with break down on long-term vs short term, formal vs informal, administrative vs. technical and managerial)

PILLAR 3: INFRASTRUCTURE

WOLCOT 5: Share of women-led enterprises in reclamation/ repurposing supply chains

- Number of sub-grants or micro-credits schemes provided to women or women-led enterprises (#, \$)
- Number of women-led income-generation activities designed (#)
- Number of women trained on income-generation activities designed (#)

WOLCOT 6: Share of socially responsible enterprises in reclamation/ repurposing supply chains increased

- Number of sub-grants or micro-credits schemes provided to enterprises employing a large share of persons from marginalized groups (#, \$)
- Number of existing enterprises receiving capacity building or TA on gender, inclusion, and related frameworks (#)
- Number of advocacy and capacity-building activities targeting land rights and protection against land acquisition and resettlement (#)

8. Annex 2: Draft Terms of Reference of the Advisory Group

Purpose and tasks

- To provide advice to ensure that activities are strategic and consistent with the goals of the WOLCOT mechanism, as well as the broader objectives of ACT.
- To work jointly with the CIF Administrative Unit's Gender Team in reviewing proposals from the MDBs, in accordance with the established criteria, and make funding recommendations to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for their approval.
- To engage in an ongoing dialogue on good practice measures that can help achieve the objective of the mechanism with CIF's Administrative Unit and CIF's Core MDB Committee.
- To promote collaboration, learning, and knowledge exchange amongst the MDBs and with other parties and initiatives that focus on gender equality in energy transitions.

Structure and meetings

- The Advisory Group will be established with an initial one-year term.
- The Advisory Group will elect a Chair from among its members.
- The Gender Team will serve as Secretariat to the Advisory Group.
- The Advisory Group will meet in person at least once a year to take stock of the mechanism's operation and discuss thematic and other priorities.
- The Advisory Group will provide comments and recommendations regarding funding requests from the MDBs through electronic communications, including virtual meetings.

Membership

The membership will consist of individuals with expertise in clean energy investment and finance:

- Two MDB members (on a rotating basis) representing the public and private sector arms of MDBs.
- One member from each donor country — if necessary, supplemented by another contributor country to reach a minimum of two.

- An equivalent number of members from CIF's recipient countries.
- Effort should be made to ensure that the members identified to represent the MDBs, as well as the donor and the recipient countries have a mixture of sectoral and gender equality expertise.
- On a case-by-case basis, advice may be sought from 1–2 external experts in the fields of energy transitions and gender equality.

DRAFT



The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

c/o The World Bank Group
1818 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 458-1801
Internet: www.climateinvestmentfunds.org



@CIF_action



ClFaction



ClFaction



ClFaction



ClFaction



@CIF_action