

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.12/7
June 4, 2014

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Montego Bay
June 25, 2014

Agenda Item 7

CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN

PROPOSED DECISION

The joint meeting welcomes and approves the *CIF Gender Action Plan* (document CTF-SCF/TFC.12/7). The meeting invites the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs to collaborate to implement the plan and to report back to the joint meeting annually on the progress being made.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in April 2013, the meeting approved the *CIF Gender Review* and agreed, in principle, to the recruitment of a gender specialist in the CIF Administrative Unit. The meeting also called for an action plan to be prepared that would carry forward the recommendations of the *CIF Gender Review*. This paper proposes a Gender Action Plan for two fiscal years, FY15-16. The joint meeting is invited to review the proposed action plan with a view to its approval and implementation.

II. BACKGROUND

2. Global knowledge and experience on gender in climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building point to the importance of ensuring a gender mainstreaming perspective throughout all phases and content areas of activities, including program identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (see e.g., Lambrou and Piana 2006; World Bank 2011b; UNDP 2009). Including bottom-up perspectives of disadvantaged groups and/or those with less voice, particularly women, in project planning is important to ensure that the technical choices made, and implementation and feedback mechanisms selected, respond to the different practical and strategic needs and interests, forms of knowledge, and specific climate vulnerabilities of users - both women and men from different social groups (World Bank Group 2014). In addition to addressing different vulnerabilities, needs, and interests, it is also critical to focus on women's potential role as change agents and decision makers in climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building activities. Such efforts will help to ensure that the CIFs are able to effectively support transformational change in pilot countries. They also enhance other environmental and social co-benefits from climate investments.

3. The policy environment among the MDBs is an enabling one for working on gender in the CIF context. Each MDB has an existing gender policy and/or action plan for its institution, with targets and indicators. MDBs also collaborate in sharing information (e.g., best practices, lessons learned and similar), and in identifying areas of potential institutional cooperation on gender through the MDB working group on gender. Concurrently, each institution has its own social and environmental safeguards. The CIF gender working group, comprising representatives from each MDB, provided critical inputs to the preparation of this CIF gender action plan, and will remain essential during plan implementation.

CIF Progress on Gender to Date

4. The main output to date on gender in the CIF has been the commissioning (2012) and Joint Trust Fund Committee approval (April 2013) of the *CIF Gender Review*¹. The Review was conducted by an external team², and built upon earlier and related studies such as the *Strategic Environment, Social, and Gender Assessment of the CIF*.³ The *CIF Gender Review* concluded that gender was a driver for transformational change in climate programming, and that gender

¹ A published summary has been prepared for dissemination in FY14.

² International Union for the Conservation of Nature

³ See Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of the Climate Investment Funds 2010 CTF/TFC.6/Inf.3. (Hereafter, SESA 2010).

mainstreaming was central to the effective and efficient implementation of the CIF. The review recommended the following steps to ensure gender integration in the CIF, specifically: (a) institutionalization of gender; (b) acknowledging and employing gender as a driver for transformational change; (c) undertaking further knowledge, innovation and cooperative efforts on promoting gender equality; (d) harnessing MDB and country capacity to strengthen CIF plans and programs through technical approaches linking gender to climate change and specific sectors; and (e) strengthening gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation.⁴ To spearhead the gender integration effort across the CIF, a Senior Gender Specialist was recruited and joined the CIF Administrative Unit in February 2014.

5. The *CIF Gender Action Plan FY15 and FY16* provides a roadmap for moving forward on the recommendations of the *Gender Review*. The Gender Action Plan intends to support improved performance on gender in the CIF at the levels of fund governance⁵, investment plans, and project/ program level. Primary actors in the implementation of the Plan, in addition to CIF AU, comprise pilot countries, and MDBs.

CIF Gender Goals in the Context of Climate-Smart Development

6. The overall goal of the CIF is to initiate “*transformational change towards climate-resilient, low carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.*” As the Strategic Environment, Social, and Gender Assessment of the Climate Investment Funds (SESA) and other CIF evaluative reports have indicated, such transformational change suggests a fundamental institutional shift in the way that environmental and social costs and benefits are determined by a country, in relation to national development strategies. Sustainability science⁶, focused on the dynamics of human-environment systems and policy measures for sustainable development, along with the reports of IPCC Working Group II⁷ itself, point out that decision-making regarding national development objectives can no longer take place solely within an environmental or technological scope, but rather must include social and gender elements as part of the overall approach to development. This may include identifying and achieving development co-benefits at all intervention levels; and ensuring that economy-wide planning and implementation considerations meet the needs and interests of women, men and other vulnerable groups in national green growth efforts. In addition, inclusive and effective stakeholder representation in global governance of climate finance mechanisms needs to be ensured. In short, the gender mainstreaming imperative in climate action, including at the level of the CIF, exists for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately for the goals of equity and inclusion.

⁴ Neither the CTF nor SCF governance frameworks make reference to gender or gender inequalities. Specifically, CTF guidelines do not address gender at either the fund or program level. The SREP design document has the “greater involvement and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups” as one of its design principles. In practice, this has meant that attention to gender issues in CIF Investment Plans has only more recently started to grow. Among CTF Investment Plans, most of those endorsed in 2009 and 2010 did not mention gender, while both CTF plans endorsed in 2011 and 2012 did. All of the PPCR, FIP and SREP investment plans reviewed by the CIF Gender Review included attention to gender – see e.g., Dominica, Samoa and Tonga PPCRs for good practice examples (see *CIF Gender Review*).

⁵ This includes policy and learning aspects. On the former, 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.

⁶ See Fussler 2007

⁷ See <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/>

7. The CIF Gender Review (2013), together with the 2010 SESA, have found that significantly more efforts could be made to mainstream gender in the CIF in order to ensure that women are not excluded from the benefits of CIF investments in mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building in developing countries.

8. The four CIF programs (i.e., CTF, PPCR, FIP and SREP) have not been uniformly designed with regard to social and gender inclusion. This is in part due to sectoral considerations, but largely due to the evolution of the Climate Investment Funds themselves since their establishment (CIF Gender Review 2013). Thus at the level of specific design principles of certain CIF programs, there is policy language that speaks directly to issues of gender and social inclusion. For example, SREP design principles state that the program should “*seek wider economic, social and environmental co-benefits, [including] enterprise creation, and increased social capital, particularly greater involvement and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups*” (cited in CIF 2010: 29). The SREP design principles go on to mandate: (a) full and effective participation through existing mechanisms for collaboration and consultation; and (b) that projects should demonstrate economic, social and environmental benefits.

9. FIP design documents, including for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism, also provide for women’s participation in consultations, a dedicated ‘Social Development and Gender Specialist’ within the expert group, and for identification of co-benefits of proposed projects for women beneficiaries in results frameworks. PPCR programs, as national planning and coordination umbrella frameworks for adaptation investments, promote linkages to women’s ministries, consultation with women’s organizations, and use of gender-disaggregated indicators. PPCR joint mission guidelines and FIP investment criteria also require consultation with women during joint missions. CTF design documents, however, focus more on the energy systems themselves, and overall contributions from CTF investments to GHG emissions reduction goals, in contrast to reporting on the social and/or gender impacts of the technology.

Gender Policies and Climate Activities at the MDBs

10. The MDBs each have formally elaborated gender policies and mandates of their own (see CIF Gender Review 2013 for summary). Further, all MDBs are continuously updating their strategies and plans on gender to take account of evolving priorities and learning within their organizations.

- a) The African Development Bank in January 2014 approved its *Gender Strategy 2014-2018*, building upon its existing gender policy and strengthening gender mainstreaming across policy and operational interventions. The three pillars of this strategy are: legal status and property rights; economic empowerment; and knowledge management and capacity building.
- b) ADB’s internal procedures on gender are also fully elaborated and mainstreamed across the ADB portfolio (see ADB 2012).
- c) EBRD’s recently approved Environmental and Social Policy 2014 offers a framework to address gender and climate change issues through measures in

stakeholder engagement, environmental services, resettlement, and health and safety, among others. Also, EBRD in 2013 approved its Strategic Gender Initiative which aims to strengthen gender mainstreaming across the institution and to address specific gender gaps with respect to access to services, employment, and finance. EBRD also screens all projects to identify gender entry points.

- d) IDB in June 2014 approved its Gender Action Plan for Operations 2014-2017 to implement its Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development which dates from 2010. Guidance material has been prepared at IDB on how to integrate gender equality efforts into IDB interventions and corporate results, including climate change.
- e) The World Bank Group has a Gender Policy in place and since 2012 monitors all projects on whether they are gender-informed along three dimensions: analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation.⁸ IFC's Sustainability Framework (updated January 2012) is considered good practice in sustainability, risk mitigation, and transparency. It explicitly addresses gender in project impacts and consultation processes in that: (i) clients are required to assess whether involuntary resettlement may affect women's and men's livelihood opportunities differently; (ii) hazards to women are explicitly included as part of occupational health and safety standards; (iii) clients are to ensure that project do not negatively impact women's land and property rights.⁹ IFC also has a new corporate Gender Secretariat unit.¹⁰

11. The above notwithstanding, the full integration of gender equality concerns into climate work remains an evolving arena for the MDBs. The organizations face the dual challenge of ensuring that climate concerns are mainstreamed into operations and analysis, and then that gender analytical approaches towards climate variability and climate change responses are similarly mainstreamed. This double-mainstreaming effort is getting underway through such efforts as e.g., CIF-supported PPCR processes in-country where national gender policies and consultation mechanisms are incorporated in PPCR design and implementation (SESA 2010). Policy and programmatic approaches across the MDBs continue to evolve in order to better capture the social and gender dimensions of climate change.¹¹ Investment plans, as overarching

⁸ For more on World Bank gender policy and corporate monitoring, see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender>

⁹ CIF Gender Review 2013, p. 109

¹⁰ See

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainable+Business+Advisory+Services/Women+in+Business/

¹¹ As an example of the evolving thinking, the World Bank's policy brief on gender and climate change notes that "*Gender equality matters in its own right, and it matters for effective climate action.*" It identifies that women are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and climate change when their rights and socio-economic status are not equal to those of men, and that they have less voice and influence than men in shaping policies and prioritizing how climate finance is used. Further, "Empowerment of women is an important ingredient in building climate resilience. Low-emissions development pathways can be more effective and more equitable where they are designed using a gender-informed approach" (cited in CIF Gender Review 2013, p. 109; See World Bank 2011b).

planning documents for CIF pilot countries, represent an important arena for improved gender analysis and assessment, inclusive consultations, and design recommendations. The investment plan is a sphere where there is a risk of failing to identify gender considerations, as regular MDB social safeguards and gender policies do not automatically apply to such joint plans.¹²

12. 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. The CIF procedures review on gender planned for FY15 under this plan will examine such CIF procedures to ensure that there is program and project alignment to agreed standards.¹³

The CIF Gender Action Plan

Overview

13. The goal of the CIF Gender Action Plan is to mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality in climate-resilient, low carbon development investments in CIF countries. The action plan commits the CIF to enhancing its gender mainstreaming efforts over the next two fiscal years (FY15 and FY16). In partnership with the CIF governing bodies, the multilateral development banks (MDBs), and the pilot countries and regional organizations, the CIF will promote measures to enhance gender equality in CIF investment plans, programs and projects. Results will be monitored annually to assess the impact of the Gender Action Plan on the CIF, its programs, investment plans and project design.

14. The CIF Gender Action Plan seeks to ensure that gender equality goals, and interim measures, are addressed in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of CIF investment plans and associated projects and programs. To achieve this, policies and procedures of the CIF need to be aligned to this objective, and that the required knowledge base is developed and disseminated among key stakeholders. In addition, the action plan builds upon the current gender policies, strategies, and programmatic approaches of the MDBs, and upholds MDB procedures on gender mainstreaming. In order to effectively meet the challenges of gender-responsive climate action, the action plan will address five key elements: (a) policy; (b) program support, including development of tools; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning. Autonomous gender analytical and operational activities will also be undertaken directly by MDBs.

¹² There are, however, analogous country planning documents outside the CIF that MDBs prepare jointly within governments, namely Country Assistance Strategies, or more recently Country Partnership Frameworks, as they are termed in the World Bank Group. These documents are subject to MDB operational policies around public consultation, and in the case of gender, of required gender assessments and analysis as part of the analytical underpinnings for the document (see e.g., World Bank Operational Policy 4.20 on Gender and Development).

¹³ It is expected, for example, that recommendations such as the following would be made. Cover page templates for Summary of Investment Plans and Summary of Project/ Program could be modified. First, on the SCF Investment Plan template, the consultation question could be expanded to include whether consultation has taken place with women's organizations, and a question added that summarized "Gender analysis undertaken if any, and conclusions reached". Second, for SCF and CTF project/ program templates, there could be required more explicit elaboration of the 'Gender Considerations' item, specifically to spell out "How MDB gender policy was applied in plan/ project preparation and what conclusions were drawn" (rather than only referencing a section of the Project Document).

15. The Gender Action Plan will be implemented as a joint effort of the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit, using the mechanism of the CIF gender working group, with overall guidance from the CIF Committees. Primary responsibility for delivery of the action plan will be with the CIF Administrative Unit.

16. A summary work plan with key outputs for the CIF FY15-FY16 Gender Action Plan is presented in Table 1 below. A detailed description of the scope of work for each area is also provided.

Table 1: CIF Gender Action Plan (FY15 and FY16)

Functional Area	Outputs	Lead	FY15	FY16
<i>POLICY</i>	-CIF Gender Guidelines Note	CIF AU ¹⁴	✓	
<i>PROGRAM SUPPORT</i>	-CIF Program and Sector-specific Guidance Sheets	CIF AU	✓	✓
	-Online Directory of Gender Experts	CIF AU	✓	
	-Gender and Climate Change Online Community of Practice (listserv), linked to resource library	CIF AU	✓	
	-Technical Cross-Support to CIF project activities of pilot countries, as requested by MDBs	CIF AU and MDB Project	✓	✓
<i>ANALYTICAL WORK</i> ¹⁵	-Women's Access to and Role in Renewable Energy	CIF AU	✓	
	-Gender & REDD+: Tenure, Rights, Benefit-Sharing	CIF AU	✓	✓
<i>MONITORING AND REPORTING</i>	-Gender Indicators Paper ¹⁶ , including. mini-portfolio review and annex on Gender Scorecard	CIF AU	✓	
	-Annual reporting on CIF gender program indicators & inputs to portfolio monitoring and lessons learned (in semi-annual operational reports and annual results report)	CIF AU	✓	✓
<i>KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING</i>	-Gender & Resilience: Learning from PPCR	CIF AU		✓
	-Small-Scale Solutions: Gender, Mini-Grids & Employment	CIF AU		✓
	-Learning content on gender in CIF (e.g., session at Partnership Forum; global gender/climate change meetings; session in pilot countries meeting).	CIF AU	✓	✓

¹⁵ Additionally, select studies will be conducted by MDBs (such as Gender in PES/REDD+ study led by AfDB, and Gender and Energy Efficiency in District Heating and Credit Lines led by EBRD).

¹⁶ This paper will review existing indicators, assess levels of gender disaggregation, and extent of data reported/ available to date as a baseline.

ADDITIONAL MDB ACTIVITIES¹⁷	- Exploring Gender Co-Benefits & Revenue Streams in PES/ REDD+ ¹⁸	AfDB	✓	
	-Gender & Energy Efficiency in District Heating; Credit Lines	EBRD		

Priority Objectives under the CIF Gender Action Plan FY15- FY16

17. The CIF span a wide range of sectoral and sub-sectoral intervention areas. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) finances investments in renewable energy; energy efficiency; transport; and smart grid technology. The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP) to date has financed projects and programs supporting geothermal development; enhancement of renewable energy policies; installation of small-scale hydropower technology; and clean cookstoves. To facilitate mainstreaming of climate resilience and adaptation, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) supports investments in climate data and hydro-meteorological information services; disaster risk management; policy development and capacity-building; agriculture and wider landscape management; infrastructure; and water resources management. Under the Forest Investment Program (FIP), investment plans and related projects and programs focus on addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These projects place much emphasis on involving indigenous peoples and local communities in managing forest resources and enhancing their capacities to contribute to improving policies and regulations for REDD+.

18. The overall goal of the CIF Gender Action Plan lies in improved gender mainstreaming across the CIFs. From the above sectoral areas and this overall goal, two main objectives emerge for the action plan, namely: (a) gender mainstreaming in CIF policies and programs; and (b) generating new knowledge and enhancing learning on gender in the CIF.

Objective 1: Gender Mainstreaming in CIF Policies and Programs

19. The action plan will aim, in the first instance, to refine tools and draw best practice lessons from ongoing CIF programs and project activities, including from such common project instruments as social and gender assessments conducted as part of project preparation. This effort will help ensure the effectiveness of the action plan. A number of reviews have pointed to inconsistent and varied approaches to gender across the CIF programs.¹⁹ For these reasons, work under the objective of *Gender Mainstreaming in CIF Policies and Procedures* is being organized to address such issues as revising operational guidelines, tracking application of MDB gender policies in CIF projects, and providing program-specific guidance and tools to the MDBs and pilot countries on gender inclusion.

¹⁷ This category of activities will be updated periodically as MDBs identify new gender analytical work in particular.

¹⁸ Funded by CIF country programming budget

¹⁹ For example, the SESA reports that “Gender is only effectively integrated in PPCR Phase 1 proposals where there is already existing information in the country from gender assessments” (suggesting the importance of having such instruments). Importantly, though, the recent CIF evaluation has pointed to good gender analysis in some investment plans and project documents, which was then not followed up during implementation, suggesting the importance of combining tools and instruments, with ongoing and continuous technical assistance to project teams in-country.

20. Objective 1 comprises work on policy, program support, and monitoring and reporting. First, in the area of **policy**, it is envisioned in FY15 that a CIF Gender Guidelines Note, referencing procedures for gender mainstreaming in CIF investment plans and projects/programs, will be delivered. This output will aid in tracking mainstreaming of gender across the CIF portfolio, including among different programs and sub-sectors. It will collate existing policies for the CIF programs and identify gaps. Per CIF design, the safeguard policies and gender reporting indicators of the implementing MDB apply to individual projects²⁰. The CIF Administrative Unit will provide program and sector-specific gender mainstreaming guidance to support use of gender best practice in CIF projects. If requested by MDB project teams, the CIF Administrative Unit can offer or help identify technical assistance to specific CIF projects in order to contribute to overall improved CIF portfolio performance on gender.

21. Under **program support**, the following outputs will be delivered: (a) program and sector-specific guidance sheets indicating key entry points, design mechanisms, and checklists for gender mainstreaming in the sector, including a list of suggested indicators; and (b) more comprehensive technical support to at least one CIF project upon MDB and pilot country demand, as a means of testing and demonstrating good practice on gender. In addition, under the action plan, the CIF Administrative Unit will: (c) develop and maintain an online directory of gender and climate change experts available for consulting on CIF projects and programs implemented by MDBs; (d) establish an internal CIF listserv offering responses to frequently asked questions (FAQs) on gender mainstreaming in CIF project activities; and (e) offer online dissemination of tools, blog entries, and other gender resources.

22. Finally under Objective 1, there is the area of **monitoring and reporting**, including reporting that CIF Administrative Unit prepares for semi-annual operational reports and annual results reports, with support from MDBs. This will include both program and project-level reporting. A short gender indicators review is also planned to assess how far gender-disaggregated indicators are being collected at CIF program level, and what the results of this reporting are for programmatic learning.²¹ This review is scheduled for FY15 and will inform the action plan. A follow-up monitoring program would be undertaken annually by the CIF Administrative Unit, including for key “gender scorecard” indicators to be developed. Quantitative and qualitative gender indicators, including those related to outputs and outcomes, will also be captured.

Objective 2: Generating New Knowledge and Enhancing Learning on Gender in the CIF

23. This objective comprises the areas of analytical work, and knowledge and learning. Under **analytical work**, two review papers/ analytical studies will be produced, following the suggested theme topics listed in Annex 3. The first study, a review paper on women’s access to and role in renewable energy is scheduled for delivery in FY15.²² The second study on gender and REDD+

²⁰ Note that where two MDBs are implementing a CIF project, the stricter policies/ set of safeguards between the two MDBs apply.

²¹ See Annex 1 for snapshot from quick review of current CIF fund/program indicators on gender, with suggested modifications to improve sex-disaggregation.

²² See Annex 3 for the analytical underpinnings of these topic areas.

tenure, property rights and benefit sharing mechanisms will be prepared in FY16.²³ Fieldwork from CIF activities will be considered in these studies, in order to identify lessons learned from CIF projects. It is expected that the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs will collaborate in the development of these studies, through e.g., sharing of TORs and selection of potential cases/sites.²⁴

24. Finally, **knowledge and learning** will take place through: (a) preparation of learning notes and case studies; (b) provision of formal learning opportunities (i.e., webinars, gender panel sessions at the CIF Partnership Forum, South-South learning events; and dissemination of action plan results, when appropriate, at global gender and climate meetings); and (c) sessions on gender during the pilot countries meetings. Capacity-building for country teams on specific gender topics can be organized by the CIF gender specialist on an on-demand basis, in response to needs identified by MDBs and pilot countries.

25. Short learning notes planned under this area include: (a) gender and resilience: learning from the PPCR; and (b) small-scale solutions: gender and mini-grids. A limited number of key publications and tools (including checklists and suggested indicators) will be produced in print versions, as web access varies among countries.

Roles and Responsibilities for CIF Gender Action Plan Implementation

26. The Summary of the Co-Chairs Joint Committee Meeting on April 29, 2013 that approved the *CIF Gender Review* clearly specified the respective mandates on gender mainstreaming in the CIF for MDBs, the CIF Administrative Unit, and pilot countries. MDBs are responsible for project design, implementation and monitoring, reporting and evaluation, while the CIF Administrative Unit is to coordinate gender mainstreaming in CIF policies and programs and undertake other activities to advance gender-sensitive outcomes and impacts of CIF programs. This coordination role also includes annual reporting on the actions taken and progress made in mainstreaming gender into CIF activities. Pilot countries are responsible for investment plan preparation (including integration of gender considerations) and for the identification of projects based on country needs and the interest of diverse socio-economic groups and vulnerable groups, including women.

27. Against this backdrop, the action will be spearheaded by the Senior Gender Specialist in the CIF Administrative Unit, working in collaboration with the CIF gender working group. Simultaneously, MDBs will continue ongoing CIF activities and their design and implementation responsibilities, with a focus on gender analysis, consultations, and targeted support upstream and throughout the project cycle. Additional guidance and tools for such gender support will be prepared by the CIF Administrative Unit and provided to the MDBs.²⁵ Finally, through the CIF gender working group, the MDBs will seek to coordinate their respective gender activities and/or initiatives in the CIF with the aim of building synergies and sharing experience as appropriate.

²³ Depending on demand, an additional scoping paper on Low-Carbon Economies and Women's Employment could be added for delivery in FY16.

²⁴ In addition, MDBs will likely pursue their own analytical investigations. For example, in FY15, the African Development Bank plans to undertake a study exploring Gender Co-Benefits and Revenue Streams in PES/ REDD+.

²⁵ Additionally, relevant gender guidance and tools developed by MDBs will be shared through the CIF Gender Working Group mechanism, and for example posted as resource material through the CIF gender listserv and website.

28. It is also anticipated that MDBs will undertake some analytical and knowledge management activities (that is, both research studies and e.g., short field notes to share best practices) on gender in the CIF. MDBs may also undertake additional knowledge activities not originally programmed, in response to program demand. Such activities would be funded by MDBs.

29. The CIF Administrative Unit intends to report on gender activities across the CIF portfolio (including MDB knowledge outputs under the CIF), even if those activities were not originally identified in the CIF Gender Action Plan (Table 1). It is understood that MDBs will be identifying new analytical work through the Plan period on a continuous basis. Such comprehensive reporting is intended to help synthesize learning on gender and climate change across the CIF.

Monitoring Progress on Gender Mainstreaming in the CIF

30. As noted above, the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees requested annual reports to be submitted to the joint meeting on action undertaken to mainstream gender into CIF activities.²⁶ Progress will be monitored and reported annually. Such monitoring will require in the first instance reporting against planned deliverables for each fiscal year, as set out in the action plan.

31. In addition, to embed the CIF Gender Action Plan in the overall CIF and align goals and objectives, a formal, tiered Results Framework for the plan has been prepared (Table 2). This Results Framework identifies the aim of the action plan as: “*To enhance gender-responsive outcomes across the CIF portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning.*” Outcomes and key outputs under each of the five areas (i.e., (a) policy; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning) are then offered with indicators and annual targets for each. Data collection responsibilities lie mainly with the CIF Administrative Unit, as indicated in Table 2, with some discrete inputs by MDBs as appropriate.

32. A review of the program will be undertaken at the end of FY16, to assess progress made and lessons learned in the CIF Gender Action Plan design and approach to program implementation.

²⁶ It may also be noted that some program sub-committees, such as the PPCR SC, have also requested gender progress updates in the semi-annual operational report.

Table 2: CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework²⁷

CIF Gender Action Aim: To enhance gender-responsive outcomes across the CIF portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning				
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Targets²⁸	Data collected by:
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF projects under preparation	% of new CIF projects detailing gender considerations in depth	Baseline: TBD FY15: 50%/ FY16: 75%	CIF AU
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	Baseline: TBD FY15: 20%/ FY16: 30%	CIF AU
Outcome 2 - Program Support	Enhanced demand from MDB projects for technical support from CIF AU on gender	No. of CIF projects requesting formal technical cross-support from CIF AU	Baseline: 0 FY15: 1 project FY16 3 projects	CIF AU
Outcome 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge regarding gender generated under CIF applied to CIF portfolio projects	Qualitative case examples	Baseline: 0 FY15: Qual/ FY16: Qual	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
Outcome 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	CIF project annual monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage of CIF projects (total and new) with gender-disaggregated indicators	Baseline: TBD New: FY15: 30%/ FY16: 60% Cumulative: FY15: 20% / FY16: 30%	CIF AU, with inputs from MDBs
OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Targets	Data collected by:
Output 1 - Policy	Gender-responsive CIF program procedures	Policy reviews for each program undertaken (FY15)	Baseline: NA FY15: 4 reviews	CIF AU
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	FY16: Discussions for 4 programs	CIF AU
Output 2 - Program Support	Enhanced technical expertise/ resources on gender available for project teams	(i)Online directory of gender and climate experts and (ii) Sector Specific guidance sheets prepared & utilized by MDBs, stakeholders	Baseline: NA FY15/FY16: Qual	CIF AU

²⁷ Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework will lie with the CIF AU

²⁸ All baseline figures in this table are as of May 2014.

Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience-building	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed and disseminated ²⁹	Baseline: 2 FY15: 4/ FY16: 5	CIF AU
Output 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	Improved knowledge resources for CIF reporting on gender-specific indicators	Gender indicator review paper completed (Y/N) (FY15)	Baseline: NA FY15: Yes	CIF AU
		% of recommended gender indicator modifications adopted as core and co-benefit indicators (FY16)	Baseline: NA FY16: At least 50% adopted	CIF AU
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning and dissemination on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events with gender integrated, per year (including session in pilot countries' meeting)	Baseline: TBD FY15: 2/ FY16: 2	CIF AU

²⁹ Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

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Annex 1: Quick Review of Current/ Potential (in bold) CIF Program Indicators [Gender-disaggregated]

	EXISTING INDICATORS	GENDER-DISAGGREGATED?	SUGGESTED MODIFICATION	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY
CIF-wide	TBD			
CTF	CORE INDICATORS			
	1-a1. Tons of GHG emissions reduced or avoided	NA ³⁰	None	MDBs with CTF country focal points
	1-a2. Volume of direct finance leveraged through CTF funding – disaggregated by public & private finance	NA	None	
	1-a3. Installed capacity (MW) as result of CTF interventions	NA	None	
	1-a4. No. of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women if feasible) using low carbon public transport as result of CIF intervention	Partially	Disaggregate by gender	
	1-a5. Annual energy savings as result of CTF interventions (GWh)	NA	None	
	CO-BENEFIT INDICATORS³¹			
	1-b1. Increased access to energy	No	Disaggregate by gender	MDBs with CTF country focal points
	1-b2. Improved health	No	Disaggregate by gender	
	1-b3. Employment opportunities	No	Disaggregate by gender	

³⁰ NA = Not applicable

³¹ For CTF and SREP, it is “required that at least one indicator for a development co-benefit is identified and integrated for each project/ program financed under the [Fund].”

	EXISTING INDICATORS	GENDER-DISAGGREGATED?	SUGGESTED MODIFICATION	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY
SREP 32	CORE INDICATORS			
	2-a1. Annual electricity output from renewable energy, as result of SREP interventions	NA	None	MDBs with SREP country focal points
	2-a2. No. of women and men, businesses, and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and fuels, as result of SREP interventions ³³	Yes	None	
SREP (cont'd)	CO-BENEFIT INDICATORS			
	2-b1. Increased public and private investments in targeted subsectors as result of SREP interventions	NA	None	MDBs with SREP country focal points
	2-b2. Gender impact indicator ³⁴	Yes	None	
	2-b3. GHG emissions avoided	NA	None	
	2-b4. Other co-benefits ³⁵	No	Disaggregate by gender	

³² SREP M&R Toolkit Version 4.0 (2014): "It is expected that each pilot country will include at least one of the two SREP program outcome core indicators in their investment plan results framework."

³³ SREP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit Version 4.0 (2014): "For this indicator, women and men includes people of all ages. They should be counted separately for improved household access (household members); improved business access (employees); and improved community services (service recipients)."

³⁴ SREP M&R Toolkit Version 4.0 (2014): "MDBs, in collaboration with SREP country focal points and relevant stakeholders, should develop a gender impact indicator for each project/program. Baselines and targets should be established and reported. Actual results should be reported at project/program completion or at mid-term evaluations as determined appropriate."

³⁵ SREP M&R Toolkit Version 4.0 (2014): "MDBs, in collaboration with SREP country focal points, should report on any progress on any other development co-benefits, such as: health (improved health and decreased air pollution); livelihood (income generation, temporary and long-term employment); energy reliability; and economic viability (RE cost reduction, improved RE policy and regulatory frameworks)."

	EXISTING INDICATORS	GENDER-DISAGGREGATED?	SUGGESTED MODIFICATION	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY
PPCR	CORE INDICATORS			
	3-a1. Degree of integration of CC in national, incl. sector, planning	NA	None	MDBs with PPCR country focal points
	3-a2. Evidence of strengthened govt. capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	Yes ³⁶	None	
	3-a3. Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested	Yes ³⁷	None	
	3-a4. Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability/ CC	Partially	Data on female-headed households should be collected specifically	
	3-a5. No. of people supported to cope w/ effects of CC	Yes ³⁸	None	
FIP³⁹	CORE INDICATORS⁴⁰			
	4-a1. Tons of CO2 emission/ year (estimate)	NA	None	MDBs with FIP country focal points
	4-a2. No. of people directly benefiting from FIP of total number targeted	Partially ⁴¹	Disaggregate by gender	

³⁶ Core indicator 2 specifically requires a score to determine whether females and males are participatory equally in in the ‘coordination mechanism’.

³⁷ Core indicator 3 requires a score to determine whether the ‘instrument/ investment model’ appropriately incorporates the needs of both female and males into design and implementation.

³⁸ Core indicator 5 disaggregates the data by female and male.

³⁹ FIP does not have Core indicators, but rather Category 1 Themes (mandatory reporting by all FIP pilot countries); and Category 2 Co-Benefit Themes (reported on where themes align with FIP Investment Plan themes).

⁴⁰ FIP’s Category 2 themes (akin to Co-Benefit indicators) on biodiversity and environmental services, governance, tenure rights and access, and capacity-building do not list specific indicators, but request countries to use country-relevant indicators, as well as Category 3 qualitative narrative elements on Theory of Change, cooperation, and institutional issues, among other topics.

⁴¹ Results Monitoring and Reporting in the FIP (2013): Livelihood co-benefit theme should “describe key monetary and non-monetary benefits received by beneficiaries through the FIP, where possible, this information may be disaggregated by sex, by vulnerability, and other criteria such as indigenous or ethnic groups, where possible.”

Annex 2: Indicative List of MDB CIF Activities on Gender

MDB	Activity	Country	Related to CIF Program	Type	Status	Contact/ TTL
AfDB	Payment for Environmental Services and Gender Mainstreaming in REDD+	Africa pilot countries	FIP	Analytical	Planned (FY15)	Mafalda Duarte
ADB	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project	Bangladesh	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Rezaul Khan
	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	Bangladesh	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Arif Faisal
	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	Cambodia	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Shihiru Date
	Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project	Cambodia	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Florian Steinberg
	Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought risk Management and Mitigation Project	Cambodia	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Su Chin Teoh
	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	Cambodia	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Giap Bul
	Rajasthan Solar Park	India	CTF	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Len George
	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	Pacific Region	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Marilou Drilon
	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy	Maldives	SREP	Operational	Planned (FY15, Q1)	Sonomi Tanaka/

	Development Program					Len George
	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-systems	Nepal	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Vidisha Samarasekara
	Rural Electrification through Renewable Energy	Nepal	SREP	Operational	Planned (FY15, Q1)	Sonomi Tanaka, Priyantha Wijayatunga
	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	Tajikistan	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Manami Suga
	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin	Tajikistan	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Ryutaro Takaku
	Climate Resilience Sector Project	Tonga	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Maria Paniagua
	Sustainable Urban Transport for Ho Chi Minh Mass Rapid Transit Line 2	Vietnam	CTF	Operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Robert Valkovic
	Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Project	Vietnam	CTF	Project prep/ operational	Under implementation	Sonomi Tanaka/ Robert Valkovic
	Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), Phase II	Vietnam	CTF	Operational	Planned (FY15, Q1)	Sonomi Tanaka/ Lauren Sorkin
EBRD	Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility	Tajikistan	CTF	Operational	Under implementation	Michaela Bergman
	Lugansk and Lutsk District Heating Feasibility Studies	Ukraine	CTF	Project prep/ operational	Under implementation	Michaela Bergman

	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Energy Sector in Kazakhstan (incl. SEMEI, AKTAU, and Kyzlorda Projects)	Kazakhstan	CTF	Project prep/operational	Under implementation	Michaela Bergman
	Gender Assessment of TUREEFF	Turkey	CTF	Project prep/operational	Under implementation	Michaela Bergman
IDB	Sustainable Business Models for Clean Cookstoves Dissemination	Honduras	SREP	Operational	Under implementation	Gloria Visconti
	Gender Study on the Forest	Peru	FIP	Analytical	Planned FY14	Gloria Visconti
	Climate Change Impacts on Gender and Vulnerable Groups	Caribbean	PPCR	Analytical	Planned FY14	Gloria Visconti
	PPCR Jamaica	Jamaica	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Gloria Visconti
	SREP Bolivia	Bolivia	SREP	Operational	Under implementation	Gloria Visconti
	Gender and Wind Energy	Latin America pilot countries	CTF/SREP	Analytical	Under implementation	Claudio Alatorre
IBRD	Yemen PPCR	Yemen	PPCR	Operational	Under implementation	Kanta Kumari Rigaud
	Kenya SREP	Kenya	SREP	Operational	Under implementation	-
IFC	Niger PPCR – Gender in Agricultural Value Chains	Niger	PPCR	Operational	TBD (FY15)	Laura Gaensley

Annex 3: Suggested Topics for Analytical Work under CIF Gender Action Plan

Topic 1: Gender, Resource Rights and Tenure Security in Mitigation and Adaptation

- The first suggested topic for analytical work under the Action Plan is **Gender, Resource Rights, and Tenure Security in Mitigation and Adaptation**. Disadvantaged groups, notably, but not only, women typically face institutionalized forms of discrimination and few entitlements to land and property (Hardoy and Pandiella 2009; Baker 2012; World Bank 2011a; FAO et al 2011). Project experience, and the larger literature on NRM, including on REDD+ initiatives, tell us that gender issues arise in natural resources-based programs such as FIP and the PPCR. There is a large body of work on forestry and REDD+ mechanisms, focused on rural and plantation settings, with consideration for gender growing. Climate change raises issues of land access and redistribution, (peri-) urban settlement, governance of land resources, reform and development of land institutions, management of common property resources (CPR), land use regulation and environmental protection, land conflict, and the potential demands for settlement generated by climate-induced migration (Quan and Dyer 2008). Gender has been considered to date in only some of these areas.
- Planned climate mitigation and adaptation interventions can significantly affect resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, especially women, and their livelihoods, with the potential for loss of access, use and ownership rights if the tenure context is not considered in design and implementation, including resettlement. This can be counteracted for example in the case of PES and REDD+ initiatives by ensuring that potential gains for community members, including women, are made accessible to affected households. This is more likely to occur when individuals' rights and entitlements are made clear, and efforts made to expand participation in project processes, including benefit-sharing.

Topic 2: Gender and the Energy Sector, including Private Sector Investments

- The second topic area proposed is **Gender and the Energy Sector, including Private Sector Investments**. There is a relative lack of gender-informed energy work in the CIF to date, as reported by various CIF reviews. Further, a large proportion of total CIF funds are held by the CTF. For these two reasons in particular, it is important that analytical work under the CIF Gender Action Plan examine the CTF's private sector work more systematically, bringing to bear both MDB and external best practice (e.g., in energy and transport)⁴², while providing streamlined project support to CIF programs in the form of simple tools that can identify where particular energy projects, for example, might require a closer gender analysis.⁴³

⁴² See World Bank 2009b; ADB 2013; Also World Bank Gender and Transport Resource Guide 2006 – available at <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/resources/html/gender-rg/>

⁴³ See e.g., discussion in Kuriakose et al 2005 where analysis focuses on system scale, and the 'people' versus 'technology' focus of intervention.

- The SESA has concluded that “Social and gender co-benefits do not occur automatically when clean technologies are implemented, with the exception of shifting from biomass solid fuel use in households to cleaner energy services” (CIF 2010: iv). The latter has a direct impact on women and children’s health, as well as women’s time-use and productivity. Other clean technology and renewable energy projects and programs need to be designed in a ‘pro-poor’ way for social and gender co-benefits to be realized. The SESA points to the potential development co-benefits of bus rapid transit/ urban transport; wind energy; solar energy; small-scale hydropower; geothermal; and energy efficiency in terms of improved job creation, business opportunities, health benefits, electricity coverage, and reduced production costs in small-scale industry. Such benefits are more likely to occur, however, when the following efforts are made: targeting of poor areas; gender analysis of programs; affordability calculations; implementation of resettlement safeguards; stakeholder consultation; training for local persons to enter renewable energy labor markets; and community participation in the management of small-scale renewable energy, e.g., through user committees (CIF 2010: 13).⁴⁴
- The topic is intended to incorporate a gender in value chains perspective, with possible activities under such sub-themes as gender and entrepreneurship; gender and labor/employment/ green jobs; as well as best practices in gender and stakeholder consultations for private enterprises in the climate space. The private sector topic areas will also seek to include attention to issues of resettlement and gender good practice, where applicable. The topic will take a distributional perspective in its work, for example, looking at questions of changes in energy (or other service) access, as a result of CIF interventions. In addition, work on this topic will seek to ensure that smaller-scale and household-focused energy and private sector investments are examined (such as clean cookstoves or impact of household lighting) as these have large gender impacts.

Note:

Finally, it is important to underline that the suggested topics of ‘Gender and Resource Rights’, and ‘Gender and the Energy Sector, including Private Sector Investments’ relate particularly to that portion of the Gender Action Plan that is CIF AU-initiated knowledge work. MDB portfolios (both current and pipeline) of operational and analytical work on gender will necessarily span a much wider set of topic areas.

⁴⁴ The authors also argue that geothermal investments do not have direct benefits to local communities as they feed directly into the main grid. In contrast, energy efficiency investments can have direct positive impacts on the poor through commodity or wage labor price effects for consumers or workers in small-scale or food industries (if such industries are targeted for improvements); and similar benefits from improvements in heating of municipal housing, provided that low-income dwellings are targeted (CIF 2010: 13).