

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

JOINT CTF-SCF/TFC.21/6

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Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Washington DC
June 3, 2019

Agenda Item 8

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *CIF GENDER ACTION PLAN PHASE 2* FY19 ACHIEVEMENTS AND PLANNED FY20 ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint Meeting of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees has reviewed the document Joint CTF-SCF.21/6, *Progress Report on Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2: FY19 Achievements and Planned FY20 Activities*.

The Joint Meeting welcomes continued implementation of the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2*, together with the overall *CIF Gender Policy*, and requests preparation of a *CIF Gender Action Plan - Phase 3* be undertaken in FY20.

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY19 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: i) report on activity progress during FY19 and ii) provide a proposed program of activities for FY20.

2. CIF Gender Program Approach and Overview

2. The *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2* features a deliberate shift from gender mainstreaming processes alone, to an emphasis on outcomes framed under the more ambitious gender-transformational goal outlined above. The theory of change rests on support to three pillars: i) CIF-wide and Program Governance; ii) Local and National Institutions; and iii) and Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihood investments.

3. CIF Performance on Gender to date

3. Under the CIF's *Gender Action Plan Phase 1* (FY15-16), and the *Phase 2 Plan* (FY17-20) now under implementation, there has been great improvement of CIF's performance on gender across all programs. The Phase 2 program has maintained and expanded gains from Phase 1 on gender-specific M&R; gender inputs to CIF learning efforts; and external collaboration on gender and climate, while adding a formal CIF Gender Policy, more gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement, expanded analytical work on e.g., energy and forests; technical assistance to countries and MDB; targeted evaluative efforts on gender; and enhancing the staff capacity of the CIF Gender team.
4. Results can be seen in terms of improved performance from baseline values on gender scorecard indicators as well. Gender-responsive design examples can now be found throughout the portfolio. This includes also examples from private sector investments which were not well-represented in terms of gender activities at the start of the Program.
5. Nonetheless, and despite such progress, overall levels of gender integration in the CIF, while improving, require additional focused support from CIF AU and the CIF Gender Working Group of MDB representatives, in order to reach operational outcomes that go beyond women's participation alone, to deeper levels of impact as set out in the goals of the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2* around '*women's improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status*', and the gender transformational change that CIF seeks in relation to more inclusive norms, behaviors, institutions, and policy for robust and sustainable climate action outcomes over the medium-term.

4. Accomplishments in FY19

6. Implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 and CIF Gender Policy grew as an area of joint effort in FY19. There is now a considerable body of work, partnership, and demand from countries and MDBs upon which to build future gender equality efforts in the CIF. Further, recruitment of the Gender Specialist in CIF AU took place during FY19, and was completed in April, with the new CIF AU team member joining the unit in May 2019.

5. Knowledge and Learning

7. Learning activities organized by CIF AU and MDBs were a key focus in FY19. This included organization of gender sessions and panels featuring country representatives and external experts at SREP (September 2018) and CTF Pilot Countries Meetings (January 2019), and at the *Power of 10: Shaping the Future of Climate Action* Gender Panel in Ouarzazate, Morocco in January 2019, as well as a panel in the CIF-Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) side event at the June 2019 CIF Trust Fund Committee Meetings in Washington D.C. A regional exchange on gender and forest in LAC region was organized IDB, CONAFOR and CIF AU, and preparation of an upcoming July 2019 training of EBRD HQ and regional staff on gender and climate change jointly delivered by CIF AU and EBRD.
8. *MDB analytical work in FY19.* Analytical work and knowledge sharing on gender in the CIF continued throughout the year by MDBs, including under several gender studies of the E&L Initiative, as well as country programming studies. CIF AU is continuing an in-depth gender portfolio review of CIF programming, to be completed in early FY20. The above work is intended to highlight good practices to further spearhead gender mainstreaming across sector investments.

6. Learning Dissemination and Further Application

9. Three gender studies were undertaken with E&L funding support in FY19, in collaboration with the Gender team. These were EBRD's study on "*Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan*" (scheduled delivery in June 2019); along with the World Bank and CONAFOR's study on "*Social Identity Framing to get Mexican Women REDDy for participation in Natural Resource Management*" (under FIP Mexico) (scheduled for August 2019 delivery); and the study by WEDO on the "*Evaluation of the Inclusion of Women and Gender-Related Groups, Organizations, and Beneficiaries in the Design and Implementation of CIF Investments*" (scheduled delivery in July 2019).
10. Some Evaluation and Learning (E&L) studies on gender in the CIF have had broad reach in terms of MDB uptake and application in other countries and/or programming. This was the case for example in both the EBRD study on ClimADAPT¹ in Tajikistan and their earlier-CIF-supported energy efficiency work in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as the World Bank FIP Mexico study on behavioral norms on gender and sustainable forest management, discussed below.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

11. Monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF comprises three main streams: (i) annual reporting on Gender Action Plan implementation; (ii) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of the CIF program results reporting; and (iii) reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports. These continued apace in FY19.
12. *Need to Strengthen Impact Reporting Measures:* Overall, gender M&R still requires strengthening, including in relation to data collection systems, for impact indicators for Gender Action Plan (GAP) Phase 2 results

¹ Results from the study were disseminated by EBRD at ODI in London; at COP24's Gender Day; and internally at EBRD, among other venues.

8. External Outreach and Communications

13. FY19 presented opportunities for CIF to disseminate its gender programming and outcomes under the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2*. COP-related side events were a prime venue for this sharing of lessons learned, along with several learning events detailed elsewhere in this report. At COP24, AfDB led an advocacy event “*From Policy to Action: Integrating Gender into National Climate Actions in Africa*” to discuss interlinkages between gender and climate change and to ensure concrete integration of gender into current renewable energy programs. COP24 also saw EBRD presenting results of its E&L gender study on private sector adaptation finance in Tajikistan during a Gender Day exhibition organized by the gender focal point of UNFCCC.
14. Similarly, and in line with the above thinking regarding external engagements, the CIF Gender Working Group met in July 2018 to discuss three prepared design options for a global gender conference organized by the CIF. However, from among the options, there was consensus to instead focus on sector-specific, regional learning events, rather than large global knowledge conferences. In addition, it was recognized that the inter-MDB Global Gender Summit to be held in Kigali in December 2019 features climate change as one of three key themes and will showcase CIF projects from several MDBs.

9. CIF Gender Program in FY20

15. CIF Gender activities in FY20 will focus on: i) deepening gender upstream support to pipeline operations; ii) enhanced gender monitoring and reporting on implementation and program results, in collaboration with MDBs; iii) an expanded capacity-building effort with particular sector-specific themes and regional trainings (including on gender in forest based value chain development); and iv) commencement of a formal process to develop the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3.
16. Full engagement through this process of the CIF Gender Working Group, MDBs, countries, observer structure and other key parties, is envisioned, along with alignment to new program themes or business models that may arise through deliberations on the future of the CIF. The workplan for FY20 overall includes heightened attention to the workings of the CIF Gender Working Group and strengthening their linkage to regular CIF MDB focal point processes to enhance alignment. The CIF Gender Working Group will also hold its second in-person global meeting in FY20.
17. Gender activities will continue to drive 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 FY20 as highlighted in the discussion above will include: i) upstream support to MDB and country teams on gender integration in projects; ii) regional and global sector-specific learning events e.g., gender and sustainable forest management with a focus on value chain development and policy entry points in national settings, as well as other capacity-building events for MDB staff and client country representatives.
18. Finally, CIF in FY20 will explore iii) design of support efforts on women’s climate leadership at multiple scales, including in climate planning processes at local and national levels. This effort will draw on lessons learned from PPCR processes and the recent WEDO E&L study on engagement of women’s organizations and national gender institutions in climate action to enhance women’s voice in resilience efforts. The objective of this work is to support efforts towards longer-term institutional changes in

gender-responsive climate practice, including in national climate planning, in line with lessons from the recent transformational change study. Country programming on gender by MDBs will continue at its current robust levels, including new work in Uganda by AfDB on women's economic empowerment and waste management, as well as other country efforts in Niger, Cameroon and other pilot countries, in collaboration with MDBs.

19. In sum, CIF Gender programming in FY20 will continue to advance integration of gender in CIF policies and programs, while deepening knowledge, learning and technical support on gender in the CIF. A robust role for the CIF Gender Working Group will be supported, not least in the context of planning for a Phase 3 program, but more broadly to ensure improved M&R processes on gender and technical support to CIF project pipelines. This will require both community- and capacity-building among MDBs, pilot countries, and observers, and will include in addition convening of a second global CIF Gender Working Group meeting in-person. There will be scaled-up delivery of gender regional learning events that are sector-specific, especially for country representatives, as well as focused technical support to countries and MDBs on demand. Building on lessons learned from recent analytical and the upcoming CIF Gender portfolio review, there will be development in FY20 of an approach to supporting women's climate leadership at multiple scales (including through capacity-building for participation in local and national government planning processes, and support to in-country NDC efforts where countries request such support.
20. Through the above set of institutional, operational, analytical, monitoring and learning efforts, it is expected that quality of implementation of the CIF portfolio on gender will continue to grow from strength to strength, and be well-positioned in the context of both new sector programming areas at the CIF, and the growing ambition to see evidence of gender transformational change on the ground for more inclusive climate action.

1. Introduction

1. The purpose of this FY19 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: i) report on activity progress during FY19 and ii) provide a proposed program of activities for FY20.
2. The Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2*² 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 Phase 2 Plan emphasizes a gender-transformational goal within the CIF context of: “*Women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments*”. To this end, the Plan employs five key program elements, namely: (a) policy development; (b) program support; (c) analytical work; (d) monitoring and reporting; and (e) knowledge and learning.

2. CIF Gender Program Approach and Overview

3. The *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2* features a deliberate shift from gender mainstreaming processes alone, to an emphasis on outcomes framed under the more ambitious gender-transformational goal outlined above. The theory of change rests on support to three pillars: i) CIF-wide and Program Governance; ii) Local and National Institutions; and iii) and Green Growth and Sustainable Livelihood investments. The Plan includes a strengthened framework for monitoring results and impact. Phase 2 efforts can be assessed in terms of impact at the levels of institutions, individuals, and markets. A key element of the approach includes learning and capacity development, including lessons sharing, across countries, MDBs, and with other climate finance actors, on effective approaches to gender and climate policy and implementation in diverse settings.

3. CIF Performance on Gender to date

4. Under the CIF’s *Gender Action Plan Phase 1* (FY15-16), and the *Phase 2 Plan* (FY17-20) now under implementation, there has been great improvement of CIF’s performance on gender across all programs. The Phase 2 program has maintained and expanded gains from Phase 1 on gender-specific M&R; gender inputs to CIF learning efforts; and external collaboration on gender and climate, while adding a formal CIF Gender Policy, more gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement, expanded analytical work on e.g., energy and forests; technical assistance to countries and MDB; targeted evaluative efforts on gender; and enhancing the staff capacity of the CIF Gender team.
5. Results can be seen in terms of improved performance from baseline values on gender scorecard indicators as well. As of December 2018, 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 44%. Investment Plans with women-specific activities increased from 41% to 76% of the portfolio; while sex-disaggregated indicators were found to be present in 67% of IPs compared to the baseline value of 35%. At the level of CIF projects, a full 60% hosted sector-specific gender analysis compared to the 2014

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

baseline of 24%, while women-specific activities grew from 31% of the portfolio to 63% as of December 2018. The presence of sex-disaggregated indicators across the CIF project portfolio grew from 35% to 67% over the same period.

6. Gender-responsive design examples can now be found throughout the portfolio. This includes also examples from private sector investments which were not well-represented in terms of gender activities at the start of the Gender Action Plan Phase 1. These gender-responsive design examples have expected results in such impact areas as: i) enhanced workforce development and job creation for women in renewable energy (e.g., Colombia and Haiti); ii) improved outreach and household demand-side management in district heating and off-grid investments (Maldives, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan), and iii) optimizing energy linkages for productive use applications (e.g., Nepal).
7. In the forest sector, CIF investments support women's enhanced role in local resource governance and non-timber forest enterprise development (Burkina Faso and Lao PDR), and have fostered mainstreaming of gender planning and budgeting in the national forest agency in Mexico, along with enhancement of women's skill development, employment and leadership in forest-based enterprises at the *ejido* community level. Adaptation program investments of CIF feature significant direct benefits for women's economic opportunities and voice across such diverse areas as water management, agribusiness, and adaptive social protection (i.e., in Tajikistan, Cambodia, Niger and Zambia, respectively).
8. Nonetheless, and despite such progress, overall levels of gender integration in the CIF, while improving, require additional focused support from CIF AU and the CIF Gender Working Group of MDB representatives, in order to reach operational outcomes that go beyond women's participation alone, to deeper levels of impact as set out in the goals of the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2* around 'women's improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status', and the gender transformational change that CIF seeks in relation to more inclusive norms, behaviors, institutions, and policy as required for robust and sustainable climate action outcomes on the ground over the medium-term.

4. Evaluative Assessment of CIF Gender Programming to Date and Implications for Practice

9. The 2019 Transformational Change study of the CIF concluded that through the Gender Program, CIF has "improved its mainstreaming of gender considerations and is advancing women's voice, skills and livelihoods in ways that are starting to bring about systemic change"³. This was found to be the case at both individual and community levels - with evidence of e.g., women's participation in planning processes, training, construction employment, as well as improved incomes and land access, coupled with key empowerment contributions regarding shifts around local aspirations for women's participation and leadership, and potential for influence of more equitable community gender norms over time.
10. The study also cited national examples from the CIF portfolio of gender-responsive design contributing to institutional changes and market-related outcomes that could lead to scaling and transformative outcomes over time. These included, e.g., ADB PPCR Cambodia processes of climate planning with Ministry of Women's Affairs; gender in the Mexico CONAFOR support under FIP; women-focused loan products in both the Turkey CTF project and Tajikistan PPCR project of EBRD (i.e., ClimADAPT); as well as

³ See https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/evaluation_of_transformational_change_in_the_cif_final_w_mresp_jan_2019.pdf

national and local government staff training in gender-sensitive planning under Zambia PPCR and Nepal SREP programs. Still, to date, there are only ‘interim signals’ of transformational change on gender along the dimensions laid out by the study, however.

11. Overall, and as suggested also by recent CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee discussions, some challenging areas remain for the CIF on gender, including the need for enhanced reporting on gender results from projects under implementation, as well as more regular upstream pipeline support on gender to operations, and to capacity-building at country levels, and within MDBs. The completed recruitment of a Gender Specialist in the CIF Administrative Unit will help strengthen support to gender activities, as will the strengthening of the role of the CIF Gender Working Group in relation to MDB-level gender monitoring and liaison on upstream gender inputs on pipeline projects.
12. Fulfilling the *CIF Gender Policy* (January 2018) and the directives set forth by the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2018 and January 2019, will require enhanced efforts from CIF AU, with the CIF Gender Working Group, to ensure more systematic integration of gender considerations in project design and implementation, and review of CIF investment plans already under implementation. Such an effort does not in any way minimize the foundational element of the CIF business model which holds MDB policies and procedures as having primacy in the operational context.
13. To this end, CIF AU will be strengthening its upstream inputs to pipeline Plan and projects under preparation by MDBs across all four CIF programs, reaching out directly and in concert with the CIF Gender Working Group to help ensure that gender considerations are better integrated in planned programming by MDB task teams earlier in the design phase. Lessons in good design from similar projects in related sub-sectors will be shared, along with other technical resources, and direct technical support, in relation to thinking about linking problem analysis to identified actions and gender-responsive monitoring (in line with the areas examined *ex post* under the CIF gender scorecard indicator process).
14. CIF AU’s learning offerings to countries on sector-specific gender technical knowledge areas will be expanded, to include not only the individual gender sessions within specific program meetings, but also stand-alone regional and multi-regional/ global trainings on key sectors (starting with sustainable forest management, and gender and renewable energy). These are being aligned to CIF project preparation schedules, and in response to country demand (in the case of forestry), and to new evaluative learning materials (in the case of energy), and will be co-designed by CIF AU, MDBs and countries, and key experts. Internal lessons learned will also be strengthened in FY20 through the finalization of a CIF Gender Portfolio Review, assessing both ‘quality of entry’ at design stage and ‘quality of implementation’ of projects under the CIF portfolio. A related exercise following up with MDBs on Trust Fund Committee approval comments uptake and application will also be implemented during the year.
15. The deepened emphasis on gender technical support to CIF operations necessarily requires a more active and robust use of the CIF Gender Working Group (GWG) as part of the CIF partnership. GWG members are calling for another GWG global meeting to be organized in FY20 as the first one in London in 2017 was found highly useful by MDBs, and a key form of inter-MDB learning itself. More broadly, efforts will be made to strengthen the CIF Gender Community of Practice, starting with the CIF GWG and moving to country focal points and other key contacts. CIF AU’s Gender Team is making full use of all functional teams of CIF AU to spread internal and external learning on gender (e.g., via online learning community platforms through Knowledge Management, and by serving as co-adviser to several E&L studies focused on gender aspects of CIF implementation). The team will also collaborate with CIF’s

communications team for blog and social media outputs to help ensure widespread dissemination of lessons).

5. Accomplishments in FY19

16. The following sections present the main CIF Gender Program activities, undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs through the CIF Gender Working Group, in FY19, followed in the next section by a discussion of activities planned for FY20.
17. Implementation of the *CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2* and *CIF Gender Policy* grew as an area of joint effort in FY19. There is now a considerable body of work, partnership, and demand from countries and MDBs upon which to build future gender equality efforts in the CIF. Further, recruitment of the Gender Specialist in CIF AU took place during FY19, and was completed in April, with the new Gender team member joining the unit in May 2019.
18. During FY19, the CIF AU developed the *CIFnet Gender Learning Hub*, as a potential platform to develop a wider community of practice on gender in the CIF, and share lessons and resource materials. Key learning sessions content has been archived in the site and will also be used as part of the CIF website redesign in FY20.

6. Knowledge and Learning

19. Learning activities organized by CIF AU and MDBs were a key focus in FY19. This included organization of gender sessions and panels featuring country representatives and external experts at SREP (September 2018) and CTF Pilot Countries Meetings (January 2019), and at the Power of 10: Shaping the Future of Climate Action event Gender Panel in Ouarzazate, Morocco in January 2019, as well as a panel in the CIF-Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) side event at the June 2019 CIF Trust Fund Committee Meetings in Washington. A regional exchange on gender and forest in Latin America region was organized IDB, CONAFOR and CIF AU, and preparation of a July 2019 training of EBRD HQ and regional staff on gender and climate change jointly delivered by CIF AU and EBRD. These are discussed in turn below.
20. Gender sessions in the SREP and CTF Pilot Countries Meetings. In the September 18-20, 2018 Pilot Country Meeting meeting in Kigali, Rwanda a gender session was delivered with a focus on operational lessons and analysis, presented by CIF AU, World Bank staff, and country representatives from Ghana and Liberia (Mr. Augustus Vaye Goanue, Executive Director of the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency; and Ing. Andrew T. Barfour, Project Coordinator from Ministry of Energy, Ghana, reflecting on their experience on gender mainstreaming in their agencies). Session participants also participated in a role-playing scenario exercise around the political economy and institutional issues attached with advancing gender and social inclusion in energy access, here in, a fictional case study country.
21. On January 30, 2019 in Ouarzazate, Morocco, a dedicated gender session was organized in the January 2019 CTF Pilot Countries meeting for CTF country and MDB representatives. It highlighted the importance of enhancing gender outcomes in areas such as employment, technology choice, use of subsidies, and targeted service delivery. It also examined inclusive approaches to large-scale renewable energy investments, including recent research on renewable energy and social models and AfDB gender research under country programming budget support regarding CTF implementation on the ground, particularly in Morocco where the event was held. Presentations were offers by CIF AU, as well as Dr. Reihana Mohideen (School of Engineering, University of Melbourne and Director of Future Energy and

Inclusive Development Melbourne Energy Institute Lab); and Ana Rojas (Gender and Energy Task Manager IUCN).

22. *Gender and social inclusion panel at CIF@10*. On January 28-29, 2019, in Ouarzazate, Morocco, at the 10th anniversary celebration of the CIF, a gender panel was organized comprising the following speakers: Minister for National Development and Planning from Government of Zambia, Mr. Alexander Chiteme, Ambassador Luis Alfonso De Alba, UN Secretary General Special Envoy for the 2019 Global Climate Summit 2019, along with the Director, Sustainable Development and Climate Change at ADB, Ms. Preety Bhandari; Professor Jesse Ribot of New York University; and moderator Ms. Mil Niepold of Mara Partners. Panelists' comments coalesced around the importance of working from a mindset and partnership model that views women as agents of change in the climate landscape. As Professor Ribot noted, "Women don't lack capacity, they lack opportunity".
23. *Latin America regional exchange on gender and sustainable forest management*. On March 26-267, 2019 in Chetumal, Mexico, IDB and Government of Mexico's national forest agency CONAFOR, together with CIF AU, organized a 46-person regional exchange for representatives from Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Brazil and Ecuador on gender and sustainable forest management.⁴ The exchange included field visits to productive forest enterprises at the *ejido* level in Quintana Roo state, as well as a day-long workshop featuring guest speakers (CIF AU; World Bank) and country representative panels on women's participation in value chain development, and forest conservation and management, as well as setting of country commitments and action steps, including from the Vice Minister for Rural Economic Development from Guatemala.
24. A 90-second video was also produced at the time showing how women in two *ejidos* in Quintana Roo state, Mexico are employed in forest value chains, including in a sawmill and in a non-timber forest product cooperative that transforms the local "*ramon*" seed into tea, flour and other products then sold to consumers.
25. Learning activities under CIF Gender for the remainder of FY19 include preparation of a gender and climate change training to be delivered by CIF AU to EBRD HQ and regional hub staff in two training events to take place in mid-July 2019.

7. Analytical work and knowledge management

26. This work stream continued throughout the year, including under several gender studies of the E&L Initiative, as well as country programming studies such as that undertaken by AfDB on gender integration in FIP Ghana and CTF Morocco in collaboration with IUCN, and by World Bank on gender outcomes in the FIP DGM in Peru and Brazil. IDB is also finalizing its technical note on gender and forestry in a BBL that also highlights lessons from the recent regional FIP exchange in Mexico.

⁴ A Spanish language version of the CIF AU publication on *Gender and Sustainable Forest Management: Entry Points for Design and Implementation* was disseminated to participants. see https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/gender_and_forest_spa_folder_pdf_2019001656spaspa001_final.pdf

27. CIF AU collaborated with the World Bank, PROFOR, and FCPF on a working paper on good practices in gender and sustainable forest management, titled “*Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes*”. The paper drew on lessons from a diverse range of projects including the FIP Cote d’Ivoire program (featuring several dedicated gender elements, including provisions for half of sub-projects identified under the program to be targeted to women). It was presented at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in Washington DC in March 2019 and is now an invited journal submission for the *Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Food Security*.⁵
28. *MDB analytical work in FY19*. Analytical work and knowledge sharing on gender in the CIF continued throughout the year, including under several gender studies of the E&L Initiative, as well as country programming studies such as that by AfDB on gender integration in FIP Ghana and CTF Morocco, and by World Bank on gender outcomes in the FIP DGM in Peru and Brazil. IDB completed a technical note on gender and forestry, while ADB undertook a review of its CIF portfolio. In addition, CIF AU collaborated with the World Bank, PROFOR, and FCPF on a working paper on good practices in gender and sustainable forest management, titled “*Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes*”.⁶ CIF AU is continuing an in-depth gender portfolio review of CIF programming, to be completed in early FY20. The above work is intended to highlight good practices to further spearhead gender mainstreaming across sector investments.

8. Learning Dissemination and Further Application

29. Three gender studies were undertaken with E&L financing in FY19. These were EBRD’s study on “Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan” (scheduled delivery in June 2019); along with the World Bank and CONAFOR’s study on “Social Identity Framing to get Mexican Women REDDy for participation in Natural Resource Management’ (under FIP Mexico) (scheduled for August 2019 delivery); and the study by WEDO on the ‘Evaluation of the Inclusion of Women and Gender-Related Groups, Organizations, and Beneficiaries in the Design and Implementation of CIF Investments’ (scheduled delivery in July 2019). Support was also offered to the gender investigations (including country visits) of the Transformational Change studies of E&L which were delivered in January 2019 and the local stakeholder engagement study by LEAD Pakistan.
30. Some Evaluation and Learning (E&L) studies on gender in the CIF have had broad reach in terms of MDB uptake and application in other countries and/or programming. This was the case for example in both the EBRD study on ClimADAPT⁷ in Tajikistan and their earlier-CIF-supported energy efficiency work in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as the World Bank FIP Mexico study on behavioral norms on gender and sustainable forest management, discussed below.

⁵ See

https://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/Working%20Paper_Taking%20Action%20on%20Gender%20Gaps%20in%20Forest%20Landscapes.pdf

⁶ See

https://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/Working%20Paper_Taking%20Action%20on%20Gender%20Gaps%20in%20Forest%20Landscapes.pdf

⁷ Results from the study were disseminated by EBRD at ODI in London; at COP24’s Gender Day; and internally at EBRD, among other venues.

31. EBRD's E&L study on "Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan" is being finalized for June 2019 delivery. It features both a final report and a good practice toolkit. Results from this study have already been disseminated at various stakeholder levels in Tajikistan and showcased at several global venues, including the COP24 Gender Day marketplace in December 2018, and a seminar at the Overseas Development Institute in London. The project also featured at the EBRD Annual Meeting and Business Forum where EBRD's partner financial institution under CLIMADAPT, HUMO, received an EBRD Sustainability Award (silver category) under the Climate Resilience category for excellent results in promoting women's access to finance in green technologies.
32. The good practice toolkit highlights ways to integrate gender considerations in climate finance. It will guide EBRD's work on gender mainstreaming in the Green Economy Financing Facilities (GEFFs) across 10 EBRD countries of operations, co-financed by the GCF. Content included reference to: i) collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data of financial intermediary operations (customer base, type of loans, banking human resources), with a view to strengthening the GEFFs' impact and ensuring quick disbursement of funds through targeted marketing and outreach activities to men and women sub-borrowers; ii) screening of technologies from a gender perspective and feeding this information in marketing strategies; iii) delivery of gender training to financial institution loan officers to address unconscious gender bias in lending operations.
33. In the case of the FIP Mexico study on gender supported by E&L, the World Bank's Mexico Country Office, in collaboration with the 'EMBED Mind, Behavior and Development Unit' of the World Bank, has investigated behavioral norms around women's participation in forest programs. The second phase of the study is now underway, with a randomized trial of messaging designed to induce women's expanded formal participation in productive forest project activities through attention to clear messaging and procedures appealing to women's sense of identity and self-efficacy. Lessons learned will have implications for future scale-up in Government of Mexico forest programs which still strive to improve gender outcomes in productive forests for women, at the level of *ejidos* and adjacent communities. Notably, the study's approach from FIP Mexico is now being replicated by other forest programs (e.g., by World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) in countries in Central America and stands as evidence of impact at both country level in terms of integration into national planning, as well as at MDB level where lessons are being shared sector-wide in a programmatic fashion.
34. Country programming work on gender in the CIF has also led to wider applications, with for example World Bank Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) studies in Peru, Brazil, and Mozambique, now being expanded to additional countries, through funding allocation under a large Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) study grant, that is explicitly part of gender and forests analytical work across several forest funds in the World Bank. CIF AU is contributing advisory inputs to the larger effort, and the potential for sector-wide learning and capacity-building with country partners implementing a range of REDD+ focused programs across the same in-country institutional landscape is strong, as earlier demonstrated through a joint global learning event between FIP and FCPF held in Lao PDR in September 2017 with great success.
35. Finally, the WEDO study findings are expected to be directly relevant to implementation of conceptualization and linkage programming around women's climate leadership in pilot countries, following on in part from consultative workshops held during the study in Jamaica and Bangladesh.

9. Monitoring and Reporting.

36. Monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF comprises three main streams: (i) annual reporting on Gender Action Plan implementation; (ii) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of the CIF program results reporting; and (iii) gender reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports. These continued apace in FY19.
37. *Need to Strengthen Impact Reporting Measures:* Overall, gender M&R still requires strengthening, including in relation to data collection systems, for impact indicators for Gender Action Plan (GAP) Phase 2 results. First in FY19, and as requested by the Trust Fund Committees, Semi-Annual Reports in their gender reporting now report on shifts across time in program performance, since inception, rather than focusing only on investment plans and projects approved during the current reporting period. For impact reporting, the CIF Gender team continued working with the M&R team to report on MDBs project data, including through review of Implementation Status Reports (ISRs) data shared by the MDBs. However, impact data presented herein in Annex 1 is only a partial accounting due to a majority of projects still not reporting on results.
38. Overall, project-level reporting on outcomes (both as input to CIF core indicators as well as in terms of sector-specific project level implementation indicators) is proceeding, though slowly, and the share of projects among those reporting sex-disaggregated outcomes is smaller still. The CIF Gender Program will continue to collaborate with the M&R team, undertake its own analysis, and increasingly make use of MDB CIF Gender Working Group member units' analysis and reporting to expand accountability in this area.
39. The above notwithstanding, there are already some interesting findings from this closer review. For example, the data available, also in line with lessons of the WEDO E&L study, show that women's participation in IP consultations has remained rather 'sticky' at the level of around 32-34% participation, whereas with more outreach and support, women's participation in CIF processes could be enhanced. For example, as part of FIP Burkina Faso's commitment to decentralized land management planning that included the priorities of women at the local level, the FIP country unit, decided to budget for women's district-level participation in planning, including the necessary additional cost of covering the participation of a 'male guardian' from their family so that the women could attend out-of-town meetings that gender norms locally would have militated against if they tried to attend on their own.
40. Having said this, the number of projects reported on two key indicators of beneficiaries, and of trainees, in a sex-disaggregated manner, grew in FY19, compared to data available for the FY18 report. In FY19, 89 CIF projects reported beneficiary numbers (compared to 38 projects in FY18). From FY19, the total cumulative number of project beneficiaries who were female was 5,605,265 (i.e., 49.4% of beneficiaries), compared to 4,488,619 female beneficiaries the previous year who comprised 49.9% of total beneficiaries. In FY19, 22 CIF projects reported the number of persons trained under the projects, with 38,330 cumulative female trainees (comprising 42% of cumulative total trainees⁸). This contrasts

⁸ This does not include those beneficiaries or trainees supported under the DGM program. Over 60 percent of all DGM micro-project beneficiaries are women and they are gaining practical skills under DGM program implementation in areas such as bookkeeping and non-timber forest product (NTFP) production, e.g., shea butter, in the case of Burkina Faso, for example.

with the 9,000 female trainees from 8 projects which reported trainee data in FY18. Despite these improvements, sex-disaggregated data is still patchy for key indicators related to renewable energy jobs generated through the CIF, for example.

10. External Outreach and Communications

41. In response to guidance provided by the Trust Fund Committees, the CIF Gender Program in FY19 reduced the number of its direct external engagements, and instead supported MDBs to undertake, making introduction to global actors where necessary. Direct support to learning activities with countries (and MDBs) continued, however, in line with overall guidance. In this vein, FY19 presented several opportunities for CIF to disseminate its gender programming and outcomes under the *CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2*. COP-related side events were a prime venue for this sharing of lessons learned, along with several learning events detailed elsewhere in this report.
42. At COP24, AfDB led an advocacy event “*From Policy to Action: Integrating Gender into National Climate Actions in Africa*” to discuss interlinkages between gender and climate change and to ensure concrete integration of gender into current renewable energy programs. COP24 also saw EBRD presenting results of its E&L gender study on private sector adaptation finance in Tajikistan during a Gender Day exhibition organized by the gender focal point of UNFCCC.
43. Similarly, and in line with the above thinking regarding external engagements, the CIF Gender Working Group met in July 2018 to discuss three prepared design options for a global gender conference organized by the CIF. However, from among the options, there was consensus to instead focus on sector-specific, regional learning events, rather than large global knowledge conferences. In addition, it was recognized that the inter-MDB Global Gender Summit to be held in Kigali in December 2019 features climate change as one of three key themes and will include showcasing of CIF projects from several MDBs.
44. Communications efforts related to CIF’s gender programming and outcomes were also strengthened during the FY19 period. A *CIF Voices* blog post was published to celebrate International Women’s Day “#BalanceforBetter: how CIF is contributing to gender equality in climate action”⁹. CIF gender outcomes from project examples from across the portfolio have also been shared in diverse media and policy dialogue settings, including by World Bank senior management in spring meetings and updates to the Board on IDA19 and on the Climate Action Plan, along with planning by World Bank’s Africa Region on its Africa Climate Business Plan.

11. CIF Gender Program in FY20

45. **CIF Gender activities in FY20 will focus on:** i) deepening gender upstream support to pipeline operations; ii) enhanced gender monitoring and reporting on implementation and program results, in collaboration with MDBs; iii) an expanded capacity-building effort with particular sector-specific themes and regional trainings (including on gender in forest based value chain development); and iv) commencement of a formal process to develop the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3.

⁹ See blog post here <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/balanceforbetter-how-cif-contributing-gender-equality-climate-action>

46. Full engagement through this process of the CIF Gender Working Group, MDBs, countries, observer structure and other key parties, is envisioned, along with alignment to new program themes or business models that may arise through deliberations on the future of the CIF. The workplan for FY20 overall includes heightened attention to the workings of the CIF Gender Working Group and strengthening their linkage to regular CIF MDB focal point processes to enhance alignment. The CIF Gender Working Group will also hold its second in-person global meeting in FY20.
47. Overall, the CIF Gender work program in FY20 is intended to maintain the strategic focus on *Gender Action Plan Phase 2* objectives of (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs and (ii) deepening knowledge, learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. 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 provided in response to demand from MDBs and countries.
48. Gender activities will continue to drive 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 FY20 as highlighted in the discussion above will include: i) upstream support to MDB and country teams on gender integration in projects; ii) regional and global sector-specific learning events e.g., gender and sustainable forest management with a focus on value chain development and policy entry points in national settings, as well as other capacity-building events for MDB staff and client country representatives.
49. CIF in FY20 will explore iii) design of support efforts on women's climate leadership at multiple scales, including in climate planning processes at local and national levels. This effort will draw on lessons learned from PPCR processes and the recent WEDO E&L study on engagement of women's organizations and national gender institutions in climate action to enhance women's voice in resilience efforts. The objective of this work is to support efforts towards longer-term institutional changes in gender-responsive climate practice, including in national climate planning, in line with lessons from the recent transformational change study.
50. Knowledge management and E&L studies will continue in FY20, along with gender technical support and assessment by MDBs through country engagement budget support, advised by CIF AU. Other CIF Gender activities will include development of a technical note on gender and climate-smart agri-business; and one on gender inclusion in climate-smart cities. Further, collaborative efforts with E&L study teams working on dissemination of gender-related studies will continue in FY20, including: i) gender and forests (with World Bank Environment and Behavior Change unit staff); ii) institutional transformation through inclusion of women's organizations (with WEDO, CIF observer); and iii) gender in adaptation finance and hydropower delivery (with EBRD CIF Focal Point and EBRD Gender teams), for distillation of lessons for practical application.
51. Country programming on gender by MDBs will continue at its current robust levels, including new work in Uganda by AfDB on women's economic empowerment and waste management. World Bank gender and forests case studies in Brazil and Peru (FIP), as well as the Caribbean (PPCR) study will be finalized in FY20. IDB technical support on gender and sustainable forest management in Guatemala (FIP) will also continue in collaboration with the National Forest Institute (INAB), National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) and other forest governance platforms for local communities and indigenous peoples. Other

IDB learning support on gender to CIF countries includes work with institutional actors under IDB's FIP project in Peru, and a planned PPCR gender study and gender regional exchange for countries in the Caribbean. Country-specific activities will also continue, e.g., support to Cameroon's FIP program to develop specific actions for gender technical integration; and to Niger PPCR on gender and strategic planning in adaptive social protection.

52. Monitoring and reporting systems for reporting on CIF Gender indicators will continue to be strengthened, in collaboration with MDBs, including enhanced use of MDB gender reporting data. Regular reporting on gender 'quality at entry' of IPs and projects will continue for reporting in CIF program semi-annual reports, with an emphasis on presenting trends over time for the portfolio as a whole. Side events and international engagement at COP25, and the inter-MDB Global Gender Summit in Kigali, Rwanda in December 2019 will allow for sharing of CIF's portfolio lessons on gender-responsive programming such as that of EBRD's ClimADAPT project. A series of portraits of women from CIF projects in Africa is planned by AfDB, as well as rollout of lessons from AfDB's evaluative work in Ghana (FIP) and Morocco (CTF).
53. In sum, CIF Gender programming in FY20 will continue to advance integration of gender in CIF policies and programs, while deepening knowledge, learning and technical support on gender in the CIF. A robust role for the CIF Gender Working Group (GWG) will be supported, not least in the context of planning for a Phase 3 program, but more broadly to ensure improved M&R processes on gender and technical support to CIF project pipelines. This will require both community- and capacity-building among MDBs, pilot countries, and observers, and will include in addition convening of a second global CIF GWG meeting in-person. There will be scaled-up delivery of sector-specific gender regional learning events for country representatives, as well as focused technical support to countries and MDBs. Building on lessons learned from recent analytical and the upcoming CIF Gender portfolio review, there will be development in FY20 of an approach to supporting women's climate leadership at multiple scales (including through capacity-building for participation in local and national government planning processes, and support to in-country NDC efforts where countries request such support).
54. Through the above set of institutional, operational, analytical, monitoring and learning efforts, it is expected that quality of implementation of the CIF portfolio on gender will continue to grow from strength to strength, and be well-positioned in the context of both new sector programming areas at the CIF, and the growing ambition to see evidence of gender transformational change on the ground for more inclusive climate action.

Annex 1: CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 2 - Results Framework¹⁰

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	Targets - Phase 2
Impact 1 – Program participation	Greater share of CIF program benefits accrue to women	% (and number) of total CIF beneficiaries that are female	45% ¹¹	FY17: 50% FY18: 55% FY19: 55% FY20: 55% <u>Achievement:</u> Cumulative : 49.38% (5,605,265 women) ¹²
Impact 2 – Green jobs	Renewable energy employment	% (and number) of total renewable energy jobs ¹³ (cumulative) created through new CIF investments, held by women	30% ¹⁴	FY17: 30% FY18: 30% FY19: 35% FY20: 40% <u>Achievement:</u> Cumulative: 23,859 (total) ¹⁵

¹⁰ Primary responsibility for reporting on this results framework lies with CIF AU. Progress on all indicators will be reported annually.

¹¹ Baseline % established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks for projects approved from CIF inception to December 31, 2016.

¹² Achievements from project results data available from inception until July 31, 2018. Results reflect cumulative information from 31 PPCR projects of 69 reporting results (data up to June 2018), 16 FIP projects of 39 reporting (data up to June 2018), and 4 SREP projects of 45 reporting (data up to June 2018) providing sex-disaggregated beneficiary data. Cumulative number of women supported has increased from FY18 Progress Report figure of 4,488,619 women.

¹³ Specified in terms of skilled/unskilled; temporary/permanent positions.

¹⁴ Baseline established from median of targets set in project Results Frameworks, for projects approved from inception until December 31, 2016.

¹⁵ Data showing cumulative data from reporting year (RY) RY17, RY18, and FY19. As MDBs differ on reporting periods, "RY" covers the period from January 1 to December 31 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, or 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.

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	N/A	FY17: 30% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <u>Achievement:</u> RY18: 487,188 passengers (total) ¹⁶
		% (and number) of new CTF transport projects that include gender-responsive design features	71% (5 of 7 projects, cumulative) ¹⁷	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: no new transport projects ¹⁸
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	40% ¹⁹	FY17: 35% FY18: 45% FY19: 50% FY20: 60% <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 79,869 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> Cumulative: 42% (38,330) ²¹

¹⁶ Data showing reporting year 2018 (RY18). As MDBs differ on reporting periods, “RY17” covers the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 for AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC, or July 1 2017 to June 30 2018 for ADB, IBRD. No gender disaggregated data available. Figure has increased from FY18 report total of 175,696 total passengers, due to more projects reporting results.

¹⁷ Percentage and number of CTF projects that include gender-responsive design features since inception to December 2016.

¹⁸ No transport projects were approved by CTF from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

¹⁹ Baseline established from median of targets set in Results Frameworks of projects approved from inception until December 31, 2016.

²⁰ Achievements include data of projects from inception to December 2018. This information comes from one project Sub-committee approved in 2011. The data was not disaggregated by gender. Figures has increased from 21, 183 households in FY18 GAP Phase 2 progress report.

²¹ Indicator data from ten PPCR projects, ten FIP projects and two SREP projects. Achievements include project data from inception to December 2018. Figure has increased from FY18 GAP Phase 2 report result of 9,000 women trained.

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% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: 34% (2408 women) (cumulative) ²³ CY18: 0 (no new IPs)
		% (and number) of current CIF Observers that are female	49% (29 of 59) ²⁴	FY17: 25% FY18: 35% FY19: 45% FY20: 50% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 51% (30/59) 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% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 41% overall (29 of 71) ²⁷
		% (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% <hr/> <u>Achievements:</u> FY18: 36% (8 of 22) ²⁹ FY19: 45% (10 of 22) ³⁰

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 2018.

²⁴ As of December 2016.

²⁵ As of April 2019. Figure has increased from FY18 Progress Report result reported of 48% female.

²⁶ As of December 2016

²⁷ As of April 2018

²⁸ As of December 2016

²⁹ As of April 2018

³⁰ As of April 2019

		% (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> CY19: 0%. (0 of 1 IPs)
OUTCOMES	Description	OVI	Target/ Achievement ³¹	Target - Phase 2
Outcome 1 - Policy	In-depth gender analysis more routinely applied to CIF investment plan under preparation	% (and number) of new CIF investment plans detailing sector-specific analysis ³²	<u>Baseline:</u> 44% <u>Achievement</u> FY18: 94%	FY17: 100% FY18: 100% FY19: 100% FY20: 100% <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: 0% (0 of 1 IPs)
		% (and number) of new CIF investment plans including women-specific activities ³³	<u>Baseline:</u> 41% <u>Achievement</u> FY18: 94%	FY17: 55% FY18: 65% FY19: 75% FY20: 80% <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: 0% (0 of 1 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%	FY17: 75% FY18: 80% FY19: 85% FY20: 90% <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: 71% (15 of 21 projects) ³⁴
		% of new CIF projects including women-specific activities	<u>Baseline:</u> 31%	FY17: 60% FY18: 65% FY19: 70% FY20: 75% <u>Achievements:</u> CY18: 71% (15 of 21 projects) ³⁵

³¹ All baseline figures as of June 30, 2014.

³² Defined as “sector-specific analysis relevant to project focus area”.

³³ Defined as “activities targeting women and/or gender-responsive implementation arrangements such as project manual guidance or project-specific knowledge management activities on gender”.

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

³⁵ Projects approved by TFC/SC from Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2017

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> FY19: 1 of 1 new IP
		Percentage (and number) of such gender technical support requests to CIF AU which it can 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> FY19: 100% (by MDB)
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> ³⁶ : 35% <u>Achievement Total IPs:</u> FY18: 67% <u>Achievement New IPs:</u> FY18: 88%	<u>Target Total IPs</u> CY17: 45% CY18: 50% CY19: 55% CY20: 60% <u>Achievements Total IPs:</u> CY18: 67% (59 of 88) <u>Target New IPs:</u> CY17: 100% CY18: 100% CY19: 100% CY20: 100% <u>Achievements New IPs:</u> CY18: 100% (1 of 1 IPs)
	CIF project monitoring more gender-specific	Percentage (and number) of CIF projects (total and	<u>Baseline</u> ³⁷ : 25%	<u>Target Total Projects:</u> CY17: 35%

³⁶ IP portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

³⁷ Project portfolio from inception to June 30, 2014

		new) with sex-disaggregated indicators	<u>Achievement (Total Projects):</u> FY18: 52% <u>Achievement (New Projects):</u> FY16: 60%	CY18: 40% CY19: 45% CY20: 50% <u>Achievements Total Projects:</u> CY18: 52% (140 of 269) <u>Target New Projects:</u> CY17: 60% CY18: 65% CY19: 70% CY20: 75% <u>Achievements New Projects:</u> CY18: 67% (14 of 21 projects) ³⁸
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	FY17: CIF Gender policy discussed and adopted <u>Achievement:</u> FY18: CIF Gender Policy approved in Jan 2018

³⁸ Projects approved by TFC/SC from Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2017

			presented for TFC decision in June 2017	
		Review and discussion of gender-responsive stakeholder engagement (SE) across the CIF (FY17-18)	<i>New indicator for Phase 2</i>	<p>FY17: Review initiated FY18: Review completed FY19: Findings incorporated in SE design FY20: Qualitative assessment of impact</p> <p><u>Achievement:</u> FY19: CIF Gender Policy include gender representatives; E&L study by WEDO examining gender-responsive SE</p>
	CIF participation in external events on gender and climate	No. of panel/ speaking engagements on gender and climate, in which CIF participates	<p><u>Annual Target:</u> Not provided</p> <p><u>Achievement</u> : FY18: 2</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> FY17-20: at least 2 new engagements per FY</p> <p><u>Achievement:</u> FY19: 3</p>
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	<p><u>Target:</u> FY15: Directory completed and (3) sheets prepared</p> <p><u>Achievement</u> : FY16: Under preparation</p>	<p>FY17: (i) Online directory completed; (ii) 3 new sheets prepared</p> <p>FY18: 2 new sheets prepared</p> <p>FY19-20: depending on program need</p> <p><u>Achievement:</u></p>

				FY19: SFM ³⁹ sheet translated (Sp/ Fr)
		(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> FY19: Specialist recruited
Output 3 - Analytical Work	New knowledge in area of gender and climate mitigation & adaptation/ resilience	Cumulative number of gender-focused CIF analytical studies completed ⁴⁰	<u>Baseline:</u> 2 <u>Achievement</u> : FY15: 4 FY16: 6 FY17: 7 FY18: 8	<u>Target (cumulative):</u> FY17: 7 FY18: 8 FY19: 9 FY20: 10 (cumulative) <u>Achievement:</u> FY19: 9
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> FY19: 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 <u>Achievement:</u>

³⁹ SFM = Sustainable Forest Management

⁴⁰ Baseline figure refers to the SESA (2010) and the CIF Gender Review (2013).

				FY19: Working with M&R teams to include MDB indicator project reporting
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> FY19: 4
		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: FY19: 1

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

Table 2.1 CIF Investment Plans since inception with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	3 (19)	19 (90)	29 (97)	14 (67)	65 (74)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 2.2 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	3 (19)	19 (90)	28 (93)	17 (81)	67 (76)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 2.3 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	3 (19)	15 (71)	23 (77)	18 (86)	59 (67)
Total no. of IPs approved	16	21	30	21	88

Table 2.4 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2018 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with gender analysis	-	-	-	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total no. of IPs approved	-	-	-	1	1

Table 2.5 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2018 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF IPs, with activities targeting women	-	-	-	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total no. of IPs approved	-	-	-	1	1

Table 2.6 CIF Investment Plans approved Jan-Dec 2018 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

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

Table 2.7 CIF projects since inception with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with gender analysis	50 (43)	26 (67)	53 (77)	33 (73)	162 (60)
Total no. of projects approved	116	39	69	45	269

Table 2.8 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	47 (41)	28 (72)	53 (77)	37 (82)	165 (61)
Total no. of projects approved	116	39	69	45	269

Table 2.9 CIF projects since inception with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	29 (25)	28 (72)	49 (71)	34 (76)	140 (52)
Total no. of projects approved	116	39	69	45	269

Table 2.10 CIF projects approved Jan-Dec 2018 with gender analysis, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with gender analysis	4 (57)	4 (100)	2 (100)	5 (63)	15 (71)
Total no. of projects approved	7	4	2	8	21

Table 2.11 CIF projects approved Jan-Dec 2018 with specific activities targeting women, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with activities targeting women	3 (43)	3 (75)	2 (100)	7 (89)	15 (71)
Total no. of projects approved	7	4	2	8	21

Table 2.12 CIF projects approved Jan-Dec 2018 with sex-disaggregated indicators, by program

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
No. (and %) of CIF projects, with sex-disaggregated indicators	2 (29)	4 (100)	2 (100)	6 (75)	14 (67)
Total no. of projects approved	7	4	2	8	21

Annex 3 - CIF Portfolio Performance on Gender since inception

Overall CIF Portfolio

Table 3.1 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CIF Investment Plans (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception –Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	44%	74% (65)
Women-targeted activities	41%	76% (67)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	35%	67% (59)

Table 3.2 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CIF Projects (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 %	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	24%	60% (162)
Women-targeted activities	31%	61% (165)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	25%	52% (140)

CTF

Table 3.3 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CTF Investment Plans (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (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)

Table 3.4 Gender Scorecard Indicators - CTF Projects (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	22% (17)	43% (50)
Women-targeted activities	18% (14)	41% (47)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	16% (12)	25% (29)

FIP**Table 3.5 Gender Scorecard Indicators - FIP Investment Plans (Inception – Dec 2018)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	50% (4)	90% (19)
Women-targeted activities	13% (1)	90% (19)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	75% (6)	71% (15)

Table 3.6 Gender Scorecard Indicators - FIP Projects (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	29% (5)	67% (26)
Women-targeted activities	53% (9)	72% (28)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	65% (11)	72% (28)

PPCR**Table 3.7 Gender Scorecard Indicators - PPCR Investment Plans (Inception – Dec 2018)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	65% (13)	97% (29)
Women-targeted activities	70% (14)	93% (28)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	20% (4)	77% (23)

Table 3.8 Gender Scorecard Indicators - PPCR Projects (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception - Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	30% (14)	77% (53)
Women-targeted activities	53% (25)	77% (53)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	13% (6)	71% (49)

SREP**Table 3.9 Gender Scorecard Indicators - SREP Investment Plans (Inception – Dec 2018)**

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	64% (7)	67% (14)
Women-targeted activities	45% (5)	81% (17)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	73% (8)	86% (18)

Table 3.10 Gender Scorecard Indicators - SREP Projects (Inception – Dec 2018)

Indicators	Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception –Dec 2018 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	47% (7)	73% (33)
Women-targeted activities	40% (6)	82% (37)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	80% (12)	76% (34)

Annex 4: Examples of CIF projects and IPs featuring effective gender integration

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)

I. Enhancing women’s mobility and participation in formal energy sector employment in Brazil

1. The *Financial Instruments for Brazil Energy Efficient Cities Project (FinBRAZEEC)*, implemented by the World Bank, blends USD 20 million of CTF funding with other sources to establish a syndicated loan facility to leverage private debt on a limited recourse finance basis for urban energy efficiency projects, such as lightbulb replacement and equipment retrofit in Brazil. The dedicated finance mechanisms of the project allow for some targeting of social objectives alongside the larger GHG emissions reduction goals. The project has been designed to reduce gender gaps in the following two areas: i) reducing constraints to women’s mobility via provision of improved public street lighting for safety, and ii) addressing women’s low participation in the energy sector workforce through technical support and incentives. Following best practice, the project has a dedicated Gender Action Plan to achieve its objectives in both street safety and inclusive workplace topic arena, and specific indicators monitoring performance. These include indicators monitoring performance outcomes, such as increased perception of safety among men and women in pilot targeted areas; reduced victimization of men and women (by type of crimes); number of firms winning ‘Pro-Gender Equity Seal of Approval’ for gender-responsive standards in workplace recruitment and retention; sex-disaggregated employment numbers in energy efficiency businesses.

II. Incentivizing Gender Equality Outcomes in Private-Sector Investment in Zero-Carbon Technologies in Latin America

2. The Dedicated Private Sector Program (DPSP) III: “Innovative Instruments for Investment in Zero-Carbon Technologies (i3-0) Project”, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG) and supported by CTF financing of USD 34 million, seeks to support innovative financing models for the deployment of clean technologies in energy efficiency, distributed generation, energy storage, and sustainable transport, across the 13 CTF countries in Latin American with which IDBG works. The project intends to use financial instruments such as risk capital (equity and mezzanine capital), risk management instruments (especially guarantees), and liquidity solutions (such as senior debt and backstop bond subscriptions) to target capital markets, institutional investors, and commercial banks to mobilize at least USD 300 million for clean technology investments. This financing efforts will be coupled with a technical assistance facility to help e.g., develop contractual models, and public-private partnership schemes, and, innovatively, to build in gender performance-based incentives, with gender appraisals included as part of the design and implementation of financed projects.
3. Specifically, the gender component of the technical assistance facility plans to help implement inclusive practices in private investment by providing such incentives as reduced interest rates to project sponsors for contractually-agreed gender-related activities agreed in advance. Project gender activities will be developed in concert with project sponsors based on conduct of a participatory gender gap analysis to identify women’s and men’s needs, interests, and risks in the context of the planned investment. It is expected that such activities will be supported as: improving gender equality in the workplace (including non-discrimination in hiring), STEM-based pipelines for girls’ education and women’s employment, support to women’s entrepreneurship in energy distribution activities, and input

of women's travel and transport-related use preferences into infrastructure design. Gender outcomes will be monitored on a sex-disaggregated basis.

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

III. Expanding women's access to energy services and formal sector energy employment in Solomon Islands

4. The *Electricity Access and Renewable Energy Expansion Project* in Solomon Islands, implemented by the World Bank and supported by SREP financing of USD 7.1 million, supports provision of renewable energy hybrid mini-grids and grid-connected solar power, along with subsidy support for electricity connections in low-income areas, to increase access and availability of reliable energy supply. To improve gender outcomes, the project is designed to ensure that women's opportunities for energy sector employment are expanded, and that female-headed households in the low-income areas are not thwarted by high electricity connection fees.
5. Women are grossly under-represented in energy sector employment in Solomon Islands, with clustering in administrative and financial, rather than technical roles. The main electricity supplier, Solomon Power, employs women as just 6 percent of its technical staff, with the number rising to 21 percent when non-technical roles are also considered. To promote women's energy employment, the project will: i) offer an employment program for rural women in solar panel maintenance and mini-grid site support, implemented through a local NGO; ii) identify the main challenges for women to access sector technical and managerial positions and develop measures to address these, and iii) address sexual harassment and gender-based violence (GBV) in the energy sector workplace, including development of a GBV policy and staff training.
6. As a gender assessment conducted during project preparation revealed that female-headed households found acceptable the connection fees proposed under the project (although tariff rates were considered high). Thus, the project does not provide subsidized connection fees for female-headed households. However, as female-headed households in the country tend to be poorer than those headed by men, the project will monitor household connectivity to the mini-grids -- disaggregated by sex of the household head -- to ensure that gender-based access gaps do not arise during implementation.

IV. Enhancing energy access and women's employment through solar photovoltaic power investment in Kenya

7. The *Kopere Solar Park Project* in Kenya is expected to directly benefit Kisumu District, one of the poorest in the country with 60 percent of the population living in slums and having low energy access rates. The project implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and supported by SREP financing of USD 11.6 million, supports the design, construction and operation of a 40 MW PV power project, along with the construction of a 33/132kV substation and 1.8 km transmission line to evacuate the electricity to the national grid in Kopere, Nandi County. The addition of 40 MW to the national grid is expected to generate the equivalent of the annual electricity consumption of 600,000 people in Kenya. Gender has been mainstreamed into the project in line with Government of Kenya's Vision 2030 which has as one of its goals the improvement of women's living conditions and quality of life.
8. Project construction is expected to generate around 290 temporary jobs that will be tracked for sex-disaggregated accounting of employment generation for women and men. Construction will also create

indirect jobs that will benefit local communities, including women. Once the plant is constructed, its operation will require around 18 personnel over a minimum of 20 years, and the project commits that 10 of these will be female. This commitment is over and above Government of Kenya's *2030 Vision* requirement that at least 30 percent of positions be targeted to women applicants. In addition, local benefits are expected through project technical training to about 60 people. To improve women's participation in energy value chains through the project, the project borrower and AfDB will follow guidelines in project-level gender assessment and reporting, collection of sex-disaggregated data on employees and procurement announcements, and women's equal participation in community consultations, as well as sharing lessons on gender best practices collected during implementation.

V. Gender Integration in Zambia's Revised Investment Plan

9. Zambia's Revised SREP Investment Plan was endorsed in May 2019 and features identification of USD 21.15 million in investments, in the form of 2 projects by African Development Bank on wind power and 1 from World Bank on energy access in rural and peri-urban areas.
10. Following dialogue with Government of Zambia, including a related workshop on gender and energy, the IP outlines a strong program on work on gender and renewable energy, with a focus on improving productive uses of energy and enhancing women's enterprises, livelihoods, and employment in the energy sector. Gender gap assessments will be undertaken both in relation to informal sector productive uses of energy, as well as constraints to formal sector energy employment for women. Potential partnerships include engagement with in-country agricultural associations, micro-business support entities, aid agencies and donors, and other public, private sector, CSO and academic actors.
11. Planned activities include support to country gender baseline assessments for energy sector work in Zambia with key energy stakeholders, i.e. collect key baseline data, specifically related to employment in the sector, sexual harassment policies, mapping women's engagement in the solar industry, as well as assessment of RE sector skills requirements to improve matching for women's employment. There is an intention to design comprehensive approach that cut across the life-cycle from the school-to-work transition, to mid-career and broader issues around retention and promotion, and to address on-the-ground constraints such as need to support girls and young women's exposure to jobs in the renewable energy sector, vocational programs, unconscious bias trainings, career choice guidance, child care service gaps, GBV prevention and response mechanism, and women's professional networks and access to upskilling and training/scholarship opportunities. Overarching issues that will be focused on include tackling discriminatory policies, establishing possible gender certification programs and partnerships for gender equality in the RE sector. Work of this nature is already started and most recently a workshop was hosted by the World Bank in April 2019 on gender and energy priorities in Lusaka.
12. Impact measurement will include monitoring of gender gap assessment being undertaken; number of women employed in on and off-grid (data collected based on self-reported HR data by key stakeholder involved in IP); percentage of women reporting increased awareness of productive uses of energy and health benefits of energy services provided; Adoption of M&E system in relevant counterparts that disaggregates relevant data by sex.

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

VI. Supporting alternative landscape-based livelihoods for women in artisanal mining in Ghana

13. The Additional Financing for Ghana FIP - Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes, implemented by the World Bank with USD 19.39 million of FIP financing, seeks to improve forest and tree management practices by cocoa farmers, CREMA communities and forest reserve managers to reduce forest loss and degradation and demonstrate rehabilitation of mining sites in selected landscapes in Ghana's high forest zone (HFZ). In Ghana, rapid expansion of illegal artisanal small-scale gold mining (known as *galamsey*) since 2010 has exacerbated deforestation and forest degradation due to land use competition. Further, illegal open-pit alluvial mining operations have direct negative impacts on the health of the ecosystem due to soil and water contamination, along with release of toxic mercury fumes at the homestead with negative long-term health impacts for women and children for those households undertaking gold amalgamation processes at home.
14. A 2016 Ghana Minerals Commission survey found nearly one-third of *galamsey* "gather and sell" workers were women, though women are not represented among the ranks of mine owners and managers. Globally, half of the artisanal mining workforce are female, with women usually concentrated at lower levels of the value chain—as panners, carriers, and processors or providers of other services such as catering—and undertaking such burdensome tasks as carrying heavy ore on their heads or washing sluices. Women's and girls' livelihoods in forest and forest-adjacent communities are severely affected in other ways, particularly by reducing community members' access to clean water, fuelwood, and agricultural lands.
15. The FIP-funded project will follow international best practices to help women to transition from illegal mining to alternative natural resource-based livelihoods in the targeted landscape corridors of the project. This will be done through promotion of "economic groups" that foster women's training, leadership, knowledge exchange, and livelihood transition away from artisanal mining through participation in village work groups and community nurseries. The project will also seek to promote women in revenue sharing, including land reclamation and promotion of private and community woodlots, and help represent women's interests and employment concerns to Government of Ghana and other stakeholders. The project's overarching goal is to demonstrate approaches to and benefits of reclaiming mining sites, which will reduce erosion currently polluting public water courses. Developing timber stands will help to reduce illegal logging pressure on natural forests. Reclamation, replanting, and tree planting will also sequester carbon relative to the degraded situation, provide downstream environmental services (e.g., water retention), and eventually return habitat suitable for biodiversity.

VII. Enhancing Gender-Inclusive Resilience and Forest Cover Recovery in Cote d'Ivoire

16. The Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire Project supported with USD 9 million of FIP financing, seeks to contribute towards the improvement of the population's resilience alongside that of the ecosystems, and to increase the carbon sequestration capacity in the country. In 2015, Cote d'Ivoire's forest cover was less than half of the hectares in 1990. The country's annual deforestation rate for the period 2000-2015 was 2.69%. Over the past decades, Cote d'Ivoire has been struggling with increasing aridity, decrease in Niger Basin water flows, destruction of the vegetal cover, and wind erosion and sand silting, which overall has affected the natural resources of the area. The population living in the intervention areas of the Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire Project are highly

dependent on natural resources. Women and youth are most vulnerable due to their limited access to these resources.

17. The FIP project has been integrated as a component of the Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin Program (PIDACC). The PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire is also one of the first programs within the framework of the country's National Determined Contributions (NDCs). The project's total investment is estimated at USD 30.2 million and will be jointly financed by the AfDB, FIP, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), European Union and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. AfDB will contribute a loan of USD 4.26 million and a grant of USD 2.84 million from its African Development Fund. The program includes three components: i) forest cover recovery and resilience Improvement in the Center region, ii) improving the resilience of ecosystems and populations in the Niger sub-basin, and iii) project management activities. FIP is financing the implementation of all activities associated with the first component.
18. The project will benefit, directly or indirectly, the entire population of the intervention zones, which includes over 1.8 million inhabitants, nearly half of whom are women. The carbon likely to be sequestered by the project over a 25-year period is estimated to equal 7 million tons of CO₂ equivalent. Planned activities with women comprise both individual and group project activities, including water and soil conservation, forest nursery development, value-addition to non-timber forest products, and production, and processing of cassava and vegetable crops, among others. Work on charcoal development is also expected to reduce women's time poverty tied to fuelwood collection. Women will be encouraged and empowered to participate and assume leadership responsibilities in the committees and decision-making bodies that will be established under the project.

VIII. Engaging women in forest management programs in Mexico

19. Government of Mexico's *Forests and Climate Change Project* implemented with the support of the World Bank and FIP financing of USD 42 million seeks to support rural communities in Mexico to sustainably manage their forests, build social organization, and generate additional income from forest products and services including the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). In November 2011, the FIP Sub-Committee approved the project to support Mexico's National Development Plan and the country's REDD+ strategy by improving social organization and sustainable forest management by the communities and ejidos (C&E). To achieve this goal, the project enhanced CONAFOR's incentive programs for community forestry and environmental services.
20. The project design included a social assessment that found that even though women's situation had improved, they were still target of social exclusion and discrimination. More women were becoming managers of their forest lands or parcels through inheritance or absence of the male. However, the overall collective land tenure system had discouraged women's participation in community forest management programs. Furthermore, women's needs were overlooked by the *ejidos'* decision-making bodies and their participation in the governance structure was limited.
21. Taking into consideration the challenges that women face in accessing forest resources and livelihoods in Mexico, the project implemented gender mainstreaming efforts for forest policy implementation in Mexico. The project developed specific mechanisms to promote women's engagement and participation in activities that would benefit them directly, such as specific funding windows to ensure women's access to CONAFOR programs. In 2017, CONAFOR introduced an incentive program focused on supporting women's productive projects, that also benefitted Community Forest Enterprise (CFE) and

associations operated by women. The program was adapted to women's needs and limitations. CONAFOR also organized gender dialogues and fora with women who had a key role in the forestry sector. The project provided training and capacity building to forestry civil servants on gender, to ensure institutionalization of gender integration approaches in the sector.

22. At project completion, 56,424 women had benefited from the project, accounting for 21.3% of the total project beneficiaries. Additionally, women's participation in community forest enterprises increased from 1% to 7%. The forest agency's approach to more inclusive forest operations, however, had changed in favor of women's participation, with room for continued evolution.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)

IX. Improving women's access to agricultural extension and services in Niger

23. Women's role in agricultural production in rural West Africa is significant. Yet, women in Niger have low levels of access to agricultural inputs, services, and plot size, which reduce women's productivity on farm plots by 19 percent per hectare compared to men.¹ This gender gap has implications for overall rural productivity and food insecurity, which affects over half of the population. Poor households, especially those headed by women, are particularly vulnerable to climate and other shocks, leading to distress sales of livestock and seeds.
24. Building on the success of its initial efforts, the *Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience Additional Financing project*, supported by the World Bank, with PPCR additional finance of USD 9.6 million, seeks to improve the climate resilience of the population and production in targeted communes across the country through integrated land and water management support, extension, and provision of safety nets at the local level. The project employs gender analysis undertaken by the Systematic Country Diagnostic and earlier lessons from project implementation to ensure extension outreach to women by hiring female agents and providing gender training for male extension agents. The project also uses gender-responsive approaches under seven additional integrated local services platforms known as *Maison du Paysan*, which offer improved access for both women and men to agricultural training, equipment, technology, and materials to increase their productivity. An impact evaluation will also be conducted regarding the impact of uptake of new agricultural technologies on women's productivity.

X. Climate Proofing Alotau Provincial Wharf, Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea (BRCC)

25. This additional financing of USD 4.8 million from PPCR grant funds for a project implemented with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is intended to support the building of resilience to climate change in Papua New Guinea, including the design of gender-responsive components of the Alotau Provincial Wharf. The project overall seeks to: i) upgrade the Alotau Provincial Wharf to ensure continuous and climate resilient service to small boats in the Milne Bay community, and ii) inform the development of a national enabling framework for climate resilient infrastructure in PNG.
26. The Milne Bay Province has poor marine access and its wharf is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially sea level rise and storm surges. A population of about 350,000 people, from Milne Bay and outer islands, are fully dependent on the wharf as main access point to markets and services in Alotau. The Alotau provincial wharf was selected as the pilot of a climate adaptation model that integrates climate change in the design of infrastructure and services in the country. The project was

selected due to its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, the critical importance of the infrastructure to serve remote islands, and the economic benefits from climate change adaptations. The new wharf's design will use a dual approach of climate proofing and climate readiness. During the stakeholder's consultations it was found that the small boats extreme sensitive to the height differences between the deck and sea-level required to raise the deck levels as sea-level increases over time. The new wharf engineering design will guarantee that sea level rise is phased into the structure design, incorporating climate change factors progressively.

27. The project is committed to women's participation during the different implementation phases and has a target of at least 30 percent women's participation and engagement during stakeholder consultations to ensure that the design incorporates women's needs and concerns in project preparation, engineering design, construction, and operations and maintenance; as well as related capacity building activities for the project unit, government agencies, NGOs and local partners; and awareness raising activities during project implementation. The preliminary design of the wharf includes gender-specific features, such as access ramps that will facilitate the safety and mobility of pregnant women, elderly, children, and persons with limited mobility, safety ladders, and 24-hour security lightning. Where possible, the project will give priority to hiring women for short term openings during construction and operation of the wharf.

XI. Enhancing outcomes for women in water management and climate resilience in Tajikistan

28. The *Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project*, implemented by Government of Tajikistan with the support of Asian Development Bank and PPCR financing of USD 21.55 million seeks to increase resilience to climate change for communities in the Pyanj River Basin and reduce poverty incidence in the Project area. The PPCR Sub-Committee approved USD 21.55 million funding for the project in June 2013. Specific activities under the project include: i) improving the communities' access to water by upgrading and climate proofing small scale infrastructure; and ii) increasing the individuals' capacity, especially women, to respond to climate change through providing capacity building activities and access to loans for agribusiness and economic diversification.
29. The project design aims to support Tajikistan's efforts in poverty reduction, in line with the country's 2015 National Development Strategy. An initial gender analysis found an increasing level of participation by women in agriculture in the project area due to large-scale male out-migration to Russia. Women, however, had poor access to agricultural finance and information resources on climate-smart agricultural livelihoods. The project was designed from the start to place women at the center of activities under its Gender Action Plan, including a large role for women in water user associations, capacity building efforts, and financial services. The plan established the following activities and targets: 1) trainings on flood risk management, climate resilient agriculture, water resources management, and financial literacy required at least 50 percent participation by women among the trainee cadre, 2) at least 30 percent of the loans made available under the credit line would be for women or businesses with at least 50 percent female ownership, and 3) at least 20 percent of employment opportunities generated by the project would be reserved for women.
30. Through implementation, the project has ensured women's participation in irrigation water user's associations (WUAs), disaster risk management committees (DRMC), and drinking water consumer groups (WCG) at the local level. In 2016, five WUAs were created, with women representing 12 percent of members, despite the low landownership rates among women that can create a challenge to membership in such agriculture-focused bodies. Women represent about 40 percent of WCG

membership. Additionally, women have received diverse forms of training. To date, 494 women (55 percent of total attendees) participated in agricultural extension trainings, 308 women (53 percent of total attendees) participated in disaster response trainings offered by the DRMCS, and 117 women (52 percent of total attendees) participated in trainings on operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and flood protection measures. The project has assisted women in accessing small-scale adaptation finance loans to enhance their climate resilience. By the end of 2017, 47 percent of the project's sub-loans provided by local financial intermediary HUMO went to women borrowers, of which over 55 percent were in amounts of more than USD 1,000.