

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

JOINT CTF-SCF/TFC.19/7

May 29, 2018

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

Washington, D.C.

June 5, 2018

Agenda 7

**FY18 PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN – PHASE 2**

PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint meeting of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees has reviewed and approves the document Joint CTF-SCF.19/7, *FY18 Progress Report on Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 2*.

The Joint meeting welcomes continued implementation of the CIF Gender Action - Phase 2 and the overall CIF Gender Policy.

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY18 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 2* (CTF-SCF/TFC.16/Rev.1) and specifically to report on activity progress during FY18.
2. The Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2*¹ for FY17-20 in December 2016 to build upon the gender gains realized under Phase 1, and to expand the focus on policy, operational support, and learning outcomes. The Plan emphasizes on a larger gender-transformational goal: “*Women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments*”.² To this end, the Plan addresses five key program elements, namely: (a) policy development; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning.

Approach and Program Overview

3. The CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 features a deliberate shift from gender mainstreaming processes alone, to outcomes framed under the more ambitious gender-transformational goal outlined above. The Plan rests on three pillars: (i) CIF-wide and program governance; (ii) local and national institutions; and (iii) green growth and sustainable livelihoods. The Plan includes a strengthened framework for monitoring results and impact. Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 began in December 2016.
4. The following sections present the main CIF Gender program activities, undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs through the Gender Working Group, for delivery in FY18, as well as activities planned for FY19.

Achievements in FY18

5. **Policy Development:** The CIF is committed to robust gender mainstreaming in support of gender equality outcomes across its programming and operations in climate mitigation and adaptation. A key achievement in FY18 was the approval in January 2018 of the CIF Gender Policy³ by the Joint CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees, following revisions made in response to TFC member comments and dialogue with internal and external stakeholders. The approved

¹ CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 (2016). Available at: https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised.pdf

² CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 (2016). Available at: https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised.pdf f. p. 6

³ See *CIF Gender Policy* at https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/joint_ctf-scf_17_4_rev.1_cif_gender_policy_rev1_2_final.pdf

CIF Gender Policy serves as the governance framework for gender integration in the CIF and its procedures, program design and implementation, and staffing and budgeting. The policy introduces the category of gender representatives within the CIF observer structure, among other innovations. The CIF Stakeholder Engagement and Gender teams are collaborating to support the process of identifying gender representatives in line with the new Policy.

6. *Recruitment of a Gender Specialist in CIF AU:* FY18 saw the shortlisting discussions for recruitment of the Gender Specialist position in CIF AU, with selection interviews to take place in early FY19.
7. **Program Support.** Direct technical support to CIF projects was provided in FY18, upon request from countries and MDBs. At the request of EBRD, CIF Gender staff joined a mission to Tajikistan in October 2017 to strengthen specific program support activities of the PPCR Tajikistan program, implemented by Government of Tajikistan with the support of EBRD. The mission included visits to project sites, meeting beneficiaries and local financial institutions' staff from CLIMADAPT to understand implementation lessons learned. Separately, gender review comments were provided for a number of new PPCR investment plans to improve gender integration within these and gender program guidelines shared to facilitate gender-responsive design. Finally, CIF Gender staff provided technical review support to ADB's PPCR Cambodia program which is collaborating with Cambodia's Ministry of Women Affairs to further integrate a gender and climate approach in their national planning and is producing three stand-alone knowledge products that document this process.
8. **Knowledge and Learning:** Knowledge management and learning work proceeded during the year. The CIF Gender team, together with PROFOR, FCPF, and World Bank FIP, organized a day-long series of sessions on gender and sustainable forest management as part of the Joint Learning Day of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) meetings in Lao PDR in September 2017.⁴ Speakers included representatives from IUCN and CIFOR, as well as country representatives from Lao PDR, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, and Peru among others, speaking about their experience in gender integration at policy and program levels. Additionally, the Gender and Sustainable Forest Management technical note prepared by CIF Gender staff was launched: it provides practical information on mainstreaming gender across forest project cycles.⁵

⁴ See agenda at http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/fip-fcpf_knowledge_day_gender_sessions_agenda.pdf and session materials http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/presentations_inclusive_and_sustainable_forest_management.pdf and http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/presentations_strategic_alignment_and_policy_engagement_what_works_to_make_it_more_inclusive.pdf).

⁵ See publication here: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-documents/gender_and_sustainable_forest_management.pdf

9. In October 2017, CIF Gender staff presented on gender integration approaches during the Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Stakeholder Workshop on the Gender and Private Sector Adaptation study of EBRD where the study concept was validated by participants from government, CSO, and private sector regarding study design. The final workshop of the mission was an event on “Building Climate Resilience in Tajikistan’s Energy Sector”, which included analytical work on links to household energy security. CIF Gender staff presented in two separate sessions in the workshop around Gender and Climate Change, and on Gender Integration in Large-Scale Energy and Water Infrastructure.
10. In May 2018, a gender session was organized at the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting held at ADB headquarters in Manila, Philippines in May 2018 focused on gender and institutional development, with reference to programming in adaptive social protection and disaster risk reduction, in the case countries of Zambia, Niger, Cambodia, and Samoa. ADB’s Chief of Gender Equity also reflected on lessons from PPCR portfolio implementation, noting the increasing shift in ADB’s PPCR portfolio around achievements in women’s voice and economic empowerment, and crediting collaboration with CIF for the strong performance outcomes on gender, compared to other portfolios held by the institution.
11. The CIF Gender team in FY18 supported a number of gender studies under the CIF Evaluation and Learning initiative, in both a review and technical support function – e.g., for Tajikistan gender and private sector study; Mexico gender norm change in DGM study; and upcoming study by WEDO on the role of local women’s organizations in CIF investment Plan implementation, in addition to gender inputs on the transformational change study, and the study on leadership in climate action.
12. *Gender analytical work by MDBs under CIF:* The CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 and the earlier institution of specific country programming budget provisions for gender have encouraged development of a growing gender and climate analytical agenda among MDBs. Specific gender analytical work by MDBs grew during FY18. In addition to the EBRD study in Tajikistan noted above and ADB’s work with Cambodia, this included design of new analytical pieces by: i) World Bank on gender and sustainable forest management; ii) AfDB on gender impact assessments of CTF investment in Morocco and FIP investment in Ghana; and iii) IDB of a study combined with technical support to Nicaragua’s energy agency ENATREL on gender and energy access in its SREP programming. All studies are planned for FY19 delivery.
13. **Monitoring and Reporting.** CIF Gender monitoring efforts continued and were increased during the period under review. Specifically, FY18 saw the strengthening of gender monitoring databases and data collection systems for CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 indicators. These build on project data collected by M&R teams from MDBs, particularly for FIP and PPCR (see Annex 1). Some data on CTF and SREP still require further support in data collection efforts.

Further, projects often lacked initial sex-disaggregated targets which meant that such data had not been collected systematically since inception (see Annex 1). Separately, the CIF Gender team also supported the M&R team in its reform of monitoring toolkits to include more gender-specific indicators and monitoring, most notably in the case of SREP. Finally, an extensive effort on CIF gender portfolio review from inception to December 2017 was also begun in FY18 with report delivery expected in FY19.

14. **External Outreach and Collaboration.** FY18 presented a number of opportunities for CIF Gender to disseminate work undertaken through the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. ADB invited CIF AU to present at its Regional Seminar on *“Gender Equality in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management: Weathering an Uncertain Future”* in Seoul, Republic of Korea in July 2017, in a presentation on *“Integrating Gender into Climate Finance: Example of the Climate Investment Funds”*.
15. In October 2017, the CIF AU Senior Gender Specialist participated as keynote speaker at EBRD’s invitation, together with the UK Ambassador and other regional representatives, in a CLIMADAPT adaptation finance award ceremony, with awards presented to 16 farmer-entrepreneurs and their loan officers (more than 30 awardees in all) from among the 2,250 participants of the first phase of the adaptation lending program CLIMADAPT.
16. In March 2018, CIF Gender staff attended Parliamentary Day at United Nations headquarters in New York, to participate as an invited panelist in a session organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN Women, titled *‘Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Women and Girls’*, to share examples from CIF’s gender impact in rural space. The event was organized as part of the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). During the same mission, CIF AU’s Sr. Gender Specialist spoke at another CSW 62 side event organized by the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations and the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, on *‘Enabling Grassroots and Indigenous Women’s Participation in Gender-Responsive Climate Action’*. The event afforded CIF the opportunity to share the experience of FIP’s Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) which features good outcomes on women’s and indigenous communities’ access to grant funding for local sustainable forest management initiatives.
17. Relations were also maintained and expanded with key external partners (e.g., with GCF, engaging in extensive dialogue with the consultant preparing their Gender Policy; with Adaptation Fund regarding their internal gender capacity-building efforts; and with Conservation International staff to enhance gender reporting under the global component of the DGM). In addition, preparatory discussions were held with representatives from CIFOR towards an expanded partnership on gender and forests in FY19.

18. **Communications.** Communications efforts on the CIF Gender program were strengthened during FY18. The CIF Gender team updated and prepared content for the “Mainstreaming Gender” portion of the new CIF website. The CIF Gender team contributed to the *CIF Voices* blog and published a post on Gender and Forest in Mexico, highlighting gender mainstreaming efforts conducted by the Forest Investment Program in Mexico, as well as content on the new CIF Gender Policy.

FY19 Proposed Activities

19. **Gender Integration Program in FY19.** The gender work program for the coming fiscal year will focus on continuing to advance the objectives of (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs and (ii) deepening knowledge, learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. Overall, CIF Gender Action Phase 2 implementation is fully underway. Since the start of Phase 2 in January 2017, significant achievement of planned activities has been made including preparation and approval of the CIF Gender Policy; expansion of gender M&R efforts; and growth in the CIF Gender analytical and learning agenda undertaken by CIF AU and the MDBs. Technical support has also been offered in response to demand from MDBs, however lags in hiring of the Gender Specialist have meant that direct technical support has had to have been apportioned more carefully than is ideal. With recruitment of this position in FY19, it is expected that technical support to MDBs and countries can be more fully optimized.
20. In FY19, gender activities will continue to center around implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan, Phase 2 and enhanced roll-out of the CIF Gender Policy with MDBs and CIF countries. Areas of focus in FY19 will be the convening of a global CIF gender and climate conference (see description below) to share lessons and knowledge on best practice in this policy and practice sphere. Second, a regional learning event with pilot countries on gender and sustainable forest management (in collaboration with CIFOR) will be organized with a focus on project-level implementation and policy entry points in national settings, including potential for positive gender outcomes through forest-based value chain upgrading. Third, capacity building efforts with MDBs and pilot countries, as well as observers will be organized in the context of the CIF Gender Policy and also to identify leading edge opportunities for women's climate leadership at multiple scales.
21. Other CIF Gender activities in FY19 will include development of knowledge management pieces on gender and adaptive social protection as entry points to thinking about gender and risk at household and community levels, as well as a technical note on gender and agri-business. Further, collaborative efforts with E&L study teams working on gender-related studies will continue in FY19, including: i) gender and forests (with World Bank Environment and Behavior Change unit staff); ii) institutional transformation through inclusion of women's groups (with WEDO, CIF observer); iii) gender in adaptation finance and hydropower delivery (with EBRD CIF and Gender teams), and iv) gender and transformational change (ITAD and ICF firm consultants).

22. As noted earlier, country programming efforts also continue, including analytical work on gender and forests (IDB and also World Bank), and on CIF-specific assessments of gender integration in FIP and CTF programming (AfDB). Finally, the CIF Gender Portfolio Review will be concluded in FY19 and will highlight trends over time in gender-responsiveness of programming, as well as good practice elements in design at investment plan and project levels. Monitoring and reporting systems for reporting on CIF Gender indicators will continue to be strengthened, in collaboration with the CIF M&R team and MDBs. Regular reporting on gender 'quality at entry' of new IPs and projects will continue for reporting in CIF program semi-annual reports.
23. **CIF Gender and Climate Conference:** In the context of its 10-year anniversary, CIF AU, together with MDBs and other co-hosts to be identified, are organizing a global conference on gender-responsive climate mitigation and adaptation. The conference is being organized to: i. share gender lessons from CIF investment programming on climate action in developing countries, and ii. identify the latest knowledge and research in policy and practice on gender and climate across diverse settings and scales. This two-day global conference is expected to attract a wide range of participants, including developing country policymakers and public sector agency staff, private sector representatives, academics, members of civil society organizations, donors, and staff of multilateral institutions, including the World Bank Group, regional development banks, and UN agencies.
24. The conference will be structured around select macro themes discussed in plenary such as gender and institutional change in the climate context; gender, climate and poverty, along with more focused sector investigations on the gender-climate nexus discussed in side sessions. CIF examples will be designed to reflect on design and implementation questions around sector innovations, institutional mechanisms, policy effects, and observed impacts in economic, social, and environmental realms. High-level speakers will be invited to deliver remarks at an opening session. Day 2 would include a plenary on action planning for women's climate leadership at multiple scales. There will be sector-specific sessions organized against matrix themes of Markets, Governance, and Livelihoods, as well as one stream on evaluation and learning innovations in gender and climate. Other sector-specific themes will cover such areas as gender and mitigation at scale; gender and adaptive social protection; gender and energy access; Inclusive finance for resilience; gender, climate and urban planning, including transport investments; gender and rural landscapes; and gender, climate and health.

1. Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY18 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 2* (CTF-SCF/TFC.16/Rev.1) and specifically to report on activity progress during FY18.
2. The Joint CTF-SCF Trust Fund Committee approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2*⁶ for FY17-20 in December 2016 to build upon the gender gains realized under Phase 1, and to expand the focus on policy, operational support, and learning outcomes. The Plan emphasizes on a larger gender-transformational goal: “*Women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments*”.⁷ To this end, the Plan addresses five key program elements, namely: (a) policy development; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning.

2. Approach and Program Overview

3. The CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 features a deliberate shift from gender mainstreaming processes alone, to outcomes framed under the more ambitious gender-transformational goal outlined above. The Plan rests on three pillars: (i) CIF-wide and program governance; (ii) local and national institutions; and (iii) green growth and sustainable livelihoods.
4. The Plan includes a strengthened framework for monitoring results and impact. This monitoring framework incorporates the use of impact indicators in areas such as women’s renewable energy sector employment; sex-disaggregated beneficiary information; and participation of women in CIF investment plan consultations. Phase 2 evaluative efforts will seek to assess changes at the levels of institutions, individuals, and markets. Finally, the CIF will continue in Phase 2 to engage with other global climate finance actors to share lessons on effective approaches to gender and climate policy and implementation in diverse settings.
5. Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 began in December 2016, starting with policy review and development of the CIF gender policy, along with technical support and capacity-building on gender for CIF investment plans and projects, upon MDB demand; and generating new sector-specific knowledge and tools on gender, building on global best practice, for application to CIF programs.

⁶ CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 (2016). Available at: https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised.pdf

⁷ CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 (2016). Available at: https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised.pdf f. p. 6

6. The following sections present the main CIF Gender program activities, undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs through the Gender Working Group, for delivery in FY18, as well as activities planned for FY19.

3. Accomplishments in FY18

7. **Policy Development:** The CIF is committed to robust gender mainstreaming in support of gender equality outcomes across its programming and operations in climate mitigation and adaptation. A key achievement in FY18 was the approval in January 2018 of the CIF Gender Policy⁸ by the Joint CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees, following revisions made in response to TFC member comments and dialogue with internal and external stakeholders. The approved CIF Gender Policy serves as the governance framework for gender integration in the CIF and its procedures, program design and implementation, and staffing and budgeting. The policy introduces the category of gender representatives within the CIF observer structure, among other innovations. The CIF Stakeholder Engagement and Gender teams are collaborating to support the process of identifying gender representatives in line with the new Policy.
8. *Recruitment of a Gender Specialist in CIF AU:* FY18 saw the shortlisting discussions for recruitment of the Gender Specialist position in CIF AU, with selection interviews to take place in early FY19.
9. **Program Support.** Direct technical support to CIF projects was provided in FY18, upon request from countries and MDBs. At the request of EBRD, CIF Gender staff joined a mission to Tajikistan in October 2017 to strengthen specific program support activities of the PPCR Tajikistan program, implemented by the Government of Tajikistan with the support of EBRD. The mission included visits to project sites, meeting beneficiaries and local financial institutions' staff from CLIMADAPT to understand implementation lessons learned. Gender review comments were provided for a number of new PPCR investment plans to improve gender integration within these. Finally, CIF Gender staff provided technical review support to ADB's PPCR Cambodia program which is collaborating with Cambodia's Ministry of Women Affairs to further integrate a gender and climate approach in their national planning.
10. **Knowledge and Learning.** Knowledge management work proceeded during the year. The CIF Gender team, together with PROFOR, FCPF, and World Bank FIP, organized a day-long series of sessions on gender and sustainable forest management as part of the joint Learning Day of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) meetings in Lao PDR in September 2017.⁹ Speakers included representatives from IUCN and CIFOR, as well as

⁸ See *CIF Gender Policy* at https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/joint_ctf-scf_17_4_rev1_cif_gender_policy_rev1_2_final.pdf

⁹ See agenda at http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/fip-fcpf_knowledge_day_gender_sessions_agenda.pdf and session materials

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/presentations_inclusive_and_sustainable_forest_management.pdf

country representatives from Lao PDR, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, and Peru among others, speaking about their experience in gender integration at policy and program levels, including mechanisms and positive institutional incentives such as alignment with national policies on social inclusion and poverty reduction; use of decentralized governance structures; presence of gender-responsive legislative frameworks, as well as gender budgeting; land titling efforts; linkages to livelihoods outcomes; lessons from inclusive consultations; and the importance on iterative processes and building on foundations of earlier REDD+ work undertaken in-country. Additionally, the Gender and Sustainable Forest Management technical note prepared by the CIF Gender team was launched at the event. The toolkit provides practical information on mainstreaming gender across the project cycle of forestry projects.¹⁰

11. In October 2017, CIF Gender staff presented on gender integration approaches as part of the Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Stakeholder Workshop on the Gender and Private Sector Adaptation study wherein the EBRD team presented the study concept for feedback and validation by participants from government, CSO, and private sector regarding study design. CIF's participation was part of an ongoing collaboration of the CIF Gender team with EBRD on the study, following earlier meetings in London in November 2016 and April 2017. The final workshop of the mission was an event on "Building Climate Resilience in Tajikistan's Energy Sector", which included analytical work on links to household energy security. CIF Gender staff presented in two separate sessions in the workshop around Gender and Climate Change, and on Gender Integration in Large-Scale Energy and Water Infrastructure. This included a focus on such aspects as socio-economic impact, tariffs, pricing, outreach, employment potential, resettlement, and risk mitigation. A second workshop was held in April 2018 with the consultant firm, with a final one planned for October 2018.
12. In May 2018, a gender session was organized at the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting held at ADB headquarters in Manila, Philippines focused on gender and institutional development, with reference to programming in adaptive social protection and disaster risk reduction, in the case countries of Zambia, Niger, Cambodia, and Samoa. ADB's Chief of Gender Equity also reflected on lessons from PPCR portfolio implementation, noting the increasing shift to achievements in women's voice and economic empowerment, and crediting collaboration with CIF for the strong performance outcomes on gender, compared to other portfolios held by the institution.
13. The CIF Gender team supported a number of gender studies under the CIF Evaluation and Learning initiative, in both a review and technical support function – e.g., for Tajikistan gender and private sector study; Mexico gender norm change in DGM study; and upcoming study by WEDO on the role of local women's organizations in CIF investment Plan implementation, in

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/presentations_strategic_alignment_and_policy_engagement_what_works_to_make_it_more_inclusive.pdf).

¹⁰ See publication here: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-documents/gender_and_sustainable_forest_management.pdf

addition to gender inputs on the transformational change study, and the study on leadership in climate action.

14. *Gender analytical work by MDBs under CIF:* The CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 and specific country programming budget provisions for gender have encouraged development of a growing gender and climate analytical agenda among MDBs. Specific gender analytical work by MDBs grew during FY18. In addition to the EBRD study in Tajikistan noted above and ADB's work with Cambodia, this included design of new analytical pieces by: i) World Bank on gender and sustainable forest management; ii) AfDB on gender impact assessments of CTF investment in Morocco and FIP investment in Ghana; and iii) by IDB of a study combined with technical support to Nicaragua's energy agency ENATREL on gender and energy access in its SREP programming. All studies are planned for FY19 delivery.
15. **Monitoring and Reporting.** CIF Gender monitoring efforts continued and were increased during the period under review. Specifically, monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF comprises three main streams: (i) six-monthly gender reporting on each CIF program in the Semi-Annual Reports. (i) annual reporting on Gender Action Plan implementation; (ii) improvements to sex-disaggregation, particularly in regular monitoring and reporting streams of CIF program results reporting; and (iii) annual reporting on implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2. These continued apace in FY18. The fiscal year saw the strengthening of gender monitoring databases and data collection systems for CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 indicators. These build on project data collected by M&R teams from MDBs, particularly for FIP and PPCR (see Annex 1). Some data on CTF and SREP still require further support in data collection efforts. Further, projects often lacked initial sex-disaggregated targets which meant that such data had not been collected systematically since inception (see Annex 1).
16. Separately, the CIF Gender team also supported the M&R team in strengthening its reform of monitoring toolkits to include more gender-specific indicators and monitoring, most notably in the case of SREP monitoring reforms. Finally, an extensive effort on CIF gender portfolio review from inception to December 2017 was also begun in FY18 with delivery expected in FY19.
17. **External Outreach and Collaboration.** FY18 presented a number of opportunities for the CIF Gender team to disseminate work undertaken through the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2. ADB invited the CIF AU to present at its Regional Seminar on *“Gender Equality in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management: Weathering an Uncertain Future”* in Seoul, Republic of Korea in July 2017. The seminar aimed to build capacity of senior government officials and ADB staff working on projects in climate-resilient agriculture, natural resources management, environmental protection, and infrastructure development; clean energy production and consumption; and disaster risk management. The CIF AU Senior Gender Specialist participated in the panel session *“Navigating the Climate Finance Landscape”* and gave a presentation on *“Integrating Gender into Climate Finance: Example of the Climate Investment Funds”*.

18. In October 2017, the CIF AU Senior Gender Specialist participated as keynote speaker at EBRD's invitation, together with the UK Ambassador and other regional representatives, in a CLIMADAPT adaptation finance award ceremony, with awards presented to 16 farmer-entrepreneurs and their loan officers (more than 30 awardees in all) from among the 2,250 participants of the first phase of the adaptation lending program CLIMADAPT. Honorees included those with sub-projects, i.e., farm, business, and household investments for climate resilience, in such areas as: drip irrigation, cold storage, solar energy (panels with battery storage), energy efficient construction, and energy efficient appliances. Around one-third of borrower awardees were women; women were also represented among winning loan officer cadre.¹¹ The event was well-covered by media, including social media. CIF Gender staff also presented in the stakeholder workshop mentioned earlier, along with a final workshop of the mission on "Building Climate Resilience in Tajikistan's Energy Sector", which included analytical work on links to household energy security.
19. In March 2018, CIF Gender staff attended Parliamentary Day at United Nations headquarters in New York, to participate as an invited panelist in a session organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN Women, titled '*Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Women and Girls*', to share examples from CIF's gender impact in rural space. The event was organized as part of the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Other panelists included the Head of the Gender Unit at UNEP, a Member of Parliament from Fiji, and a Member of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
20. During the same mission, CIF Gender staff also spoke at another CSW 62 side event organized by the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations and the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, on the topic of '*Enabling Grassroots and Indigenous Women's Participation in Gender-Responsive Climate Action*'. The event was chaired by H.E. Ms. Geraldine Byrne Nason, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the UN, and Mrs. Mary Robinson, President, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, and afforded CIF the opportunity to share the experience of FIP's Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) which features women's and indigenous communities' access to grant funding for local sustainable forest management initiatives identified by the community. Bilateral meetings were also held during the same mission with representatives from various departments of UN Women and with WEDO, along with the gender focal point of UNFCCC.
21. Relations were also maintained and expanded with key external partners (e.g., with GCF, engaging in extensive dialogue with the consultant preparing their Gender Policy; with Adaptation Fund regarding their internal gender capacity-building efforts; and with Conservation International staff to enhance gender reporting under the global component of the DGM). In addition,

¹¹ See story here: <http://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-awards-climadapt-clients-in-tajikistan.html>

preparatory discussions were held with representatives from CIFOR towards an expanded partnership on gender and forests in FY19.

22. **Communications.** Communications efforts on the CIF Gender program were strengthened during the FY18 period. During FY18, the CIF Gender team prepared content for the “Mainstreaming Gender” portion of the new CIF website. The CIF Gender team contributed to the *CIF Voices* blog and published a post on Gender and Forest in Mexico, highlighting gender mainstreaming efforts conducted by the Forest Investment Program in Mexico, as well as content on the new CIF Gender Policy.

4. FY19 Proposed Activities

23. **Gender Integration Program in FY19.** The gender work program for the coming fiscal year will focus on continuing to advance the objectives of (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs and (ii) deepening knowledge, learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF.
24. Overall, CIF Gender Action Phase 2 implementation is fully underway. Since the start of Phase 2 in January 2017, significant achievement of planned activities has been made including preparation and approval of the CIF Gender Policy; expansion of gender M&R efforts; and growth in the CIF Gender analytical and learning agenda undertaken by CIF AU and the MDBs. Technical support has also been offered in response to demand from MDBs, however lags in hiring of the Gender Specialist have meant that direct technical support has had to have been apportioned more carefully than is ideal. With recruitment of this position in FY19, it is expected that technical support to MDBs and countries can be more fully optimized.
25. In FY19, gender activities will continue to center around implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan, Phase 2 and enhanced roll-out of the CIF Gender Policy with MDBs and CIF countries. Areas of focus in FY19 will include, first, the convening of a global CIF gender and climate conference (see description below) to share lessons and knowledge on best practice in this policy and practice sphere. Second, a regional learning event with pilot countries on gender and sustainable forest management (in collaboration with CIFOR) will be organized with a focus on project-level implementation and policy entry points in national settings, including potential for positive gender outcomes through forest-based value chain upgrading. Third, capacity-building efforts with MDBs and pilot countries, as well as observers, will be organized in the context of the CIF Gender Policy, and to identify leading edge opportunities for women's climate leadership at multiple scales, including in resilience planning processes.
26. Other CIF Gender activities in FY19 will include development of knowledge management pieces on gender and adaptive social protection as entry points to thinking about gender and risk at household and community levels, as well as a technical note on gender and agri-business. Further, collaborative efforts with E&L study teams working on gender-related studies will

continue in FY19, including: i) gender and forests (with World Bank Environment and Behavior Change unit staff); ii) institutional transformation through inclusion of women's groups (with WEDO, CIF observer); iii) gender in adaptation finance and hydropower delivery (with EBRD CIF and Gender teams), and iv) gender and transformational change (ITAD and ICF firm consultants). As noted earlier, country programming efforts also continue, including analytical work on gender and forests (IDB; World Bank), and on CIF-specific assessments of gender integration in FIP and CTF programming (AfDB). Finally, the CIF Gender Portfolio Review will be concluded in FY19 and will highlight trends over time in gender-responsiveness of programming, as well as good practice elements in design at investment plan and project levels. Monitoring and reporting systems for reporting on CIF Gender indicators will continue to be strengthened, in collaboration with the CIF M&R team and MDBs. Regular reporting on gender 'quality at entry' of new IPs and projects will continue for reporting in CIF program semi-annual reports.

5. CIF Gender and Climate Conference

27. *Background:* In the context of its 10-year anniversary, CIF AU, together with MDBs and other co-hosts to be identified, are organizing a global conference on gender-responsive climate mitigation and adaptation. The conference is being organized to: i. share gender lessons from CIF investment programming on climate action in developing countries, and ii. identify the latest knowledge and research in policy and practice on gender and climate across diverse settings and scales. This two-day global conference is expected to attract a wide range of participants, including developing country policymakers and public sector agency staff, private sector representatives, academics, members of civil society organizations, donors, and staff of multilateral institutions, including the World Bank Group, regional development banks, and UN agencies. Total participants would be capped at around 225 persons, with CIF AU funding the participation of less than half the participants, e.g., a core group including those CIF Gender Working Group members requiring funding; a limited number of CIF MDB focal point staff; and country and observer representatives from the Global South. French and Spanish language interpretation will be offered. Conference location is to be determined but may be set in a European hub to reduce travel costs.
28. *Structure and Format:* The conference will be structured around select macro themes discussed in plenary such as gender and institutional change in the climate context; gender, climate and poverty, along with more focused sector investigations on the gender-climate nexus discussed in side sessions. With a focus on learning and action, each sector panel could include a mix of: i) scene-setting; ii) recent research; and an iii) applied project/ or policy focus. CIF examples will be designed to reflect on design and implementation questions around sector innovations, institutional mechanisms, policy effects, and observed impacts in economic, social, and environmental realms. High-level speakers will be invited to deliver remarks at an opening session. Day 2 would include a plenary on action planning for women's climate leadership at

multiple scales. Formats will be varied across the two days to ensure variety and engagement from participants, including presentation, panel discussions, lightning talks, films, and other formats. There will be sector-specific sessions organized against matrix themes of Markets, Governance, and Livelihoods, as well as one stream on evaluation and learning innovations in gender and climate. Other sector-specific themes will cover other areas in climate mitigation and resilience such as gender and mitigation at scale; gender and adaptive social protection; gender and energy access; inclusive finance for resilience; gender, climate and urban planning, including transport investments; gender and rural landscapes; and gender, climate and health.

29. *Knowledge Approach and Expected Outcomes:* Select communications outputs are expected to be organized in connection with the CIF Gender conference, including: *short film* featuring project and interview clips focused on CIF's achievements in gender programming within its investments, as well as social media campaign; Oral history/ story telling via video: Voices from the Field: Pairing oral history/documentarians with a selection of project beneficiary groups for more in-depth field-based interviews; Publication of short conference proceedings report following the event. To facilitate knowledge management efforts, the conference will also offer a display space and several staffed booths for CIF, co-host/s, and other participant organizations and countries to display their publication and other learning materials related to gender and climate. A conference website will be developed (populated after the event with links to presentations and further resources).
30. Expected outcomes of this conference will be a codification and sharing of knowledge on risk assessment, design, and implementation know-how on gender integration in climate investments, in the context of low-carbon development pathways, along with strengthened networks and identification of opportunities for future collaboration in this areas across public, private, and civil society spheres. The conference will aim to include key gender and climate leaders from MDB, private sector, UN, research organizations; and civil society operating in different regions and scales from global to local, to optimize potential for learning and replication through various climate action mechanisms.

Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Results Framework¹²

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>				
IMPACTS	Description	OVI	Baseline	Targets¹³ - Phase 2
Impact 1 – Program participation	Greater share of CIF program benefits accrue to women	% (and number) of total CIF beneficiaries that are female	tbc	FY17: 50% FY18: 55% FY19: 55% FY20: 55% <u>Achievement:</u> Cumulative: 49.94% (4,488,619 women) ¹⁴
Impact 2 – Green jobs	Renewable energy employment	% (and number) of total renewable energy jobs ¹⁵ (cumulative) created through new CIF investments, held by women	tbc	FY17: 30% FY18: 30% FY19: 35% FY20: 40% <u>Achievement:</u> RY17: 13,348 (men and women) ¹⁶
Impact 3 – Safe and convenient public transport for women	Gender-responsive transport design and female passenger share	% (and number) of total additional passengers using low-carbon transport per day due to CTF intervention (cumulative), that are female	tbc	FY17: 30% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievement:</u> RY17: 175,696 passengers (total) ¹⁷
		% (and number) of new CTF transport projects that include gender-responsive design features	71% (5 of 7 projects, cumulative) ¹⁸	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u>

¹² April 2017 version of framework. Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework lies with CIF AU. Progress on all indicators will be reported annually.

¹³ Targets will be revised once December 2016 baseline is determined.

¹⁴ Achievements from project results data available from inception until July 31, 2017 (most recent reporting year data). Results reflect cumulative information from twenty-nine PPCR projects reporting results (data up to December 2016), seven FIP projects (data up to December 2016) and two SREP projects (data up to July 31, 2017) providing sex-disaggregated beneficiary data.

¹⁵ Specified in terms of skilled/unskilled; temporary/permanent positions.

¹⁶ For reporting year 2017 (RY17). As MDBs differ on reporting periods, "RY17" covers the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, and July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 for ADB, IBRD. Indicator data from CTF Results Report (CTF/TFC.20/4/Rev.1). Available at: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ctf_20_4_rev1_ctf_results_report.pdf. Data not currently sex-disaggregated. Only the project *Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)* in Chile reported sex-disaggregated data for RY2014 (i.e., 430 people employed in renewable energy jobs of which 10 were women).

¹⁷ For reporting year 2017 (RY17). As MDBs defer on reporting periods, "RY17" covers the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, or July 1 2016 to June 30 2017 for ADB, IBRD. Indicator data from CTF Results Report (CTF/TFC.20/4/Rev.1). Available at: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ctf_20_4_rev1_ctf_results_report.pdf. Data not currently sex-disaggregated.

¹⁸ Percentage and number of CTF projects that include gender-responsive design features since inception to December 2016.

				CY17: no new transport projects ¹⁹
Impact 4 - Access to productive assets	Women's access to adaptive social protection increased	% (and number) of total adaptive social protection beneficiaries under CIF programs, that are female	Tbc	FY17: 35% FY18: 45% FY19: 50% FY20: 60% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 21,183 households ²⁰
Impact 5 - Capabilities enhanced	Skills development of women enhanced	% (and number) of total beneficiaries (cumulative) trained under CIF projects, that are female	30%	FY17: 25% FY18: 30% FY19: 35% FY20: 40% <u>Achievements:</u> RY17: 9,000 ²¹
Impact 6 - Gender-inclusive climate finance governance	Women's participation in climate planning processes increased	% (and number) of women participating in new CIF Investment Plan consultations	30% ²² CY16: 41% (805 women)	FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 34% (2408 women) ²³ (cumulative) CY17: 32% (1603) (new)
		% (and number) of current CIF observers that are female	49% (29 of 59) ²⁴	FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 48% (27/56) ²⁵
		% (and number) of CIF trust fund committee members (contributors and recipients) that are female	34% (21 of 62) ²⁶	FY17: 20% FY18: 30% FY19: 40% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 42% overall (29 of 70) ²⁷ Contributors: 54% (19 of 35)

¹⁹ No transport projects were approved by CTF from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

²⁰ Achievements include data of projects from inception to December 2017. This information comes from one project Sub-committee approved in 2011. The data was not disaggregated by gender.

²¹ Data showing reporting year 2017 (RY17). As MDBs defer on reporting periods, "RY17" covers the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, or July 1 2016 to June 30 2017 for ADB, IBRD. Indicator data from seven PPCR projects reported under PPCR MDB Reporting to CIF AU December 2017 and one SREP project. Achievements include project data from inception to December 2016. Percentage information could not be included because of incomplete data.

²² Baseline established by calculating median of women's participation in IP consultations from inception to June 2016.

²³ Achievement includes data of IPs from inception to December 2017.

²⁴ As of December 2016

²⁵ As of April 2018

²⁶ As of December 2016

²⁷ As of April 2018

				Recipients: 29% (10 of 35)
		% (and number) of CIF AU staff at Analyst level and above, that are female	50% (12 of 24) ²⁸	FY17: 50% FY18: 50% FY19: 50% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 36% (8 of 22) ²⁹
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans that establish a gender focal point for IP implementation	N/A	FY17: 10% FY18: 20% FY19: 30% FY20: 40% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 0%
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Target/ Achievement in Phase 1 ³⁰	Target - Phase 2
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF investment plans under preparation	% (and number) of new CIF investment plans detailing sector-specific analysis ³¹	<u>Baseline:</u> 44% <u>Achievement</u> FY17: 100%	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 95% (20 of 21 IPs)
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans including women-specific activities ³²	<u>Baseline:</u> 41% <u>Achievement</u> FY17: 100%	FY17: 55% FY18: 65% FY19: 75% FY20: 80% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 95% (20 of 21 IPs)
	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF projects under preparation	% (and number) of new CIF projects detailing sector-specific analysis	<u>Baseline:</u> 24% <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 60% FY16: 68% FY17: 100%	FY17: 75% FY18: 80% FY19: 85% FY20: 90% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 59% (19 of 32 projects) ³³
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	<u>Baseline:</u> 31% <u>Achievement:</u> FY16: 56% FY17: 82%	FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75% <u>Achievements:</u>

²⁸ As of December 2016

²⁹ As of April 2018

³⁰ All baseline figures as of June 30, 2014.

³¹ Defined as "sector-specific analysis relevant to project focus area".

³² Defined as "activities targeting women and/or gender-responsive implementation arrangements such as project manual guidance or project-specific knowledge management activities on gender".

³³ Projects TFC/SC-approved Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2017

				CY17: 63% (20 of 32 projects) ³⁴
Outcome 2 - Program Support	Enhanced demand from MDB-supported investment plans and projects for technical support from CIF AU on gender	Percentage (and number) of new CIF investment plans and projects for which countries request gender technical support from MDBs and/or CIF AU	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<u>Target New IPs and projects:</u> FY17: 5% of new IPs & projects FY18: 10% of new IPs & projects FY19: 20% of new IPs & projects FY20: 30% of new IPs & projects <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 50% (7 of 14 IPs)
		Percentage (and number) of such gender technical support requests to CIF AU which it is able to fulfill	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<u>Target New IPs and projects:</u> FY17: 80% of new IP and project requests FY18: 85% FY19: 90% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 33%
Outcome 3 - Monitoring and Reporting	CIF IP monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF IPs (total and new), with sex-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ³⁵ : 35% <u>Achievement Total IPs:</u> FY17: 46% <u>Achievement New IPs:</u> FY17: 100%	<u>Target Total IPs</u> FY17: 45% FY18: 50% FY19: 55% FY20: 60% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 56% (49 of 88) <u>Target New IPs:</u> FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 86% (18 of 21 IPs)
	CIF project monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF projects (total and new) with sex-disaggregated indicators	<u>Baseline</u> ³⁶ : 25% <u>Achievement (Total Projects):</u> FY16: 34% <u>Achievement (New Projects):</u> FY16: 60%	<u>Target Total Projects:</u> FY17: 35% FY18: 40% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievements:</u> CY17: 39% (103 of 263) <u>Target New Projects:</u> FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75% <u>Achievements:</u>

³⁴ Projects approved by TFC/SC from Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2017

³⁵ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

³⁶ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

				CY17: 56% (18 of 32 projects) ³⁷
OUTPUTS	Description	OVI	Target/ Achievement - Phase 1	Target – Phase 2
Output 1 - Policy	Gender-responsive CIF program procedures	Policy reviews for each program undertaken (FY15)	<u>Target:</u> FY15: 4 reviews <u>Achievement:</u> FY17: 4 Program Note drafts prepared, focused on Investment Plan preparation	FY17: 4 Program drafts prepared FY18: Policy reviews incorporated in new CIF Gender Policy
		Discussion of policy amendments (FY16)	<u>FY16 Target:</u> Discussions for 4 programs and other policy elements <u>Achievement:</u> FY17: CIF Gender Policy presented for TFC decision in June 2017	FY17: CIF Gender policy discussed and adopted <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: CIF Gender Policy approved in January 2018
		Review and discussion of gender-responsive stakeholder engagement (SE) across the CIF (FY17-18)	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	FY17: Review initiated FY18: Review completed FY19: Findings incorporated in SE design FY20: Qualitative assessment of impact <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: CIF Gender Policy includes gender representatives category; E&L study by WEDO also examining gender-responsive Stakeholder engagement
	CIF participation in external events on gender and climate	No. of panel/ speaking engagements on gender and climate, in which CIF participates	<u>Annual Target:</u> Not provided <u>Achievement:</u> FY17: 8	<u>Target:</u> FY17-20: at least 2 new engagements per FY <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: 2

³⁷ Projects approved by TFC/SC from Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2017

Output 2 - Program Support	Enhanced technical expertise/ resources on gender available for project teams	(i) Online directory of gender and climate experts and (ii) Sector Specific guidance sheets prepared	<u>Target:</u> FY15: Directory completed and (3) sheets prepared <u>Achievement:</u> FY16: Under preparation	FY17: (i) Online directory completed; (ii) 3 new sheets prepared FY18: 2 new sheets prepared FY19-20: tbd depending on program need <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: 1 sheet completed and 1 under preparation
		(iii) Gender Specialist (F-level) recruited to CIF AU	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	FY18: One F-level gender specialist recruited <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: Applications reviewed by shortlisting committee
Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed ³⁸	<u>Baseline:</u> 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 4 FY16: 6 FY17: 7	<u>Target (cumulative):</u> FY17: 7 FY18: 8 FY19: 9 FY20: 10 (cumulative) <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: 8
Output 4 - Monitoring and Reporting	Improved knowledge resources for CIF reporting on gender-specific indicators	Gender indicator review paper completed (Y/N) (FY15)	<u>Achievement:</u> FY15: Yes, in portfolio review	FY17: Portfolio review published FY20: Update of portfolio review <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: Portfolio review under preparation
		% of recommended gender indicator modifications adopted as core and co-benefit indicators (FY16)	<u>Target:</u> FY16: At least 50% adopted <u>Achievement:</u> FY16: Gender-specific guidance in M&E toolkits; sex-disaggregated monitoring of core indicators improved	FY17: New CIF gender impact indicators routinized in CIF reporting FY18: Discussion on core and co-benefit indicator systems, with M&R team FY19 and FY20: tbd

³⁸ Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

				<u>Achievement:</u> FY18: Gender indicators included in M&R toolkit revisions
Output 5 – Knowledge and Learning	Expanded CIF program learning on gender in portfolio	No. of CIF knowledge events conducted annually with gender integrated, e.g., Pilot Country Meetings	<u>Annual Target:</u> FY15: 2 FY16: 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY15: 2 FY16: 3	<u>Target:</u> FY17: 2 FY18: 2 FY19: 2 FY20: 2 <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: 2
		No. of CIF Gender knowledge events conducted, per FY	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<u>Target:</u> FY17: 1 FY18: 1 FY19: 1 FY20: 1 Achievement: FY18: 2

Annex 2: CIF Investment Plan and Project Performance on CIF Gender Scorecard Indicators

Table 1 CIF Investment Plans since inception with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	1 (6)	17 (81)	22 (73)	17 (81)	57 (65)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 2 CIF Investment Plans since inception with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with activities targeting women	2 (13)	13 (62)	24 (80)	14 (67)	53 (60)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 3 CIF Investment Plans since inception with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with sex-disaggregated indicators	2 (13)	15 (71)	14 (47)	18 (86)	49 (56)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 4 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2017 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	-	10 (100)	9 (90)	1 (100)	20 (95)
Total no. of IPs approved	-	10	10	1	21

Table 5 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2017 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with activities targeting women	-	9 (90)	10 (100)	1 (100)	20 (95)
Total no. of IPs approved	-	10	10	1	21

Table 6 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2017 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with sex-disaggregated indicators	-	7 (70)	10 (100)	1 (100)	18 (86)
Total no. of IPs approved	-	10	10	1	21

Table 7 CIF Projects since inception with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with gender analysis	34 (30)	21 (57)	33 (47)	31 (76)	119 (45)
Total no. of Projects approved	115	37	70	41	263

Table 8 CIF Projects since inception with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with activities targeting women	29 (25)	23 (62)	43 (61)	28 (68)	123 (47)
Total no. of Projects approved	115	37	70	41	263

Table 9 CIF Projects since inception with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	23 (20)	18 (49)	30 (43)	32 (78)	103 (39)
Total no. of Projects approved	115	37	70	41	263

Table 10 CIF Projects approved Jan-Dec 2017 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with gender analysis	1 (13)	5 (71)	4 (67)	9 (82)	19 (59)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	7	6	11	32

Table 11 CIF Projects approved Jan-Dec 2017 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with activities targeting women	3 (38)	4 (57)	5 (83)	8 (73)	20 (63)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	7	6	11	32

Table 12 CIF Projects approved Jan-Dec 2017 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF Projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	1 (13)	4 (57)	4 (67)	9 (82)	18 (56)
Total no. of Projects approved	8	7	6	11	32

Annex 3: Examples of CIF projects featuring effective gender integration

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

Identifying and Supporting Female Beneficiaries in Large CSP Morocco: Case of Noor-Midelt Phase 1

31. The Noor-Midelt Phase 1 project aims to reduce Morocco's dependence on energy imports and fossil fuels and enhance energy security. It is a key element of the government's ambitious solar plan, which is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 200 million tCO₂. The largest project of its kind under preparation, the first phase of the Noor-Midelt project uses a public-private partnership approach to test the hybrid concentrated solar power (CSP)/photovoltaic (PV) solution in the Morocco context. It comprises development of two plants, each with a 150-190 MW capacity, minimum five hours of thermal storage, and a PV capacity level left to the bidders' discretion.
32. With the earlier Noor-Ouarzazate project, the Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN) demonstrated its capacity to prepare, manage, and implement complex solar projects and select strong private sector partners to achieve plan targets. Under this project, gender components will continue to be mainstreamed by ensuring project development objective results indicators track the proportion of beneficiaries that are female. The methodology developed under the earlier Noor-Ouarzazate project to identify female beneficiaries will be retained, as will MASEN's local development plan to include small-scale rural development activities targeted at women, which go beyond the services developed under the project. The AfDB and World Bank will also undertake analytical work, including use of focus group discussions, to assess the gender impact of the project. Expected social impacts of the project include job creation from plant construction and operation.

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

Gender-responsive tenure reform in Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP)

33. Gender considerations come to the fore in the integrated landscape management component of this USD 22 million project, supported by the World Bank. It seeks to regularize land tenure, improve community-level land use planning, and encourage integrated landscape management tools for improved tenure security of local communities and small and medium landholders.
34. Mozambique's Constitution addresses gender equality in land ownership, but the provision of customary rules and governance structures in collective holdings can also impede women's access to land due to social norms restricting women's participation in public consultations and decision-making spaces. MozFIP will promote gender-responsive practices in land tenure through land co-titling, which ensures that both husbands' and wives' names are listed on land documents and are registered, regardless of marital status (legal or customary), to ensure that

both women and men have the same legal right to the property.

35. The project will also promote inclusive practices to training and social outreach to ensure effective participation of women in project consultations and decision-making. Tools such as “Agenda Comunitária” and Local Community Land Use Plan, which support transparency and social inclusion in land use planning will be encouraged. Additionally, the project will have specific targets for female beneficiaries in its agro-forestry system schemes, and will prioritize extension support for crops that women typically raise, such as legumes.

Cote d’Ivoire Forest Investment Project: Addressing Gender Gaps in the Forestry Sector

36. Cote d’Ivoire’s economy is dependent on agriculture as its main driver of growth, with the sector accounting for nearly one-third of GDP and over half of export earnings, and employing two-thirds of the economically active population. The country is the world’s largest producer and exporter of cocoa. The FIP-supported Forest Investment Project of the World Bank, funded with USD 5.56 million of FIP grant resources and a IDA loan of USD 9.44 million, seeks to conserve and increase the forest stock and improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in the targeted in the targeted Gazetted Forest Areas of the central (former cocoa belt) and southwest regions (current cocoa belt), benefitting around 345,000 persons in total.
37. Women and men in Cote d’Ivoire have different access to and control over forest resources. Discriminatory practices in common procedures also hinder positive outcomes for women unless specific attention is paid upfront in the process. A project gender assessment found, for example, that women typically do not co-sign contracts with their husbands, and that where they do have their own contracts, these are shorter-term (usually 5 years) which constrains secure access to land for women’s agroforestry activities over the time period needed for cultivation. Women’s access to water for tree nurseries and transport availability to reach the agroforestry sites within the gazetted forests is similarly limited. Women’s lack of knowledge regarding various high-potential agroforestry species for livelihood diversification and market opportunities is also limited which increases their risk as cultivators due to their reliance on fewer species than men. However, project interventions to improve women’s tenure security and livelihoods, their participation in local decision-making bodies, and related skills, can significantly reduce gender gaps.
38. Performance-based contracts for agro-forestry under the project will feature contracts signed by both husbands and wives at household level, and not be contingent on women holding land title, thus enhancing benefit-sharing of project revenues to both women and men, rather than men alone. Use-rights contracts for women’s associations with the forestry agency SODEFOR will be for 30 years, to allow for more secure tenure than short-run leaseholds. These provisions will be specified in the project manual so that they are clear during implementation. In addition, at least 50 percent of incentive-based subproject funds will be directed to targeted

gender activities.

39. The program is committed to address gender gaps in the zero-deforestation agriculture and parks management initiatives through enhanced agro-forest extension for women and participatory forest governance organized to be more socially inclusive and to enhance women's leadership in forest co-management committees. The project is financing awareness raising and communication campaigns targeted at women in project area communities, as well as safe transport to project forest sites. Women will also participate in forest restoration on a collective basis through women's associations organized by the national forest development agency SODEFOR and local organizations such as the Malebi Women's Association in Ahua region, including investments in water catchments to overcome water insecurity in these areas. Technical assistance including with ICRAF, on enhanced vegetable cultivation, fruit and fuelwood forestry, and other nutritional tree species will be provided to women. Finally, project manuals will specify grievance redress mechanisms to be set up for the project, that allow also for World Bank Group best practice on reporting of any gender-based violence abuses that arise during project implementation, including on project sub-contracts.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Gender Integration across new set of SPCRs

40. The new set of Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCRs) approved under PPCR feature a range of activities aimed at reducing gender gaps related to climate change, and improving gender integration in the planned resilience activities. Rwanda's SPCR mainstreams gender throughout its program planning, in line with national strategy, and includes extensive participatory development of investment areas related to climate-smart agriculture, water security, urban settlements, and landscape management in livelihood areas with direct bearing on women's quality of life and economic empowerment. In Madagascar, the SPCR plans, among other projects, specific interventions in coastal resilience, with projects planning to include women's direct participation in generation of local risk maps to aid in community preparedness and risk reduction efforts related to coastal flooding. The participatory approach is explicitly also designed to enhance women's participation in local-level decision-making and leadership experience in the public sphere.
41. In Malawi, 70 percent of the agricultural labor force is female, and women are thus particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The SPCR there will support women's improved access to climate-smart agriculture and agricultural support services and finance; participation in water user associations; and access to improved land management practices and weather services information. Additionally, one project will organize women and youth into aquaculture cooperatives for fisheries skills development, and improved access to fishing assets and technology. In Bhutan, where women lead around 65 percent of micro and small and medium-enterprises, the SPCR plans to develop a National Climate-SMART (Sustainable Mitigation &

Adaptation Risk Toolkit) and target women-led Cottage, Small, & Medium Industry (CSMIs) to help such businesses undertake climate resilience planning. This will include support to business school technical assistance programs and entrepreneurs from the Faculty of Business Administration to prepare women entrepreneurs to consider environment and climate variables in their business planning. The program will include practicums with women-led CSMIs and farming communities to test the enhanced business plans.

Meeting Needs of Bolivian Women Farmers in Adaptation Finance

42. Smallholder farmers in Bolivia are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. Microfinance institutions in the country comprise the main source of finance for smallholders, and yet these institutions view agricultural lending as risky, particularly given climate impacts. The IDB-supported private sector-led 'Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience' project, implemented with PPCR set-aside funding of USD 4 million, aims to support smallholders with training and finance to increase their resilience, and improve their participation in quinoa product value chains in the central and southern Altiplano of Bolivia. A standard "green microfinance" product, including technical assistance and adaptation lending, is being offered. To better customize the project's responsiveness to women's adaptation finance needs, a pilot initiative is being tested with a group of women farmers organized under the Farmers' Economic Organizations in Sorata municipality. The pilot will collect gender-specific data on female farmers' uptake of products, compared to male farmers, and examine the reasons for difference in uptake so as to better customize product design and delivery for women borrowers.

Gender and access to climate resilience financing: Lessons from Tajikistan

43. Transitioning from a centrally planned to a market economy requires additional efforts to ensure women and men have equal access to opportunities and benefits from economic growth. In Tajikistan, high rates of male out-migration have left women concentrated in primary-sector employment in agriculture and natural resource management. In 2016, EBRD launched an innovative Climate Resilience Financing Facility (CLIMADAPT) in Tajikistan to support the uptake of climate resilience technologies by the private sector, particularly small businesses, farmers, and households vulnerable to climate change. After success in Phase 1 (see Box 10), CLIMADAPT Phase 2 in Tajikistan aims to encourage more women sub-borrowers to adopt climate resilience technologies.
44. EBRD conducted a study to understand the connection between gender and climate finance. The objective of the study was to develop operational recommendations for partner financial institutions (PFIs) that on-lend CLIMADAPT funding and establish cooperation with CSOs in Tajikistan working on gender to promote climate resilience technologies among women. The study examined activities at both PFI and portfolio/sub-borrower level to assess how PFIs work with female clients and identify issues and challenges faced by women borrowers. The study

found that microfinance institutions have greater experience with women clients than the larger institutions, and more needs to be done to recruit more female staff and improve gender outreach and design under the programs.

45. Analysis of the CLIMADAPT portfolio showed that 29 percent of the sub-borrowers are women, but, due to smaller loan amounts, women's loans represent just 14 percent of the total portfolio by value. Additionally, there is a difference in loan purpose: 81 percent of loans requested by female sub-borrowers are for residential use (compared to 58 percent of loans requested by men). In contrast, men are more likely than women to request commercial loans. Of the total number of loans requested by women, only 19 percent are commercial (compared to 42 percent of the loans requested by men). There was not a significant gender difference regarding the share of the loans by branch or regions.
46. The EBRD recommended gender-based activities be incorporated to improve gender-responsive implementation, including training PFI staff, implementing a new incentive schemes for PFI loan officers to integrate gender targets, establishing a partnership with the National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan to raise awareness on gender and enterprise finance, and improving data reporting on a sex-disaggregated basis. A gender awareness workshop in September 2017 brought together the CLIMADAPT team and 40 participants from PFIs to improve their understanding of the female customer segment and how to integrate gender considerations in the financial products offered.

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

Women's energy access in Liberia: Case of the Renewable Energy Project

47. Less than 2 percent of households in Liberia have access to electricity services, one of the lowest rates globally. The Renewable Energy Project aims to provide a source of reliable, sustainable, and affordable power in the region to reduce the cost of electricity by 60 percent, as well as dependence on electricity imports. The project will support the development of the run-of-river Gbedin Falls Hydropower Plant with a total capacity of 9.34 MW to provide an average of 56.4 GWh per year to Nimba County. This advancement is expected to encourage more households, firms, and institutions to connect to the national grid, thus reducing use of self-generation and domestic wood fuel. Household expenditures on fuel will fall as improved health outcomes simultaneously rise, particularly for women and children.
48. The Government of Liberia is committed to gender equality and approved a National Gender Policy in 2009. This project will include strong gender components in environmental and social assessments and involve women in the decision-making process regarding rural electrification. The project aims to raise women's awareness regarding electrification and to promote their active participation in the construction and maintenance of the hydropower plant, including access to training opportunities.

Ensuring women's meaningful participation and benefit from rural electrification in Vanuatu

49. Only 30 percent of Vanuatu's population has access to electricity. The lack of a grid network (only 4 of 65 inhabited islands have grids) and high connection costs for those grids that are in place have resulted in low access rates, particularly in rural areas. The Rural Electrification Project aims to support increased access to affordable electricity services in dispersed off-grid areas of the country. This will be accomplished by subsidizing the retailer cost of solar home systems and micro-grids, and by subsidizing a household service connection and household wiring to a mini-grid through the ongoing Improved Electricity Access Project.
50. Improving access to electricity promotes gender equality because it reduces women and girls' time poverty directly. Household electrification, and use applications such as lighting, help extend the number of working hours, and allow for use of time-saving devices such as water pumps, food processing equipment, and modern cooking solutions. This can reduce the time women spend on water, fuel collection, and household care activities, and enable greater flexibility in allocation of time among paid, unpaid work, and leisure, which eases the time burden on women and contributes to women's empowerment.
51. Women's participation in the design phase will be ensured by organizing meetings at times convenient to women and men, and conducting separate meetings where required. Communication methods and information campaigns will also be targeted to reach women. The project also includes installation of pre-paid meters for mini-grids where feasible, allowing consumers to control consumption and thus expenditures. The project will ensure that both women and men receive information about how to access, use, read, and manage pre-paid meters.

Expanding Women's Access to Energy, Technical Training and Employment in the Energy Sector in Honduras

52. The ERUS Universal Energy Access Program (PAUE) for Honduras, financed through SREP with 6.55 million of grant funding, and implemented with IDB support, aims to support isolated coastal and island regions of Honduras with 1.7 MW capacity of electricity generation through solar system micro-grids and individual systems. Though Honduras as a whole has an energy access rate of 74 percent, the households of the project area lie outside the grid, are geographically isolated and, further, include a significant share of indigenous peoples' groups. The Program for Electrification in Isolated Areas project is accompanied by a TA initiative on clean cookstoves, which is expected to contribute to the health, time-poverty reduction, and well-being of women, and their children, who are disproportionately exposed to smoke from biomass sources of fuel in the home.
53. The Electrification project will improve rural energy access for 4,115 households and support institutional development in the sector, while expanding women's technical skills and

employment in the energy sector. The project's expansion of electrification is expected to catalyze rural value addition (e.g. by enabling refrigeration and agro-processing at the local level). The project includes specific development of a strategy for women's participation to ensure that women receive training in construction, operation, and supervision of the electricity generation projects supported by the initiative. Gender considerations are also made part of the procurement criteria under the project, in that the executing agency that contracts local firms for operation and maintenance of the domestic photovoltaic systems will prioritize those firms that have significant proportion of women among their workforce.

54. The project's gender design elements draw on lessons learned from similar projects where sustainability of the project can be enhanced by encouraging early participation of private enterprises and training of local personnel, including women, in the O&M of the installed electrification systems. Other lessons learned include the importance of facilitating connection for rural users, through financing connections and meters; promoting use of electricity for productive purposes to increase program returns; and using domestic electrical appliances that are energy efficient – all of which have been shown to increase women's energy access and use, and social and economic empowerment.
55. Finally, the project's key result indicators include measurement of employment generated for women through the project (significant in a country with the lowest female labor force participation rate in Central America, where women's labor force participation rate is a fraction of that of men, at 45.3% compared to 83.9% for men). There is also a key results indicator regarding 'women trained in construction, operation and supervision of the electricity generation projects in isolated areas'.