



Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Washington D.C. (Virtual)
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**FY21 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN PHASE 3**



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Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.24/6
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PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint Meeting of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees has reviewed the document Joint CTF-SCF.24/6, *FY21 Progress Report on Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3*.

The Joint Meeting welcomes the continued implementation of the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3*, together with the overall *CIF Gender Policy*, in support of gender equality outcomes under CIF programming.

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1. Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY21 Progress Report is to provide an update to the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on activities undertaken to advance gender equality outcomes in the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) under the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3* (CTF-SCF/TFC.22/7) and, specifically, to: i) report on activity progress during FY21 and ii) introduce proposed activities for FY22.
2. The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved by mail in June 2020 the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3* for FY21-24. The Phase 3 Plan aims to consolidate gains from Phase 2 of the CIF Gender Action Plan; embed application of the CIF Gender Policy in program processes, including deepening upstream support to multilateral development banks (MDBs) and countries on gender technical assistance for Investment Plan and project design; and enhance gender monitoring and reporting, and knowledge and capacity. The Phase 3 Plan emphasizes further deepening the program's approach to catalyzing gender-transformative outcomes. The Plan focuses on the following main elements, namely: (a) deepening gender upstream support; (b) strengthening collaborative learning on gender; (c) strengthening Women's Climate Leadership; and (d) expanding gender analytics on key CIF focus areas.

2. CIF Approach and Program Overview

3. The CIF Gender program works in support of CIF's overall transformational change around low-carbon and climate resilient development, so that the reach and benefits of CIF investments extend to all persons in the project areas, both women and men and achieve transformative gender impacts.
4. The CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3, launched in FY21, works to advance CIF Gender Program aims of mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs and deepening knowledge, learning and technical support on gender in the CIF, while undertaking more scaled-up efforts in capacity-building, institutional development (including expansion of outreach to local and non-state actors), and support to Women's Climate Leadership activities, as well as efforts in systematic sector-wide learning and dissemination.

3. CIF Performance on Gender to Date

5. CIF's Gender Program from its first phase (FY15-16), through Phase 2 Plan (FY17-20), and the current Phase 3 Plan (FY21-24) now under implementation has led to great improvement of CIF's performance on gender across all programs. The Phase 3 program has maintained and expanded gains from Phase 2, with a particular emphasis on supporting women's effective participation and leadership in local and national level climate action.

6. Results show improved performance from baseline values on gender scorecard indicators as well. As of December 2020, 74% of CIF investment plans (IPs) demonstrated sector-specific gender analysis, as compared to the 2014 baseline at the start of the Gender program, of 63%. Investment Plans with women-specific activities increased from 63% to 77% of the portfolio, while sex-disaggregated indicators were found to be present in 68% of IPs compared to the baseline of 54%. For CIF projects, as of December 2020, a full 60% hosted sector-specific gender analysis compared to the 2014 baseline of 54%, while women-specific activities grew from 53% of the portfolio to 68%. The presence of sex-disaggregated indicators across the CIF project portfolio grew from 47% to 53% over the same period.
7. Gender-responsive design examples across the CIF portfolio include actions to improve key gender equality outcomes at individual, community, and institutional (formal and informal) levels. These include adaptation investments fostering women’s effective participation in climate resilience planning and enhancing women’s agricultural productivity through ensuring women’s uptake of climate resilience technologies by improving their access to financial products (e.g., Niger, Tajikistan). In the forest sector, CIF investments under the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) include enhanced women’s effective representation and leadership in local community-based natural resource governance processes, going beyond supporting women as individual beneficiaries (e.g., Burkina Faso, Mozambique, DRC, and Mexico). Significant strides in linking local and national planning on gender and resilience investments have been made under technical assistance support to institutional efforts by line ministries in Cambodia.
8. Energy investments continue their focus on gender-responsive low carbon energy service delivery to women and as well as providing economic opportunities to individual women and improving women’s capacity and skills. Energy investments feature an increased focus on improving women’s representation in STEM¹ employment and their integration into renewable energy and energy efficiency value chains by supporting women’s training, re-qualifying, and re-skilling (e.g. Kazakhstan, Egypt, Turkey, and several sub-Saharan African countries).

4. Achievements in FY21

9. The following sections present the main CIF Gender Program activities, undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit (CIF AU) and MDBs through the CIF Gender Working Group, in FY21. This is followed in the next section by a discussion of activities planned for FY22.

¹ Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

10. Overall, in FY21, CIF launched the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3* and substantially integrated upstream gender review of CIF projects by the CIF Administrative Unit. The CIF also undertook a portfolio review of CIF program experience on gender and climate programming and lessons learned, in collaboration with MDBs and country focal points from case study countries. Work on the Women's Climate Leadership initiative is progressing, with a roadmap under preparation and several TA activities undertaken in FY21 as outlined below. Work has progressed well on the remaining Evaluation and Learning (E&L) gender studies and their dissemination, and the range of country engagement initiatives facilitating MDB support to CIF countries through various analytical investigations. The CIF AU and MDBs continued to organize capacity-building, external engagement, and program lessons dissemination, as well as MDB technical support activities, tied to new project and strategy preparation.
11. The year's substantial momentum on integration of upstream gender review of CIF projects by CIF AU enabled timely enhancements by MDB project teams of investment design and provision of technical assistance to countries for improved gender equality outcomes and integration of gender-transformative approaches in CIF programming. These took place under both existing programs as well as new facilities, such as the TA Facility (TAF), and expansion of its mandate to include COVID-19 response and recovery.

5. Knowledge Management

12. This work stream continued throughout the year, including several gender studies conducted by CIF AU, as well as by MDBs. Collaboration with the Evaluation and Learning team continued on the remaining gender studies and their dissemination, including on gender and behavior change in forest management in Mexico (World Bank), and on private sector approaches to adaptation investments in Tajikistan (EBRD), both of which were completed in FY21. An E&L study by the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) which evaluated the existence of engagement of 'women and gender-related groups' in CIF governance, investment design, and implementation was also completed.² The study found a positive trend across CIF programs in engagement with women and gender-related groups through diverse pathways including gender-responsive approaches, governance structures, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms.

² See report and summary brief at: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/summary_brief_womens_engagement_in_cif.pdf and https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/wedo_final_report_7april2020.pdf

13. A *CIF Gender Portfolio Review* was undertaken to understand the contribution of CIF portfolio towards achievement of systematic, transformative change on gender equality in CIF pilot countries. The study analyzed a sample of 12 Investment Plans and 40 projects while undertaking 18 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. The review found CIF programs were designed with more of a focus on individual-level outcomes for women, such as control of assets as under FIP and PPCR, and in access to services and project-specific employment opportunities as under SREP and CTF, than on efforts aimed at a more systemic level of change toward gender equality. An exception was the way in which FIP and PPCR programs had a specific focus on enhancing women’s effective participation and leadership at the level of communities and local institutions.
14. The study recommended a series of measures including greater upstream integration of gender analysis, enhancing systematic gender monitoring and reporting, and engagement with a wider set of actors to enhance the focus on institutional change, as is now planned under the work on Women’s Climate Leadership. Several technical assistance and learning activities in support of this leadership and institutional change vision were undertaken by CIF in FY21, including a multi-year effort by ADB in collaboration with CIF AU, on gender and climate mainstreaming in Cambodia.
15. CIF also conducted a study on *“Empowering Indigenous Women to Integrate Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Climate Action”*³ to assess the specific roles that Indigenous women play in generating, applying, and preserving traditional knowledge and practices, the barriers they face in performing these roles, and mechanisms to include these knowledge and practices in conventional climate solutions. CIF consulted more than 50 stakeholders during report preparation, including Indigenous women, Indigenous and women’s groups, and MDBs. The report documents cases across regions of Indigenous women applying traditional knowledge and practices to cope with climate shocks. Examples of these include practices related to: weather forecasting; water management strategies supplying indigenous trees species to combat deforestation; and innovative pest management strategies to increase agricultural production.
16. The report provides operationally relevant recommendations to MDBs, such as: (i) researching, documenting, and showcasing Indigenous knowledge and practices held by Indigenous women and protecting their intellectual property rights; (ii) building capacity of Indigenous women’s groups and networks; (iii) supporting Indigenous women to engage in climate projects and decision-making; and (iv) embracing a co-design approach in climate investments to see

³ A blog is available at: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/indigenous-women-have-been-fighting-save-planet-it%e2%80%99s-time-learn-them>

Indigenous women as partners. Virtual gender events were delivered by CIF AU to present and disseminate the study results. An accompanying animated video was also prepared⁴. A launch event⁵ took place on March 30, 2021 featuring Indigenous youth and women leaders, as well as a World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Director who referenced the importance of protecting Indigenous women's intellectual property rights (IPRs) and building their capacity. A World Bank staff learning event was also held in spring of 2021 on report findings.⁶

17. The country engagement budget of the CIF Administrative Unit in FY21 greatly facilitated MDB support to countries and their larger MDB-wide CIF portfolio, through conduct of several knowledge management activities, including: i) finalization and global and national launch events of the AfDB-ENERGIA country gender and energy profiles (AfDB)⁷; ii) report on gender impacts of climate change in the Caribbean (IDB)⁸; (iii) technical note on gender, forestry and climate change⁹ (IDB); iv) gender in the DGM (World Bank); and v) women-led plastics recycling economy Uganda report from AfDB.
18. The World Bank completed a case study on "*Voices of Women in the Burkina Faso Dedicated Grant Mechanism: Evidence and Experiences*", as one in a series of three case studies (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Peru). The World Bank also undertook an Expert Workshop to present findings from the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF)-funded study, in partnership with CIF, titled "*Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The case of the DGM Program*" in March 2021, together with study researchers from Conservation International. The approach to the Phase Two case study design for FY22 was also discussed during the workshop.
19. The ADB has undertaken a multi-year assessment with Royal Government of Cambodia to prepare technical assistance inputs into a national *Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change*, with PPCR support. This has included providing the economic basis for gender mainstreaming in sectoral adaptation investments; and preparing guidance on integrating gender considerations in line ministries investments in resilience. While still under development, the analytical work on the economics of gender mainstreaming has received wide attention by several partners in the region working on gender and climate, including

⁴ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZkLNI1STP44> .

⁵ Report launch page available at: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/knowledge-exchange/report-launch-event-empowering-indigenous-women-integrate-traditional-knowledge>

⁶ https://twitter.com/CIF_Action/status/1352275262558363650?s=20

⁷ See briefs here https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/afdb_cif_annual_report_2020_-_knowledge_and_learning.pdf

⁸ See <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Study-of-the-Impacts-of-Climate-Change-on-the-Women-and-Men-in-the-Caribbean-Pilot-Programme-for-Climate-Resilience-Countries.pdf>

⁹ See <https://publications.iadb.org/es/genero-bosques-y-cambio-climatico>

from UN-WOMEN and the Nordic Development Fund. Master Plan formalization included conduct of a multi-stakeholder workshop outlined below.

20. The IDB's report on *Impacts of Climate Change on Women and Men in the Caribbean* was published during the year and disseminated in a PPCR event in June 2021, as part of the PPCR's overall gender mainstreaming support activity for Caribbean regional and national programs, with a focus on gender and inclusion recommendations for climate resilience programs.
21. AfDB will publish a report on the women-led plastic recycling economy in Uganda¹⁰ in June 2021 and hold a study dissemination webinar on June 29, 2021.¹¹ The report is available at the link below.

6. Learning

22. Learning activities organized by CIF AU and MDBs were a key focus in FY21. This included organization of gender sessions and panels featuring country representatives, MDBs, and external experts around such topics as gender integration in climate planning; gender and energy access; and gender-responsive monitoring and reporting in resilience programs.
23. CIF AU participated as an invited speaker in a gender and resilience workshop organized by ADB and the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs in September 2020, together with UN Women and UNDP, to report on progress under ADB's PPCR Technical Assistance (TA) on "*Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning*". The TA seeks to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian institutions and stakeholders to integrate climate into development programming and includes a gender-specific component implemented by MOWA to strengthen its capacity and that of line ministries working on gender in adaptation investments, under a comprehensive Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2018-2030, focused on key adaptation sectors such as agriculture, health, and water management.¹²
24. A PPCR M&R Workshop was conducted with Nepal PPCR stakeholders including the Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Environment in July 2020. The gender session in the training highlighted good practice approaches in gender indicator development and in reporting on gender and social inclusion outcomes in climate adaptation operations.

¹⁰ See here https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/afdb_cif_annual_report_2020_-_gender_mainstreaming.pdf

¹¹ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gender-technical-assessment-opportunities-improve-implementation-plastics-and-waste-management-ugandan-municipality>

¹² See <https://twitter.com/ATKuriakose/status/1304076293974249474>

25. In November 2020, CIF AU moderated a global launch event for the CIF gender and energy briefs which had been prepared with AfDB and ENERGIA with country engagement budget support and featured high-level speakers from energy ministries in East African partner countries alongside addresses by AfDB senior management.¹³¹⁴ This regional event was followed up in spring 2021 with national launches in the case countries of: Kenya¹⁵, Rwanda¹⁶, Tanzania¹⁷, and Uganda¹⁸.

Country engagement support also enabled MDBs to enhance gender knowledge and capacity among executing agencies in pilot countries. In November 2020, IDB trained FIP executing agency staff of national forest bodies (i.e., INAB, CONAP, MAGA and MAIN) in Guatemala were trained in 2 workshops on gender and forest management, with 56 percent of total participants being female.

7. Overview of Upstream Support on Gender Integration in Projects under BDRP and TA Facility windows

26. In FY21, CIF AU began provision of upstream technical gender review inputs to strengthen gender integration in CIF project design, starting with the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) under PPCR, and the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) projects. As of May 2021, gender technical review inputs had been provided to 14 BDRP activities and 48 TAF projects.

27. BDRP projects reviewed featured such aims as conducting resilience studies, development of stakeholder engagement strategies, and building beneficiaries' capacity on resilient technologies. TAF projects focused on building renewable energy integration capacity of energy utilities and governments, supporting energy efficiency initiatives in buildings, and addressing barriers to private investments in these sectors. A second TAF call for proposals

¹³ See <https://twitter.com/soniaborrini/status/1332071134095880192>

¹⁴ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/new-african-development-bank-cif-energia-country-briefs-spur-action-towards-gender-inclusion-africas-energy-sector-39535>

¹⁵ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/information-power-data-key-closing-gender-gaps-energy-access-kenya-42432>

¹⁶ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/flick-switch-women-rwandas-power-sector-financial-support-and-training-42382>

¹⁷ See workshop report and video <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/solar-technology-helps-women-farmers-tanzania-cut-post-harvest-losses-42485>

¹⁸ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/uganda-push-womens-access-energy-will-boost-economic-participation-and-gender-equality-42410>

included support for enhancing the response to green and resilient recovery in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

28. Submitted BDRP projects comprised largely technical assistance, including analytical, support to countries for project preparation. Gender review inputs provided emphasized the need to better identify gender equality gaps relevant to project objectives (e.g., on women's employment; access to credit; water use; resilience capacity; or resilient livelihoods); to include activities to close these gaps (e.g., through gender-specific assessments; analytical work; stakeholder consultations and trainings; engagement with women's organizations; coordination with Gender Ministries; gender-responsive climate vulnerability surveys); and to integrate specific sex-disaggregated and gender indicators (e.g., number/percentage of women participating in consultations, or benefiting with improved access to water and land resources, enhanced technical knowledge and income, or access to insurance products) in project results frameworks.
29. Upstream support on gender integration particularly strengthened the integration of gender activities in these projects. Supported gender activities planned under the technical assistance efforts included: (i) business skills development and financial literacy trainings for women; (ii) poverty and gender impact analysis of climate change and assessment of country social protection mechanisms to address these impacts; (iii) supporting women's groups to participate in natural resource management; (iv) strengthening women's livelihoods through capacity-building on land and water management; (v) engagement with Ministry of Gender and gender focal points in line ministries; and (vi) targeted outreach to women during knowledge and awareness-raising events. Gender review inputs also enhanced the inclusion of detailed gender indicators in project results framework including measuring number of women receiving trainings, increase in women's employment, and numbers of women with improved access to markets, among other elements.
30. For TA Facility activities, the gender review inputs provided advised MDB teams of the importance of integrating gender considerations under planned analytical work including climate, disaster risk, and socioeconomic vulnerability assessments, job assessments, feasibility studies, and developing gender-responsive recommendations to be included in policy and investment solutions. TAF projects were advised to integrate gender-differentiated considerations on electricity access through renewable sources; energy affordability across socio-economic tiers and household headship types, and awareness and adoption of energy efficiency measures among male and female users. Gender review inputs highlighted the importance of including women (e.g., women technical staff in relevant ministries) in planned skills trainings, workshops, and other capacity building activities as well as tailoring these activities to women's specific needs; as well as the importance of linking these capacity-building activities to specific outcomes such as women's increased employment or income.

31. To expand women's economic empowerment, CIF AU recommended TAF project teams explore the possibility of hiring women for skilled employment opportunities created by the projects through provision of training and internship opportunities that would help smooth the school to work transition. TAF projects were also advised to focus on medium to long-term agenda of human capital development by integrating systematic efforts to improve women's STEM-led employment, including assessing barriers women face in renewable energy sector employment, and provision of response measures including direct trainings, apprenticeships, and outreach activities; as well as support to women's tracked career development in the energy sector.
32. Gender review inputs also highlighted the opportunity to improve institutional capacity on gender equality of implementing clients, including through developing gender-responsive HR policies and supporting women staffs' retention and promotion. TAF projects mobilizing private sector investments with SMEs were recommended to engage with women-led SMEs and ensure that they can equally take advantage of green and resilient investment opportunities through improving access for women entrepreneurs to credit; business development skills and the like.
33. Gender review inputs to TAF projects advised inclusion of sex-disaggregated indicators measuring the progress on numbers of women benefiting from trainings and training quality/success; number of women participating in decision-making processes on disaster risk reduction; number of women-led enterprises/SMEs supported through capacity building activities and access to finance; number of female-headed households provided subsidies for off-grid electricity connection; number of women who received trainings hired as solar technicians or employed in e-mobility sector; gender-specific policies and frameworks. As part of the gender review comments, CIF AU also shared with project teams relevant sectoral knowledge resources and related studies.
34. As with the BDRP review, upstream gender review to TAF projects provided was immediately impactful, resulting in enhanced integration of project and sector-relevant women-specific activities (e.g., women clean energy employment and capacity building, outreach and capacity building of women-led SMEs, women's energy efficiency awareness raising efforts) and sex-disaggregated indicators (e.g., women's increased information and awareness on energy efficiency, women benefiting from trainings) in approved projects. Nonetheless, the review process has highlighted that further capacity-building on gender with MDBs is required to enhance project design quality on gender. Further support to MDB staff capacity building on sector-specific gender analysis will be undertaken by CIF AU. By way of example, EBRD has shared interest in specific staff training support from CIF AU on gender integration for its climate portfolio in FY22, to enhance staff skills and knowledge in this area, towards tailored offerings to clients around gender and inclusion.

8. Women's Climate Leadership

35. While the full roadmap for implementing the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative outlined in the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 is still under preparation, several country support and analytical pieces bolstering this vision were undertaken by CIF in FY21 in areas of climate planning, sustainable forest management, Indigenous knowledge, as well as a portfolio review. This includes completion of the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) report on engagement with women's organizations, as well as ongoing dialogue with those engaged in devolved finance efforts such as the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).
36. In September 2020, the CIF Administrative Unit participated as an invited speaker in a gender and resilience workshop organized by ADB and the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs to discuss ADB's PPCR technical assistance on Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning. This effort is directly contributing to Women's Climate Leadership by supporting participation and leadership of women in local and national climate action planning, including through liaison with such formal mechanisms and gender machinery as countries' own Ministries of Women Affairs and gender focal points within line ministries, in line with national strategies and climate commitments.
37. Separately, CIF, together with AfDB and the African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development (ACCARD) organized an event on gender, land rights, and Covid-19 recovery in October 2020.¹⁹ CIF AU also participated as an invited speaker in a Capacity Building Workshop of Women in Climate Change Management and Community Development, in the Delta State of Nigeria in February 2021.²⁰
38. Elaboration of a final roadmap under the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative is planned for FY22 under the approved multi-year funding, and in consultations with MDBs, countries, and observers, as detailed below.

9. External Outreach and Communications

39. In FY21, CIF continued to share its portfolio experiences on gender-transformative approaches, including through conduct and/or participations in learning and external events, and online publication of knowledge products and podcasts. This included a CIF presentation

¹⁹ See event blog here, as well as other FY21 outputs including the Gender and Energy country briefs (AFDB-Energia-CIF) at https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/afdb_cif_annual_report_2020_-_knowledge_and_learning.pdf

²⁰ See event details <https://twitter.com/ACCARD20/status/1365560622289735686>

in a global colloquium of over 1,000 participants on gender and climate change, organized by University of Massachusetts-Boston's consortium on Gender, Security, and Human Rights²¹. A summary of CIF experience on gender-transformative and women-led approaches to climate action was shared for International Women's Day on March 8, 2021.²²

40. MDBs also prepared dissemination materials on CIF-funded activities, including a video by IDB on gender in the FIP program in Guatemala. See link at <https://vimeo.com/529362317> . In May 2021, a podcast series called Africa Climate Conversations, produced by AfDB, featured a dedicated episode on CIF's gender experience, including an interview with the Sr. Gender Specialist and the head of ENERGIA, and a focus on energy access in Africa.²³
41. The study on "*Gender and Private-Sector Adaptation in Climate Resilience in Tajikistan*" was published in collaboration with EBRD, with content also featured in a CIF podcast series.^{24,25} EBRD, under the 2x Initiative's climate and gender taskforce, is additionally disseminating case lessons from the business model and results of its CIF-supported ClimADAPT project on private-sector adaptation finance in Tajikistan, through inclusion of a project case study in one of the sectoral briefs in an upcoming climate and gender investment guide co-prepared with EIB and CDC under the 2X Initiative.
42. Partnership activities for CIF in FY21 included participation in the Gender-Smart Investing coalition and its working group on Gender and Climate Investment, which also included membership by IFC and EBRD. (See 2021 report here for program activities and membership).²⁶

10. CIF Gender Program in FY22: Planned Activities

43. Overall, in FY22, CIF gender activities will include, first, a deepened focus on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative, building on operational experience and analytical outputs prepared to date. Second, there will be continued roll-out and scale up of an expanded program of upstream gender support across all CIF programs and window, to ensure strong

²¹ See https://twitter.com/Consortium_GSHR/status/1314560976906342402

²² See blog here https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/international-womens-day-why-women-leaders-must-be-core-climate-action?cid=cif_tt_cif_en_ext

²³ See podcast available here https://twitter.com/energia_org/status/1391724197102166019

²⁴ See https://twitter.com/CIF_Action/status/1374352834024603649 .

²⁵ Full report available here https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/private_sector_investment_support_to_gender_sensitive_development_tajikistan.pdf .

²⁶ Working Group report available here <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5af586a9a9e0287427653654/t/601ae6fe2f333d2a1fb598aa/1612375826979/Gender&ClimateInvestment-GenderSmartReport-Feb21.pdf>

gender design in line with the final gender and social inclusion investment criteria to be included in program design documents in CY22 (following on from work in FY21 and the new design document reviews in Q1-2 of FY22). Third, the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) system in FY22 is also developing a specific gender module to enhance records management and gender-responsive design and monitoring. Capacity-building with MDBs, CIF AU, and countries, around gender reporting requirements, including through the CCH system, will be undertaken.

44. A robust program of knowledge management activities will be undertaken by CIF AU and MDBs. Knowledge management priorities for FY22 from CIF AU include continued engagement on gender and Just Transition, with a focus on designing for operational applications, as well as specific knowledge work on Gender and Resilience, and Gender and Forest-Based Value Chains. Partnership activities in FY22 will include continued participation in the Gender-Smart Investing coalition. Paired with this, will be CIF's internal knowledge review of CIF private sector experience on gender to identify opportunities for enhanced innovation in gender-responsive private sector programming under CIF's new program areas in particular.
45. MDBs plan several specific activities around technical assistance and knowledge management in FY22. Specifically, In FY22, EBRD will also undertake CIF-supported work on gender mainstreaming in climate change policies and projects with the government in the Kyrgyz Republic, and on gender and green cities (i.e., related to municipal climate governance) in Turkey, under the CIF country engagement window. EBRD will also undertake in Armenia a set of learning and dissemination activities around small-scale solar PV activities for women. IDB plans a regional study on gender and clean cooking in Guatemala: a household survey will be conducted in FY22 following on from the market analysis on gas, electric, and induction cookstoves already undertaken.
46. Planned FY22 activities by AfDB include a gender-climate vulnerability hotspot mapping exercise in Rwanda, conducted in partnership with the country focal point for CIF, as well as conduct of a renewable energy learning week in Mali. AfDB has begun on a report on Just Transition in the continent that will continue into the next FY. Technical assistance and training support from CIF on gender and climate is planned for implementation in FY22. For example, EBRD shared interest in a training for its staff in headquarters and national offices, to support EBRD's new strategies on gender and on equal opportunities, which will also have a focus on climate change.
47. In FY22, CIF gender technical support activities will include deepened focus on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative, building on operational experience and analytical outputs prepared to date, including CIF country experience and MDB strategic ambitions. The roadmap for this multi-year activity will be finalized in FY22 following CIF partnership dialogues. Technical assistance and training support from CIF on gender in FY22 will be

tailored to advance the Women's Climate Leadership agenda at multiple scales and through diverse delivery modes. For example, the EBRD interest in CIF-AU delivered training for its staff would directly support EBRD's work on gender and climate. Such upstream support efforts are intended to help smooth gender and social inclusion integration across CIF's programming, and help build the sustainability of CIF investments through attention to equity and institutional development within countries.

Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 - Results Framework

Goal: <i>Women's improved asset, voice, and livelihood status through access to benefits from CIF-funded Investments</i>				
Objective: <i>To mainstream gender in CIF policy and programming for enhanced gender outcomes across the portfolio via knowledge generation, technical support and program learning</i>				
OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS
A/Enhance upstream gender integration in CIF investment plans and projects through enhanced analysis, technical support, and monitoring	A-i/ Prepare guidance note for implementation of existing CIF Gender Policy	A1. Guidance notes prepared in relevant quarters of FY/s		Aii. Gender integrated as criteria in new program design documents
	A-ii/ Prepare guidance sheets specific to each new SCF program and its operational modalities			
	A-iii/ Prepare i) guidance note to transition CIF teams from 'gender-informed' approach to linear results chain of modified 'gender tag' type project design and ii) develop and roll-out organizational/ system approach to latter (that consolidates into around 3-tiers existing MDB gender monitoring systems), based on discussion with CIF GWG	A2. 'Modified gender tag' system for CIF rolled out		A2. Discussed with MDBs and provided as input to CCH IT design team as of May 2021
	A-iv/ Development of sector and program-specific tip sheets on good practice in analysis, design, and monitoring as input to project teams (ongoing)	A3. No. and % of new Investment Plans (CIF-wide and by program) that have received technical support from CIF AU or other facilitated mechanism (such as Gender Group of MDB) prior to TFC submission for approval		A3. No new IPs have been approved
	A-v/Development of Community of Practice approach among i) CIF Gender Working Group, ii) extended-MDB group, iii) across CIF partnership including countries and observers, and for iv) global dissemination (with enhanced communication and media channels)	A4. No. and % of new projects (CIF-wide, and by program) that have received this support		A4. Upstream gender technical support has been offered to all PPCR BDRP TA activities, and to TA Facility
	A-vi/Develop clearinghouse list and informal matching service (as needed) of external firms and individual consultants available			

	<p>for enhanced support to MDBs on own-contract basis</p> <p>A-vii/ Develop costing, with MDB, of the implementation of the updated gender requirements, and use of gender budget lines (from Admin Budget, country engagement, MDB own resources, and other sources)</p>			<p>activity proposals the new programs.</p> <p>A.5 Implementation planned for FY22</p>
B. Support pilot countries in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with a gender lens	<p>B-i/ Support MDB teams in identifying ways to link CIF investments to NDC implementation in country</p> <p>B-ii/ Support to country capacity development in gender-responsive and inclusive planning processes in adaptation and mitigation, linked to line ministry planning, decentralization agendas, or other country priorities</p>	<p>B1. No. of pilot countries (cumulative since July 1, 2020) directly supported by CIF partnership towards institutionalizing gender in NDC implementation</p> <p>B2. No and % of CIF pilot countries with UNFCCC gender focal point i) in place and ii) liaising with CIF representatives</p> <p>B3. No. of pilot countries (cumulative) receiving TA inputs on Women's Climate Leadership</p> <p>B4. Qualitative reporting on activities and results under Women's Climate Leadership</p>		<p>Bii. (i) Joint event with ADB on Cambodia (ii) Nigeria women's leadership workshop event (iii) AfDB-CIF Gender and Energy country profiles in four countries of East Africa</p>
C. Strengthen CIF evidence base, knowledge and capacity on gender and climate change	<p>C-i/ Flagship report on Gender, Climate Change and Poverty</p> <p>C-ii/Gender integration in Just Transition work</p> <p>C-iii/Gender and Renewable Energy Study</p> <p>C-iv/ Undertake gender scoping and good practice compendium on gender and climate-smart urbanization</p>	<p>C1. No. of completed Gender analytical pieces across CIF (annually)</p>		<p>C1. i) Reports on CIF portfolio review and on Indigenous women's traditional knowledge completed.</p>

	<p>C-v/Gender and Forests partnership with CIFOR or similar for research and learning (including regional event on gender and forests governance, forest-based value chains)</p> <p>C-vi/ CIF AU to offer training on Gender and Climate to MDBs on demand</p>	C2. No. of sector-specific gender learning events conducted by CIF (annually) and no. of participants (M/F)		C2. (v and vi) Forest learning event and MDB Gender and Climate training moved to FY22
D. Improve CIF gender monitoring and reporting	D-i/ Maintain gender scorecard system for existing portfolio, while transitioning for new SCF programming to 'modified gender tag' system	D1. Dollar share tracking (amount and %) of stand-alone gender activities within CIF projects.		D1. No data available
	<p>D-ii/ Ensure MDB reporting on operational results and beneficiary numbers (sex-disaggregated), in line with other regular reporting for risk</p> <p>D-iii/ Integration of key gender indicators into automated CCH system of CIF</p>	D2. No. and % of CIF projects approved from July 1, 2020 that have: i) sex-disaggregated M&E indicators in their results frameworks; and that ii) report on these		<p>(i) 8 (of 13 projects²⁷) i.e., 62% of CIF projects approved from July 1, 2020 with sex-disaggregated M&E indicators</p> <p>(ii) No projects yet report on these indicators</p>
E. Enhance knowledge and practice on measures to reduce gender gaps through renewable energy programming	<p>E-i/ Analytical and best practice toolkits in gender and large-scale renewable energy investments</p> <p>E-ii/ Evaluative assessments, including tracer studies, of impacts on girls and women supported to join STEM school-to-work transition, or other</p>	E1. % of new renewable energy operations with STEM/industry pipeline activities to expand women's employment (both private and public sector operations)	E1. N/A	E1. To be reported for operations approved under new programs

²⁷ Total project count doesn't include TAF projects.

	employment support measures in renewable energy	E2. No. of new jobs ²⁸ created for women in renewable energy sector	E2. 30% ²⁹	E2. Cumulative: 23,859 (total) ³⁰
	E-iii/ Analytical efforts on gender impacts of mini-grid investments, and on monetization of impacts for socially-responsible investors	E3. % of new rural renewable energy operations that include productive linkage activities for women		E3. To be reported for operations approved under new programs
F. Improve women's tenure security and livelihoods base through gender-responsive DGM investments	F-i/ Identify and support DGM groups' capacity-building and linkage needs in order to help improve voice of women and indigenous peoples and local communities in landscapes-related policy	F1. % of female leaders among DGM forest committees at local level		Available data: ³¹ (i) Female DGM beneficiaries of native land titling: 48% and 20,294 women (ii) 46% of all DGM Global Steering Committee Members are women (iii) 25% of all DGM National Steering Committee members are women (iv) 24% of all DGM subprojects have been awarded to women-led initiatives and women representatives
		F2. No. and % share of DGM projects that feature women-owned forest enterprises		
		F3. No. and % share of DGM projects that feature engagement by women and local users with landscapes policies and dialogue in country		

²⁸ Specified in terms of skilled/unskilled; temporary/permanent positions.

²⁹ Baseline % established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks for projects approved from CIF inception to December 31, 2016.

³⁰ Data showing cumulative data from reporting year (RY) RY17, RY18, and FY19. As MDBs differ on reporting periods, "RY" covers January 1 to December 31 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, and July 1 to June 30 for ADB, IBRD. The following projects reported sex-disaggregated data: i) Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP) in Chile reported 430 people were employed in renewable energy jobs and 10 were women; ii) Morocco-Noor II and III CSP – MENA CSP reported 6,401 people were employed and 129 were women. The figure has increased from FY18 Report from 13,348 men and women.

³¹ Data from results of DGM Peru project, as of December 2020

G. Deepen women’s climate leadership efforts through the CIF	G-i. Technical support and planning process engagement	G1. Expanded capacity building support to women at local and national levels for x% of new SCF programming countries with approved investments	N/A	G1. N/A
		G2. Expanded national/ sub-national planning process engagement of women for x% of new SCF programming countries with approved investments		G2. N/A
H. Expand private sector participation in gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation investments	H1. Prepare synthesis note on gender and private sector investments to date across CIF portfolio, including mechanisms that have worked, could be added, and remaining barriers and challenges, in areas such as insurance, savings, and credit lines for women’s energy enterprises	H1. % of new SCF programming that is private sector in nature and “gender-tagged or equivalent” under CIF Gender composite rating system		H1. To be reported for operations approved under new programs
		H2. No. of industry association collaborations on gender and climate		H2. No data available
PORTFOLIO METRICS				
I. TRANSITION TO GENDER-TAG SYSTEM IN CIF	I1. Develop consolidated system based on MDBs’ own gender tracking approaches and build up reporting capacity on it.	I1. Shares of new SCF Investment Plans falling into each of three consolidated gender tag tiers		I1-2. To be reported for IPs and projects approved under new programs
		I2. Shares of new SCF projects falling into each of three consolidated gender tag tiers		

		I3. No. of gender tag and upstream support training events offered to CIF partnership members (annually)		
INTERNAL MONITORING ON CIF GOVERNANCE - GENDER				
J. Deepen gender-inclusive climate finance governance	J1. Women's participation in climate planning Processes increased	J1. % (and number) of women participating in new SCF Investment Plan consultations, of total participants	30% ³² CY16: 41% (805 women)	FY 19: 50% FY 20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> CY 19: 34% (2445 women) (cumulative) ³³ of 7202 CY 19: 31% (37 women) ³⁴ of 120 CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs approved) ³⁵
		J2. % (and number) of current CIF observers that are female		<u>Targets:</u> FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> FY21: 37% (16/43) ³⁶
		J3. % (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female	34% (21 of 62) ³⁷	<u>Targets:</u> FY19: 40% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> FY21/

³² Baseline established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks of projects approved from inception until December 31, 2016.

³³ Achievement includes data of IPs from inception to June 2019.

³⁴ During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), only 2 new SREP Investment Plans (IPs) for Kiribati and Zambia were approved. 21 women (34% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Kiribati IP consultations, and 16 women (27% of total stakeholders consulted) participated in Zambia SREP IP consultations.

³⁵ No new IPs approved during CY20.

³⁶ In the overall observers count some observers are counted multiple times as they serve in different committees.

³⁷ As of December 2016.

				CTF TFC: 37% (7/19 members female) SCF TFC: 35% (9/26) FIP SC: 36% (5/14) PPCR SC: 33% (5/15) SREP SC: 36% (5/14)
		J4. % (and number) of total CIF observers that are female		FY21: 37% (16/43)
		J5. % (and number) of total CIF trust fund committee members (both contributors and recipients) that are female		FY21: <i>Without repetition/ cross-seats</i> 31% (18 women of 59 members are female) ³⁸ <i>With repetition:</i> 37% (38/104) ³⁹
		J6. % (and number) of total CIF AU staff at Analyst level and above, that are female	50% (12 of 24) ⁴⁰	FY21: 53% (15 of 28 staff. Grade GE+) ⁴¹
		J7. % (and number) of new SCF CIF investment plans that establish a gender focal point for IP implementation	N/A	CY19: 0% (0 of 2 IPs) ⁴² CY 20: 0% (0 of 0 IPs = no new IPs) ⁴³

³⁸ In the overall TFC/SC count members are included once and the total number of members is 59, 18 of which are women.

³⁹ In the overall TFC/SC count some members are included multiple times as they serve in different committees and the total number of members is 104, 38 of which are women.

⁴⁰ As of December 2016.

⁴¹ Figure increased from FY19 result of 45%.

⁴² During CY19 (January 1 till June 30, 2019), 2 new SREP Investment Plans for Kiribati and Zambia were approved.

⁴³ No new IPs approved during CY20.

		J8. % (and number) of CIF country focal point teams that liaise with NDC focal point teams in-country		N/A
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Annex 2: CIF Investment Plan Performance on CIF Gender Scorecard Indicators

Table 2.1 CIF Investment Plans since program inception (June 2014) with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	1 (6)	6 (75)	19 (95)	8 (80)	34 (63)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	8	20	10	54

Table 2.2 CIF Investment Plans since program inception (June 2014) with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with specific activities targeting women	2 (13)	7 (88)	18 (90)	7 (70)	34 (63)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	8	20	10	54

Table 2.3 CIF Investment Plans since program inception (June 2014) with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with sex-disaggregated indicators	2 (13)	7 (88)	13 (65)	7 (70)	29 (54)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	8	20	10	54

Table 2.4 CIF Investment Plans since inception – December 2020 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	3 (19)	19 (90)	29 (97)	16 (70)	67 (74)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	23	90

Table 2.5 CIF Investment Plans since inception – December 2020 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with activities targeting women	3 (19)	19 (90)	28 (93)	19 (83)	69 (77)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	23	90

Table 2.6 CIF Investment Plans since inception – December 2020 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with sex-disaggregated indicators	3 (19)	15 (71)	23 (77)	20 (87)	61 (68)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	90

Table 2.7 CIF projects since program inception (June 2014) with gender analysis, by program⁴⁴

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with gender analysis	21 (34)	8 (53)	35 (78)	7 (70)	71 (54)
Total no. of projects approved	62	15	45	10	132

Table 2.8 CIF projects since program inception (June 2014) with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with activities targeting women	18 (29)	11 (73)	34 (76)	8 (80)	71 (54)
Total no. of projects approved	62	15	45	10	132

Table 2.9 CIF projects since program inception (June 2014) with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	12 (19)	11 (73)	31 (69)	7 (70)	61 (46)
Total no. of projects approved	62	15	45	10	132

⁴⁴ Original “parent” projects and their related ‘additional finance’ projects are scored jointly now as a single project, with linked ratings on the scorecard indicators. This is to better align gender reporting with program portfolio reporting.

Table 2.10 CIF projects since inception – December 2020 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with gender analysis	62 (45)	33 (70)	54 (77)	38 (72)	187 (61)
Total no. of projects approved	139	47	70	53	309

Table 2.11 CIF projects inception – December 2020 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with activities targeting women	70 (50)	38 (81)	57 (81)	47 (89)	212 (69)
Total no. of projects approved	139	47	70	53	309

Table 2.12 CIF projects since inception – December 2020 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	37 (27)	38 (81)	51 (73)	40 (75)	166 (54)
Total no. of projects approved	139	47	70	53	309

Annex 3: CIF Portfolio Performance on Gender since inception

Overall CIF Portfolio

Table 3.1 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CIF Investment Plans (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	63% (34)	74% (67)
Women-targeted activities	63% (34)	77% (69)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	54% (29)	68% (61)

Table 3.2 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CIF Projects (Inception – December 2020)⁴⁵

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	54% (71)	61% (187)
Women-targeted activities	54% (71)	69% (212)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	46% (61)	54% (166)

CTF

Table 3.3 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CTF Investment Plans (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	6% (1)	19% (3)
Women-targeted activities	13% (2)	19% (3)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	13% (2)	19% (3)

⁴⁵ Original “parent” projects and their related ‘additional finance’ projects are scored jointly now as a single project, with linked ratings on the scorecard indicators. This is to better align gender reporting with program portfolio reporting.

Table 3.4 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CTF Projects (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	34% (21)	45% (62)
Women-targeted activities	29% (18)	50% (70)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	19% (12)	27% (37)

FIP**Table 3.5 Gender Scorecard Indicators - FIP Investment Plans (Inception – December 2020)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	75% (6)	90% (19)
Women-targeted activities	88% (7)	90% (19)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	88% (7)	71% (15)

Table 3.6 Gender Scorecard Indicators - FIP Projects (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	53% (8)	70% (33)
Women-targeted activities	73% (11)	81% (38)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	73% (11)	81% (38)

PPCR**Table 3.7 Gender Scorecard Indicators - PPCR Investment Plans (Inception – December 2020)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	95% (19)	97% (29)
Women-targeted activities	90% (18)	93% (28)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	65% (13)	77% (23)

Table 3.8 Gender Scorecard Indicators - PPCR Projects (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	78% (35)	77% (54)
Women-targeted activities	76% (34)	81% (57)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	69% (31)	73% (51)

SREP**Table 3.9 Gender Scorecard Indicators - SREP Investment Plans (Inception – December 2020)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	80% (8)	70% (16)
Women-targeted activities	70% (7)	83% (19)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	70% (7)	87% (20)

Table 3.10 Gender Scorecard Indicators - SREP Projects (Inception – December 2020)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –December 2020 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	70% (7)	72% (38)
Women-targeted activities	80% (8)	89% (47)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	70% (7)	75% (40)

Annex 4: Examples of CIF Projects featuring effective gender integration

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)

I/ Providing equal opportunities in services and employment to women and men in green cities investments

1. The *Turkey and Ukraine Green Cities Programme*, implemented by the EBRD, blends around USD 37m of CTF funding with other sources to address barriers to investment and unlock the potential of secondary cities in country climate action responses. Through the project, EBRD aims to address climate challenges while building the market case for private sector investment in sustainable urban infrastructure in emerging economies. Specifically, the project will provide increased opportunities for transformative investments in energy efficiency and low-carbon transport infrastructure as part of a climate mitigation response. All cities in Turkey except Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir will be eligible to receive support under the project, while in Ukraine, all cities will be eligible for project support. The project will help develop a Green City Action Plan (GCAP) for at least one secondary city; deliver technical support to assist with green city investment project preparation and investment across multiple cities; and facilitate green city infrastructure investments in at least two secondary cities.
2. As part of its gender integration effort, the project has been designed while considering several challenges faced by women and men in diverse sectors in selected cities, particularly around services access and equal access to economic opportunities. Gendered patterns of access to and use of municipal infrastructure and services (including transport, water, solid waste, and district heating and cooling) adversely affect women's time-use and their access to economic opportunities, due to differences in the availability, safety, reliability, and affordability of these services for women and men. In addition, women are often excluded from or under-represented in employment, including the growth in 'green jobs' in renewable energy and related sectors, due to occupational sex segregation based on gendered patterns of education and streaming in the school-to-work transition, and recruitment processes. To overcome these gender challenges, the project aims to conduct assessments of gender gaps across the concerned sectors of investment during the preparation of GCAPs. Based on the findings, specific gender actions to address these challenges at the investment level through technical assistance support. The aim is to assist municipalities to develop gender-responsive planning, provision, and resourcing of the services, address the multiple barriers women face in accessing municipal services and economic opportunities in the city, and broaden women's economic empowerment and equality of opportunity.

II/ Improving gender equality in renewable energy funds

3. The *Africa Renewable Energy Fund II* project implemented by AfDB blends around USD 10m of CTF (DPSP III) funding with other sources to support the crowding-in of private investment to renewable energy technologies. The project will support targeted countries in their energy transition path through expansion of low-carbon technologies to replace conventional fuels in use in the continent, such as coal, diesel, and kerosene.
4. To help overcome identified gender gaps in women's access to modern energy services and expand women's renewable energy employment, the project has integrated several specific design features. These include the commitment that the AREF II project investment portfolio will prioritize women's recruitment, including for management roles. It plans to draw on experiences from other funds that have demonstrated that women's representation in skilled positions can be increased significantly through targeted recruitment and support to women to take up management roles. AREF II aims to create around 1,000 full-time direct jobs during construction and operation phases, with a final target for 30 percent of these jobs to be filled by women. An inclusive hiring strategy will be used to attract women. The project will track progress towards meeting these employment targets, through sex-disaggregated monitoring and reporting.

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

III/ Improving women's access to renewable energy in South Tarawa

5. The *South Tarawa Renewable Energy* project, implemented by the Asian Development Bank, aims to increase renewable energy generation in Kiribati through increased generation and utilization of clean energy in South Tarawa. With USD 5.1 m SREP funding, the project will install solar photovoltaic (PV) and battery storage system (BESS); adopt an enabling framework for renewable energy; and enhance institutional capacity in renewable energy project development, management, and supervision.
6. The project design reflects that women are disproportionately affected by energy poverty in South Tarawa. Notably, only 23 percent of female-headed households in the project area have access to the grid-connected energy. Further, traditional cooking fuel results in adverse health impacts for women. Women's economic activities inside and outside of the home (i.e., handicrafts, food processing and sale, small retail, ice block making for sale of fish) also suffer from lack of access to reliable electricity. The project with its renewable energy generation will improve women's health outcomes, time-savings, and ability to engage in income-generating activities.

7. The project includes women-targeted activities to ensure equal participation of women, particularly female-headed households. It aims to ensure that at least 30% of project-generated jobs (i.e., in construction, administration, maintenance, security, and supervision) are held by women, with gender equitable pay structures for female and male contract workers. The project will deliver business skills trainings to equal number of women and men. In addition, the project will conduct a gender-sensitive residential tariff review, including analysis and recommendations on subsidies and tariffs, to support low income households, particularly female-headed households, and initiate the implementation plan for a gender-responsive cost-recovery tariff approach. In the area of legislative reform, it will also assist in developing a gender-sensitive energy act for submission to the Kiribati Parliament, to increase renewable energy deployment, including through private sector investments.
8. The project will measure gender progress in implementation by tracking several gender indicators including: (i) inclusion of women in PV and BESS construction, installation, operation and maintenance; (ii) women technicians who received certified training on PV and BESS design, installation and operation and maintenance are employed; (iii) vocational students including women receiving on the job training technical or information-technology related positions; and (iv) women stakeholders participating in national workshops on PV and BESS technology.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

IV/ Improving women's climate-resilient livelihoods and inclusive planning in watershed management in Northern Malawi

9. The African Development Bank, together with support from the CIF's BDRP fund, is undertaking a *Technical Assistance for Catchment-Based Climate Resilient Water Security in Northern Malawi (Nkhata Bay, Rumphu, and Chitipa)* with grant support of USD 760,000. In Malawi, women face a number of gender-based burdens in their lived experience and livelihood strategies. due to their roles in water collection in a water-scarce environment, as well as an increasing role in rainfed agriculture due to the phenomenon of male outmigration, and limited participation in both formal and informal decision making at household and community levels.
10. The TA aims to strengthen women's knowledge around climate risk, and adaptation measures for improved livelihoods in the catchment areas, including on soil and water conservation, and tree nursery development. It will develop gender-responsive landscape management strategies and training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for diverse actors in the project area. It will undertake gender-responsive training at national and subnational levels to enable various line agencies under the Northern Water Board to carry

out their respective roles more effectively. To strengthen its gender responsiveness, the project will engage with Malawi's Ministry of Gender, Children and Community Development (Department of Gender Affairs) and gender focal points within relevant sectoral line ministries (i.e., irrigation/water, agriculture, environment).

11. The project is designed also to bring representatives from local women's groups and other female representatives to participate in formal planning processes for the development of the Water Security Framework. This is intended to help ensure that local women serve as active participants and sources of information from local level to national deliberations. The project implementation team includes a designated gender expert, who will ensure proper gender mainstreaming in all relevant aspects of the project.

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

V/ Supporting women's pathways to prosperity in forest landscapes in Nepal

12. The *Forests for Prosperity* Project in Nepal implemented by the World Bank has received USD 24 million in FIP funding to improve sustainable forest management, increase benefits from forests, and help to address climate change in select landscapes in Nepal.
13. The project's key beneficiaries will be women and other socially excluded groups, including Dalits and Indigenous Peoples who will benefit from improved forest management activities to increase supply of both timber and non-timber forest products. Special provisions will be made in community-based forest management groups to support women-headed households by allocating land from inside community forests for production of fodder and non-timber forest products and by establishing Public Land Management Groups intended to comprise mainly women's groups. Traditionally in Nepal, women's involvement in commercial forest sector activities has been limited, as they predominate more in the collection and utilization of subsistence forest products.
14. To address this gender gap, the project will provide equal employment opportunities in skilled and entrepreneurial positions for women, Dalits, and Indigenous Peoples. The project will also identify and train small-business advisors who will work closely with women business owners and entrepreneurs in developing business plans and accessing credit for forest-based SMEs on a pilot basis. To support plantations on private land, the project will provide grants, which will incentivize registration of joint land titles for women and men. The project will also ensure that women equally benefit from trainings and it will enhance capacities of women, Dalits, and Indigenous Peoples in close coordination with the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) Nepal project. As part of its technical support, the project will conduct studies on gender-integrated forest value chains.

VI/ Women-led forestry management and food security in Guatemala

15. The *Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Guatemala* was implemented by the World Bank and has received USD 5.2 million in FIP funding to strengthen the capacity of and benefits gained by IPLCs in their role in sustainable forest and natural resource management. The project will provide USD 4.5 million directly to IPLCs who are actively engaged in sustainable forest management and help build their capacity to support traditional IPLC forest management systems via their documentation, implementation, and recognition, and support IPLC forest-based and other sustainable livelihoods and food security.
16. The project emphasizes several gender equality gaps that are particularly pronounced for Indigenous women in Guatemala. Women in Guatemala face disadvantages along several dimensions, including access to health, education, labor force participation, job quality, entrepreneurship, and access to finance. The project also mentions that the participation of women in national and local decision-making settings can be improved in the country. Guatemalan women constitute only 14% of the National Congress and Cabinet and only 3% of women leading local governments as mayors. Women's representation among the executive boards of the three national Indigenous peoples' networks working in land management and climate change is also still low at 22%. Lastly, the project emphasizes that while there are no legal restrictions that prevent women from owning land in the country, traditional attitudes and behaviors paired with discriminatory treatments have hindered women's access to land. Only 8% of land in the country is owned by women and primarily used for agricultural activities.
17. The DGM project aims to narrow these gender gaps by encouraging the participation of women in all project activities and targeting women as direct beneficiaries for specific activities. For all sub-projects, selection criteria will take into consideration and support the representation of women in beneficiary organizations as well as the number of women each sub-project will benefit. Subgrants provided under the project will target women-led organizations to support forest-dependent families and communities who have had their food security impacted by COVID-19 and its related containment measures, and/or by the Eta and Iota storms or other related climate change impacts. The project will also include a window of subgrants for food security that will support 20 women-led small-scale food security sub-projects which will receive around USD 10,000 each. Eligible investments under this window will include the purchase of tools and supplies, seeds, small livestock, and promotion of community gardens, and post-harvest processing and storing equipment for community and family consumption needs.

18. The project includes the following gender indicators in its results framework to measure the progress on closing gender equality gaps: (i) beneficiaries of livelihood and food security sub-projects disaggregated by gender; (ii) percentage of women participating within IPLC delegations in strategic dialogue processes; and (iii) implementation of Annual IPLC Participatory Action Plans (including the participation of at least 25% of women within these delegations).