

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.9/6  
October 22, 2012

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Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees  
Istanbul, Turkey  
November 2, 2012

Agenda Item 3

## **CIF GENDER REVIEW**

## PROPOSED DECISION

The joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees welcomes the document CTF-SCF/TFC.9/6, *CIF Gender Review*, acknowledges gender as a driver for transformational change and central to the effectiveness and efficiency of CIF programming, and reconfirms that a gender perspective should be mainstreamed into the CIF. The joint meeting therefore calls upon the countries collaborating in the CIF, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs to implement the recommendations presented in the gender review. Specifically, the joint meeting agrees that steps should be undertaken, building upon the specific recommendations of the gender review to:

- a) harmonize and institutionalize gender more effectively;
- b) acknowledge and employ gender as a driver for transformational change;
- c) address the need for further knowledge, innovation and cooperation;
- d) harness capacity in the MDBs and at the country level to strengthen CIF plans and programs through technical approaches that link gender to climate change and specific sectors; and
- e) strengthen gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation.

In order to support the effective implementation of the recommendations, the joint meeting agrees that the CIF Administrative Unit should recruit a gender specialist who will be responsible, among other things, for coordinating with the MDB gender working group on the integration of gender in CIF guidelines and procedures and in the MDBs collaboration with countries to implement the programs and projects financed by the CIF.

The gender specialist, once recruited, should as a first priority consult with the MDB working group to prepare an action plan outlining the steps to be undertaken to implement the recommendations of the gender review for review and approval by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees.

The joint committee invites the authors of the gender review to prepare their final report taking into account comments made during the joint meeting, and invites the CIF Administrative Unit to circulate the final report when it is available.

## **I. BACKGROUND**

1. This report is the product of a review led by the Global Gender Office<sup>1</sup> of the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, conducted on instruction of the CIF AU<sup>2</sup>. This assessment includes several key findings and in-depth analysis presented in more detail in the full report.
2. The review had two objectives:
  - a) Develop concrete recommendations and identify practical tools to help pilot countries and project teams integrate gender into their work moving forward; and
  - b) Identify where further progress is needed, including whether capacity should be built in the Administrative Unit and pilot countries on gender.
3. It combines qualitative and quantitative analysis from multiple levels. These include: an in-depth analysis of the CTF, PPCR, SREP and FIP Investment Plans (IPs) and guiding documentation; a questionnaire directed at country focal points; interviews with focal points at the national level in charge of IPs; interviews with selected representatives of contributor countries in the sub-committees; consultation with personnel within the CIF AU, MDBs, gender experts and stakeholders on gender, climate change and related thematic areas (see Annex 1); responses on a comment form inviting inputs from the CIF; and analysis of gender policies and guidelines of the MDBs.
4. In addition, the analysis of the CTF included consulting with experts on wind, oil, gas, energy and finance; conducting a gender analysis of specific technologies; researching best practice outside of the scope of the CTF; and examining how corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices address gender conducted through document analysis and interviews with CSR personnel.
5. It is important to note that the report is subject to certain constraints. Amongst others, the focus of this review was limited to CIF operations and did not address the CIF Governance structure, as matters in relation to these have already been attended to in previous reviews and processes, and that limitations with regards to time did not allow for field visits. Importantly, it should also be kept in mind that countries might have taken action in relation to gender that have not yet been documented and therefore could not have been taken into account.
6. The conceptual framework for the CIF gender review builds on: the Strategic Environmental, Social, and Gender Assessment (2010); Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Synthesis (2011); gender policies of the MDBs and the gender mandates under the UNFCCC.
7. Ongoing challenges remain, however, in the implementation of gender within the context of climate change. Over the last decade, new knowledge has been generated that allowed for a clearer understanding of the linkages between gender and adaptation. As this understanding

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_details&gid=1794&Itemid=535&lang=en](http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1794&Itemid=535&lang=en)

<sup>2</sup> 75% of the team comprises national from developing countries.

grew, it also positively influenced some of the CIF submissions, in particular in relation to the PPCR. In contrast, the linkages between gender and mitigation is, and has been, less intuitive and this constraint could be one of the factors why the mainstreaming of gender in these areas within the CIF – and the CTF, in particular - have been more limited and challenging.

8. Understanding this relationship, however, is imperative as gender and mitigation offers a unique platform to move away from the notion that women are victims to an understanding that women are agents of change, capable of significantly strengthening our efforts on climate change.

## **II. GENDER AS DRIVER FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE**

9. Women's historical situation has led them to systematically be restricted from meaningful participation in economies globally and their access to skills and self-employment was, and still is, severely hampered. This resulted in a global economic structure that excludes the majority of women around the world.

10. Increased inequality, exclusion and uneven development are a real danger for all economies. IPs under the CIF, especially under the CTF and SREP (but importantly also beyond investments through climate funds), present an unprecedented opportunity for transformation. It could also potentially create some critical changes to advance gender equality in economies so that the needs of women and men are met in a more equitable manner, and in line with internationally agreed development goals.

11. Beyond the economics of gender, there are many examples where empowering women to exercise leadership within their communities contributes to climate resilience, ranging from disaster preparedness in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nicaragua, to better forest governance in India and Nepal, to coping with drought in the Horn of Africa. In addition, low-emissions development pathways can be more effective and more equitable where they are designed using a gender-informed approach. Billions of women around the world make decisions every day that influence the amount of carbon that is released into the atmosphere, for example as home-makers, as farmers and land-managers, or as consumers. Such choices can be expanded in ways that reduce carbon footprints while also promoting co-benefits for gender equality.

12. Gender equality has come to mean both everything and nothing at the same time. Despite some successes and a plethora of policies, strategies and program interventions at both the MDB and in-country levels, entrenched gender inequalities continue to persist, acting as a deterrent to growth, economic development, employment creation and poverty eradication as often these are neither implemented nor taken into account. The ultimate outcomes of investments, such as those made under the CTF, could henceforth perform below their potential, as inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, skills and employment amongst women and men remain.

13. What will be useful is a comprehensive gender equality strategy that pulls together the various elements of transformation within the sectors covered by the CIF in a more coherent and focused way. For gender equality to contribute to delivery, it has to be more precisely defined and efforts should be coordinated and focused to a greater degree.

14. As stated in the Gender Equality and Development World Report 2012<sup>3</sup> “gender equality is a core development objective in its own right. But greater gender equality is also smart economics, enhancing productivity and improving other development outcomes, including prospects for the next generation and for the quality of societal policies and institutions.

15. Greater gender equality can increase productivity, advance development outcomes for the next generation, and make institutions more representative.” Some examples include:

- a) Women now represent 40% of the global labor force, 43% of the world’s agricultural labor force, and more than half the world’s university students. Productivity will be raised if their skills and talents are used more fully;
- b) Over half a billion women have joined the world’s labor force over the last 30 years as women’s participation in paid work has risen in most of the developing world<sup>4</sup>;
- c) *The Economist* found that the growth in employment of women in developed economies in the last ten years contributed more to global growth than did China. In the U.S., a study conducted by McKinsey established that women went from holding 37% of all jobs to nearly 48% over the past 40 years, and that the productivity gains attributable to this slight increase in women’s share of the labor market now accounts for approximately 25% of U.S. GDP. That works out to over \$3.5 trillion – more than the GDP of Germany and more than half the GDPs of China and Japan<sup>5</sup>; and
- d) According to the Boston Consulting Group women are the world’s third largest “emerging market” after China and India. Women will control \$15 trillion in global spending by the year 2014 and by 2028 will be responsible for about two-thirds of all consumers spending worldwide<sup>6</sup>. Studies of Fortune 500 companies indicate that there is a statistical correspondence between the number of women on a board of directors and higher share prices relative to others in the sector. In 2011, comparisons show that companies with sustained high representation of Women Board Directors (WBD) (three or more WBD in at least four of five years) significantly outperform those with sustained low representation (zero WBD in at least four of five years)<sup>7</sup>.

16. Such strong performance is accredited to attributes that women bring to corporate decision-making such as fresh perspectives, risk management, organizational excellence and

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank. 2011. Gender Equality and Development World Report 2012 from the World Bank. Washington DC.

<sup>4</sup> Idem.

<sup>5</sup> Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. 2011. Speech at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) High-Level Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy held September 2011 in San Francisco.

<sup>6</sup> Silverstein, M. and Sayre, K. 2011. Women Want More: How to Capture Your Share of the World's Largest, Fastest-Growing Market. Boston Consulting Group survey data. New York: HarperCollins.

<sup>7</sup> Carter, N. and Wagner, H. 2011. The Bottom Line: Corporate Performance and Women’s Representation on Boards (2004–2008). Catalyst Inc.

effective leadership and innovative approaches. Women's contributions to governance, customer insight and stakeholder relationships are particularly noted. Experience from other industries (e.g. mining, oil and gas) show that dismissing such concerns outright is not a successful long-term strategy and that engaging stakeholders and building relationships across groups are more successful strategies for securing societal license to operate. Bringing women into the industry helps build an internal capacity to facilitate such processes.

17. Any country, therefore, looking at the role of women in IPs under the CIF, should therefore do so through a multi-level approach<sup>8</sup>. Whilst the household and consumer decision-making level is important, beyond these other issues also need to be addressed, including the role of women as stakeholders in communities where project investments are being made, as employees in the workforce being invested in, as company executives and company owners, as board directors of companies being invested in, as subject matter experts and resources, as entrepreneurs starting new businesses, as political leaders and political decision makers, as investment officers and as students in the fields to train for this workforce. Infrastructure investment conducted under the CIF – and by the MDBs at large - should consider these from the outset.

### **III. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE CIF**

18. It is clear that there has been a concerted effort towards including gender considerations in the CIF. A positive trend that has emerged since 2010, in particular, and that should be mentioned is that pilot countries, and the CIF, have been learning from their experiences on how to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender in, for example the IPs, over time. The first countries that developed their SPCRs were very limited in their uptake of gender, whilst countries that followed were urged to pay attention to describing how gender was incorporated in the planning process and in projects. Whilst not perfect, this resulted in a noticeable improvement in the incorporation of gender. Despite these advancements in some of the funds, further work is still required in others, especially in the CTF, and there is a need to guard against complacency. Importantly, a concerted effort should be made amongst the funds to draw lessons learned from each other in relation to the mainstreaming of gender, as they are at different stages in their uptake of gender and the experiences of funds having dealt with gender more effectively could strengthen those that have not done so.

19. Some of the obstacles that prevent effective mainstreaming of gender within the climate change debate and subsequent implementation are not confined only to the CIF, but is the result of: a need for further knowledge, particularly in the area of gender and mitigation; limited technical capacity of gender experts at the national and international level to address gender issues beyond the traditional agenda topics; and failing to recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and as a catalyst that increase the effectiveness and efficiency of IPs.

20. In the context of climate change, and in any development challenge, gender equality is an objective with tangible economic, environmental, and social benefits. Gender equality is, indeed, at the heart of smart governance.

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<sup>8</sup> See Annex 7

## **PPCR Main Findings<sup>9</sup>**

21. Of the sixteen (16) regional and country Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and supplementary documentation accessed, all of the countries make mention of gender in one way or the other. The approach to promote gender equality in these, however, varies considerably in the SPCR and related projects (see Annex 2). For example:

- a) From the 15 national and one regional SPCRs reviewed, 56.25% refers to women only as a vulnerable/marginalized group alongside the sick, children and elders while 43.75% recognizes women as relevant stakeholder and agents of change;
- b) In relation to the engagement of women and women organizations in the development of the SPCR, 75% documented and reported such involvement. Nine of the 16 countries/regions involved the national/regional women mechanism either during consultation or as a key stakeholder for the implementation of the SPCR;
- c) 50% of the SPCRs have earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment;<sup>10</sup>
- d) 50% of the countries/regions include in their analysis of the national legal background, the gender policy framework in the country/region; and
- e) 25% of the SPCRs included gender indicators<sup>11</sup> in all its components.

22. As mentioned, PPCR pilots have been learning from their experiences on how to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender over time.

23. Underscoring the finding of the SESA, the relationship between national processes undertaken prior to the development of the SPCR that seek to link gender and climate change, and the degree that gender has been taken onboard in the SPCR process itself, is also noteworthy. In all instances where such a process was embarked upon, the resulting framework provides the foundation for more articulated and relevant mainstreaming of gender in the development of the SPCRs. Both Mozambique and Bolivia are cases in point.

## **FIP Main Findings<sup>12</sup>**

24. Each of the four IPs states the manner in which gender issues will be taken into consideration throughout implementation of the IP. The approach in promoting gender equality in these, however, also varies (see Annex 3).

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<sup>9</sup> A more exhaustive analysis of the PPCR may be found in section C, point IX, of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF.

<sup>10</sup> Annex 3, 4,5 and 6 of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF, among others, includes the specific text for each of IP per country on this matter.

<sup>11</sup> Idem.

<sup>12</sup> A more exhaustive analysis of the FIP may be found in section C, point X, of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF.

- a) From the four IPs reviewed, 3 (DRC, Brazil, Mexico) refer to women as a vulnerable group and as beneficiaries. One country (Lao PDR) recognizes women as relevant stakeholders and agents of change;
- b) In relation to the engagement of women and women's organizations in the development of the IP, 50% documented and reported such involvement (DRC, Lao PDR). In two countries, no specific women organizations were consulted, and only sex-disaggregated breakdown of male/female participants in stakeholder consultations was reported (Brazil, Mexico);
- c) 75% of the IP did not involve either the national women's mechanism<sup>13</sup> during the consultation process or as a key stakeholder;
- d) None of the IPs earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. One suggests (Lao PDR) that funds from the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) be used to benefit women;
- e) 50% (Lao PDR, Brazil) include in their analysis the national legal context in relation to gender and recognize the importance of compliance with the laws and regulations of the country under this policy framework;
- f) 75% of the countries have one or more indicators in some components, though they are mainly sex-disaggregated and not necessarily indicate transformation in gender relations/gaps/changes; and
- g) Two (Lao PDR, Brazil) of the IPs take into consideration the Cancun Agreements (CoP 16) relating to gender equality and these are reflected under the gender and safeguard considerations.

## **SREP Main Findings<sup>14</sup>**

25. The SREP IPs reviewed showed that 100% of the countries mentioned gender (see Annex 4). However, the approach to promote gender equality is different amongst the different countries' IPs. These include, amongst others:

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<sup>13</sup> Within the UN system the national mechanisms for gender equality and/or women refers to those bodies and institutions within different branches of the State (legislative, executive and judicial branches) as well as independent, accountability and advisory bodies that, together, are recognized as 'national mechanisms for gender equality' by all stakeholders. They may include, but not be limited to:

- The national machinery for the advancement of women within Government (i.e., the more traditional national machinery referred to paragraph 201 of the Beijing Platform for Action, such as a Ministry, Department, or Office).
- Inter-ministerial bodies (e.g. task forces/working groups or similar arrangements).
- Advisory/consultative bodies, with multi-stakeholder participation
- Gender equality ombudspersons.

Parliamentary committees gender equality observatories.

<sup>14</sup> A more exhaustive analysis of the SREP may be found in section C, point XI, of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF.



- a) From the five SREP IPs reviewed, 80% refer to women as beneficiaries and 20% (Mali) portray women as beneficiaries and a vulnerable group, along with children and young people;
- b) The involvement of national women mechanisms is not mentioned in any of the IPs. However, the Ethiopian SREP mentions that the Women and Youth Directorate of the Ministry of Water and Energy will have an important role to play in monitoring the performance of the SREP as far as gender issues is concerned;
- c) Four out of five (80%) of the IPs do not include or make reference to the national policy and legal frameworks related to gender, despite all of the countries having ratified CEDAW. Only Kenya mentions that the IP is aligned with the Gender Audit of Energy Policies and Programs and with the National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2010, both of which include gender criteria;
- d) In relation to the engagement of women and women organizations, no mention is made of their participation during stakeholder consultations. The IP for Honduras, however, states that further consultation will be conducted to address the issue of gender;
- e) None of the SREP IPs have earmarked specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment; and
- f) All of the SREP IPs include at least one or more gender indicators per component or the other within their result framework and investment projects.

26. One aspect justifying particular attention is the tendency in the IPs to include the application of safeguards developed by some of the MDBs. There is an initial effort, in some MDBs, to create gender safeguards, which can identify and address adverse impacts on gender equality, ensure the full and active participation of women and men in the consultation process, and comply with the applicable national legislation on gender equality.

### **CTF Main Findings<sup>15</sup>**

27. From the review of all investments under the CTF (see Annex 5) conducted by the team:

- a) One (1) out of four (4) IPs comprising 25% referred to gender in the text (Chile, India, Nigeria, Philippines);
- b) Where gender was referenced, 75% (3 out of 4) identified women as stakeholders, and 25% (Nigeria) identified them as a vulnerable group;

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<sup>15</sup> A more exhaustive analysis of the CTF may be found in section C, point XII, of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF.

- c) Only in the case of India (comprising 6.25% of the total investments under this fund) was the involvement of the national women mechanism sought;
- d) In none of the IPs were women or women's organizations engaged as a stakeholder;
- e) 87.5% (14 out of 16) of the total investments under this fund did not include gender indicators with the exception of Chile and the Philippines that have done so partially; and
- f) The majority of the IPs, with the exception of Chile and the Philippines, did not make mention of national gender policies in any of the documentation provided.

28. Overall for the CTF, gender aspects are generally overlooked in both the strategic planning outlined through the country IPs and in the project planning outlined in the individual project and program documents, though there are cases in both the IPs and subsequent project and program documents where gender issues are addressed. It is worthwhile noting that in the most recent CTF IPs there is a growing tendency to try to acknowledge gender considerations. Three IPs mentioned gender - India, Chile, and Philippines.

### **Gender in numbers<sup>16</sup>**

29. This section is a quantitative analysis of how gender is included in the CIF, as a basis for the more qualitative analysis that follows. The team analyzed 41 IPs under the CIF, including sixteen (16) under the PPCR, four (4) under the FIP, five (5) under the SREP, and sixteen (16) under the CTF. In addition to the IPs, 22 projects and program documents under the CTF were also reviewed. These IPs indicate how overall CIF funds have been allocated. Based on the current value of contributor country pledges (as of 31 August 2012), the percentage distribution of the available funds constitutes 69.4% to the CTF, 16.1% to the PPCR, 8.8% to the FIP and 5.7% to the SREP.

30. In order to obtain a comprehensive overview of the mainstreaming of gender within these, and in order to be able to compare them meaningfully, seven criteria were identified for addressing gender within the CIF:

#### *Gender referred to in the text*

31. Whilst there is an incorrect perception that the CIF do not pay enough attention to gender issues, with the exception of the CTF, all of the Funds make mention of gender (PPCR, FIP, SREP - 100%; CTF - 25%). The approach to promote gender equality in these, however, varies. There is a tendency to mention gender in isolation, a box, or a section of the document without linking these consistently throughout the rest, rendering it disconnected and not leveraging off the full potential that could be derived from gender mainstreaming. Encouragingly, the later IPs have included gender in an improved manner.

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<sup>16</sup> A full overview of *CIF Gender in Numbers* may be found in Annex 6.

### *Characterization of women within the documents*

32. Women are mentioned in twenty-nine (70.73%) of all of the CIF IPs. Within this percentage:

- a) 34.15% characterize women as vulnerable;
- b) 26.83% recognize women as relevant stakeholders and agents of change; and
- c) 9.76% view them as beneficiaries.

33. In both the PPCR and the FIP, a tendency was observed whereby women are characterized as part of a larger collective of vulnerable group (including elders, children, disabled persons, etc.). Over time, and with the development of later PPCRs, in particular, the role of women as agents of change has been recognized more prominently than in the initial submissions. In the SREP, a trend was observed to depict women as beneficiaries of the processes. In relation to the CTF, and where gender was referenced, 3 out of 4 identified women as stakeholders, and 1 out of 4 identified them as a vulnerable group.

### *Participation/involvement of the national women mechanism*

34. The submissions by countries under the SREP did not report the involvement of the national women mechanism in the development of their IPs. In the case of the FIP, one of the IPs (25%) involved the ministry responsible for gender issues in the country, and in the case of the CTF, two.

35. Submissions by pilot countries under the PPCR (56.25%), have involved the national mechanism through either consultation or as a major stakeholder for the implementation of the SPCRs, most frequently. This is especially the case amongst those that have been submitted later on.

### *Earmarked resources for the promotion of gender equality*

36. Throughout the entire CIF, resources have been identified for gender equality more frequently under the PPCR (50%) than any of the other IPs.<sup>17</sup> Only one further submission, under the FIP (25%, Lao PDR), identified resources for this purpose and two out of sixteen under the CTF (13%, Philippines and India). A positive trend that has emerged, and that should be mentioned, is that the latest CTF programs have better included gender in the IPs.

### *Engagement of women and/or women organizations*

37. Women and/or women's organizations were engaged mostly under the PPCR (75%) and the FIP (50%). No involvement of these groups was reported either under the SREP or the CTF,

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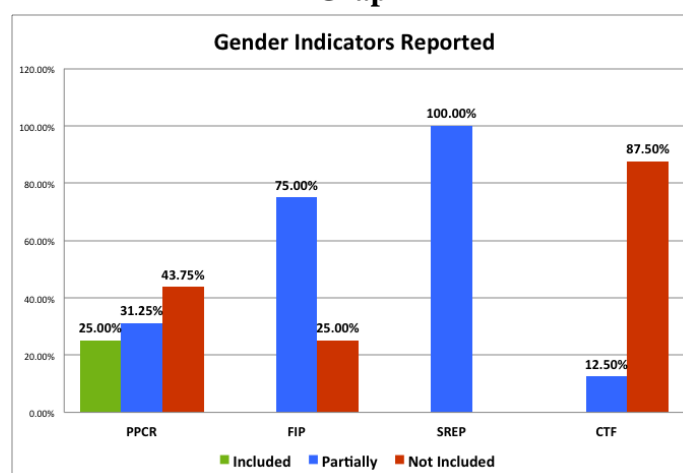
<sup>17</sup> Annex 3, 4,5 and 6 of the Main Report on the Gender Review of the CIF, among others, includes the specific text for each of IP per country on this matter.

suggesting either that such engagement had not been reported, or that it was not deemed necessary.

### *Gender indicators*

38. From the review conducted, and the manner in which countries included gender indicators in their submissions, it is clear that the capacity of countries should be further developed in this regard. The extent to which indicators have been incorporated, varies considerably. Under the PPCR, the incorporation of appropriate indicators (1 out of 4) is an encouraging start and should be built upon to include all IPs. Other funds, including FIP, SREP and CTF, have incorporated indicators to a lesser extent.

**Graph 1**



### *Acknowledgement of national/regional policies or legal frameworks related to gender*

39. In no instance have more than 50% of the submissions under all the funds (at best) acknowledged the policy and legal frameworks relating to gender that would have been applicable in accordance to national requirements on the governments concerned. Having said this, and conversely, it must be acknowledged many of the national gender policies also lack the incorporation of climate change.

**Table 1: Summary of CIF IPs based on the seven criteria**

Criteria of Analysis		Percentage
Gender Referred To In The Text		70.73%
Distribution of How Women are Characterized	Vulnerable group	34.15%
	Relevant stakeholders and agents of change	26.83%
	Beneficiaries	9.76%
Involvement of National Women Mechanism		26.83%
Report Resources Earmarked		26.83%
Engagement of Women/Organizations Documented and Reported		34.15%
Gender Indicators Reported	Included	9.76%
	Partially	36.59%

	Not included	53.66%
National/Regional Gender Policies Acknowledged		31.90%

40. Taking into consideration the table above presented on, and in relation to, the manner in which gender is mainstreamed throughout the CIF, the fund enjoying the highest allocation of resources incorporates the least consideration to gender.

#### IV. LESSON LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

41. The recommendations emanating from this review are framed by the multilateral agreements (i.e. CEDAW, UNFCCC) set by countries that participate in the CIF as well as the gender policy frameworks of the MDBs. While the review is centralized under the CIF AU and the timeframe did not allow for country visits or comprehensive interviews with MDBs, to the extent possible the recommendations also prioritize an approach to gender mainstreaming that is bottom-up, country-based and context-specific.

42. Our analysis identifies a series of principles that can guide the integration of gender in the various CIF funds. There is no *panacea* to guarantee that a gender perspective will be incorporated, but there are a number of pre-conditions that can make a difference. Rather than a specific set of tools, mainstreaming a gender perspective in the CIF will require a shift toward acknowledging gender as driver for transformational change, and therefore central to the effectiveness and efficiency of CIF programming.

43. Gender considerations are taken up in all the funds, but the extent to which these considerations are included differ greatly by country. The result is that, when looking at the submissions as a whole, most of the elements of gender mainstreaming are present, although all of them fall short of incorporating them comprehensively.

44. In conclusion, five major conclusions are drawn from the review. Under each of these, a set of recommendations was constructed targeting four levels of involvement in the CIF: (a) CIF AU, (b) MDBs, (c) countries concerned, and (d) contributor countries.

#### **Harmonizing and institutionalizing gender more effectively<sup>18</sup>**

##### *Build on CIF/MDB gender working group*

45. Initial steps have been taken to establish a coordinating mechanism between the CIF AU and the gender focal points of the MDBs. This mechanism could provide the platform for a more structured, streamlined and effective relationship between the CIF AU and the MDB gender focal points through, for example, ensuring timely inputs prior to subcommittees approving documents, preparing gender-specific briefing materials and a gender scorecard, improving communication and exchange of information between the MDB Gender Focal Points and the CIF process as a whole, amongst others.

<sup>18</sup> Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XIV, of the main report.

### *Drawing on the gender expertise of contributor countries*

46. Contributor country representatives interviewed suggested that they do not sufficiently draw on the technical expertise on gender already available within their respective institutions when they engage in the review of CIF IPs and projects. Whilst other technical inputs are sought, gender experts have not been included as a matter of course as it should have been.

### *Establish a gender focal point within the CIF AU*

47. Assigning the responsibility of gender to a staff member of the CIF AU would greatly improve the uptake of gender in CIF processes. This post could, for example, ensure that gender is integrated in guidelines and procedures, strengthen collaboration with the MDB Gender Working Group focused on CIF. A detailed Terms of Reference must be assigned to this post in order to ensure a comprehensive treatment of the gender needs across CIF processes.

### *Review CIF related policies and guidelines*

48. A number of the policies and guidelines developed during the initial stages of the CIF do not acknowledge gender or inclusiveness as a guiding principle. Acknowledging this, and that the experience gained from the CIF process could also serve as platform for the development and strengthening of (a) further financial mechanism(s) in future, a need exists to review these from a gender perspective and amend them accordingly.

49. While it is outside the scope of this CIF-focused review, the analysis points to the fact that the gender frameworks and guidelines produced by the MDBs also need to be reviewed and amended to take into account both climate change, as well as current understanding relating to development.

50. The CTF IPs should draw upon guidance such as the *Gender and Transport Resource Guide*<sup>19</sup> developed by the World Bank, and that provides an overview of intervention points for gender mainstreaming at both policy and project levels. Similar guidelines have been also developed by other MDBs, such as the AfDB.

51. The CTF guidelines for IPs and for the preparation of grants for public- and private sector projects do not address gender, and should therefore be revisited and amended as a matter of urgency. Incorporating gender into these guidelines and enabling MDB and country staff preparing the IPs to consider a gender perspective represents a strategic leverage point for driving the efficiency, effectiveness and profitability of projects/investments under the CTF.

### *Strengthen gender in the joint missions*

52. The role of the Joint Missions is central to the development of CIF planning in each country. The Joint Missions provide the foundation on which all IPs are framed. The exclusion of gender considerations by the Joint Missions leads to difficulty in mainstreaming gender

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<sup>19</sup> World Bank. 2006. Gender and Transport Resource Guide. <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/index.html>. Accessed October 2012.

throughout the CIF in countries later on. Conversely, including gender-sensitive criteria from the outset greatly enhances the efficiency of integrating a gender approach. Tools to support doing so already exist. The German Organization for Development Cooperation (GIZ), for example, developed a comprehensive tool/manual that can guide missions on gender mainstreaming in this regard.<sup>20</sup>

53. Practical steps that could be considered for integrating a gender approach in joint missions and similar processes are elaborated below. It should be noted that these are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

#### ***Apply gender expertise***

54. As part of the Joint Missions and similar action taken in relation to CIF country planning, one of the team members should have specific gender expertise in relation to climate change and/or environmental issues and should be responsible for providing inputs as a matter of course based on this expertise. More importantly, this expertise should be applied to the final outcome of the Joint Mission. This is in line with the November 2011 Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Funds that states, “Gender experts should be included in all missions and in project preparation to ensure gender considerations are sufficiently incorporated. Gender experts should be involved at all stages, but particularly during the design stage of projects”<sup>21</sup>.

#### ***Acknowledge the women and women’s organizations during initial consultations***

55. During initial consultation, it is crucial to ensure that the view of women’s organizations, gender focal points from relevant sectors (i.e. environment, water, DRR) and most importantly, the national women mechanism, are taken on board. These stakeholders can support putting in place a process for further consultation, analysis and prioritization of the IPs that engage women groups and organizations.

#### ***Map gender inequalities related to climate change***

56. When research is being conducted regarding the country context for a specific IP, it is important to include data and information on gender inequalities by sector, as appropriate. Including these data from the outset sets the stage for recognizing gender-related opportunities, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation for the entire program and project cycle, but also (a) identifies areas to be addressed, and (b) highlight the potential role of women as agents of change. Data should be relevant to the specific IP in question, i.e. renewable energy, climate change resilience areas, land tenure, or access to water and energy.

#### ***Ensure attention to gender criteria in technical reviews and monitor implementation***

57. Independent technical reviews of any CIF IP should provide recommendations on how gender considerations could be enhanced. Analysis from technical reviews state the need for

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<sup>20</sup> GIZ. 2011. Gender analyses. A manual for the gender-differentiated design of technical cooperation projects and Programmes. Gender Steering Group of the former GTZ.

<sup>21</sup> See section H: Gender, Follow-up actions, point 59, p.11.

improvement in this regard. For example, whilst the independent technical reviews in some countries, such as the FIP in Mexico and Lao PDR, include recommendations on how to improve gender considerations, the reviews of Democratic Republic of Congo and Brazil are not as forthcoming.

## **Gender needs to be acknowledged and employed as a driver for transformational change<sup>22</sup>**

### *Recognize gender as the golden thread*

58. The UN Economic and Social Council defines gender mainstreaming as “a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres.” Taking this idea further, gender can be seen as a golden thread that is laced throughout policies and programs to drive transformational change, and a more holistic and participatory approach.

59. From the documents reviewed, it is clear that one of the tendencies of incorporating gender in IPs is by introducing a paragraph that acknowledges, “that gender considerations will be taken into consideration through the development and implementation of the IP/program/projects”. In the experience of the review team, by itemizing gender in this manner, often no further linkages with the different sector/thematic areas of the proposal is typically made and gender issues are not considered further. As a result, ideas and approaches for establishing gender equality are done in a piece-meal manner and become fragmented and isolated from the rest of the initiative.

60. Genuine concern for principles of equality and equity and the appropriate procedures for achieving these should be taken onboard and woven throughout documentation. This implies that these elements need to be present in a continuous manner that is also coherent, integral and included in a comprehensive way throughout the IPs (e.g. context, participatory processes, policy framework analysis, indicators, funds, implementers, amongst others).

61. In the same vein, and in line with MDB gender policies, investment projects should outline a gender component, and where it is not applicable or appropriate to do so, an explanation should be provided.

62. In line with the focus on transformational change, the CIF should directly address the underlying roots of inequality and exclusion. To this end, action identified within the IPs that could potentially have gender dimensions should go beyond an effort that merely thoughtlessly blends women into the equation.

### *Ensure the meaningful participation of women’s organizations and gender experts*

63. Throughout the IP cycle, particularly during the preliminary phases, it is critical to consult with women’s organizations and gender experts from relevant sectors (for example, energy, transport, water, disaster risk reduction, agriculture, among others). These individuals

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<sup>22</sup> Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XV, of the main report.



should be included in the primary stakeholder consultations and also provided an opportunity to engage beyond those single meetings. Based on “*Measures to Improve The Operations of the Climate Investments Funds*” (CTF-SCF/TFC.7./4), it is important that the engagement of specific women and women’s organizations be documented and reported on at the time IPs are submitted for endorsement or programs and projects are submitted for funding. The goal of meaningful participation, i.e. participation that goes beyond “ticking a box” that women or gender experts attended, is that women’s needs and views are incorporated in the design and implementation of the IP.

64. Examples of PPCR pilot countries that have identified and recognized women as a key national stakeholder group for the CIF design and consultation process are St. Lucia, Yemen, Samoa and Bolivia. The Lao PDR FIP is another good example of a country that includes women’s organizations in its stakeholder consultations.

65. In many countries, women’s organizations and the state institutions responsible for ensuring the implementation of gender policies have limited knowledge in relation to climate change. This is further elaborated later on in this document under capacity building. However, meaningful participation implies going beyond physical attendance or representation of women in activities and meetings. It speaks to the degree to which women are empowered to participate in these, their ability to bring their knowledge, expertise and experience to the discussions - and the reason why these should be taken onboard, amongst others. Within this context, building their capacity and knowledge on climate change, becomes imperative in order for them to engage fully.

*Include gender and existing national gender policy during analysis and reform processes*

66. The CIF funding windows are piloting transformations toward low-emissions and climate-resilient development. These transformative interventions that are intended to be bottom-up and country-specific, necessitate a careful consideration of each country’s gender policy framework. Countries have put in place numerous policy frameworks that seek to impact positively on development and poverty reduction. Gender features prominently among these. However, gender policy frameworks are often overlooked in CIF country planning.

67. When mapping national policies and legislation, it is therefore important to include policies and legislation that seek to address relevant gender issues and that could potentially have an impact on the CIF. For example, Bolivia’s SPCR includes an analysis of the country’s gender policies and legislation framework as part of its analysis of national policies, strategies and programs (p. 31) and in the case of Brazil, the FIP documentation indicates that both the IDB gender safeguards and any applicable Brazilian policy and/or regulation related to gender shall be observed.

68. Country-specific information that has already been produced on gender issues is also an opportunity that could be tapped into. CIF planning could include an inventory of existing data, research and studies on gender that are relevant to climate change in the priority areas that the country at hand has identified.

69. Secondly, throughout the SCF one specific focus is to support the review or policy reforms necessary for mainstreaming climate change throughout government policy – including the development of a national climate change strategy, supporting the development of a national institutional framework, and the development of sectoral strategies and action plans in selected sectors.

70. In doing so, it is fundamental to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated fully. There are several countries around the world that have developed gender-sensitive policies and on to which UN Women offices and the national women mechanism at the country level can provide further guidance.

71. Likewise, there are also countries that have incorporated climate change considerations in their gender national policies and programs. Jordan serves as a good example. After the elaboration of the *Program for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Jordan (ccGAP)* the Jordanian National Commission for Women subsequently incorporated climate change as one of the important elements contained in the National Strategy for Jordanian Women and which will be implemented going forward.

*Include women’s representatives in country coordination units for the overview-execution of the investments*

72. Although it may be beyond the scope of this review, it is evident that the CIF should encourage states to incorporate gender expertise in the country coordination units for the implementation of the IPs. This would ideally be a representative of the national women’s mechanism, but could also be a gender focal point from a ministry. The IP from Lao PDR, for example, includes the national women’s mechanism, whereas the Yemen SPCR recognizes the role of gender focal points within other national and local government institutions, particularly those associated with the Ministry of Environment.

73. Similarly the Ethiopia SREP involves a gender-focused department, noting, “the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) through its Women and Youth directorate will monitor the performance of the SREP supported programs as regards to its gender issues”

*Adapt CIF language to characterize women as agents of change*

74. The linkages between gender and climate change are often misunderstood to be solely in the realm of women as victims and a vulnerable group that requires assistance. The CIF documentation indicates that countries have, for the most part, not moved beyond this characterization, and have not harnessed the potential of women as agents of change, for example as entrepreneurs, knowledge holders, and innovators. Recent agreements on gender and climate change in the UNFCCC context, as well as gender-responsive climate change initiatives at the national and regional levels, have shifted the global understanding in this regard forward considerably - that the empowerment of women in planning, decision-making, and implementation will make efforts on climate change more effective, efficient, and innovative, including at the local level.<sup>23</sup> The Grenada SPCR<sup>24</sup> strongly draws on this understanding.

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<sup>23</sup> For example, the development of Gender-Responsive Climate Change Strategies and Action Plans at the in-country and

*Assign specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment*

75. Funds to address gender issues should be internalized in project design, with specific resources earmarked for gender, as appropriate. There is a practice with some of the CIF IPs where these have allocated dedicated resources and funds to ensure that gender is addressed.<sup>25</sup> This is particularly evident under the PPCR, where funding windows specifically targeted at women and other marginalized groups have been established. This positive development should be encouraged and built upon within the other funds.

76. Secondly, it is worthwhile assessing the feasibility of establishing a financing mechanism, such as the *Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)* under the Forest Investment Program (FIP), to promote gender and exceptional innovation on gender issues (e.g. women innovation fund), and that could exclusively be accessed through the CIF.

77. Financial mechanisms that are designed to achieve transformational change through the meaningful participation of women are key to the ultimate success of the CIF. In the development of financial products women should be viewed both as a specific target group and as potential clients. Simultaneously, awareness of such products should also be raised amongst women and women's organizations in order to ensure their successful uptake.

*Gender scorecard*

78. One example how gender equality could be advanced especially during the implementation of IPs under the CTF and SREP, provided the political will exists to do so, is through the introduction of a gender scorecard. Drawing on the South African example<sup>26</sup>, designed to advance Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE), and which also include gender criteria, such a scorecard could be used to measure progress made in achieving transformation by enterprises and sectors such as those covered by the funds. Presumably, and in line with South African government policy in place, this scorecard will be used in the implementation of IPs under the CTF.

79. The use of a common scorecard by different stakeholders provides a basic framework against which to benchmark such a process in different enterprises and sectors, by measuring three core elements during implementation, in particular:

- a) Direct empowerment through ownership and control of enterprises and assets;

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regional level.

[http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_details&gid=1963&Itemid=630&lang=en](http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1963&Itemid=630&lang=en)

<sup>24</sup> "It has been recognized that by making climate and disaster risk management gender sensitive, we can build resilience and ability to cope with the many hazards facing communities in Grenada. Thankfully we can now recognize women's value and capacity in disaster preparedness and climate adaptation, and to reject the view of women as helpless victims and liabilities. Specific components of the Investment Programme therefore will need to ensure that women are provided with the necessary information and skills to reduce risk and vulnerability." SPCR Grenada. 2011. p. 26.

<sup>25</sup> See Annexes 2 – 5.

<sup>26</sup> Government of South Africa (n.d.) South Africa's Economic Transformation: A Strategy for Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment, South African Government, <http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=70187>. Accessed October 2012.

- b) Human resource development and employment equity; and
- c) Indirect empowerment through preferential procurement and enterprise development.

80. The scorecard also allows government departments, state-owned enterprises, and other public agencies, to align their own procurement practices and individual transformation strategies, facilitates the process of setting measurable targets, allow for a measure of flexibility in order that can be adapted to the particular circumstances of specific sectors or enterprises, while at the same time bringing a measure of standardization to the definition and measurement of what is sought to be achieved.

81. In order to advance gender-equality meaningfully through such a scorecard, criteria could potentially include elements concerning ownership, control, employment equity, skills development and procurement.<sup>27</sup>

*Consider the gender dimensions of property rights and tenure security*

82. In rural areas in many parts of the world, tradition results in Statutory and Customary Law being practiced in tandem and, in certain instances, in conflict with one another. Particularly in the FIP, this puts women in a very disadvantaged position where women's property rights and land ownership are often limited by both statutory and customary law, and traditional norms of access, and poor women in particular face disadvantages to land access and ownership.

83. Property rights could also be important in the context of CTF investments (dams, concentrated solar power, wind farms, geo thermal) where relocation is an issue, as women can be marginalized from compensation/relocation processes where they do not have ownership or tenure security.

*Drawing on sector-specific gender expertise for the CIF*

84. Among the CIF observers, gender expertise is currently available to the SCF Trust Fund Committee and in all the three sub-committees. A dedicated gender specialist with the appropriate technical sector knowledge should occupy an observer position under the CTF Trust Fund Committee without impacting the overall number of active civil society observers (parallel to the practice of including an indigenous peoples' representative in the FIP). The CIF/MDB gender-working group (referred to under this review) could complement this by creating a roster of CTF gender experts that is made available to the CTF countries in the development and implementation of IPs. Under this review, contact was established with gender experts who specialize in CTF topics and sectors and could form part of this roster.

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<sup>27</sup> See further detail on the scorecard under Section D in the Main Report of the Gender Review of the CIF.

## **Address the need for further knowledge, innovation and cooperation<sup>28</sup>**

### *Leveraging off existing national policy frameworks on gender and climate change*

85. The 2010 SESA of the CIF indicated, “Gender is only effectively integrated in PPCR Phase 1 proposals when there is already existing information in the country from gender assessments.”<sup>29</sup> When countries have embarked on in-country implementation efforts that link gender and climate change prior to the development of the SPCR, these countries seem to have a head start and are able to leverage off these existing efforts. Efforts to develop strategies that specifically link gender and climate change at the national level have emerged very recently. These initiatives - the development of Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAPS)<sup>30</sup> - have been conducted by IUCN under the program of work of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) and funded by the Government of Finland. To date, ccGAPs have been developed in 12 countries, including 2 regional governing bodies.

86. For example in 2010, the Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), developed the Gender and Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan through a multi-stakeholder process. The Plan provides the basis for several key entry points for gender in the SPCR. Importantly, and in line with further recommendations by the review team contained in this document, moving beyond the notion of women as victims (p.18) and demonstrating a strong commitment by the Government towards the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Samoa is another example of leveraging off existing gender frameworks that have been developed.

87. Regardless of the structure and process that is utilized in each country, it has been useful for countries to draw on existing national efforts on gender and climate change. The development of multi-stakeholder strategies such as the ccGAPs mentioned above should be encouraged and supported by CIF partners.

### *Knowledge generation and innovation*

88. In certain investment sectors, particularly within the CTF, limited knowledge exists on the linkages between gender and wind energy, geothermal, hydro and solar, for example, that could be drawn upon for the purposes of this review and that could enable the team to mainstream gender meaningfully beyond the household level and within the context of a strong business case for proposed investments. In view of the percentage resources being made available through the CTF compared to the other funds, it is imperative that this knowledge gap is addressed as a matter of urgency. It is therefore suggested that the Trust Fund Committee should therefore provide a clear mandate for further learning in this regard. The insights from such a process could inform future CIF programming, as well as efforts to finance climate finance more generally going forward. It is also recommended that the specialized, sector-

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<sup>28</sup> Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XVI, of the main report.

<sup>29</sup> CIF. 2010. Strategic Environment, Social and Gender Assessment of Climate Investment Funds. (CTF/TFC.6/Inf.3).p.v. Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee. Washington, DC. November 2012.

<sup>30</sup> Developed in Mozambique, Jordan, the Arab League of States, Egypt, Tanzania, Nepal, Haiti, Panama, Costa Rica, Central America, and Liberia.

specific gender networks mentioned earlier and identified under this review should be called upon to serve as a support mechanism in this process.

89. Innovation is key if the full potential of gender mainstreaming is to be leveraged within the CIF. As a result, there is a need for program and project implementers to move away from a business as usual approach and for them to adopt an innovative mindset, constructing non-conventional solutions that are outside of the box.

90. Of particular importance is the experience from climate change-related projects that have promoted the incorporation of women and men into non-traditional and innovative businesses. These have undertaken activities that are classified neither as “feminine” nor “masculine”, presenting an opportunity to construct more equitable livelihoods for women and men.

91. For example, Kenya’s SREP looks to enhance women’s participation in the traditionally male dominated fields, enabling them to acquire the required skill sets (p. 14). Additionally, the exploitation of renewable energy has a great potential to contribute to this goal and to promote gender equity and access to energy services in Kenya (p. 4).

#### *Creating space for interaction and dialogue*

92. The CIF AU has been started to look at ways in which to highlight gender issues and examples/lessons that are useful for pilot countries, across all funds/programs. Kenya was the first country-level experience to be explored through a panel discussion (face-to-face format), and Dominica was the second (through a virtual discussion). These should be built on and created for each of the proposals and should, ideally, become the norm every time a new IP is being developed rather than an *ad hoc* process.

#### *Dedication web page on CIF and gender*

93. The conceptual and practical bases for including a gender-related perspective in the CIF will require knowing who is doing what at all levels, including during implementation and making the latest information available in a systematic and coherent manner. The CIF AU is well positioned to collect and disseminate information on gender with a view to establishing a knowledge base to inform action by the pilot countries, partners and other stakeholders that could be shared through an extension of the current website. The sources of information for such a page are widespread. It can, for example, provide links to other resources, events and partners working on the ground. It could also include the proposed Roster of Experts, amongst others.

### **Capability building is vital<sup>31</sup>**

94. While there is widespread interest in integrating gender into the CIF, one of the major barriers is the lack of capacity on technical approaches that link gender to climate change and specific sectors. The CIF AU could coordinate efforts of staff and partners that want to strengthen their capacity.

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<sup>31</sup> Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XVII, of the main report.

95. Capacity building on climate change itself is also critical for national women's mechanisms such as ministries of women, institutional gender focal points, and women's organizations, in order for them to engage on a substantive level with climate change decision-making and consultations. Evidence that this is beneficial has been seen in the development of the ccGAPs around the world. As recommended by some MDBs, the CIF would benefit if staff responsible for gender in the MDBs and governments had the opportunity to build specific capacity linking gender to climate change in order to champion this agenda.

### **Gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation in place<sup>32</sup>**

96. The majority of indicators that are intended to be related to gender under the IPs results frameworks refer to sex-disaggregated data. Though, sex-disaggregated indicators and data are important but limited and do not necessarily measure gender equality or women's empowerment. Gender indicators are meant to assess aspects of gender (in)equality that can be measured, quantified or systematized.

97. From the review, it is clear that there is a need to:

- a) Strengthen the capacity of the national and regional teams to develop gender-sensitive indicators. Some IPs, such as Bolivia and Yemen under the PPCR, have included useful examples; notwithstanding this, all countries need support in this regard;
- b) Conduct a gender analysis of CIF IPs up-front that could serve as a baseline and that will allow for comparison and monitor impact; and
- c) Generate more disaggregated data (both inputs and results). However, in doing so, this does not take away the need to develop specific indicators that measure advancements on the promotion of gender equality relating to climate change. A service that could be provided by the CIF AU is to make available a strategic menu of pre-developed indicators that would serve as a range of options for countries to draw on as required.

98. The review furthermore also supports the directive that emerged from the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in November 2011 that states that "Investment plans and projects should include clear plans for continuing stakeholder involvement in monitoring and evaluation which would be one of the functions of the country coordination unit". This could be accompanied by consultation with gender stakeholders at the country level to conduct an independent evaluation process to assess the implementation of gender within the CIF.

99. Finally, the Review Team has taken due consideration of, and fully appreciates, the exhaustive process that have led to the current status quo relating to the results framework. This review would, however, go amiss in not pointing to the omission of a timeframe concerning the clause repeated in the text under the funds stating "It is also expected that a gender impact

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<sup>32</sup> Recommendations under this section are elaborated on in section D, point XVIII, of the main report.

indicator will be developed for each project/program”. In the opinion of the team, there is an urgent need to address this situation by explicitly defining the timeframe within which the gender indicators will be developed, finalized and put in place.

## V. SUMMARY

100. It is clear that there has been a concerted effort towards including gender considerations in the CIF. A positive trend that has emerged since 2010, in particular, and that should be mentioned is that pilot countries, and the CIF, have been learning from their experiences on how to improve reporting and the inclusion of gender in, for example the IPs, over time. The first countries that developed their SPCRs were very limited in their uptake of gender, whilst countries that followed were urged to pay more attention to describing how gender was incorporated in the planning process and in projects. Whilst not perfect, this resulted in a noticeable improvement in the incorporation of gender over time. Despite these advancements in some of the funds, further work is still required, especially in the CTF and there is a need to guard against complacency. Importantly, a concerted effort should be made amongst the funds to draw lessons learned from each other in relation to the mainstreaming of gender, as they are at different stages of development in this regard and the experiences of funds having dealt with gender more effectively could strengthen those that have not done so.

101. Some of the obstacles that prevent effective mainstreaming of gender within the climate change debate and subsequent implementation are not confined only to the CIF, but is the result of: a need for further knowledge, particularly in the area of gender and mitigation; limited technical capacity of gender experts at the national and international level to address gender issues beyond the traditional agenda topics; and failing to recognize gender both as a driver for transformational change and a catalyst that increase the effectiveness and efficiency of IPs. In the context of climate change, and in any development challenge, gender equality is an objective with tangible economic, environmental, and social benefits. Gender equality is, indeed, at the heart of smart governance.

**Table 2: Summary of Recommendations**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>CIF AU</b>	<b>MDBs</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Committee Member Countries</b>
<b>Harmonizing and institutionalizing gender more effectively</b>				
Build on CIF/MDB gender working group	X	X		
Drawing on the gender expertise of contributor countries				X
Establish a gender focal point within the CIF AU	X			
Review CIF related policies and guidelines	X	X		
Strengthen gender in the joint missions	X	X		
<b>Gender needs to be acknowledged and employed as a driver for transformational change</b>				
Recognize gender as the golden thread	X	X	X	



Ensure the meaningful participation of women's organizations and gender experts			X	
Include gender and existing national gender policy during analysis and reform processes			X	
Include women's representatives in country coordination units for the overview-execution of the investments			X	
Adapt CIF language to characterize women as agents of change	X	X	X	
Assign specific resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment		X	X	
Gender scorecard		X	X	
Consider the gender dimensions of property rights and tenure security			X	
Drawing on sector-specific gender expertise for the CIF	X	X		
<b>Address the need for further knowledge, innovation and cooperation</b>				
Leveraging off existing national policy frameworks on gender and climate change		X	X	
Knowledge generation and innovation	X	X		
Creating space for interaction and dialogue	X			
Dedication web page on CIF and gender	X	X		
<b>Capability building is vital</b>	X	X	X	
<b>Gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation in place</b>	X	X	X	