



BUILDING GENDER INTO CLIMATE FINANCE

ADB EXPERIENCE WITH THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS



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www.adb.org

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Printed in the Philippines.

Publication Stock No. ARM168210-2

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FOREWORD

Climate change is having a profound impact on the lives of people in Asia and the Pacific. Action is needed to protect the most vulnerable from the adverse effects of rising sea levels, melting glaciers, frequent and severe climate-related natural disasters, more variable rainfall, and other predicted impact. Climate change is one of the most daunting impediments to development and it threatens to reverse important social and economic progress in the region. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is playing a catalytic role in helping Asia and the Pacific meet the challenges brought about by climate change by investing in mitigation and adaptation programs and assisting developing member countries in their efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable economic growth.

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are a unique set of financing instruments that are helping developing countries manage and mitigate the impact of climate change. ADB administers CIF resources allocated to Asia and the Pacific and supports developing member countries in building their capacity to address climate change issues by delivering finance, knowledge, and technology and leveraging additional assistance, from the private sector and other sources.

While climate change will affect us all, women and girls are among the most vulnerable. Gender inequality and power imbalance hamper the ability of women to cope with the shocks and negative impact of climate change and limit their capacity to recover from climate-related disasters. At the same time, women have valuable experience, knowledge, and skills that can be applied to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Implementing effective programs to address climate change compels us to think about the capacity of women to lessen the adverse impact of climate change, and make the most of their contribution. Climate change projects and programs that take into account the specific needs and contributions of women and girls are part of ADB's commitment to effective climate change investments. Close attention is given to gender equality in the design and implementation of projects and programs that address adaptation and mitigation. By providing women with the necessary resources, technology, and skills, we will make progress on two fronts: strengthening climate change resilience for all and transforming gender relations and improving the lives of women and girls in Asia and the Pacific.



Ma. Carmela Locsin

Director General

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PREFACE

Wangari Maathai, the first African woman and environmentalist to win the Nobel Peace Prize, wrote in her memoir that she believed that “[t]here are opportunities even in the most difficult moments.” Climate change is a difficult moment, threatening hard-won gains in achieving gender equality, sustainable development, and poverty reduction.

However, climate change also presents new and unique opportunities in employment, access to energy, and infrastructure services that will ultimately improve the lives of women and men in Asia and the Pacific. Confronting climate change can be a path toward reducing gender inequality and empowering women. ADB’s commitment to mainstreaming gender equality in projects and programs supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is evidenced by our experience in designing and developing adaptation and mitigation projects that take women’s needs and priorities into account. We know that a better understanding of the gendered nature of vulnerability, as well as the capability and capacity of women and girls, will result in projects that lead to more satisfactory climate change outcomes.

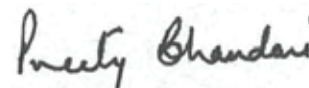
ADB’s efforts to ensure women’s participation in all phases of program and project implementation help make women more resilient to climate change and lower the barriers to their access to mitigation and adaptation opportunities. These efforts accord with the United Nations Climate Change Sustainable Development Goal 13 target: “Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change–related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.” Our work on climate change, in partnership with the CIF, allows ADB to build on 20 years of momentum toward gender equality and improved climate change outcomes.

This report is timely and it is part of the process of building ADB’s knowledge of how and where its support for gender mainstreaming will result in more equitable climate change policies and programs. It contains examples of good practices at the design stage and recommendations for future directions.

Climate change is undoubtedly the preeminent challenge of this century; however, it can also drive transformational change. As ADB continues to bring gender into its CIF program and project mainstream, the opportunities for deeper and more lasting change should increase.



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“Invest in women’s and girls’ education, health, economic, social, and political empowerment. In the long term, this will result in change and will also deliver immeasurable social and economic returns for the individual, the community, and the economy overall.”

Shireen Lateef*

Senior Advisor (Gender)
Office of the Vice-President
for Knowledge Management
and Sustainable Development

This publication is dedicated to the memory of Shireen Lateef, who worked tirelessly so that countries and communities would be enriched by women’s contributions

* From A Conversation with Shireen Lateef (“How to Better Protect Women in Asia-Pacific? More Legal Aid”), 31 October 2013. <https://www.devex.com/news/how-to-better-protect-women-in-asia-pacific-more-legal-aidadb-82204>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is a collaborative effort between the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division and the Gender Equity Thematic Group of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Sonomi Tanaka and Preeti Bhandari led the team that wrote this review. Laurence Levaque, social development specialist with the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, provided invaluable guidance and input for the preparation and finalization of the publication. Christina Santiago, staff consultant with the Climate Investment Funds Secretariat, had a major contributing role throughout the development of this report. Zonibel Woods, ADB consultant, conducted the research and wrote the final report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia and Pacific region is facing unprecedented development challenges in confronting the negative effects of climate change. Extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and increasingly uncertain weather are damaging livelihoods and infrastructure, and threatening food security. Low-lying or coastal cities are highly vulnerable to rising sea levels, floods, and other climate change impact. The urgent need to respond to climate change-induced natural disasters is straining economies at a time when countries also need to invest in becoming more climate change resilient.

Women are among the most vulnerable to the impact of climate change because of their social and economic status and limited access to resources. They suffer disproportionately during natural disasters and are less able to recover quickly from the economic shocks that follow. Helping women become more resilient to the impact of climate change, acknowledging their key role and encouraging them to participate in responding to the challenges of climate change, and ensuring that they benefit from climate change financing investments are priorities for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as part of its commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) expand ADB's investments in mitigation and adaptation measures in developing member countries and are its largest source of external finance for climate change. This report confirms ADB's and the CIF's shared commitment to mainstreaming gender equality in climate change and showcases how this priority is being integrated into the design of ADB's CIF-funded projects. The nine projects presented here cover a wide range of investments under the CIF, including clean technology, renewable energy, and climate resilience.

The design elements of ADB's CIF projects were analyzed with respect to gender equity, from the vantage point of the four gender mainstreaming categories for ADB projects:

- mitigation and gender equity: clean energy for women's use or benefit and enhanced participation of women in mitigation actions;
- adaptation and gender equity: climate-resilient infrastructure benefiting women and involvement of women in enhancing resilience;
- gender equity cobenefits: benefits to women, including benefits from mitigation actions or from the use of climate-resilient infrastructure, but excluding the core climate change aspects of the project; and
- standard gender equity design elements: involvement of women in design and implementation in a manner "generic" to all gender-mainstreamed projects of ADB.

Seven of the nine ADB CIF projects that were reviewed for this report had either mitigation or adaptation components (one project had both) and gender equity design elements. Six of the nine projects had gender equity cobenefits and all sampled projects had standard gender equity design elements.

The mitigation and gender equity design elements included clean energy for women-owned businesses, solar-powered water pumps and water treatment benefiting women, and electrification of households headed by women. Also among these design elements was the participation of women in demand-side management through increased awareness of the need to reduce energy consumption and ways of doing so. Adaptation and gender equity design elements included climate-proofed roads to improve women's access to services and mobility, climate-proofed market centers with space allocated to women, and flood protection measures to reduce the burden on women of cleaning up after a flood and caring for sick family members with flood-induced diseases. Increased capacity of women and women's organizations and greater involvement in resilience planning were also design elements.

Gender cobenefits typically pertained to seating and scheduling provisions in urban mass transit projects, and education and capacity building for women in a variety of areas including bookkeeping, financial management, microfinance, animal husbandry, and formal education. These benefits, though designed for women, were largely unrelated to the climate change aspects of the projects. Standard gender equity design elements included the involvement and participation of women in all aspects of project planning and implementation, and employment in operation and maintenance.

The five main recommendations resulting from the review have implications for ADB's CIF-funded projects, as well as wider applicability to all ADB-supported climate change operations. They are as follows:

- **Increase and expand projects that give greater emphasis to mitigation or adaptation and gender equity design elements.** Seven of the nine sampled projects had such design elements. Gender equity and climate change had been meaningfully integrated into those projects. On the other hand, the inclusion of gender equity cobenefits in climate change projects increases the number of projects that are classified as effective gender mainstreaming, yet these cobenefits have a limited relationship to climate change. Capacity building of women in animal husbandry or bookkeeping could be done as part of a project specifically focused on this type of intervention. Mere support for such activity under a clean energy project does not necessarily link the capacity building to climate change.

While gender equity cobenefits are important and valuable in their own right, climate change projects should include design elements that are specifically focused on mitigation or adaptation and gender equity, rather than cobenefits.

- **Invest in knowledge sharing by developing a “tip sheet” of mitigation and adaptation and gender equity design elements.** ADB's CIF gender-mainstreamed projects provide a wealth of examples of these design elements.

It is recommended that a “tip sheet” of mitigation or adaptation and gender equity design elements be developed. This list could catalyze thinking among project leaders, team members, and gender specialists about how climate change projects can effectively incorporate gender equity.

- **Include design elements that benefit from women’s and girls’ capacity, and do not just focus on their vulnerability.** Building women’s and girls’ resources for resilience will help reduce the future impact of climate change by ensuring that women can contribute substantively as agents of change and can participate as key stakeholders and beneficiaries during and after programs or projects.
- **Design indicators for measuring how projects and programs contribute to incorporating gender equality into the climate change mainstream.** Beyond cobenefits, gender-specific climate change results must be included in the indicators to strengthen them. For example, indicators could measure progress and recognize women as independent users of energy services. The indicators could trace how projects have enabled women to benefit from access to renewable energy technologies, how their access to renewable energy for productive uses has improved, how the impact of projects is enhanced by greater contributions from women, and how women have gained more technical expertise and experience in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **Strengthen gender expertise in implementing climate change projects and programs to ensure that gender is mainstreamed and gender results are monitored, reported, and evaluated.** Most of the reviewed projects appeared to have access to some gender expertise, but it was limited in both person-months and time allocated. To achieve expected gender results and sustain the commitment to mainstreaming gender, greater investments need to be made in hiring human resources with specific expertise in gender and climate change.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DMC	developing member country
EGM	effective gender mainstreaming
GAP	gender action plan
GEN	gender equity as a theme
GHG	greenhouse gas
MDB	multilateral development bank
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries

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INTRODUCTION

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are important mechanisms for climate change financing by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and represent the largest source of cofinancing for its climate change program. ADB will administer 48% of total available CIF funding to developing member countries (DMCs) in Asia and the Pacific. The CIF not only represent an important opportunity to advance critical climate change mitigation and adaptation in the region, but also provide strategic support for further progress on gender and climate change.

This report showcases how gender designs are being integrated into ADB's CIF-financed projects. Case studies from ADB's CIF portfolio are presented to illustrate good practices in mainstreaming gender into specific projects at the design stage. These examples demonstrate ADB's commitment to mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment for more effective and efficient development and climate outcomes. The report is an ADB contribution to broader efforts by the CIF to strengthen gender mainstreaming in CIF project portfolios (CIF 2014). It concludes with a set of recommendations that should be considered at the design phase and in future CIF-funded projects, and are also applicable to climate change financing across ADB's operations.

ADB and Climate Change

ADB operates in one of the world's regions most vulnerable to climate change. Along with rising sea levels, warmer oceans, fluctuations in water availability, and more frequent extreme weather events, climate change impact is on the increase. Extreme weather events,



by virtue of their intensity and frequency, present a major challenge to countries that are also exposed to severe natural hazards. Concerted action on climate change is required to prevent people from falling deeper into poverty and not being able to move out of poverty as a result of climate change.

ADB is committed to delivering more climate finance, better climate technologies, and increased climate know-how in Asia and the Pacific (ADB 2015b). Toward 2020: ADB's Ten-Point Action Plan states ADB's commitment to "increase support for the environment and for adaptation to climate change, promote natural resource management and integrated disaster risk management" (ADB 2015d). Over the next 4 years, ADB will double its annual climate finance to \$6 billion, representing 30% of its overall financing by 2020 (ADB 2015a). This support for systemic, long-term, and transformational change is assisting DMCs in confronting climate change, protecting themselves against its adverse impact, and ensuring that development gains are not reversed.

ADB will support mitigation by allocating \$4 billion to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, and the construction of smart cities. Adaptation, through more resilient infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, and better preparation for climate-related disasters, will receive \$2 billion. From 2013 to 2014, ADB invested \$6.6 billion in climate change mitigation and adaptation. ADB is mainstreaming adaptation and climate resilience into project design and implementation and looks forward to integrating climate change into at least 45% of its operations by 2016. ADB's climate risk management processes in its operations include mandatory climate risk screening, which requires consideration of adaptation for projects at risk (ADB 2015c). Every project must record how it addresses climate mitigation or adaptation, indicating the level of risk that climate variability and change poses to the project, the amount of financing allocated to adaptation measures, and the quantified reduction in and avoidance of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of the project (ADB 2015c).

ADB's history of engaging with its DMCs in addressing the development challenges posed by climate change spans over 2 decades. ADB supported the building of the DMCs' capacity to implement the Kyoto Protocol and redoubled its efforts in climate change financing, policy making, and investment. It established the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility in 2007, and the ADB Climate Investment Funds the following year. Two carbon funds were launched under ADB's Carbon Market Program and an ambitious clean energy investment target was set to be reached by 2013. Since 2008, ADB has channeled 92% of these funds into clean and renewable energy and energy efficiency (ADB 2014a). ADB also manages several climate funds and helps its DMCs gain access to finance for managing climate change and disaster risk.¹

Investments in sustainable transport and urban development² have been central to ADB's efforts to mitigate climate change in the region. Following the inclusion of climate change as a core area of operations in ADB's Strategy 2020, ADB moved to a more integrated climate

¹ The climate funds managed by ADB are the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Climate Change Fund, Green Climate Fund, Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund, Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism, and Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund.

² For example, urban rail and bus rapid transit systems, nonmotorized transport, railways, inland waterways, efficient urban heating, and water-to-energy projects.

change approach with five priorities: (i) expanding the use of clean energy; (ii) promoting sustainable transport; (iii) managing land use, including forest development, for carbon sequestration; (iv) promoting climate-resilient development; and (v) strengthening policies and institutions (ADB 2014a). Among ADB's Environmental Operational Directions, 2013–2020 is climate change adaptation and mitigation—part of its strategic agenda for stepping up efforts to pursue environmentally sustainable growth.

ADB and the Climate Investment Funds

Funded by 14 contributor countries and managed by the multilateral development banks (MDBs), the CIF have been central to ADB's climate change financing efforts since 2008. The funds were created to trigger investments at scale to empower climate-smart growth and transformation in developing and middle-income countries (CIF 2015a, Introduction). With a current budget of \$8.1 billion, the CIF are financing climate-resilient, low-carbon development in 72 countries. Of the \$3.3 billion in total CIF funding available in the region, ADB administers \$1.59 billion, of which \$1.08 billion (68%) has supported 31 projects and programs in 18 countries, as well as three regional programs.³ The CIF have become the largest source of cofinancing for the bank's climate change program.

The CIF comprise four funds:

- The **Clean Technology Fund (CTF)** promotes increased financing for the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies in renewable energy, with significant potential for long-term reductions in GHG emissions. ADB has invested \$1.1 billion for 17 projects in India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The CTF allocation goes to renewable energy (69%), transport (22%), and energy efficiency (9%).
- The **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** is concerned mainly with mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning and action. Now the largest adaptation fund in the world, the PPCR directs funding to a smaller number of countries and transactions to maximize impact and opportunities for replication. Using a two-phase, programmatic approach, the PPCR assists national governments in integrating climate resilience into development planning across sectors and stakeholder groups. It also provides additional funding to countries to enable them to put their plans into action and to try out innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risks.
- The **Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP)** was set up to expand renewable energy solutions and widen access to energy services and economic opportunities in the poorest countries. It provides the resources for pilot-testing and demonstrating the economic, social, and environmental viability of low-carbon development, including solar, wind, and geothermal energy, bioenergy, small hydropower, and cookstoves. The SREP seeks to overcome economic and noneconomic barriers and increase private sector investments. It pursues the empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups,

³ The 18 countries are: Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

and looks forward to their greater participation in project design. ADB's SREP financing supports renewable energy programming in Armenia, the Maldives, Nepal, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

- The **Forest Investment Program (FIP)** is aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, managing forests sustainably, and increasing forest carbon stocks.

Altogether the funds make it possible to leverage resources from the MDBs, the government, and the private sector, to fund climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

Climate Change and Gender

Climate change is not gender neutral. Women and men have different needs, priorities, and possibilities in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Women have greater responsibility for subsistence activities, and environmental degradation severely affects their ability to perform their household tasks. Women's and men's knowledge and capacity to cope with the effects of climate change differ because of unequal access to finance, education, and information. Women and men perceive the risk of climate change differently, and gender influences how they identify and assess opportunities to respond to climate change.

The impact and consequences of climate change affect women and girls in their roles, responsibilities, and opportunities. Women are overrepresented in the informal sector worldwide, a sector that is acutely at risk from climate change and weather-related shocks. However, engaging with the informal sector has been largely ignored in climate change responses, despite the opportunities that could lead to innovation in adaptation and mitigation strategies, particularly for women.

Equitable access to mitigation strategies remains a challenge for women, partly because of the technical nature of mitigation projects in sectors where the opportunities for women have traditionally been limited. Women's diverse productive and reproductive roles in natural resource use and management, conservation, energy provision and use, and urban development are affected by climate change. At the same time, because of the diverse roles they play, women have unique perspectives and skills that can strengthen the response to climate change.

The impact of climate change on women's lives can also heighten gender disparities and other vulnerabilities. Women's work burden is increased as a consequence of water scarcity, increased pollution, soil and water salinity, and flooding. When there is water insecurity, women spend more time, energy, and resources securing water for the household, and devote more time to caring for family members with health problems stemming from water-related diseases. Climate change interventions aimed at providing affordable and safe drinking water, efficient irrigation technologies, and safe sanitation facilities, as well as preserving wetlands, must also take gender inequality into account. Rising sea levels have a wide-ranging negative and complex impact on women. For example, increased salinization due to climate change can lead to a range of health problems including women's reproductive health conditions (Vineis, Chan, and Khan 2011).

When energy insecurity worsens or power supplies are disrupted because of climate change, women, who are responsible for household energy resources, are disproportionately affected. Scarce energy sources increase women's time burden and adversely affect their health. The use of solid fuels for cooking and heating leads to high levels of indoor pollution, resulting each year in 1.6 million premature deaths from acute and chronic respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses among women and children worldwide. Renewable energy presents multiple opportunities for women in their roles as consumers of renewable energy, as income earners and profit generators, as renewable energy entrepreneurs, and as employees in this growing sector.

There is vast potential to create livelihoods for women at all levels of the renewable energy supply chain, and gender mainstreaming is increasingly part of efforts to expand the development and use of renewable energy. Women in India are among those most affected by energy scarcity and related environmental degradation. They experience added economic burdens, spend more time on subsistence activities, and suffer poor health. Renewable energy projects in India could benefit from the country's history of using domestic technologies that benefit women directly, such as improved cookstoves, biogas, solar thermal devices, nurseries using biogas slurry, and solar photovoltaic systems. Renewable energy technologies can ease women's workloads, allowing more time for education, improvement of family conditions, and income-earning activities. However, women are more likely to benefit from employment in the energy sector only if there are wider socially progressive policies in place (Baruah 2015).

Globally natural disasters kill more women than men. Climate-related disasters can worsen gender inequalities when they intersect with social, economic, cultural, and other conditions. Women and girls are also more likely to become victims of domestic violence following a disaster, particularly in emergency shelters. For example, in Bangladesh, the rate of mortality due to cyclones is significantly higher among women than among men, partly because women, fearing violence, are less likely to use cyclone shelters, which also often lack women-friendly facilities. In response, the government has increased efforts to design women-friendly cyclone shelters over the last decade.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has highlighted the impact of gender on the extent to which people are affected by climate change and are able to adapt to it. The panel's 5th Assessment Report (2013) concluded that climate change affects men and women differently. The risks women and other marginalized groups face are linked to their social, economic, cultural, political, and institutional marginalization (IPCC 2015). The Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015 calls for the empowerment of women and for gender-responsive adaptation and capacity-building measures, including mechanisms that facilitate women's leadership and meaningful participation as well as the inclusion of women's groups. So far, women's participation in climate policy and programmatic decision-making bodies at all levels has been unequal. Women's rights advocates, supportive governments, and institutions have sought gender parity in delegations to climate change intergovernmental processes to ensure that women's needs and priorities are considered in global policy efforts, including climate finance architecture.

Gender mainstreaming has been widely identified as a critical element of effective climate change policies, programs, and financing, as evidenced by the gender mandate of the

Global Environment Facility (GEF 2014), the Green Climate Fund (GCF 2015), and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF 2014). Gender-responsive climate policies and projects that include women's empowerment and their participation in planning, decision making, and implementation have more effective, efficient, and innovative outcomes. Accordingly, gender differences need to be taken into account in designing adaptation and mitigation responses. There is a unique opportunity for climate change funds to ensure that economic and financial resources for adaptation and mitigation actually support and enhance women's skills, knowledge, and access to resources.

ADB and Gender

“Promoting gender equity” is one of the five drivers of change in ADB's Strategy 2020, considered essential for promoting and achieving inclusive and sustainable growth, reducing poverty, improving living standards, and achieving global development goals. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (ADB 1998) is the guiding framework for gender and development activities at the bank. The policy adopts gender mainstreaming to promote gender equality and women's empowerment across all sectors and ADB operations, including policy dialogue, lending, and technical assistance. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment will also be central to the new ADB Strategy 2030, which is now being drafted.

The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Operational Plan, 2013–2020 (ADB 2013b), was approved in 2013. This road map for ADB operations acknowledges that more needs to be done to reduce gender gaps and disparities across the region. Gender mainstreaming throughout ADB's operations remains the priority approach. But the plan calls for more direct investments in women and girls to address gender disparities in education, employment, entrepreneurship, gender-based violence, and decision making, among other areas. Under the plan, ADB commits itself to expanding initiatives that would increase gender-related investments in fragile situations, address gender and emerging food security and climate change issues in postconflict reconstruction, integrate gender concerns into crisis response to cushion the impact of economic shocks and natural disasters, and build women's resilience to reduce their vulnerability.

ADB has two corporate gender targets for 2016: 45% of all operations and 55% of those financed with Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources on a three-year average will address gender equality objectives. These targets were exceeded in 2015, when 54% of all sovereign operations of ADB and 57% of its ADF-financed operations were gender-mainstreamed at entry.

ADB sovereign and nonsovereign operations are “categorized in a four-tier system to measure, count, and report on the extent to which gender equality issues are integrated into project design” (ADB 2013d), according to ADB's Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects (ADB 2012b). During the project concept phase, a preliminary gender category in design is assigned to the proposed project. This decision influences the required resources and actions for detailed project design and implementation. The respective criteria for qualifying as projects in the two highest gender mainstreaming categories—gender equity as a theme (GEN) and effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)—are shown in Box 1 (see also ADB 2013d).

GEN and EGM projects require the services of a gender specialist during the project design phase to conduct a detailed gender analysis, collect baseline sex-disaggregated data, and prepare a project gender action plan (GAP). The GAP is ADB's key tool for ensuring the effective mainstreaming of gender into project design and implementation. A GAP is a road map for project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It has clear targets and gender design features to address gender equality issues, and to ensure that women participate in the project and benefit from it. A good-practice example of a project GAP is included in Appendix 1.

Box 1: Gender Equity as a Theme and Effective Gender Mainstreaming Categories in Design

Gender Equity as a Theme (GEN) Category in Design

Expected Outcome

The project outcome directly addresses gender equality or women's empowerment, or both, by narrowing gender disparities through

- access to social services (e.g., education, health, and water supply and sanitation);
- access to economic or financial resources or opportunities (e.g., job opportunities, financial services, land, and markets);
- access to basic rural and urban infrastructure (e.g., rural electrification, rural roads, pro-poor energy distribution, and urban services for the poor); and
- a stronger voice and legal protection for their rights (e.g., decision-making processes and structures, political empowerment, and grievance mechanisms).

Project outputs should clearly feed into delivering the project's gender equality outcomes.

Design Criteria

- Baseline sex-disaggregated data are collected and gender analysis is conducted during the design phase.
- Explicit gender equality or women's empowerment outcomes are reflected in the design and monitoring framework (DMF) outcome statement, with gender performance outcome indicators.
- A gender action plan (GAP), with gender-inclusive design features, clear gender targets and monitoring indicators, and other components that would narrow the gender disparities and directly benefit women and girls, is included.
- Ideally, gender targets and design features are reflected in all project outputs and the DMF.
- The report and recommendation of the President (RRP) main text discusses gender issues throughout, and the due-diligence (poverty and social protection) explains how the project will narrow the gender disparities and benefit women.
- The GAP is linked to the RRP (in the core appendix) and included in the project administration manual.
- A covenant in the loan agreement (or actions in the policy matrix for policy-based programs) is included to support the implementation of the GAP or the gender design features.

continued on next page

Box 1 *continued*

Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) Category in Design

Expected Outcome

The project outcome does not specifically address gender equality or women's empowerment, but the project outputs are designed to deliver tangible benefits to women by directly improving their access to social services, economic and financial resources or opportunities, or basic rural or urban infrastructure, or by strengthening their voice and rights, thus contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Design Criteria

The design criteria are the same as those for the GEN category, except for the following:

- Gender or women's empowerment does not have to be explicitly mentioned in the DMF outcome statement or indicators.
- Gender design features are required in the majority (more than 50%) of the project outputs, and each output should have at least three gender design features.
- The DMF should include at least one target or indicator for more than 50% of the project output.

Source: ADB (2013d).

2

GENDER AND THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS IN ADB

Gender and the Climate Investment Funds

The overall goal of the CIF is to trigger transformational change toward climate-resilient, low-carbon development in developing countries through increased financing.

To be effective, these significant new investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation need more than financing. They require a fundamental shift in the way that environmental and social costs and benefits are determined and that gender and social elements are included in national development strategies. The CIF Gender Action Plan (2014) points out that the imperative for gender mainstreaming into climate action “exists for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately for the goals of equity and inclusion.” A gender review of the CIF in 2012 (Aguilar and Rogers 2012) brought out the unprecedented opportunity that the CIF mechanisms provide women and men to share more equitably in the benefits of development. The review called for a more comprehensive gender equality strategy that takes into account the various transformational elements of the CIF, and for better reporting on the steady improvement in the gender inclusiveness of the funds. The review also urged the CIF to intensify efforts to mainstream gender within the funds and to draw lessons from one another for that purpose.

Various obstacles to the effective mainstreaming of gender into climate change projects were noted as well in the gender review. Among them were limited gender-specific knowledge and information, particularly in the area of gender and mitigation; limited technical capacity of gender experts at the national and international levels to address



gender issues beyond traditional topics; and failure to recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst for more effective and efficient projects.

After the review, the CIF developed the CIF Gender Action Plan FY2015–FY2016 to mainstream gender into CIF policy and programming in support of gender equality goals through (i) policies, (ii) programs, (iii) analytical work, (iv) monitoring and reporting, (v) knowledge and learning, and (vi) additional MDB activities. The CIF work on gender will involve building on MDB gender policies and safeguard measures, monitoring activities, generating new knowledge, and supporting shared learning among the Climate Investment Funds (CIF 2015b).

Gender Designs in ADB’s Climate Investment Funds Projects

Gender Mainstreaming in ADB’s Climate Investment Funds Portfolio

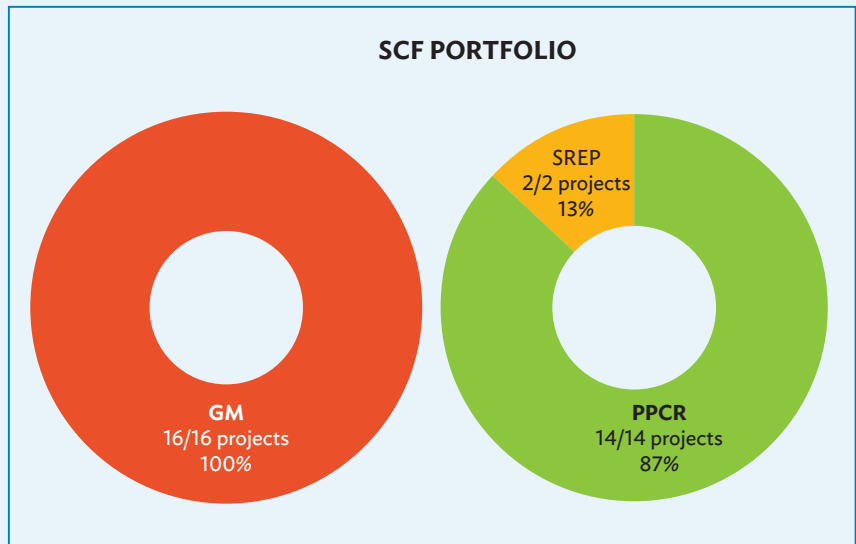
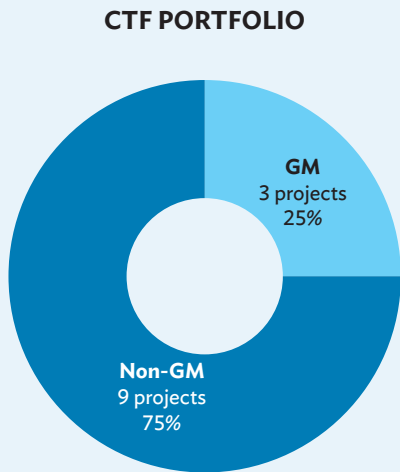
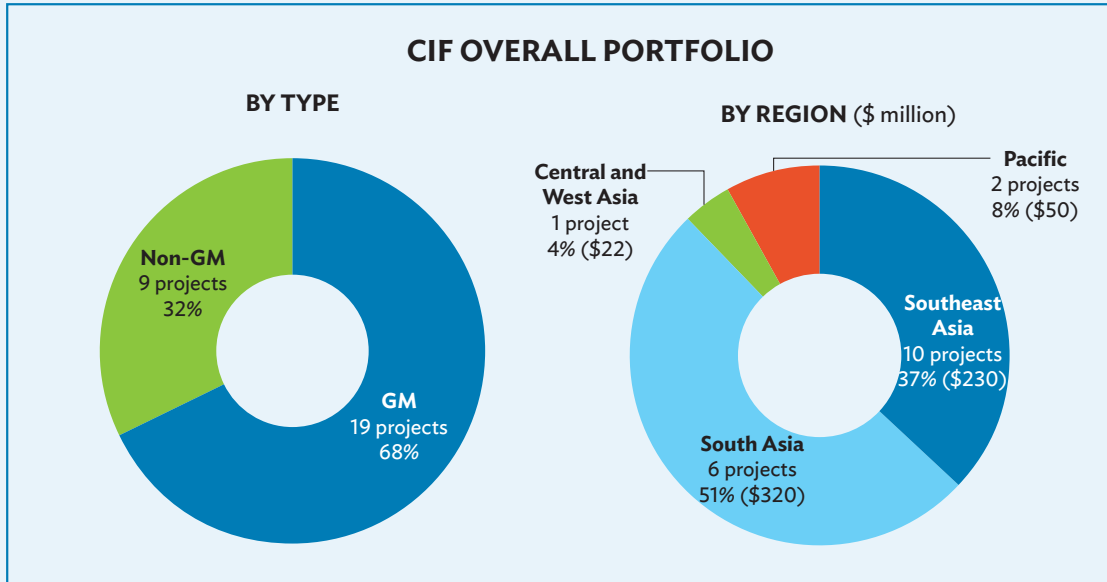
ADB is mainstreaming gender equality and the full participation of women into its climate change adaptation and mitigation operations in Asia and the Pacific. It has done so in 68% of its CIF projects and programs. All of its SCF projects have been gender mainstreamed. In its CTF projects, however, gender mainstreaming (currently 25%) still has some way to go. Regionally, South Asia’s six gender-mainstreamed projects make up more than half of ADB’s gender-mainstreamed CIF investments. All of these CIF projects, it must be noted, are in the early stages of implementation.⁴

Current practices in ADB’s DMCs indicate substantial opportunities for women’s participation and gender interventions, as the projects reviewed for this report demonstrate. These project experiences must shape not only ADB’s future CIF operations but also other areas of the bank’s climate change financing.

⁴ These numbers do not include technical assistance projects or funds.



Figure: Gender Mainstreaming in ADB’s Climate Investment Funds Portfolio



ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Funds, CTF = Clean Technology Fund, GM = gender mainstreaming, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

Source: ADB.

Review of Nine ADB Climate Investment Funds Projects

Nine ADB CIF projects were reviewed for this report (Table 1). Of these, was a GEN project and eight were EGM projects.

Table 1: ADB Climate Investment Funds Projects Reviewed

Project	CIF	Gender Mainstreaming Design Category
India: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	CTF	EGM
Viet Nam: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Project	CTF	EGM
Viet Nam: Sustainable Urban Transport for Ho Chi Minh City Mass Rapid Transit Line 2 Project	CTF	EGM
Bangladesh: Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project	PPCR	EGM
Bangladesh: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project	PPCR	GEN
Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project	PPCR	EGM
Tajikistan: Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	PPCR	EGM
Maldives: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project	SREP	EGM
Nepal: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project	SREP	EGM

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Funds, CTF = Clean Technology Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, GEN = gender equity as a theme, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

Source: ADB.



A conceptual framework was developed for analyzing and showcasing the design elements of the sampled ADB CIF projects that have been gender mainstreamed. The framework consists of four design elements (Table 2).

Table 2: Analytical Framework for Gender Equality Design Elements in ADB Climate Investment Funds Projects

Item	Design Elements			
	Mitigation and GE	Adaptation and GE	GE Cobenefits	Standard GE Design Elements
Description	Clean energy for women's use or benefit, and enhanced participation of women in mitigation actions	Climate-resilient infrastructure benefiting women, and involvement of women in enhancing resilience	Benefits to women apart from the core climate change aspects of the project	Involvement of women in design and implementation in a manner "generic" to all ADB projects
Examples	Solar-powered lighting for women's shops and toilets Reduced clean power tariffs for women-led microenterprises Women's awareness of reducing energy consumption	Cyclone shelters with facilities for women Women's participation in urban planning for resilience Microfinance for women to strengthen their economic resilience to climate change	Livelihood training for women Education for women Seats, safety features, and scheduling for women in metro systems	Women's needs included in needs assessment Active participation of women in project design and public consultations Employment of women in project construction
ADB CIF Projects with Such Design Elements	4 of 9 sampled projects, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Facility Nepal: Power System Expansion Maldives: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development 	4 of 9 sampled projects, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan: Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Bangladesh: Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project 	6 of 9 sampled projects, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam: Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development 	All sampled ADB CIF projects

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, GE = gender equality.

Source: Project documents provided by ADB's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department.

Mitigation and Gender Equality

The sampled ADB CIF projects with mitigation and gender equality elements typically involve two types of gender design elements: (i) clean energy supplied for women's use or benefit, and (ii) increased participation of women in mitigation actions. Almost half of the reviewed ADB CIF projects (four out of nine) had these types of design elements.

With regard to the first design element, the Bangladesh Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project intends to supply lighting from photovoltaic cells for women's shops and toilets and will put up streetlights to make streets safer for women (ADB 2012c). In the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, the use of solar power as an energy source for water pumps and water treatment plants will relieve women of the burden of water collection. Solar-powered lanterns will also be distributed to women and households headed by women (ADB 2013a). The Nepal South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project includes electrification of the homes of households headed by women (ADB 2014d). The project will also identify and support clean energy-based microenterprises headed by women and will set up business incubator programs. The Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project in the Maldives provides for lower clean-energy tariffs for women-led micro and small enterprises (ADB 2014c).

In terms of women's participation in mitigation actions, the Maldives project will train women to train other women, including women heads of households, to reduce energy consumption (ADB 2014c). It will promote the use of energy-saving light bulbs and reduce energy consumption through changes in consumer behavior resulting from more effective demand-side management. Behavior change to lower energy use is also a target of the Nepal Power System Expansion Project, which intends to make women more aware of energy-saving measures such as the use of light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs (ADB 2014d).

Adaptation and Gender Equality

ADB's CIF projects involving adaptation and gender equality generally have three types of gender design elements: (i) climate-resilient infrastructure specifically benefiting women or providing them with benefits equal to those enjoyed by men, (ii) increased involvement of women in developing and enhancing resilience, and (iii) enhanced capacity of women to undertake resilience building actions. Almost half of the ADB CIF projects reviewed (four out of nine) have adaptation and gender equality design elements.

With respect to climate-resilient infrastructure, the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project in Bangladesh plans to construct cyclone shelters with separate facilities for women that are safe and women-friendly in allocating space according to women's specific needs, in addition to community latrines (ADB 2014g). The Cambodia Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project provides for flood protection measures for women from climate change-related flooding, and to lighten their burden of cleaning up after a flood and caring for family members with flood-related waterborne diseases. With respect to adaptive infrastructure, roads integrated into flood protection schemes will give women better access to services and markets and improve their mobility (ADB 2012d). The Bangladesh Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project includes a range of infrastructure interventions that will benefit

women, such as climate-proofed roads and market centers. As in Cambodia, the upgraded, climate-proofed roads will improve the access and mobility of women, regardless of climate change. Monsoon flooding and a rise in sea level as a result of climate change will be taken into account in the building of market center structures. Women will directly benefit, as 15% of the space will be allotted exclusively for them (ADB 2012c).

Design elements that focus on the involvement of women and women's organizations in enhancing resilience include their participation in the planning and siting of infrastructure to make use of their knowledge for climate change adaptation. Separate areas for women and men in cyclone shelters and in water well and community toilet facilities are design elements of the Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project in Bangladesh (ADB 2014b). Also part of the project is the development of participatory climate-proofed urban master plans with women making up at least a third of the participants at planning meetings, as well as climate-proofed building codes for facilities that cater to women.

Some ADB CIF projects are also intended to increase women's capacity to adapt to climate change and deal with its effects. In the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project in Tajikistan, representatives of women's organizations will be trained in climate risk awareness and adaptation, early-warning systems, and disaster risk management. In addition, microcredit for climate resilience will be made available to women (ADB 2013c). The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project in Bangladesh provides for capacity building to make women more resilient to climate change, including livelihood training and knowledge-based awareness programs that take climate change into account (ADB 2014b).

Gender Equality Cobenefits

The ADB CIF projects with gender equality cobenefits that were reviewed for this report have design elements that are expected to produce positive results for women, apart from the core climate change aspects of the project. There are typically two types of gender design: (i) mitigating or resilient infrastructure that also provide specific benefits to women, and (ii) education and capacity building for women. Two-thirds of the sampled ADB CIF projects (six out of nine) offer gender equality cobenefits.

Two projects are concerned mainly with infrastructure that will help mitigate climate change and benefit women. The two urban mass transit projects in Viet Nam—Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 and Sustainable Urban Transport for Ho Chi Minh City Mass Rapid Transit Line 2—have design elements that provide cobenefits for women. The Ha Noi mass transit infrastructure sets aside space for women's shops and women vendors, and has provisions for priority seating for women and scheduling based on women's transportation needs (ADB 2014e). The infrastructure in Ho Chi Minh City, on the other hand, is designed with women-only waiting spaces, lighting for safety, separate toilets, and shop spaces for small businesses owned or run by women (ADB 2014f).

Several of the ADB CIF projects that were reviewed include education and capacity building for women in various fields among their design elements. The Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project in Cambodia provides for literacy and numeracy training, technical and vocational training, assistance in gaining access to microfinance, and HIV/AIDS awareness-raising activities for women. A campaign to increase

road safety awareness among girls is also provided (ADB 2012a). The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program strongly emphasizes the cobenefits to be derived from capacity building, including training for women in bookkeeping, accounting, financial management, negotiation, microenterprise development, animal husbandry, and other vocational skills (ADB 2013a). The Maldives Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project encourages women to take up technical and engineering studies and innovative microfinance development projects (ADB 2014c).

Standard Gender Equality Design Elements

All nine sampled ADB CIF projects—and, for that matter, all other gender-mainstreamed projects of ADB—have “standard gender equality design elements” to encourage women to participate in project design and implementation as well as to increase the project benefits for women. Among these gender design elements are addressing women’s needs as part of needs assessment; getting women to participate actively in project design and public consultations; hiring women for project construction jobs, as well as for the management, operation, and maintenance of project assets; training project staff in gender equality and sensitizing them to its importance; and disaggregating data, including baseline data, according to sex.

ADB’s document on approaches to participation (ADB 2012e) mentions four categories and three levels under each category (low, medium, and high). All of the projects reviewed provide for women’s participation in information generation and sharing and in consultations. But they generally rank low in the category of information sharing by ADB with its stakeholders and medium for stakeholder opportunities to share information with ADB. The projects do better in the consultation categories: the majority (seven) rank medium for opportunities for two-way face-to-face exchange, and two rank high for regular feedback from marginalized groups during implementation and incorporation of their views in design (ADB 2012e).

3

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of the gender equality features built into the design of ADB's CIF-supported projects shows an encouraging evolution in the way gender equity and women's empowerment concerns are being integrated into climate change projects and programs. Given the unprecedented opportunity for transformation that climate change financing provides, the projects discussed here can contribute to a shared understanding of how these interventions can be more strategic and effective. Clearly, a deeper and more comprehensive knowledge base and expertise is required for successful gender mainstreaming into climate change mitigation.

The gender design elements presented in this report are derived from and exemplified in ADB's CIF projects. But the recommendations resulting from the review apply to all ADB-supported climate change operations.

Five initial recommendations based on the review are made here to strengthen effective gender mainstreaming in ADB's CIF portfolio, and in ADB's climate change operations as a whole:

- **Increase and expand the number of projects that give greater focus to design elements that specifically emphasize mitigation or adaptation and gender equality.**



Seven of the nine sampled projects have design elements pertaining to mitigation and/ or adaptation and gender equality. These projects meaningfully consider gender equality and climate change. On the other hand, the inclusion of gender equality cobenefits in climate change projects increases the number of projects that are classified as EGM, despite the limited relationship of these cobenefits to climate change. For example, mere support from a clean energy project for the capacity building of women in animal husbandry or bookkeeping does not automatically link the activity to climate change.

While gender equality cobenefits are important and valuable in their own right, the design elements of climate change projects should specifically focus on mitigation or adaptation and gender equality, rather than cobenefits.

- **Invest in knowledge sharing by developing a “tip sheet” of possible mitigation or adaptation and gender equality design elements.**

ADB’s CIF gender-mainstreamed projects offer a wealth of examples of these design elements. It is recommended that a “tip sheet” of mitigation or adaptation and gender equality design elements be developed. This list could catalyze thinking among project leaders, team members, and gender specialists about how climate change projects can effectively incorporate gender equality. A sample tip sheet is included below (see Box 2).

- **Incorporate design elements that benefit from the capacity of women and girls, and do not just focus on their vulnerability. Building women’s and girls’ resources for resilience will help soften the impact of climate change.**

Ensure that projects and programs understand and factor in women’s contributions to environmental sustainability and the support needed to expand these contributions.

Use and build on the traditional knowledge and practices of women (especially indigenous women) for strategies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

- **Design indicators for measuring how projects and programs contribute to mainstreaming gender equality into climate change mitigation and adaptation.**

Beyond looking at cobenefits, the indicators need to be strengthened to include gender-specific climate change results. For example, indicators could measure progress and recognize women as independent users of energy services. The indicators could trace how projects have enabled women to benefit from access to renewable energy technologies; how their access to renewable energy for productive uses has improved; how the impact of projects is enhanced by greater contributions from women; and how women have gained more technical expertise and experience in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Box 2: Sample Tip Sheet for Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change

Mitigation and Gender Equality

Clean energy projects

- Provide clean energy that benefits women specifically, including lighting for women's spaces and safety.
- Provide women with clean energy for productive activities, including agricultural production, if possible with lower tariffs.
- Increase the involvement of women in clean energy-related businesses.
- Increase the involvement of women in demand-side management.

Adaptation and Gender Equality

Climate-resilient infrastructure projects

- Provide infrastructure features or elements that specifically benefit women, such as climate-proofed market structures, roads women use for mobility and access to services, disaster shelters, and water and sanitation systems.
- Involve women in the design of infrastructure, specifically in their siting and location, to harness women's local knowledge for climate change adaptation.

Urban planning projects

Involve women in the design of urban plans for climate resilience.

Agricultural and productive capacity projects

Involve women and women's groups in climate-resilient interventions, such as microfinance, with women specifically targeted as beneficiaries.

Disaster risk management projects

Involve women and women's groups in the design, implementation, and operation of early-warning systems, risk insurance, emergency evacuation measures, etc.

- **Strengthen gender expertise in the implementation of climate change projects and programs to ensure that gender is mainstreamed and gender results are monitored, reported, and evaluated.**

Most of the sampled projects appeared to have access to some gender expertise, but it was limited in both person-months and time allocated. To achieve expected gender results and sustain the commitment to mainstreaming gender, greater investments need to be made in hiring human resources with specific expertise in gender and climate change.

APPENDIX 1

GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLE OF A PROJECT GENDER ACTION PLAN

Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project in Bangladesh

The project components are designed to ensure the involvement of women and benefits for them, and to reduce gender inequality. The project will address gender issues by

- creating opportunities for women's participation in project planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation activities;
- creating jobs for women in construction, maintenance, and the establishment and maintenance of tree plantations;
- linking rural women beneficiaries with resources for creating sustainable livelihoods;
- promoting social and economic development programs aimed at increasing women's access to infrastructure development activities;
- promoting and building the capacity of Union Parishads (union councils), particularly their women members, to plan, coordinate, and monitor social and gender-related development activities in the project area and to be effective in carrying out the responsibilities assigned to them under the project and through the various government circulars; and
- ensuring a gender-friendly, safe, and secure work environment for all project activities and target groups.

Project management and monitoring involves the following:

- identifying gender focal points to coordinate the implementation of the gender action plan (GAP);
- ensuring the participation of gender consultants and the availability of financial resources for GAP implementation;
- orienting staff to their responsibilities in ensuring timely and effective GAP implementation and monitoring, and sex-disaggregated data collection;
- enhancing management information systems by collecting sex-disaggregated data, performing gender-informed analysis, recording and reporting the results in progress reports, and monitoring benefits; and
- monitoring and evaluating GAP implementation through review meetings.

APPENDIX 2

INTEGRATING GENDER INTO THE DESIGN OF ADB'S CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS PROJECTS

The nine ADB projects financed by the Climate Investment Funds examined for this report are presented in greater detail below.

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

INDIA: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (Multitranche Financing Facility and Administration of Loans and Technical Assistance Grant)

Gender Category: EGM (Tranche 1) CIF Fund: CTF	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB CTF loan	198.00
ADB CTF TA grant	2.00
ADB OCR loan	300.00
Government of Rajasthan	300.00
Total	800.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund,
CTF = Clean Technology Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming,
OCR = ordinary capital resources, TA = technical assistance.

Background

The program, the establishment of solar power projects at Bhadla Solar Park in Rajasthan's Jodhpur District, seeks to accelerate the development of renewable energy sources in Rajasthan through more efficient and effective generation and transmission. India has an annual electricity deficit of 8% and 350 million people lack access to electricity. The country has set ambitious targets for energy access and can create enormous employment opportunities for women. Reaching the target of 100 gigawatts (GW) of installed solar energy by 2022 would create an estimated 1 million full-time jobs (NRDC 2015).

India's dependence on coal and gas imports for electricity generation has prompted the government to alter its energy mix and increase electricity generation to meet future demand. Rajasthan's location with its high solar irradiation potential is ideal for the proposed expanded transmission network. The network will transmit renewable energy to over 1 million households and local industries and thus reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The participation of the private sector, including the solar, manufacturing, and energy service industries, is expected to create value-added employment.

The technical assistance involves community development initiatives around the proposed Bhadla Solar Park. Communities in the area lack basic infrastructure and services, including access to good-quality water supply, medical facilities, and electricity. Economic activity and growth in the area is weak because of a shortage of income-generating opportunities, unproductive agricultural land, the low level of skill of the local population, and limited access to markets. Men are underemployed or migrate in search of jobs. Women consulted for the project said that they collect water, cook, wash, clean, and take care of children, among other main duties. Animal husbandry is a major activity in the project area, where 82% of households own livestock. The literacy rate for women in the project area is 25%. Women earn less and have fewer employment opportunities.

Key Gender Design Features

- **Clean energy for women's use or benefit and enhanced participation of women in mitigation actions**
 - Pilot community models for renewable energy-based water supply benefiting households headed by women.
 - Construction of solar-powered water pumps and water treatment plants to supply safe water to households, including households headed by women.
 - Solar-powered lanterns for households, including households headed by women.
- **Capacity building for women**
 - Training of corporate social responsibility champions, half of whom should be women.
 - Technical and management skills training for women members of self-help groups and community-based organizations (including training in bookkeeping and accounting, animal husbandry, and embroidery); health awareness campaigns; and creation of an enterprise development fund to enable trained self-help groups to establish and pursue new business opportunities.
- **Decent work for women**
 - Gender-inclusive construction management and work conditions, and separate toilets for men and women at project sites.



- Separate occupational health and safety measures for working men and women.
- Child care facilities for children of working mothers at construction sites.
- Program to sensitize contractors to gender-responsive targets and core labor standards.
- **Other gender mainstreaming measures**
 - Environmental and social sustainability framework, with gender targets, to guide future solar projects in Rajasthan.
 - At least five gender and socially inclusive indicators and targets that focus on promoting women’s role, status, participation, safety, health, and position.
 - 25% female membership of the management committee that will decide on the funding of community-based development projects.
 - 40% of all community development fund initiatives intended for women and girls.

VIET NAM: Sustainable Urban Transport for Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line 2 Project

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: CTF	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB CTF loan	48.95
ADB loan (Asian Development Fund)	10.00
Government funds	6.05
Total	65.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, CTF = Clean Technology Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming.

Background

The project will support the effective and sustainable use of the mass rapid transit (MRT) network in Ho Chi Minh City, and enhance connectivity between stations along the MRT Line 2 and other modes of public and private transportation. An efficient and sustainable MRT system is expected to increase the use of public transport and lessen the use of private vehicles in the city. The project output will comprise the following: (i) more accessible MRT Line 2 stations, (ii) public transport information systems, and (iii) public transport policy and strategy. The population of Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam’s most populous city, is expected to increase from 9 million to 13.5 million by 2025. The number of private vehicles is growing by 10% yearly; motorcycles make up the majority but cars are gaining dominance as incomes rise and public transport has not kept up. A more accessible and integrated MRT Line 2 should benefit the primary users of public transport—women, children, students, and the elderly—and improve the quality of life of the city’s residents.

Key Gender Design Features

- **Capacity of project staff to promote gender equality**
 - A full-time gender specialist appointed for the entire project period.
 - Interventions to build the capacity of project staff for promoting gender equality.
- **Gender analysis**
 - Gathering of sex-disaggregated baseline data and conduct of gender analysis.
- **Involvement of women in design and implementation**
 - Consultations with women affected by and involved in the program.
 - Urban transport pricing framework based on gender assessment.
- **Gender-specific physical design features**

Adequate lighting around stations, near entrances and exits, at bus stops, and along pedestrian walkways; dedicated waiting spaces for women on station platforms; separate toilets for women; child-friendly facilities for women with children; and spaces for female-owned or female-run small businesses in and around the stations and terminals.
- **Decent work for women**
 - Job creation targets for women and monitoring of compliance with gender-specific labor codes.
 - Jobs for women in civil works and services.



VIET NAM: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3

An integrated public transport system serving five districts of Ha Noi will be developed to promote the effective use of Ha Noi Metro Line 3. Better public transport will facilitate connectivity and make the five districts more accessible, besides supporting the Ha Noi Urban Transport Master Plan objectives of increasing the use of public transport to over 40% of demand and reducing dependence on vehicle ownership. The project will contribute to Ha Noi's efforts to mitigate climate change through low-carbon transport growth, which is more energy efficient and lowers greenhouse gas emissions.

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: CTF	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB CTF loan	48.95
ADB loan (Asian Development Fund)	4.20
Government funds	5.80
Total	58.95

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, CTF = Clean Technology Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming.



Key Gender Design Features

- **Gender analysis and mainstreaming**
 - Public transport information system and scheduling based on an analysis of the transport patterns and needs of women and men; rail and subway trip schedules linked to bus services, for improved accessibility and easier trip planning by women and men using the transport services.
 - Policies and regulations based on gender analysis and addressing the gender dimensions of intermodal public transport and the needs of women and men using the transport services.
 - Transport ticket pricing integrated with timetable and ticketing systems, and prices affordable for the poor, both women and men.
- **Gender-specific physical design features**
 - Priority seating, handrails, and waiting areas for women, the elderly, and people with disabilities at all new bus stops and shelters.

- Adequate lighting and closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems around stations and subways, near entrances and exits, at bus stops and taxi stands, and along pedestrian walkways.
- Enough space for women’s shops and vendors in and around stations 9 and 10.
- **Decent work for women**
 - Job creation targets for women and monitoring of compliance with gender-specific labor codes.
 - Jobs for women in civil works and services.
 - 30% of unskilled jobs in civil works set aside for women, who should also benefit from amenity improvements, including landscaping.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

BANGLADESH: Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project (Investment Project 3, Component 2: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement in Coastal Zone Project)

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: PPCR	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB SCF–PPCR loan	20.00
ADB SCF–PPCR grant	10.00
Asian Development Fund loan	20.00
IFAD loan	59.00
IFAD grant	1.00
KfW grant	8.80
Government funds	31.20
Total	150.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, IFAD= International Fund for Agricultural Development, KfW = Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German government–owned development bank), PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund.

Background

Bangladesh is one of the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. What the country has achieved over the last 2 decades in reducing poverty could be in jeopardy. By 2050, climate change is projected to increase global average temperatures by over 1°C and cause sea levels to rise by about 30 centimeters. Bangladesh is likely to be disproportionately affected, making 14% of the country extremely vulnerable to flooding and displacing 35 million people living along the coastal districts. By 2050, an estimated 87% of roads in the country could be substantially inundated as a result of climate change.

The project is aimed at increasing the longevity and sustainability of infrastructure and improving livelihoods in 12 rural coastal districts. Various climate-proofing options will be considered for engineering (subsurface conditions, material specifications, cross-section and standard dimensions, drainage and erosion, and protective engineering structures) and nonengineering (maintenance, planning and early warning, knowledge product development and dissemination, capacity development, and environmental management) applications. The project will also improve market services through road links to customers, and strengthen the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change. An estimated 3.5 million people will benefit directly from the project. Short- and long-term employment will be generated for women, who are especially vulnerable because of poorer access to education and health services and economic opportunities, limited mobility, and various social restraints.



Key Gender Design Features

- **Involvement of women in design and implementation**
 - 30% participation of women in all consultation and monitoring bodies.
 - Consultation with women in affected areas and inclusion of sex- disaggregated data on project-affected persons (PAPs) along with resettlement plan entitlements.
 - Women holding two out of nine positions in market management committees, in accordance with the government’s policies, and participating effectively in community training for market development, making up 30% of all trainees.
 - Orientation and training of community women (30% of all trainees) in the use and maintenance of hand-operated tube wells, sweet-water ponds, and solar panels.
 - Formation and orientation of cyclone shelter management committees (30% women).
- **Decent work for women**
 - Various employment targets for women, including 20% employment for women overall and 50% employment in road construction for destitute women in labor contracting societies (LCSs).
 - Women belonging to labor contracting societies (LCSs) to be hired to plant and care for roadside trees, maintain road shoulders, and clean drainage canals.
 - Equal wages paid to men and women for work of equal value; gender-related aspects related to establishment of water, sanitation, and shed facilities in all sites.

- **Fair land acquisition and compensation**
 - Full compensation for all women PAPs according to their entitlement under the resettlement plan.
 - Registration of replaced land in the name of women PAPs as legal titleholders by inheritance.
 - Joint benefits and titling for women and men.
- **Improvement of women's economic resilience**
 - 15% space allocated for poor women vendors in 88 growth center markets and rural markets and 186 community markets; space allocated appropriately for indigenous women living in the area.
 - On-the-job training for women, compulsory savings and bank accounts for all-women LCSs, and training of women in income-generating skills during the project.
- **Gender-specific physical design features**
 - Separate water and toilet facilities for women in markets, including piped water or tube wells in selected large markets; in the 11 community markets to be improved under the project, women's market sections with water supply and sanitation facilities, including breast-feeding space in all growth markets centers and large markets.
 - Separate emergency shelters for women and men in multipurpose markets; cyclone shelters with lights and separate spaces for women for breast-feeding and child delivery.
 - Enough toilets with water facilities built on upper floors of cyclone shelters.

**BANGLADESH: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project
(Investment Project 3: Coastal Town Infrastructure Improvement Project)**

Gender Category: GEN CIF Fund: PPCR	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
SCF-PPCR loan, via ADB	30.00
SCF-PPCR grant, via ADB	10.40
Government counterpart funds	23.10
Asian Development Fund loan	52.00
Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund grant	1.60
Total	117.10

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, GEN = gender equity as a theme, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund.



Background

The project is aimed at improving the well-being of people living in the coastal areas by increasing the climate and disaster resilience of those areas. Coastal areas have a high poverty rate, exceeding the national average, and are highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. This infrastructure improvement project will address limited access to basic municipal services and to water supply and sanitation facilities and help communities become more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters through improved disaster preparedness, public awareness, governance, urban planning, and construction.

The project will significantly benefit women's safety during disasters by improving the accessibility and overall quality of cyclone shelters, which should have separate spaces for women. Women will be encouraged to play major roles in community-based organizations and town- and ward-level committees formed in each *pourashava* (municipality). Special attention will be given to empowering women by building their technical capacity and skills through targeted livelihood training, and participation in water- and sanitation-related programs, where women will take leadership positions in water safety planning. Core labor standards, including equal pay for work of equal value, will be practiced.

Key Gender Design Features

- **Involvement of women in design and implementation, and gender analysis and mainstreaming**
 - Active participation of women (at least 50% of participants) in consultations for the siting and design of community facilities.
 - Documentation of gender-related data and information in all consultations and inclusion in progress reports.
 - Building code guidelines that consider women-friendly designs for public facilities.
 - Terms of reference for disaster management standing committees that ensure women's participation and role (at least 33% of members of each committee are women).
 - Eight awareness campaigns for women and the poor (at least 50% for women).
 - Women composing 50% of membership of water and sanitation user group (or community-based organization) for each community stand-post and community toilet in poor areas, and also holding key positions in the user group.

- **Improvement of women's economic resilience**

All training programs in each town targeted at livelihood opportunities for women and the poor.

- **Gender-specific physical design features**

- Equal share of toilets for women and men in new cyclone shelters.
- Equal share of toilets for women and men in new community and public toilets.

CAMBODIA: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: PPCR	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund–UFPF multi-grant	1.50
SCF–PPCR loan, via ADB	5.00
SCF–PPCR grant, via ADB	4.40
Asian Development Fund loan	37.00
Government counterpart funds	6.88
Total	54.78

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund, UFPF = Urban Financing Partnership Facility.

Background

The project will transform the corridor towns of Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet in Cambodia into economic hubs by improving urban environmental infrastructure and strengthening the institutional capacity of provincial and local authorities. The environment will be improved through wastewater treatment, disposal of solid waste, and enhanced mobility on improved urban roads. The project will provide environmental infrastructure for wastewater treatment and solid waste management, which, among other things, will help reduce the carbon footprint of these towns, making them cleaner, greener, and more livable. Women will benefit through employment measures, increased participation in decision making, training and capacity building, and involvement in project management.



Key Gender Design Features

- **Gender analysis and mainstreaming**
 - Gender issues reflected in and mainstreamed into planning documents, including socioeconomic development plans and master plans.
 - Collection of sex-disaggregated data on staffing and technical designation as baseline, and monitoring of gender targets for overall staff and management positions to refine the gender awareness training input.
- **Capacity of project staff to promote gender equality**

Gender awareness and sensitization training for managers and staff (from each province) to increase sensitivity to the different needs of women and men.
- **Improvement of women’s economic resilience**
 - Training for women (e.g., construction skills training) to prepare them to benefit from the growing employment opportunities under the project.
 - 90% of jobs to be given to women informal waste pickers in the materials recovery facilities funded under the project. The women will also receive training to upgrade their skills.
 - Hiring of female workers in the construction phase (at least 30% of the total hired) and sex-disaggregation of contractor records for monitoring.
 - 30% of staff positions and 30% of management positions in project management units and project support units reserved for women.
- **Awareness campaigns**
 - Awareness training for laborers and communities around construction sites by external HIV organizations or nongovernment organizations subcontracted during workforce mobilization.
 - School awareness campaigns targeted at girls as well as boys.

TAJIKISTAN: Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: PPCR	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
SCF-PPCR grant, via ADB	21.55
Government counterpart funds	0.87
Participating financial institutions	0.28
Total	22.70

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund.

Background

The project is aimed at improving the livelihoods of the Pyanj River Basin communities and reducing the adverse effects of climate change in villages in the basin by upgrading and climate-proofing infrastructure and facilities for flood protection, irrigation, and drinking water supply. The country is extremely vulnerable to climate-induced changes in the hydrologic cycle, with serious consequences for food security, livelihoods, ecosystems, and hydropower generation. Building climate-resilient communities in the river basin was identified as a priority by the country stakeholders in compliance with the PPCR financing process.

Key Gender Design Features

- **Decent work for women**
Employment opportunities for women (at least 20% of jobs) in project-related construction, and in the operation and maintenance of flood protection, irrigation, and water supply infrastructure; training for women.
- **Involvement of women in design and implementation**
 - Support for mobilization and collective action to build resilience by local women's organizations, through training in climate change risks and adaptation, early-warning systems, and disaster risk management (at least 50% of training participants from women's organizations).
 - All consultation meetings held at a convenient time and location, with women composing 30% of participants and informed beforehand about the discussion.





- Awareness-raising campaign conducted among women by disaster risk management committees and water user associations to enable women to prepare for, and protect themselves from, climate-induced extreme events.
- Women composing at least 30% of members and officeholders of disaster risk management committees and water user groups.
- **Improvement of women’s economic resilience**
 - Credit and savings products affordable to women (at least 30% of all subloans to eligible subborrowers go to women or enterprises with 50% minimum female ownership) to promote climate resilience in the Pyanj River Basin.
 - Training of loan officers of all participating financial institutions to cater to women clients’ needs.
 - Women making up at least 30% of local residents trained to operate and maintain project-related infrastructure, with the majority reporting subsequently that training prepared them to contribute to operation and maintenance.
 - Financial literacy training, with women composing at least 50% of participants, within 3 months of availability of loans.

Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP)

NEPAL: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: SREP	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
ADB, SCF	11.20
Technical Assistance Special Fund	0.50
Asian Development Fund loan	180.00
Norwegian Grant (with letter of agreement)	60.00
European Investment Bank	120.00
Beneficiaries	8.46
Government	60.34
Total	440.50

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

ADB is helping Nepal increase its power supply, harness more clean energy, and eventually export the surplus to neighboring India. The project will upgrade transmission and distribution lines and substations, allowing the transfer of up to 2,000 megawatts of power to main load centers in the Kathmandu Valley. It will also build small hydropower plants and solar and hybrid minigrid systems.

Women in the project area continue to suffer disproportionately because of minimal access to education, health, and electricity, as well as low participation in formal and informal decision-making processes, low land ownership, and other matters that affect their quality of life and well-being, relative to their male counterparts. Women are primarily engaged in household work and cultivation. Project focus group participants realized that the project would give them better access to electricity; improve livelihoods, trade and business, and children's education; and reduce poverty. At least 25% of skilled and unskilled laborers under the project will be women and 50% of the newly electrified households are expected to be headed by women.



Key Gender Design Features

- **Involvement of women in design and implementation, and gender analysis**
 - Gender-inclusive consultations through focus group discussions among women in the project area.
 - Inclusion of sex- and caste- or ethnicity-disaggregated data and specific data on households headed by women in gender design for better targeting of communities.
 - At least 33% women's participation in subproject consultation and development activities for beneficiaries.
- **Decent work for women**
 - Contractor agreements to include: equal pay for work of equal value, gender-related core labor standards, special facilities for women workers, and gender-inclusive awareness raising for risk mitigation.
 - At least 40% women's participation in all technical training in construction, operation and management, and customer service provision.
- **Women's access to energy**

At least 25% of proposed newly electrified households (about 80,000) from households below the poverty line and households headed by women; electrification of about 20,000 households headed by women.
- **Improvement of women's economic resilience**
 - Women's microenterprises.
 - Needs assessment and mapping of enterprises to identify appropriate livelihood opportunities for women's energy-based microenterprise development in each subproject site (including upgrading of enterprises);

- Skills training program and business incubator programs to promote innovative microenterprise development, e.g., information and communication technology service centers or kiosks; and
- Additional funding support for enterprise development.

MALDIVES: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project

Gender Category: EGM CIF Fund: SREP	
Source	Amount (\$ million)
SCF-SREP grant, via ADB	12.00
Asian Development Fund grant	38.00
Islamic Development Bank	10.00
European Investment Bank	50.00
Government counterpart funds	14.00
Total	124.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIF = Climate Investment Fund, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, SCF = Strategic Climate Fund, SREP = Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

Background

Maldives now depends entirely on diesel fuel to generate electricity, relies on oil imports, and, as a result, has the highest carbon emissions per unit of electricity in the region. But the country has the potential to move to renewable energy resources and generate power from wind and solar sources.

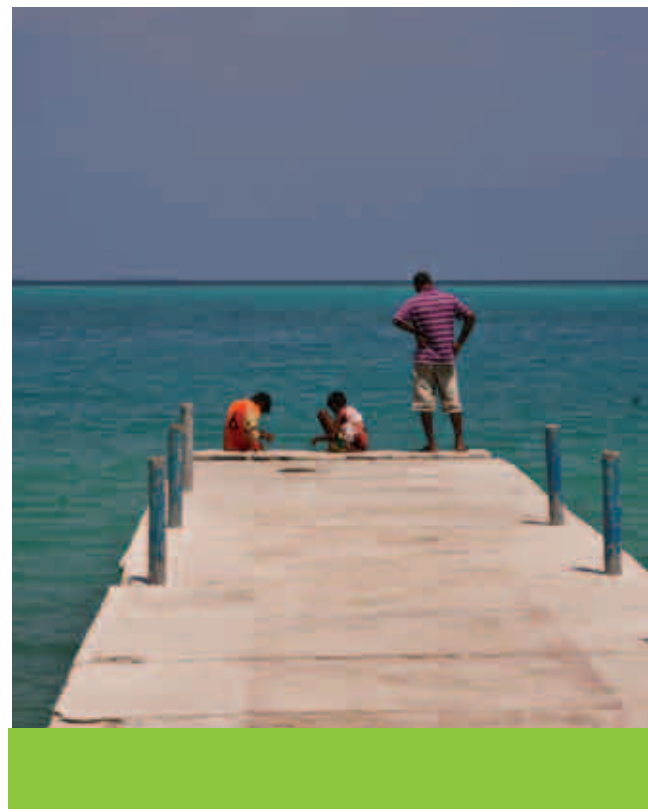
The project will install energy management and control systems, energy storage, and improvements in distribution networks, to significantly reduce the country's dependence on diesel fuel. It will replace inefficient diesel-based power generation grids on the islands with hybrid systems of both renewable energy and diesel to reduce the cost of electricity and the emissions created, as well as lower the subsidy burden on the government budget. Equipment for solar-diesel hybrid grids will be installed on about 160 islands.

The project will include a community outreach program for demand-side management of households, targeted at women consumers, who will link up with Fenaka, the state-owned utility, and further develop its community outreach program. Women will be trained or retrained in minigrid operation or as customer service officers. Targets range from 25% women among the technical staff to at least 50% women among customer service staff. Social development specialists in gender and development will be recruited to help Fenaka implement the GAP.

Key Gender Design Features

- **Involvement of women in design and implementation**
 - Inclusion of island women's development committees and their members in public consultations.
 - Women's participation, either through women-only consultations or mixed groups (target: at least 33% women's participation), with island women's development committee support in mobilizing women.
 - Consultations with island women's development committee members and their inclusion in all awareness-raising activities.
- **Decent work for women**
 - Contractor agreements to include: equal pay for work of equal value, gender-inclusive core labor standards, special facilities for women workers, and gender-inclusive awareness raising for risk mitigation.
 - Training or retraining of women for technical maintenance and power plant jobs.
 - Training or retraining of women for employment as customer service officers for minigrid systems.
- **Increasing recruitment of women into nontraditional areas of work**
 - Promotion of technical and engineering studies and careers for women.
 - Internship programs for women with Fenaka in island project sites.
- **Improvement of women's economic resilience**

Lower off-peak or shoulder-rate tariffs for women-led micro and small enterprises.



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Building Gender into Climate Finance

ADB Experience with the Climate Investment Funds

Helping women become more resilient to the impact of climate change, acknowledging their key role and encouraging them to participate in responding to the challenges of climate change, and ensuring that they benefit from climate change financing investments are priorities for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as part of its commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women. This publication confirms the shared commitment of ADB and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to mainstreaming gender equality in climate change and showcases how this priority is being integrated into the design of ADB's CIF projects.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to the majority of the world's poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

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