



CLIMATE
INVESTMENT
FUNDS

IN SHORT: CIF GENDER REVIEW



Findings and
recommendations
from the Climate
Investment Funds
Gender Review 2013

May 2014

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org



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INTEGRATING GENDER INTO THE CIF

This publication is a condensed version of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Gender Review endorsed by the CIF governing bodies in April 2013. It highlights the Review's key findings and recommendations to strengthen gender considerations across the CIF.

The CIF Gender Review set out to:

- Take stock of how gender is being integrated in the CIF through review of 41 investment plans, interviews, and other in-depth analysis (see page 16 for Review methodology)
- Develop recommendations to help the CIF Administrative Unit, pilot countries and project teams further integrate gender into CIF activities
- Identify where more effort is needed at the CIF governance, program and project levels

Since the Review, important progress in the CIF Administrative Unit has been achieved and an update is included on page 7.

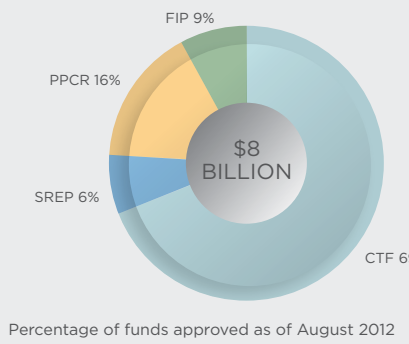
The conceptual framework for the CIF Gender Review builds upon earlier work on gender and its interaction with climate change, including:

- Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment (SESA) of the CIF (2010)
- Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Synthesis (2011)
- Gender policies of CIF partner MDBs
- Gender mandates under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- UNDP Gender Inequality Index components for CIF countries
- The concept of gender as a driver for transformational change

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF)

The CIF provides 48 developing and middle-income countries urgently needed resources to mitigate and manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Since 2008, the CIF has championed innovative country-led investments in clean technology, renewable energy, sustainable management of forests, and climate-resilient development.





Five multilateral development bank (MDB) partners* implement CIF financing through four funding windows:

	CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)		FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)
\$5.5 BILLION	Chile Colombia Egypt India Indonesia Kazakhstan Mexico Morocco Nigeria Philippines South Africa Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam Middle East and North Africa Region (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia)	\$1.3 BILLION	Brazil Burkina Faso DR Congo Ghana Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Mexico Peru
Scaling up demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean transport		Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainably managing forests and enhancing forest carbon stocks	

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF) \$8 BILLION**

	PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)		SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM (SREP)
\$639 MILLION	Bangladesh Bolivia Cambodia Mozambique Nepal Niger Tajikistan Yemen Zambia Caribbean Region (Dominica, Granada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) Pacific Region (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga)	\$551 MILLION	Ethiopia Honduras Kenya Liberia Maldives Mali Nepal Tanzania SREP reserve pilots America Mongolia Yemen Pacific Region (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)
Mainstreaming resilience in development planning and action investments		Demonstrating the economic, social and environmental viability of renewable energy in low income countries	

* MDBs: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank Group.

**New pledges have raised the CIF to \$8 billion as of April 2014. At the time the CIF Gender Review was conducted, CIF funding levels were \$7.6 billion.

KEY FINDINGS

EFFORTS HAVE BEEN GROWING

There have been concerted efforts to include gender considerations in the CIF. This is particularly evident since 2010 when CIF pilot countries began paying closer attention to describing how gender was incorporated in the preparation of investment plans. Prior to this, pilot countries, particularly in the CTF, undertook limited work on analyzing and responding to the practical needs and strategic interests of women and poor men using gender analysis.

MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE

There is still work to be done. Although linkages between gender and adaptation (i.e., building resilience to climate change) are clear in some of the 41 CIF investment plans reviewed, especially in those under the PPCR, efforts on gender and mitigation (i.e., moving towards low-carbon societies) have been more limited. This is significant, as the CIF program with the greatest share of fund resources – the mitigation-focused CTF – has been the least focused to date on gender considerations. A better understanding of gender-mitigation linkages is required.

MORE CAPACITY BUILDING ON GENDER AND CLIMATE IS NEEDED

Efforts to mainstream gender and climate change in CIF project activities and to build further capacity on gender in MDBs and pilot countries should be amplified. There is a need to recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of CIF investment plans. Capacity building and expertise on gender and climate change is required at the international and national levels to provide governments with the gender and climate expertise they require.

THERE IS A NEED TO CAPITALIZE ON KNOWLEDGE

The four programs of the CIF can learn a good deal from each other on gender mainstreaming as they are each at different stages in their strategic update on gender. Such learning should be explicitly fostered, including through application of the CIF Gender Review. The Review can also be used outside the CIF as inputs to other climate financing mechanisms in order to share lessons learned on program design. Incorporating a gender perspective at the start of program and project design can ensure higher positive impact on gender outcomes.





GENDER MAKES A DIFFERENCE IN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSES

Climate change is not gender-neutral. Gender differences condition the impact of climate change and need to be accounted for in designing potential responses of both adaptation and mitigation.

ADAPTATION

Depending on context, women can be more vulnerable than men during disasters and extreme events. However, they have also demonstrated leadership in communities for preparedness activities, and can be further supported to enhance their role in climate decision-making.

Climate planning processes at national and local level, and interventions in agriculture, disaster risk management, forestry and water management among others, can easily exclude women and fail to incorporate their knowledge unless explicit efforts are made to foster women's ongoing participation in project selection, design and implementation.

Gender issues in adaptation are increasingly understood by climate planners, and slowly becoming more routinely included in adaptation strategies.

MITIGATION

Understanding the complex linkages between gender and mitigation can help support women in their role as climate agents of change, rather than climate victims.

Women's preferences in the design of transport, energy, and related mitigation interventions can vary from men's due to their different levels of control over household assets, as well as gendered time use and travel patterns stemming from the gender division of labor.

Gendered tenure security and forest management roles also affect the potential for effective mitigation efforts through enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Women influence consumption patterns in their households and communities, including in switching to low-carbon technologies, and thus impact mitigation outcomes.

Considering gender in climate planning makes strong economic sense. While female consumer decision-making power is important, so too are women's roles in the larger economy. Rural electrification in South Africa, for example, increased women's labor force participation by about 9 percent thus contributing to national economic growth (*World Development Report 2012: Gender and Equality, The World Bank*).

Renewable energy and energy efficiency interventions can carry boons for women, such as reduced indoor air pollution through woodfuel conversion, as well as potential hazards that require safeguards, such as displacement or impoverishment via resettlement due to insecure property rights of women. Low-carbon energy systems can also offer the potential for women's increased employment as trained technicians, provided such provisions are identified during project design.

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH

Mainstreaming gender considerations across the CIF can advance development and hasten sustainable climate transformation in a manner that is inclusive and meets the needs and interests of women and men more equitably.

A multi-dimensional approach that considers gender at policy, organizational and program levels opens opportunities to address gender considerations that can improve the quality of investment design, implementation and country engagement, while advancing women's empowerment.

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MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CIF GENDER REVIEW

ACKNOWLEDGE AND OPERATIONALIZE GENDER AS A DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

Genuine concern for the principles of gender equality and equity and the appropriate procedures for achieving these should be taken on board and woven throughout CIF documentation. This implies that these elements need to be present in a continuous and coherent manner that is included in a comprehensive way throughout investment plans (e.g., project context, conduct of participatory processes, policy framework analysis, project indicators, funding allocation, and institutional arrangements for implementation).

This could be achieved in a number of ways, such as:

- Facilitating participation by gender experts and women's organizations in the design and implementation of investment plans
- Ensuring that existing national policy frameworks on gender and women's ministries are reflected in the design of investment plans and projects
- Increasing the number of women's representatives in country coordination units for investment plan implementation
- Assigning specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
- Developing a dedicated gender scorecard to advance gender equality during the implementation of investment plans under all CIF funds as a tool for gender-related performance measurement
- Undertaking more women-specific project activities across the portfolio, and raising awareness of CIF project activities among women and women's organizations for accountability
- Considering the gender dimensions of property rights and tenure security
- Creating a dedicated Official Observer position in the CIF Trust Fund Committees to be occupied by a gender specialist with the appropriate technical knowledge
- Creating a roster of CIF gender experts that is made available to the CIF countries in the development and implementation of investment plans

HARMONIZE AND INSTITUTIONALIZE GENDER MORE EFFECTIVELY ACROSS THE CIF

This could be achieved by building on CIF/MDB Gender Working Group in a more coordinated fashion, especially by establishing a gender focal point within the CIF Administrative Unit. A review of CIF-related gender policies and guidelines could help identify gaps.

A more concerted effort can be made to draw upon the gender expertise of contributor and pilot countries, and to strengthen attention to gender in joint missions, technical reviews and consultations.



ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND COOPERATION ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

It is recommended to make use of existing national and regional policy frameworks on gender and climate in the development of investment plans. In the case of the PPCR, the Review found that countries that had embarked on national implementation efforts linking gender and climate change prior to the development of PPCR investment plans were better placed to leverage such activities for future gender-responsive investments and planning approaches.

In certain investment sectors, particularly those within the CTF, limited knowledge exists on the linkages between gender and energy, weakening the case for considering gender beyond the household level. Given that close to 70 percent of CIF resources reside in the CTF, it is imperative that this knowledge gap is addressed. The CTF Trust Fund Committee should therefore provide a clear mandate for further learning, possibly drawing on specialized, sector-specific gender networks as a support mechanism.

There is a need for program and project implementers to move away from a business-as-usual approach and to adopt more innovative solutions, such as working to incorporate women and men into non-traditional business and employment opportunities generated by climate response activities.

The CIF has also started to look at ways to devote greater learning focus to gender issues and share good practices on gender that may be useful for pilot countries across all programs. A dedicated web page on gender could be included in the current CIF website to disseminate gender knowledge and lessons, serving as a knowledge base to further inform the actions of pilot countries, partners and other stakeholders.

EXPAND CAPACITY BUILDING

Weak capacity on sector-specific technical approaches that link gender to climate change has been a major barrier to integrating gender into the CIF.

Capacity building on climate change itself is also critical for national women's mechanisms, such as ministries of women, institutional gender focal points and women's organizations, so that they can engage substantively on climate decision-making and consultations. Outreach efforts by the CIF to enhance capacity among the MDBs and governments would help strengthen the CIF overall.



DEVELOP GENDER SENSITIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Where there are gender-sensitive monitoring indicators in the CIF investment plan results frameworks, these mainly refer to sex-disaggregated data (e.g., on number of beneficiaries).

While important, sex-disaggregated indicators and data are limited and do not necessarily measure progress toward gender equality or women's empowerment. The indicators used need to capture both outputs (e.g., as in 'x number of women trained') and results (i.e., changes in the situation of gender equality relating to climate change, attributable to CIF interventions).

There is a need to conduct a gender analysis of CIF investment plans upfront to serve as a baseline for monitoring impact.

It is also important to strengthen the capacity of the national and regional teams to develop gender-sensitive indicators.

Overall, sex-disaggregated data (from input to results/outcome level) needs to be generated in the CIF.

GENDER INDICATORS

Gender indicators are meant to assess aspects of gender (in) equality that can be measured. All countries need support in this regard. Attention to gender in project monitoring can help:

- Measure conditions or situations that affect men and women differently
- Signal changes in power relations between women and men over time
- Determine access, use and control of resources and distribution of costs and benefits
- Point out changes in living conditions and in the roles of women and men over time
- Provide important inputs for planning, implementation and evaluation of field projects and broad programs.

PROGRESS IN THE CIF ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT SINCE THE REVIEW

In the spirit of learning by doing, the CIF has taken on board the recommendations of the CIF Gender Review, which was approved by the Joint Trust Fund Committee in May 2013. A Senior Gender Specialist joined the CIF Administrative Unit in February 2014 and has begun developing a Gender Action Plan that includes outlining activities around policy and program support, analytical work, monitoring and reporting, and capacity-building. The Plan is being prepared in collaboration with the CIF Gender Working Group of MDB representatives, and will be presented to the Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee for approval in June 2014.

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE CIF GENDER REVIEW



TEXT

'GENDER' MENTIONED IN TEXT OF CIF INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTS



CHARACTERIZATION

CHARACTERIZATION OF WOMEN AS A) VULNERABLE, B) RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS AND AGENTS OF CHANGE, AND C) BENEFICIARIES (NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE)



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

GENDER INDICATORS MONITORED EXPLICITLY



EARMARKED RESOURCES

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO GENDER ACTIVITIES AND/OR DIRECTED TO WOMEN OR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS



ENGAGEMENT

WOMEN AND/OR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE INVESTMENT PLANNING PROCESS



WOMEN MECHANISM

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MACHINERY ON WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE INVESTMENT PLANNING PROCESS (I.E., MINISTRY OF GENDER)



GENDER POLICIES AND MANDATES

REFERENCE IN PROJECT DOCUMENTS TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES (I.E., NATIONAL/ REGIONAL GENDER POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS)



CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)

The CTF provides middle-income countries with highly concessional resources to scale up the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.



CTF investment plans: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and the Middle East and North Africa Region (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia).

The CIF Gender Review examined all 16 investment plans based on their original endorsement dates.

The CTF was the first CIF program to be made operational. It launched in 2009 before consideration was given to the co-benefits and social aspects of climate investments, including those related to gender equality. Most CTF investment plans were first endorsed in the period from 2009 to 2010. Notably, there is no mention of gender in the CTF guidelines for investment plans, nor in the guidelines for the preparation of grants for public and private sector projects seeking CTF support.

The Review found willingness to address gender in the CTF since that time, evidenced by progress made in investment plans approved after the initial start-up period of the CTF. There are also other instances (e.g., Mexico, Vietnam and Thailand) where individual project documents include attention to gender but the overall investment plan for the country does not.

The Review did not include project-level activities under the CTF, which may reveal additional action on gender.

Some resources related to CTF program areas are available with the MDBs and could be applied in the CIF, such as the World Bank's Gender and Transport Resource Guide or the African Development Bank Checklist for Gender Mainstreaming in the Infrastructure Sector.

CASE STUDY

EVIDENCE OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE CTF

CHILE

Chile's investment plan, endorsed in 2012, seeks to increase the role of women in renewable and energy efficiency industries. It includes sex-disaggregated indicators for employment in the industry.

INDIA

India's investment plan, endorsed in 2011, mentions gender in reference to electricity access, as well as in its private sector financial intermediation project.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines' investment plan, endorsed in 2012, specifies project delivery commitments on gender action plans in line with existing Asian Development Bank gender policies and safeguards.

“Overall for the CTF, gender aspects are generally overlooked in both the strategic planning outlined through the country investment plans and in the project planning outlined in the individual program documents, though there are cases where gender issues are addressed.”
— CIF Gender Review 2013



75%

OF CTF INVESTMENT PLANS REVIEWED CHARACTERIZED WOMEN AS RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS AND AGENTS OF CHANGE



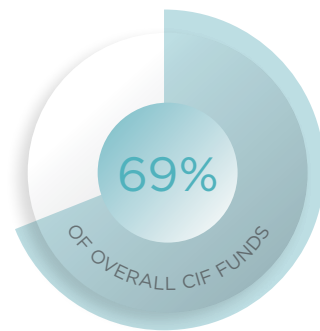
88%

DID NOT INCLUDE GENDER INDICATORS IN THEIR RESULTS FRAMEWORKS



0%

REPORTED THE ENGAGEMENT OF WOMEN OR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN PLAN DESIGN



16 INVESTMENT PLANS ANALYZED





FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

The FIP supports efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).



FIP pilots: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Mexico, and Peru.

The CIF Gender Review examined four FIP investment plans: Brazil, DRC, Lao PDR and Mexico.



4 INVESTMENT PLANS ANALYZED

CASE STUDY

LAO PDR: VIEWING WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE

In developing its FIP investment plan, Lao PDR took a rights-based approach to development, emphasizing all persons' right to information and to make informed decisions. Gender mainstreaming is integrated into the investment plan as a cross-cutting issue. Women's organizations and the Lao Women's Union (LWU) were consulted throughout the FIP process. The LWU is also responsible for advocating for women's rights and development, and is a member of the REDD+ Task Force. Other observations of Lao PDR's FIP investment plan include:

- Four indicators in the Results Framework monitor participation by women. Three of these four indicators collect sex-disaggregated information only and do not expand on impact on gender equality via qualitative data, for example

- A good practice recommendation to use local languages, especially of ethnic minorities, ensures that everyone has access to basic information, a critical aspect to women's participation

- The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) includes the assessment of female stakeholders in deciding fund allocation

- Following the UNFCCC Cancun Agreement at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16), principles on gender safeguard measures, including enhancing women's participation, have been taken into account

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is an indicative amount of \$50 million in FIP funding to help indigenous peoples and local community groups in FIP pilot countries participate in FIP investment programs and projects and contribute to the REDD+ agenda. While the overall DGM design considers issues of gender equality and inclusion of women, none of the four investment plans examined in the Review specified DGM funding for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Lao PDR's investment plan, for example, does not earmark specific FIP resources for gender activities in monetary terms, but does include gender-related activities in its DGM considerations. Women and women's organizations will also have input as to how DGM funds are used and administered.

CASE STUDY

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: GENDER CONSIDERATIONS GUIDE FIP ACTIVITIES

The DRC identified gender considerations as an important element to guide implementation of FIP activities, including use of safeguards in environmental and social assessments. The country identified a gender indicator in its preliminary Results Framework that encouraged use of gender-disaggregated information.

Other FIP activities in the DRC that enhance gender responsiveness include:

- Promotion of agro-forestry activities with the potential to reduce women's workload and facilitate a more equitable division of labor between women and men

- Improving energy efficiency in kitchens and reducing harmful emissions that impact women's health

- Recognizing and involving women's groups as key stakeholders during consultations

- Paying special attention to the needs of indigenous women in the development of communication and outreach strategies of the FIP

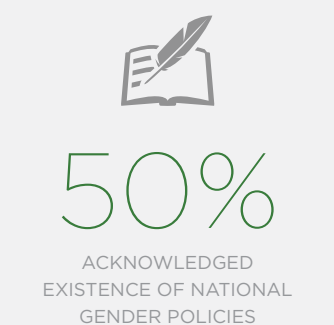
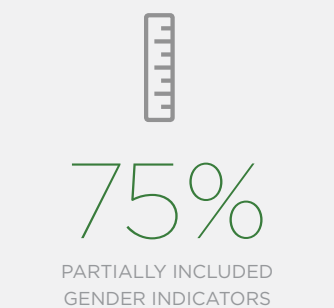
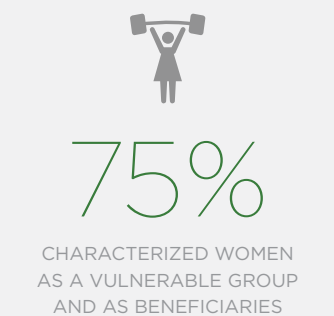
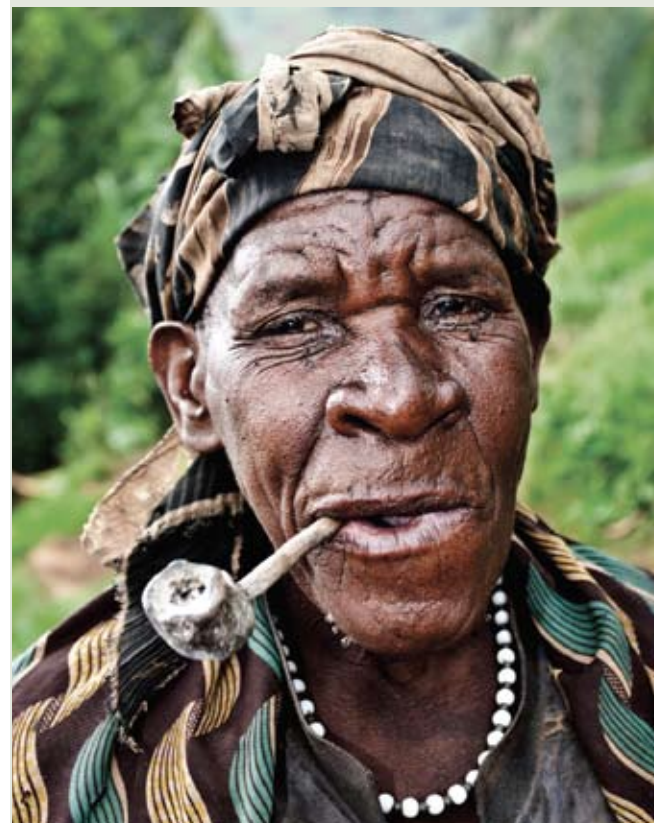
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Each of the four (FIP) investment plans states the manner in which gender issues will be taken into consideration throughout the implementation of the investment plans. The approach in promoting gender equality in these, however, varies.

— CIF Gender Review 2013

Property rights and land tenure

The fight against climate change includes many actors striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the REDD+ mechanism. The FIP complements other REDD+ initiatives through its emphasis on catalyzing cooperation within countries through the FIP investment planning and implementation process.

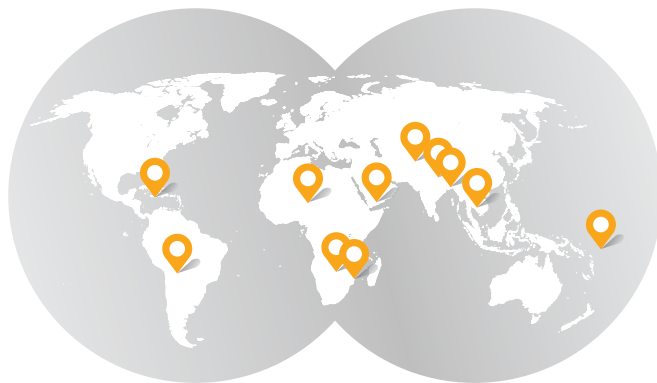
Women and indigenous people are primary users of forests and therefore should be considered both stakeholders and beneficiaries in all FIP programs and projects. While the FIP partnership focus is meant to include gender, none of the four investment plans reviewed emphasized the gender dimension of property rights or tenure security.





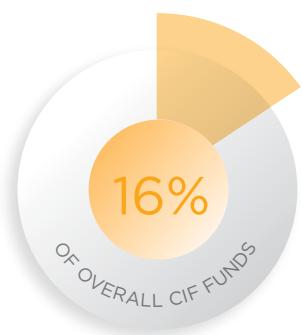
PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

The PPCR helps developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation.



PPCR pilots: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, the Caribbean Region (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), and the Pacific Region (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga).

The CIF Gender Review examined 16 strategic programs for climate resilience (the PPCR 'investment plan'): Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Grenada, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tonga, Yemen, Zambia.



16 INVESTMENT PLANS ANALYZED

CASE STUDY

BOLIVIA: LEVERAGING EXISTING NATIONAL POLICIES ON GENDER

Guided by the principles of inclusion and equity in national policies and government actions, Bolivia integrated gender into the design and implementation of its strategic program for climate resilience under the PPCR. Bolivia has been able to achieve this by:

- Pursuing a well-constructed consultation process with stakeholders, including specific discussions on gender and climate change
- Analyzing national gender policies and legislative frameworks, as well as donor experiences in integrating gender in the Bolivian context
- Ensuring accountability by including gender-sensitive indicators in all three program components
- Specifying upfront operational roles and responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation on gender, including capacity building, to ensure gender remains a focus during implementation

CASE STUDY

CAMBODIA: RECOGNIZING THE BIG PICTURE

Cambodia views climate change as impacting development. It thus looked at ways in which the PPCR could support the social, environmental and economic pillars of sustainability. Gender features prominently in the country's strategic program for climate resilience, which identifies women as a vulnerable group, but also as potential agents of change. Specifically, Cambodia aims to achieve gender integration by:

- Enhancing women's involvement in decisions at all levels on climate resilience
- Recognizing gender-differentiated impacts of the strategic program during implementation
- Involving the national machinery on women, such as the Ministry of Women Affairs, as key stakeholders and involving the gender focal points from various ministries
- Identifying a 25 percent quota for women's participation in capacity building at government level and allocating specific resources to support this



CASE STUDY

YEMEN: VISIONARY APPROACH TO TRANSFORMATION

Yemen understands that transformational change in the country will only be achieved once the underlying issues driving gender inequality are identified and addressed. In this regard, both women and men have a role to play. The country mainstreamed gender as a crosscutting topic throughout its strategic program for climate resilience. Ways in which Yemen has sought to enhance gender responsiveness include:

- Seeking the inputs of women groups from various sectors
- Assigning women to management roles in the national PPCR project management unit
- Using government gender experts to assist with monitoring and evaluation
- Conducting targeted training for female staff

“PPCR pilots have been learning from their experiences on how to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender over time.”

— CIF Gender Review 2013



100%

OF ALL INVESTMENT PLANS REFERRED TO GENDER IN THE TEXT



56%

REPORTED THE INVOLVEMENT OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S MECHANISM



50%

EARMARKED RESOURCES FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING



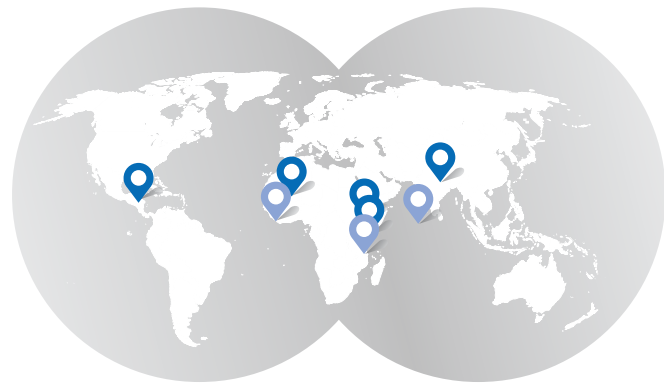
75%

ENGAGED WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS



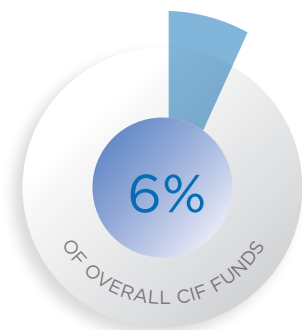
SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM (SREP)

The SREP stimulates energy access and economic growth by working with governments to build renewable energy markets, attract private investment and target renewable energy technologies that allow for the generation and productive use of energy in households, businesses and community services.



SREP pilot countries: Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, and Tanzania.

The CIF Gender Review examined five SREP investment plans: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, and Honduras.



6%
OF OVERALL CIF FUNDS

5 INVESTMENT PLANS ANALYZED

CASE STUDY

KENYA: ECONOMICALLY EMPOWERING WOMEN

Kenya's SREP investment plan views women's access to energy as a key issue for development. It is in line with Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2010 and the Gender Audit of Energy Policies and Programs of 2007.

The investment plan specifies the need to enhance women's participation in traditionally male dominated areas and to enable them to acquire the necessary skills. It recognizes that the use of renewable energy can greatly contribute to this goal, and can promote gender equity and access to energy services in the country.

Other considerations include:

- A gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data collection are included under various themes
- The Menengai Geothermal Development Project will ensure an employment ratio of 30 percent women

CASE STUDY

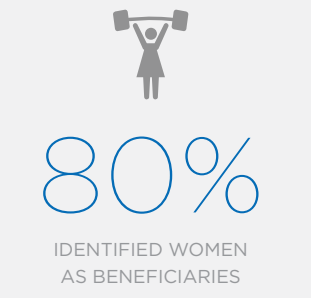
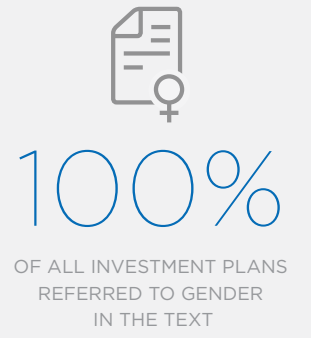
ETHIOPIA: PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY SUPPORTS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Ethiopia's SREP investment plan understands that women and men have different energy needs and that these impact the health, workloads and potential employment of women, particularly as household energy users. Women are therefore recognized as both beneficiaries, as well as a potentially vulnerable group. While gender inequalities are recognized as an important barrier for renewable energy development, Ethiopia identifies ways to overcome this constraint by:

- Screening SREP-related programs to ensure that gender-sensitive strategies and indicators are developed
- Ensuring that monitoring and evaluation feature gender-sensitive indicators
- Raising awareness of women and men on issues related to cooking and the benefits of improved stoves
- Empowering women technically and economically, including through expanded employment in the energy sector



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The SREP investment plans reviewed showed that 100% of the countries mentioned gender. However, the approach to promote gender equality is different amongst the different countries' investment plans.
— CIF Gender Review 2013



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CIF GENDER REVIEW APPROACH

The CIF Gender Review team analyzed 41 CIF investment plans: 16 under the CTF, 4 under the FIP, 16 under the PPCR, and 5 under the SREP. The team then drilled down to project level, and further examined 22 projects specified in the investment plans reviewed.

REVIEW METHODOLOGY

The Review combined analysis at multiple levels, including:

- In-depth analysis of 41 CIF investment plans, as well as guiding documentation
- Questionnaires directed at CIF and country focal points
- Interviews with country focal points in charge of CIF investment planning

- Interviews with selected contributor country representatives in the CIF Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees
- Consultation with personnel in the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs, gender experts, and stakeholders on gender, climate change and related themes

- Consultation with experts on wind, oil, gas, energy and finance to assess gender challenges in specific sub-sectors addressed by the CTF
 - Analysis of gender policies and guidelines of the MDBs
- No in-country visits took place.

Gender in CIF Projects

CIF Gender Review Indicators Analyzed (%)		CIF Overall	PPCR	FIP	SREP	CTF
	Number of investment plans reviewed	41	16	4	5	16
	'Gender' mentioned in text of CIF investment plans and project documents	71	100	100	100	25
Characterization of women as a) vulnerable, b) relevant stakeholders and agents of change, and c) beneficiaries (Not mutually exclusive)	a). Vulnerable group	34	56	75	20	25
	b). Relevant stakeholders	27	44	25	0	75
	c). Beneficiaries	10	0	0	80	0
	Gender monitored explicitly	27	56	25	0	6
	Funds allocated to gender activities and/or directed to women or women's organizations	27	50	25	0	13
	Women and/or women's organizations engaged in the investment planning process	34	75	50	0	0
National government machinery on women involved in the investment planning process	a). Included	10	25	0	0	0
	b). Partially included	37	31	75	100	13
	c). Not included	54	44	25	0	88
	Reference in project documents to national strategies	32	50	50	20	13



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The full report may be accessed at https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CIF_GENDER_REVIEW_FINAL_March_11.pdf.

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