



PORTFOLIO REVIEW OF GENDER INTEGRATION IN THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

MAY 2022



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Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

May 2022

3 Main topics of publication	Hashtags to use on social media
Gender equality	#genderequality
Social inclusion	#climatechange

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Executive Summary

Climate Investment Funds (CIF) aims to advance both gender equality and achieve climate-smart development. Since climate change impacts are not gender-neutral, a gender-responsive, socially just, and inclusive strategy is needed. Through its “Gender Policy”, CIF emphasizes the centrality of gender equality efforts in its mandate to accelerate climate action. Its “Gender Action Plan (GAP) — Phase 1” helped to mainstream gender into CIF’s policy and programming. Phase 2 embraced a goal of contributing toward a systematic change in women’s asset position, voice, and livelihood status, and Phase 3 placed an emphasis on pushing for change in markets and institutions.

The objective of this study is to understand the quality of gender integration in CIF’s investment plan and project portfolio at entry, as well as review the reporting on gender results. By examining 12 investment plans and 40 sampled projects (see Annex I) through a desk review and in-depth interviews, the study identifies key gender equality outcome areas and determines the extent to which related gender gaps are part of the rationale for the investment plans and projects. Furthermore, it provides recommendations on how CIF can further strengthen gender integration across its investments.

Key Findings of the Portfolio Desk Review

CIF’s Investment Plans

The review found limited engagement with women and women’s groups/organizations during the design process. This outcome was partly due to the unspecific requirements on engaging with gender-related groups despite the “CIF Gender Policy” requirements on consultations with these groups.

Despite this limited engagement, most reviewed CIF investment plans included gender analyses, gender activities, and gender indicators in their results frameworks. Emphasizing sector- and country-specific gender issues, national policies, and capacity on gender, these CIF investment plans performed strongly on the integration of gender analysis. Project descriptions outlined in the CIF investment plans included women-targeted activities. Nearly all the CIF investment plans reviewed included gender indicators.

Projects

Across CIF programs, sectoral focus and intervention types have influenced gender integration to varying levels. For example, as the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) uses intervention types, such as loans/debt financing via lending facilities, they operate at a remove from beneficiaries, thus making its ability to integrate gender difficult. With the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP), which use community-led project design and delivery mechanisms, gender integration is easier due to their work in

proximity to beneficiaries. Gender integration during design of private sector projects is difficult due to the use of an intermediate private sector layer to shape impacts on beneficiaries.

Several factors positively impacted gender integration in CIF projects. These factors include strong client capacity on gender; engagement of multilateral development bank (MDB) gender experts with project teams during design; complementarities between the gender policies of MDBs and CIF; and the improvement of CIF's requirements on gender.

CIF projects reviewed aimed to improve women's access to services and asset position; employment and livelihoods; and skills and capacity. Half of the CIF projects reviewed had a strong focus on improving service delivery in a gender-responsive manner, while more than half the CIF projects reviewed aimed to improve women's livelihood status, and their skills and capacity. These projects are focused on employing women in project-specific, unskilled, and temporary jobs, or supporting them in the pursuit of traditional livelihood activities. Trainings and capacity building activities had a short-term focus to support women's traditional livelihoods or their access to project-generated jobs.

Insufficient focus has been placed on women's effective participation and leadership at the levels of communities and local and national institutions in the reviewed CIF projects. The only exceptions are the forestry and resilience programs that included actions to enhance women's participation and leadership in local-level decision-making and planning processes.

CIF projects reviewed have not performed well in gender-responsive monitoring and reporting (M&R). Despite integrating a range of gender indicators, projects have not always associated gender actions with indicators in the project's results framework. Despite integrating a range of gender indicators, they often did not report on the progress on gender impacts.

Recommendations for CIF

- Integrate specific gender integration guidance in the investment plans and projects of new CIF programs.
- Expand engagement on gender with a wider group of stakeholders to enhance gender integration in CIF projects.
- Enhance on-demand upstream support to MDB project teams to ensure that strategic gender integration opportunities are not missed and enhance linkages across gender issues, actions, and indicators.
- Improve gender equality outcomes in local and national governance, and formal public institutions, through various means, including enhancing efforts on women's climate leadership.
- Deepen quantitative and qualitative gender M&R and ensure more routine data flows from MDBs on project and portfolio performance on gender.

- Support long-term transformative change through systematic trainings and capacity-building activities for women and longer-term collaborations with public and private sector partners.
- Enhance guidance and technical support on gender integration in private sector projects.
- Expand focus on the intersection of gender with other social identities and forms of exclusion.



List of Abbreviations

CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DPSP	Dedicated Private Sector Programs
E&L	Evaluation and Learning
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDI	Global Delivery Initiative
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
RE	Renewable Energy

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
ToC	Theory of Change
TTL	Task Team Leader

Table of Contents

Disclaimer ii

Acknowledgments iv

Executive Summary v

List of Abbreviations viii

1. Background and Methodology 14

1.1 Climate, Gender, and Evolution of Gender Equality at the CIF 14

1.2 Climate, Gender, and Evolution of Gender Equality at the CIF 18

1.2.1 Research Questions 18

1.2.2 Sample Selection 19

2. Findings of Desk Review of the Portfolio, by Program 22

2.1 Clean Technology Fund (CTF) 22

2.1.1 Gender Integration in CTF's Investment Plan Portfolio 22

2.1.2 Gender Integration in CTF Project Portfolio 23

2.2 Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) 29

2.2.1 Gender Integration in the PPCR Investment Plan Portfolio 29

2.2.2 Gender Integration in the PPCR Project Portfolio 29

2.3 Forest Investment Program (FIP) 37

2.3.1 Gender Integration in the FIP Investment Plan Portfolio 37

2.3.2 Gender Integration in the FIP Project Portfolio 38

2.4 Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) 42

2.4.1 Gender Integration in the SREP Investment Plan Portfolio 42

2.4.2 Gender Integration in the SREP Project Portfolio 43

3. Discussion of Portfolio Desk Review Findings 48

3.1 Investment Plans 48

3.2 Projects 48

3.2.1 Quality at Design 48

3.2.2 Quality at M&R 52

4. Recommendations for Strengthening Gender Integration in CIF 54

4.1 Recommendations for CIF 56

5. Works Cited 59

Annex 1: Tables 68

Annex 2: Interview Guidelines 91

Annex 3: List of Key Informants Interviewed 97

List of Exhibits

Figures

Figure 1.1 Overview of the Climate Investment Funds	15
Figure 1.2 CIF's Gender Program Phase 2 — Theory of Change	17

Tables

Table 1.2.1 CIF's Investment Plan Universe and Review Sample	20
Table 1.2.2 CIF's Project Universe and Review Sample	20
Table 1.2.3 Gender Scorecard Performance of Project Sample	21

Boxes

Box 1. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	28
Box 2. The Niger Irrigation Program	35
Box 3. DRC's Forest-Dependent Community Support Project	41
Box 4. Maldives' Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project	Error!

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Annex 1

Table 1. Gender Gaps, Actions, and Indicators Included in the CIF Project Sample	68
Table 2. CIF's Investment Plan Portfolio, by Program (Program Inception — June 2019)	75
Table 3. CIF's Investment Plan Gender Scorecard Performance (Program Inception — June 2019)	75
Table 4. Investment Plan Sample for Desk Review	76
Table 5. CIF's Project Portfolio, by Program (Program Inception — June 2019)	77

Table 6. CIF’s Project Portfolio Performance on Gender Scorecard Indicators (Program Inception — June 2019)	77
Table 7. Project Sample for Desk Review	79
Table 8. Project Sample, by Region	85
Table 9. 40-Project Sample, by MDB	85
Table 10. Project Sample, by Trust Fund Committee Approval Date (Pre- and Post- Gender Action Plan Phase 1 Start)	86
Table 11. Project Sample, by CIF Funding Amount	86
Table 12. Project Sample, by Public/Private Sector	86
Table 13. Sectoral Focus of Project Sample	86
Table 14. 10-Project Sample for Key Informant Interviews	87
Table 15. 10-Project Sample, by Region	89
Table 16. 10-Project Sample, by MDB	89
Table 17. 10-Project Sample, by CIF Funding Amount	90
Table 18. 10-Project Sample, by Public/Private Sector	90

1. Background and Methodology

1.1 Climate, Gender, and Evolution of Gender Equality at the CIF

Climate change will have a major impact on human wellbeing, and it is not gender neutral. In particular, climate-related risks and extreme events will negatively affect women's roles and positions in productive asset use and ownership; their forest use; along with their access to energy and water services and their ability to provide and manage these services.¹

Furthermore, climate change will worsen already existing gender inequalities around the world. Gender-based exclusion is overarching and it can be exacerbated through the intersection of gender with other vectors of exclusion, such as class, ethnicity, age, religion, disability status, indigenous identity, and sexual orientation (Koehler et al. 2020). The impacts of climate change further exacerbate these patterns of exclusion, as they create new risks and hamper improvements in human development outcomes (Koehler et al. 2020). A gender-responsive, socially just, and inclusive strategy, along with a set of investments that respond to the specific needs and interests of women and poor men, are important for all climate interventions to contribute to effective development strategies and inclusive societies.²

While often perceived as victims of climate change, women can serve as important agents of change.³ Due to their specific roles and positions, women are repositories of knowledge of local conditions and changes, which are crucial in climate planning and decision-making. Around the world, women have been organizing to influence climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, despite restrictive gender norms and roles often limiting their participation in the public sphere.

The international community has recognized the importance of addressing linkages between gender and climate change. Gender-responsive climate actions and the role of women as effective climate change agents have been emphasized in international climate change governance mechanisms, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Conference of Parties (COP), and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to initiate “transformational change toward climate-resilient, low-carbon development in developing countries through scaled-up financing.” CIF's business model is one of partnership among donor and recipient countries, observers from the civil society, indigenous peoples' groups, and the private sector, with a group of multilateral development banks (MDBs)⁴ involved as implementing entities. CIF

also acts as a learning laboratory for this diverse group of stakeholders, with the aim of achieving collective learning toward more inclusive and equitable low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways.

The CIF portfolio includes investments across its four funding programs in climate mitigation and adaptation. These programs are the: i) Clean Technology Fund (CTF); ii) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); iii) Forest Investment Program (FIP); and iv) Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP).⁵ (See Figure 1 below).

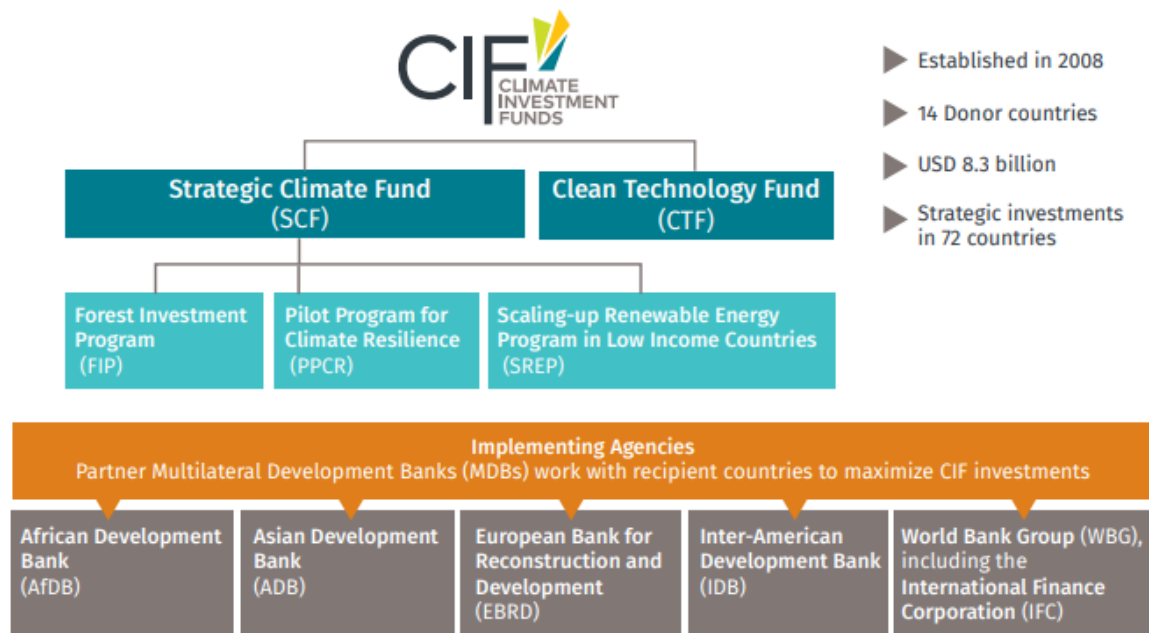


Figure 1.1 Overview of the Climate Investment Funds

CIF places gender equality at the center of its efforts and supports transformational change and climate-smart development for both women and men. According to the “CIF Gender Policy” (2018), “Gender equality efforts are central to CIF’s goal of transformational change for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness, and for goals of development impact, gender equity, and social inclusion.”

CIF’s focus on gender equality addresses both procedural and distributive equity in its policy, programming, and operations.⁶ Procedural equity refers to the equal participation of women and men in areas, such as investment plan⁷ consultation, CIF governance, and learning opportunities. Distributive equity, on the other hand, relates to the gender-sensitive design of

CIF projects, the impacts on gender equality on the ground from CIF investments, and attention to gender throughout the project cycle — from design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) — to help advance gender equality outcomes. CIF also works on supporting improved gender-responsive design and outcomes, including its provision of assistance in the operational design and preparation of sector-specific analytical work, learning products, and capacity-building with countries and MDBs.

CIF’s approach to gender integration has evolved over time and its ambition toward gender integration has increased. The aim of CIF’s “Gender Action Plan — Phase 1” was to integrate and mainstream gender in CIF’s policy and programming. In the case of CIF’s “Gender Action Plan — Phase 2,” the focus was on systematic gender-transformational change by supporting “women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihood status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments,” with the most recent “Gender Action Plan — Phase 3” expanding this goal to the arenas of markets and institutions. It is also important to point out that the “CIF Gender Policy” and action plans complement the gender strategies and corporate requirements of implementing MDBs. They have formal gender policies and plans, as well as monitoring mechanisms, to track gender integration in their portfolios.⁸

CIF’s gender requirements build on the MDBs’ own policy requirements, with CIF providing support to achieve gender-responsive design and outcomes. The “CIF Gender Policy” outlines separate requirements for investment plan and project preparation, review, and submission. It specifies that all CIF joint missions for investment plan preparation should have gender expertise available in joint missions. The policy also states the requirement that, as part of the investment plan preparation, consultations should be held with women and men (including women’s organizations and the national women’s machinery), with the final investment plan document reporting on the number of male and female participants in these consultations. Investment plans should state how they have included gender considerations in their sector analysis, the identification of projects/activities, and the monitoring framework.

CIF’s projects are also similarly required to state how they have included gender considerations in their sectoral analysis, activities, and how gender will be tracked and reported in the project results framework. CIF’s gender scorecard indicators track the quality of gender integration in project design through monitoring the integration of the sector-specific gender analysis, activities, and implementation arrangements targeting women, and sex-disaggregated indicators.

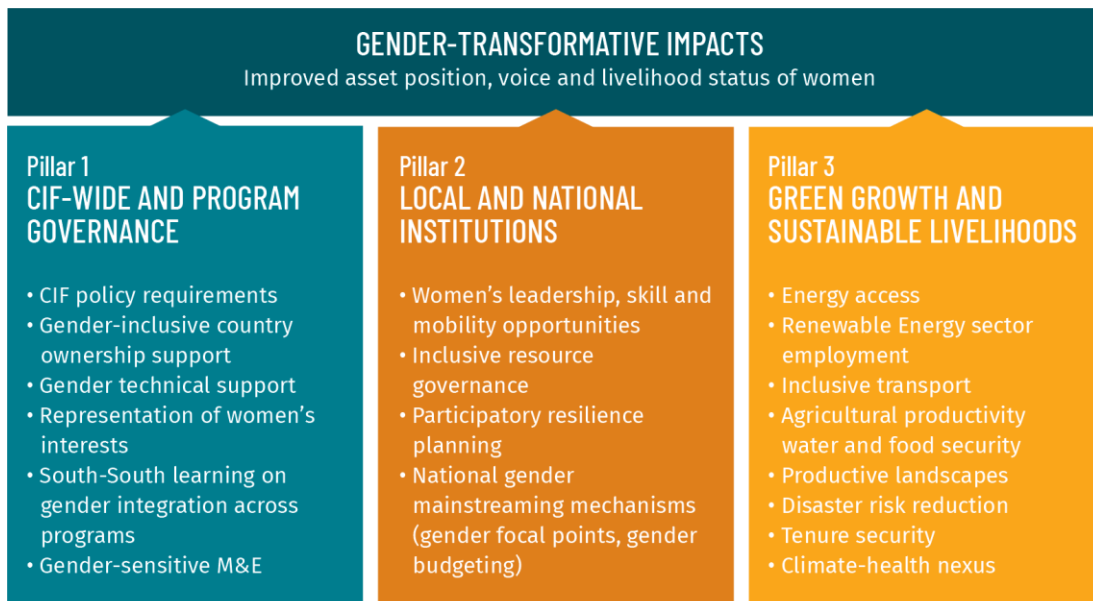


Figure 1.2 CIF's Gender Program Phase 2 — Theory of Change⁹

CIF's Theory of Change (ToC) on gender includes three pillars: i) CIF-wide and program governance, ii) local and national institutions, and iii) green growth and sustainable livelihoods. The first pillar focuses on strategic gender mainstreaming in internal CIF processes.¹⁰ The second pillar is centered on progress toward gender equality in processes and outcomes, at the levels of local and national institutions. It encompasses women's leadership, skills, and socio-physical mobility opportunities, as well as the formation of enabling gender norms. Pillar 2 also includes the integration of gender-inclusive approaches in government planning and local government. The third pillar addresses improvements in gender equality outcomes in key sectoral investments, in particular in renewable energy (RE), through integrating women in the value chains, promoting economic opportunities, and supporting entrepreneurship, and emphasizes the non-economic benefits of CIF's sectoral investments. By combining the gender equality efforts of the three pillars of CIF's working model, namely governance, country institutions, and sectoral outcomes, CIF aims to achieve gender-transformative impacts through improving women's assets, livelihoods, and voice status at the main levels of individuals, communities, institutions (formal and informal), and markets.¹¹

1.2 Climate, Gender, and Evolution of Gender Equality at the CIF

The portfolio review used a mixed-methods approach — employing both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative analysis of the overall CIF portfolio included descriptive statistics on the number of operations, size of funding, and data on sex-disaggregated project outcome indicators. It drew on various primary and secondary sources, such as CIF’s gender scorecard indicators database, the MDB monitoring data, and Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) reporting.¹² Qualitative data was gathered through a desk review of project documents,¹³ related analytical studies conducted earlier on CIF-funded projects,¹⁴ and key informant semi-structured interviews with CIF’s Gender Working Group member (MDB), the MDB CIF program focal point, the MDB task team leader (TTL), the MDB project team staff, the MDB project gender specialist, the government CIF program focal point, and the government project implementing unit lead.

1.2.1 Research Questions

The portfolio review aims to understand the quality of gender integration in the design of CIF-funded investments. Based on a sample of investment plans and projects, the portfolio review examines the integration of key gender equality areas: assets; livelihoods; and voice at the levels of individual, community, and macro institutions/ markets. Specific research questions that the portfolio review aims to answer are listed below:

1. What has been the quality of gender integration in the design, implementation, and M&R of CIF-funded operations in the key gender equality outcome areas of asset position, livelihood status, and voice through formal and informal institutions?
2. What are the good practices that are found? What are some common “missed opportunities”?
3. What have been the main barriers and enabling factors that CIF-funded operations faced in improving key gender equality outcomes at the design, implementation, and M&R phases?
4. What are some of the lessons learned in gender integration in CIF-funded operations?

For investment plans, the review poses the follow questions:

1. Have the investment plans systematically integrated gender analysis in their design (including project descriptions approved under the investment plans) and conduct gender-inclusive stakeholder consultations during the investment plan design process?
2. Which gender equality domains and levels are the focus in investment plan design (outside of the project descriptions approved under the investment plans)?
3. Have the investment plans included gender indicators in their results frameworks?

1.2.2 Sample Selection

A multi-stage stratified sampling strategy was used to select the sample of investment plans and projects for review. While the review methodology of the portfolio provided a descriptive statistical analysis of the CIF portfolio as a whole, a stratified quota sample of investment plans and projects was then employed. A total of 12 investment plans from CIF's programs were selected based on two strata tiers, once the universe of the individual program's investment plan had been identified. These strata tiers were i) the presence of three positive gender indicators and ii) the proportional share of the program in the overall CIF portfolio. Then a randomized sampling with quotas was applied to select 12 IPs in a way to ensure that the diversity of MDBs, regions, and countries was represented.

Forty projects from the CIF portfolio were selected using three-strata tiers. These strata tiers were i) the CIF program (projects were selected from the universe of each CIF program); ii) the presence of three positive gender indicators; and iii) the proportional share of the program in the overall CIF portfolio. After applying these tiers, 40 projects were randomly selected, with care taken to ensure that the diversity of MDBs, regions, countries, and funding sizes was represented. Tables 1 and 2 provide details on the overall CIF investment plan and project universes, as well as the final selected sample of 12 investment plans and 40 projects.

The final sample of investment plans and projects selected was reviewed through a desk review of investment plan and project documents. For each investment plan, the investment plan document was reviewed. For each project, documents reviewed included several documents — comprising CIF's cover sheets (that is, project proposals), project appraisal documents, and other key documents.¹⁵ The review of investment plans was conducted through a desk review of investment plan documents to analyze gender integration in the

investment plan design documents and the process of investment plan design, including through consultations with women and/or women’s organizations/institutions.

	Total	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP
CIF’s Investment Plan universe¹⁶ (n)	90	16	21	30	23
3 positive gender scorecard indicators (n)	49	1	12	23	13
Proportional share (%)		18%	23%	33%	26%
Review sample (n)	12	2	3	4	3

Table 1.2.1 CIF’s Investment Plan Universe and Review Sample

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total
CIF’s project universe¹⁷ (n)	116	65	40	48	269
3 positive gender scorecard indicators (n)	12	34	24	27	97
Proportional share (%)	43%	24%	14%	18%	
Review sample (n)	17	10	6	7	40

Table 1.2.2 CIF’s Project Universe and Review Sample

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP
3 positive gender scorecard indicators (n)	11	10	6	7
2 positive gender scorecard indicators (n)	6			
Review sample (n)	17	10	6	7

Table 1.2.3 Gender Scorecard Performance of Project Sample

2. Findings of Desk Review of the Portfolio, by Program

2.1 Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

2.1.1 Gender Integration in CTF's Investment Plan Portfolio

CTF's investment plans did not engage with women's groups or organizations during their design, as part of the stakeholder engagement process. The investment plans of CTF Mexico and Kazakhstan were all approved and reviewed, prior to the start of the CIF Gender Program and the "CIF Gender Policy" requiring women's effective participation in consultations for investment plan design. The design process of Mexico's investment plans¹⁸ included engagement with different stakeholder groups, comprising civil society, the private sector, and development partners. However, both the initial and revised versions of the Mexico investment plan did not specify if they engaged with women's groups/organizations during the stakeholder engagement process. Similarly, during the design of the Kazakhstan investment plan, a consultation workshop was conducted with civil society organizations (CSOs), in coordination with the MDBs. Nonetheless, it is not indicated whether women and/or women's groups/organizations were engaged during the process.

The performance of CTF's investment plans in the area of integrating gender considerations in their design was weak. The investment plans of both countries did not include a specific gender analysis; rather, they mentioned specific benefits, for example, energy service delivery and efficiency projects related to women's time poverty, as well as their enhanced (indirect) ability to engage in education and income-generating activities. In the investment plans of CTF Mexico, a project that focused on improving public transport included a specific gender indicator measuring the number of additional women passengers, while another project mentioned that it may provide women with jobs in the energy production chain. In the Kazakhstan investment plan, gender issues were addressed under only one project. This project indicated that a gender component would focus on increasing women's access to employment in the district heating sector through strengthening the gender-inclusive recruitment process; the promotion of female bill collectors to increase bill collection rates and overall customer engagement; and the provision of training on energy conservation to women, which can provide benefits in cost efficiency.

2.1.2 Gender Integration in CTF Project Portfolio

2.1.2.1 Project Design

Gender integration was challenging in the CTF projects and the support of MDB gender experts early on in the project design was critical. Key stakeholders pointed to a trend of larger CIF programs, such as CTF, having to consider how they can provide equitable development benefits, such as jobs or services, which they see as part of gender mainstreaming. Project teams had to make an additional effort to integrate gender components in large RE infrastructure projects. In this context, they used a robust safeguards mechanism as an entry point for gender-equal benefit sharing from project activities, including employment.

“We went in to support the master planning and we were looking at what are the other benefits that could be provided to the community. It was not only looking at impacts from the point of view of land or resettlement. If there is so much power made from this state and sold in other parts of the country, we need to also provide benefits to the communities living in the project areas. We addressed this concern, and worked with local communities, local state, and NGOs to ensure that communities are benefiting from the project.”

Project Lead

The CTF projects identified improving gender-responsive energy service delivery as a key gender entry point, and they sought to achieve this aim through the provision of energy services at the level of individual women beneficiaries. Six CTF projects, out of the 17 reviewed, aimed to improve RE-based energy service delivery to women. Project gender analyses emphasized the relation between improved low-carbon energy service delivery and improvements in women’s development outcomes. They noted that women are disproportionately impacted by the lack of availability, reliability, and affordability of energy services. Contributing factors include the gendered division of labor in the household; women’s role in the provision of energy sources; the different needs of women and men, in terms of energy use; and women’s ability to access energy-use benefits. Projects emphasized that improving women’s access to RE services will provide women direct (that is, health) and indirect benefits (for example, income generation, as well as improved access to health, education, and information).¹⁹ Only one of these projects included specific actions to target

women and ensure that vulnerable women groups, such as female-headed households, get access to RE services and technologies offered under the project.²⁰

The CTF projects also aimed to improve women’s access to safe and inclusive green transport services by implementing gender-responsive design features. Four CTF projects, out of the 17 reviewed, aimed to enhance the quality, affordability, safety, and sustainability of urban passenger transport systems. These CTF transport projects identified specific challenges individual women face in gaining access to public transport systems and using them. Challenges include limited space in public transportation and the overloading of vehicles, along with the need for women to pay multiple fares on unconnected services.²¹ To address these challenges, these projects will design new transport systems with gender-responsive design features, including priority seating and allocated waiting spaces for women, the provision of additional space for luggage/bags, upgrades in sidewalks, installation of well-lit stations and surveillance equipment to improve travel safety, and ease of boarding (load/unload strollers).

The CTF projects had a strong focus on providing economic opportunities to women, mainly through temporary project-specific jobs and livelihood opportunities around energy infrastructure development and transport service delivery. Six CTF projects, out of the 17 reviewed, generated employment in the construction, operation, and maintenance of energy infrastructure and systems.²² To ensure that women can benefit from these jobs equally, projects worked with contractors to use gender-equal human resource management or labor standards,²³ put in place employment targets for women, and created a gender-responsive work environment (for example, providing exclusive bathroom and appropriate uniforms for women, and addressing sexual harassment).²⁴ These projects also supported women’s livelihood activities and provided them with unskilled, temporary job opportunities (for example, in hospitality sectors).²⁵

RE infrastructure development projects used community-based development to support the livelihood activities of women and men in project areas. In these projects, women’s employment was considered within their robust safeguard mechanisms: they not only sought to mitigate harm, but also aimed to ensure that women benefited equally from project activities, including employment opportunities.

Only one CTF project that focused on energy value chain development aimed to integrate women in the RE supply chains. It planned to achieve this objective by requiring the off-grid energy companies engaged with the project to integrate women in their supply chains, which would be considered a positive bonus in the evaluation of these plans.

The CTF projects integrated actions to improve women’s capacity and skills, based on a short-term focus of employing women in mostly unskilled and temporary jobs generated under the project or supporting their traditional livelihoods. Projects that focused on supporting women’s livelihood activities included providing livelihood training and vocational support programs to women. They aimed to develop the women’s skills in traditionally female income-generating activities (for example, embroidery) through workshops and trainings.²⁶ Projects that sought to employ women in sector-specific jobs, on the other hand, planned to implement specific skills training courses for women that could enable them to take advantage of project-generated jobs in e-trike data collection, and construction, operation, and maintenance work.²⁷ There were also training activities provided under CTF projects that were not tied to economic activities; rather, they focused on shifting the behaviors of communities toward energy efficiency.

2.1.2.2 Project Implementation and M&R

The CTF projects included a variety of gender indicators in their results frameworks. Despite including a wide range of gender activities, these projects often did not link specific gender indicators to these activities. This situation could be partly explained by the limited sex-disaggregation information included in CTF’s core indicators.²⁸ The CTF projects integrated gender indicators as part of co-benefit indicators, primarily measuring women’s access to employment opportunities.²⁹ Other gender indicators included measuring the number of women benefiting from energy (new or improved electricity) or transport service delivery, and in certain cases, women’s satisfaction with newly provided services.³⁰ The CTF projects also tracked the number of women trained in their results framework.³¹

There is limited reporting data available on gender indicators included in the reviewed CTF projects, thus making it difficult to capture gender results. An analysis of gender-related reporting data gathered through different sources, as outlined in the study’s methodology, revealed significant data gaps for the reviewed CTF projects: only five CTF projects, out of the 17 reviewed, reported on the progress of gender indicators.

According to the gender results reported, the CTF projects achieved progress on women’s participation in consultations and trainings, as well as their access to energy-efficient technologies. The Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean achieved near gender parity in the consultations by taking proactive measures, such as holding consultations at times convenient for women as well as providing transportation and meals. In Grenada and Saint Vincent, 41 percent of consulted community members were women. In Grenada, issues about

women's land property rights and access to potential jobs were assessed and brought into conversations with government representatives to raise awareness on gender issues. In Saint Vincent, women made up 42 percent of the participants of the trainings and workshops carried out on geothermal activities. The CTF Columbia Energy Efficiency project enhanced women's access to energy-efficiency technologies (women constituted 65 percent of the overall beneficiaries of efficient lights) and women represented 58 percent of the beneficiaries of its communication plan (408 women and 293 men).

There was increasing interest from implementing partners to move from the provision of unskilled and temporary jobs to skilled and quality jobs to women under the CTF projects.

According to key stakeholders, they observed an increasing interest from their clients — mostly male-dominated energy institutions — to provide capacity-building support on gender, in order to create gender-inclusive work environments and regulations. This indicates that going forward, there are enabling signs to enhance women's access to quality and skilled employment through gender-responsive institutional policies and processes.

“In many cases, for example renewable energy in general, we have solar PV projects. We ask the sponsor to report to us the jobs created to be disaggregated by gender. The results are almost everyone is men and women are minority. The same thing happens; we are working in male-dominated industries. We are seeing increasing interest from our clients — more interest in capacity building and change for gender equality.”

MDB CIF Program Focal Point

Qualitative forms reporting can provide insights that offer a more nuanced understanding of the project's gender-related impacts. Stakeholders stated that supporting the livelihood activities of women ensured the provision of direct benefits to residents living in the area of RE infrastructure construction, and through this project, the team got the buy-in of the entire community. In large-scale infrastructure projects, women's employment was first considered within their robust safeguards mechanisms and project teams looked for further opportunities to not only mitigate harm, but also ensured that women would benefit equally from project activities. This project consideration helped to provide benefits to the communities, particularly women, in terms of supporting their livelihoods and capacities. The project teams emphasized how the gender activities of CTF projects not only improved women's livelihood opportunities,

but also their confidence levels. As a Project Lead stated, “Women had more level of confidence as a result of benefits from project interventions and that had a catalytic impact.”

Importance of addressing men’s issues and using an intersectional lens. Stakeholders who implemented CTF projects in regions, such as the Caribbean, emphasized the importance of also improving outcomes for men, particularly boys who face significant barriers in accessing opportunities in this specific region. Despite their interest, project teams could not integrate specific activities targeting men, due to the particular gender indicators they had to follow, based on their MDB-level gender mainstreaming.

“We sometimes take for granted that there are the same gender issues everywhere. But maybe participation of women in trainings is not that relevant for Caribbean, but we still do this because of the gender indicators that we try to meet. But the issue could also be about how to take young boys out of gangs through providing them opportunities. Then we should be able to do it. If it is about bringing indigenous communities in the project, or LGBTQ community, then we should take actions according to that.”

MDB Task Team Leader

Box 1. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program

This program involves the establishment of solar power projects at the Bhadla Solar Park in Rajasthan in order to accelerate the development of RE sources in Rajasthan. The park, which spreads across more than 14, 000 acres, is the world's largest solar park, with a capacity of 2, 245 megawatts (MW).

As part of the proposed development of the Bhadla Solar Park, technical assistance was provided around community development initiatives. The communities lacked access to basic infrastructure and services, and had limited income-generation opportunities, as well as low levels of skills and capacity. The goal of the project was not only about "designing a technically sound park," but also ensuring that it provided benefits to the local communities.



The project team worked with gender, community, and livelihood experts in conducting a survey to understand the needs of communities living around the solar park. The survey identified several gaps in areas, including education, health, and livelihoods. Based on the findings, a comprehensive Community Development Policy was formulated, with the state-owned corporation encouraged to adopt the policy that complemented its own corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy. The project then developed community action plans and utilized a fund from the CSR allocation to focus on gender-focused activities.

Working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the project identified embroidery work and handicrafts as activities to support. The community was already engaged in these activities, with the project supporting women's access to larger markets for these productive activities. The project also improved education for women and girls on health-related topics, and their business skills (i.e., accounting, finance, and negotiation) so as to provide livelihood support for them. The team then identified champions within communities who could support the implementation of these activities. These individuals helped by communicating with communities, enhancing the communities' understanding of benefits, and fostering changes to behaviors, such as those related to maternal health.

Project results include:

- Creation of income-generating activities and alternate livelihoods, specifically for women:
 - 150 women provided vocational training on embroidery work and handicrafts
 - 75 women trained in basic accounting, finance management, and negotiation skills
 - 415 women benefiting from micro enterprise development training on animal husbandry (goat rearing)
- Promotion of improved maternal/child health and safe motherhood through health camps conducted for 200 women and adolescent girls

2.2 Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

2.2.1 Gender Integration in the PPCR Investment Plan Portfolio

The PPCR investment plans indicated that consultations with women and/or women’s groups/organizations during their design occurred in two cases. Out of the four PPCR investment plans reviewed, only the PPCR investment plans in Cambodia and South Pacific Tonga showed engagement with women’s CSOs and consultations with individual women, through focus group discussions and household surveys during their design.

The PPCR investment plans strongly integrated gender analyses in their design. All the reviewed PPCR investment plans included detailed gender analyses, mentioning country-specific gender issues, national institutional capacity on gender, and country-level gender policies. These gender analyses also emphasized the gender-specific impacts of climate change due to factors, including women’s particular roles, livelihood activities, and their lack of access to training and credit.

Project descriptions, included in the PPCR investment plans, emphasized a variety of gender activities targeting different gender equality outcome areas. These projects focused on improving rural women’s economic opportunities and incomes, women’s access to efficient transport services and markets, their participation in local natural resource management committees, along with their access to microfinance and adaptive social protection services.

All the reviewed PPCR investment plans included detailed gender indicators to measure the expected key results of the investment plan implementation. These gender indicators aimed to track the number of women benefiting from new climate resilience techniques, adaptive social protection mechanisms, economic opportunities, enhanced livelihoods and microfinance programs, along with women’s participation in natural resource management governance.

2.2.2 Gender Integration in the PPCR Project Portfolio

2.2.2.1 Project Design

The PPCR projects emphasized the particular vulnerabilities of women to climate-related risks and the important role that women can play in climate resilience planning processes. The gender analyses in these projects highlighted how women are disproportionately impacted by climate change and extreme weather events due to several factors. They include women’s dependence on natural resources, weaker asset position and livelihood status, restrictions on

their mobility, specific roles in the household, and engagement in climate change-prone livelihood activities. Furthermore, climate resilience infrastructure development projects (that is, road construction or upgrades) emphasized how project activities will particularly benefit rural women by improving connectivity and access to markets, hence reducing travel time and ensuring safer travel.³² The reviewed PPCR projects also went beyond addressing women's vulnerabilities to emphasize that women can play an important role in community-level resilience planning efforts.

The PPCR projects aimed to improve women's access to hydrometeorological, water, and agricultural services to address the disproportionate impacts of climate-related risks on women. Less than half of the projects reviewed aimed to provide women with enhanced hydrometeorological services, including early warning messages; agricultural extension services, particularly enhanced irrigation technologies; and reliable water services for irrigation and drinking purposes.³³ The projects indicated that the provision of these services will better equip women to cope with climate change impacts and risks. The reviewed PPCR projects also aimed to help women shift to climate-resilient agricultural practices by promoting agroforestry activities and improving livestock management.³⁴



The PPCR projects reviewed the integrated sector, or project-specific skills and capacity-building activities, to improve women’s resilience and adaptive capacity. The skills and capacity-building activities included in six PPCR projects, out of the 10 reviewed, focused on providing information and raising awareness on the newly introduced irrigation technologies, financial literacy,³⁵ and the different dimensions of climate resilience, including flood risk management and water resource management.³⁶ Another type of capacity-building support, included in the PPCR projects, was that aimed to improve women’s knowledge of climate-related information and promote behavioral changes based on adaptation needs.³⁷ The PPCR projects also encompassed training activities focused on the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources at the community level.³⁸ PPCR projects that focused on infrastructure development provided livelihood trainings to women in project areas, as part of their safeguards approach, similar to CTF’s infrastructure development projects.³⁹

Most of the capacity-building activities under the PPCR projects aimed to not only engage with women in their delivery, but also in their design, so as to ensure that these activities address the different needs of women, use gender-responsive materials, and tailored strategies to reach women groups.⁴⁰ Nearly half of these training and capacity-building activities included a quota/target for the number of women participants.⁴¹

The PPCR projects aimed to improve women’s economic opportunities and livelihoods. Half of the reviewed PPCR projects supported women’s livelihoods through enhancing their uptake of technologies, services, and information, and integrated specific actions to provide employment opportunities to women. These actions included encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to hire more women staff and improving the working environment for female employees.⁴² A resilient road infrastructure development project in Cambodia aimed to ensure that women will benefit equally from construction jobs and have equal pay for equal work.⁴³ Women were also targeted for income opportunities generated under projects, such as canal cleaning. These jobs were seen as enabling women to achieve a balance with their traditional roles and responsibilities. Some projects included targets for employment opportunities provided to women, whereas others did not.⁴⁴

Half of the PPCR projects focused on engaging with women in the participatory and inclusive planning of climate resilience interventions. There was a significant focus under the PPCR projects on consulting with women and/or women’s organizations and NGOs, as well as liaising with relevant gender ministries during the design and implementation of resilience activities, in order to ensure that the women’s needs were considered.⁴⁵ The reviewed projects also sought

to carry out participatory and inclusive climate resilience planning activities, such as community-based risk profiling, vulnerability assessments in specific sectors, and participatory river basin formations.⁴⁶

Key stakeholders emphasized that gender was a crucial aspect of their stakeholder engagement process, pointing out that the engagement with the women during these processes was not a box-ticking exercise. Instead, it was a process through which women's voice and agency were enhanced, as women led some of these consultations and participated effectively in them.⁴⁷ In these gender-inclusive consultation processes, the projects also addressed the intersectionality of gender with other social identities, such as indigeneity. In fact, indigenous languages were used to reach out to indigenous women and enhance their information regarding the project.⁴⁸ Although these consultations with the indigenous women were carried out as part of the project's safeguards approach during the process, the project also aimed to benefit and strengthen women's organizations.

The PPCR projects aimed to improve women's financial asset position, which is crucial for their uptake of climate resilience technologies. Three PPCR projects, out of the 10 reviewed (two of which were private sector investments in Niger and Bangladesh), addressed the intertwined constraints of women's access to finance and their ability to adopt climate resilience technologies, such as improved irrigation services or activities.⁴⁹ They emphasized the importance of providing flexible financial products through tailored collateral and loan requirements to women and allowing them adaptation periods to newly introduced credit lines,⁵⁰ and making sure that women-owned SMEs have the same risk capital and access to markets as provided to men-owned SMEs.⁵¹ These projects also included quotas/targets (ranging from 20–30 percent) for women, or enterprises with a certain percentage of female ownership, to have access to different financial products provided.

Projects providing climate resilience technologies and agricultural extension services aimed to benefit rural women in particular. As women work predominantly in the agriculture sector and depend on agricultural activities for subsistence and income generation, they are highly susceptible to climate change impacts. By providing women with climate resilience technologies, the projects planned to enhance their productivity and resilience.

Among the reviewed PPCR projects, only one project focused on providing adaptive social protection mechanisms to women to improve their resilience. This project and its parent project used community-driven participatory adaptation mechanisms to build the resilience of

vulnerable rural populations, particularly women. As part of this effort, adaptation grants were provided to women and men, and the benefits of these grants were measured by incremental cash income and improved food security for the direct beneficiary households, disaggregated by gender.⁵²

“Transformation is about people moving to a different place where they are more self-sufficient. It enables communities to take ownership of their own destiny. They have to make a living and live in these project areas and have increased vulnerability. The project gives them the tools and legacy to move them away from being primary producers. There was a mushroom farm that was run by 16 women and there was one man who worked with them. It was so impressive to see how the women organized themselves and see how they investigated whether they should produce mushroom or rice. The impact this project is creating will go beyond the project-cycle.”

Project Lead

Only a few PPCR projects included specific actions to enhance women’s effective participation and leadership at the level of communities and to target gender equality issues at the institutional level in their design. These projects aimed to ensure women’s active participation in local resource governance mechanisms (for example, water user groups) and climate planning processes, such as disaster risk management (DRM) committees.⁵³ Only one reviewed project aimed to enhance institutional gender capacity by including women in project management units.⁵⁴

2.2.2.2 Project Implementation and M&R

The PPCR projects integrated a detailed list of gender indicators and specific targets attached to these indicators. This situation could be partly explained with the integration of multiple qualitative and quantitative gender indicators in the PPCR reporting guidelines.⁵⁵ The indicators included in the reviewed projects tracked the number of women benefiting from training and capacity-building activities, climate resilience technologies, climate-related information services, and financial products.⁵⁶ The projects also measured the percentage of women benefiting from unskilled, temporary project-generated employment opportunities.⁵⁷ Reviewed projects also included indicators to measure the women’s access to adaptive social protection

mechanisms, including sub-grants provided at the individual level, and the impact of these mechanisms, in terms of income and labor days generated.⁵⁸ Only one project measured women's participation in natural resource management through disaggregating the women members of water user associations and consumer groups.⁵⁹ The majority of reviewed projects included target values for the gender indicators.

According to the PPCR stakeholders, continuous capacity-building support on gender at the local level is critical to ensuring the successful implementation of gender actions. Capacity-building activities are often conducted as a one-off exercise during the project implementation, and these activities remain insufficient, as there is often turnover of staff at the local-level institutions. There is a need for continuous capacity strengthening at the local level, such as the district and sub-district levels, to ensure that gender issues are internalized and championed by local implementing actors. This continuous support is crucial to ensure that the focus on gender is not lost during implementation.

“We’ve seen some great results, and I believe with more capacity building at the district level, we can ensure a long-term power balance. The integration of gender issues in projects at sub-district levels is critical. And when we make gender-equal institutional changes, it is inclusive and benefits everyone.”

Country CIF Program Focal Point

More than half of the reviewed PPCR projects reported progress on gender indicators.

Quantitative reporting on gender indicators showed progress on the number of women supported to cope with climate impacts through adaptive social protection mechanisms, financial products, trainings, and the uptake of climate resilience technologies. The reporting on these different indicators shows that the projects have achieved positive impacts and are on track to reach their targets. Qualitative studies conducted on PPCR projects, particularly those with a focus on gender, revealed more nuanced impacts of PPCR's investments on women's resilience and adaptive capacity, and signs of shifting gender norms and perceptions, at the household and community levels.⁶⁰

Key stakeholders mentioned the difficulty of ensuring regular quantitative reporting on gender, as gender indicators were not part of the project's impact indicators.⁶¹ They emphasized that

anecdotal evidence demonstrated the positive impact that the project made not only at the individual woman beneficiary level, but also at the informal institutional level, as manifested in the shifting gender norms, perceptions, and relations. However, they noted the need to move towards systematic tools of impact analysis and reporting, which they believed could be done through a comprehensive mixed-method analysis.

“Sometimes, your greatest success is the least documented. We don’t have the numbers to back up our observations [on gender].”

Project Lead

PPCR projects empowered women as change agents and leaders. Stakeholders emphasized that they wanted to go beyond just providing handouts to offer women the tools and knowledge to help them shift away from being primary producers so that they can engage in more productive and resilient livelihood activities. Conducting capacity-building and awareness-raising activities with women were crucial in achieving this objective. Stakeholders also noted that the project engaged with women as leaders who received access to sub-grants; moreover, they observed that women’s leadership was also strongly embraced by men under some of the sub-grant activities.

Box 2. The Niger Irrigation Program

This project aims to facilitate access to affordable, efficient irrigation technologies to small and medium-sized farmers in Niger. Constituting the first phase of the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) efforts to promote private sector investments in improved irrigation systems in Niger, the project sought to test the commercial viability of selling irrigation systems by the private sector. IFC partnered with Netafim, a private sector firm focusing on irrigation technology, to provide small-scale drip irrigation technology services, powered by solar energy pumps, to local communities and help them cope with the impacts of heatwaves, water scarcity, and extended dry seasons. A main component of the project was capacity building, as well as increasing the awareness and knowledge of the farmers on the newly provided drip irrigation technology.

Women farmers in rural areas were specifically targeted by the project, as they play a critical role in the agricultural sector and experience heightened vulnerabilities from climate change impacts. The project consulted with women and women’s groups during the design of activities. It used innovative

information dissemination techniques (that is, setting up demonstrations in local markets and local gatherings) to reach rural women and improve their understanding of the benefits of drip irrigation.



As Nigerian women have limited land ownership, Netafim engaged with private landowners who agreed to allocate their land as community plots for the firm to install irrigation equipment and provide free equipment and services to the women. The project also provided hands-on technical training to the women to ensure their uptake of the drip irrigation technology. A local company, Nirritech, was brought into the project to conduct

training sessions to improve the women's knowledge of the installation, operation, and maintenance of the drip irrigation equipment. Nirritech also hired Community Field Assistants (CFAs), who provided the women with the practical support to build their capacity, including after-harvest work, such as identifying buyers for their produce.

By mid-2018, the project had implemented drip irrigation technology on 15 hectares and trained 461 women and 422 men in Niger. A recently conducted qualitative study on the project demonstrated that, in addition to improving the women's capacity and skills, as well as their ability to grow new crops and increase their production and income, the project also influenced informal gender norms and power relations in the community. Through the benefits provided to these individual women beneficiaries, the women demonstrated their capabilities and agency, such as improved agricultural productivity and participation in the public sphere, which shifted the household and community-level perceptions around gender.

2.3 Forest Investment Program (FIP)

2.3.1 Gender Integration in the FIP Investment Plan Portfolio

The FIP investment plans involved consultations with women and/or women's groups/organizations during their design. FIP investment plans in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Guatemala (out of the three reviewed) had gender-inclusive consultations and engaged with women's organizations. The FIP program design document requires its investment plans to build on inclusive stakeholder engagement efforts, including with women and indigenous peoples.⁶² Notably, FIP Ghana, which did not specify whether women were engaged during its design, was approved, prior to the start of the CIF Gender Program.

The FIP investment plans showed strongly integrated gender analyses in their design. All the reviewed FIP investment plans emphasized specific gender issues in the context of the forestry sector, including women's working conditions, their particular roles, use and access to land, and participation in decision-making around natural resource governance. Only the FIP Guatemala investment plan highlighted existing country-level gender policies and institutional frameworks.

Project descriptions included in the FIP investment plans emphasized a variety of gender activities targeting different gender equality outcome areas. Projects that are expected to be approved under FIP investment plans, in contrast, aimed to improve women's participation in natural resource decision-making and benefit-sharing processes, as well as women's access to public and private financing, including the provision of trainings to women and financial entities (i.e., on gender-responsive financial instruments and customer service).

All the reviewed FIP investment plans included gender indicators to measure expected key results of the investment plan implementation. These sex-disaggregated indicators aimed to capture women's involvement in community forests; the existence of legal frameworks to provide women with land tenure and use rights; the increased number of women with land tenure; their strengthened food security; along with their access to financial mechanisms and jobs.

2.3.2 Gender Integration in the FIP Project Portfolio

2.3.2.1 Project Design

The FIP projects addressed gender gaps in women’s ownership of, access to, and control over land, and aimed to improve women’s land tenure security. Four FIP projects, out of the six reviewed, addressed gender gaps in women’s ownership of, access to, and control over land, and aimed to improve women’s land tenure security. These projects in countries, such as Indonesia and Ghana, integrated activities to enhance women’s access to land.⁶³ Only the FIP Burkina Faso project aimed to secure women land titles and included a specific target for women’s groups that will be supported to secure land titles.⁶⁴

The FIP projects aimed to provide skills training and capacity-building support to women. The trainings, included under four FIP projects out of the six reviewed, aimed to support the livelihood activities of women, enhance their knowledge on new farming practices (that is, organic farming), as well as their capacity to participate in community-based project activities and forest governance.⁶⁵ Only one project provided capacity-building support to female government staff to develop their knowledge of climate change mitigation and adaptation, within the context of forestry and had a specific target for women staff trained.⁶⁶ Training activities also aimed to strengthen women’s participation in forest governance by establishing mentoring programs for community-level women leaders to implement sub-projects.⁶⁷ Capacity-building activities under FIP projects also included trainings on organic farming practices to women.⁶⁸

The FIP projects focused on providing individual women with economic opportunities and income-generating activities. These projects committed to ensuring that women will benefit equally from employment and income generation under project activities and that the project will track sustainable job creation for women.⁶⁹ Private sector projects also committed to ensuring that private sector companies will hire women under jobs created in agroforestry and integrated specific targets for their employment.⁷⁰ One FIP project indicated in its design that the women-specific activities that will receive funding under the project will be women’s economic activities.⁷¹



The FIP project portfolio has a distinct focus on enhancing women’s participation and leadership in natural resource governance. Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) projects under FIP included actions to enhance women’s leadership in community-based forest management structures and processes by electing women members to governing bodies, ensuring the representation of women in the governance processes and their effective participation in the local decision-making mechanisms on natural resource management. These projects emphasized that women will have equitable opportunities to assume leadership positions during processes, such as the establishment of community-based forest management agreements and plans, which will reflect women’s needs.⁷²

Under the DGM programs, efforts were integrated to ensure women’s involvement in decision-making and governance mechanisms, such as the National Steering Committees, which will include electing its members and presidents in a gender-balanced manner.⁷³ Another DGM project aimed to foster women’s representation in the governance processes designed and developed by the project, by including criteria on the effective participation of women for evaluating investments.⁷⁴ A private sector project, on the other hand, aimed to enable women to become shareholders of agroforestry units.⁷⁵

In line with the significant focus on women’s participation in governance structures, the FIP projects also included consultations with women during the design. Half of the reviewed FIP projects held separate consultations with women and women groups, and designed project activities through gender-inclusive participatory processes.⁷⁶

The FIP projects had a limited focus on improving institutional capacity on gender — through establishing or supporting gender focal points or gender-mainstreaming efforts across government scales. Only one project reviewed focused on strengthening the capacity of gender focal persons in the implementing districts, who will serve as liaison officers for the women and youth groups and initiate learning networks. Another project had a more specific focus on improving institutional capacity on gender by addressing women’s underrepresentation in the decision-making processes at the ministerial levels.

2.3.2.2 Project Implementation and M&R

The FIP projects integrated detailed gender indicators, which went beyond disaggregating project beneficiaries by gender. In addition to gender-disaggregating project beneficiaries, including women benefiting from subprojects, the gender indicators, included in FIP projects, aimed to measure sustainable jobs, trainings, and agroforestry technologies provided to women, as well as the number of women with benefits from forests. In addition to these indicators, the projects also planned to track community-based land and forest governance pilots to ensure the fair representation of women. Lastly, reviewed projects also measured the number of women government staff trained. All these indicators, included in the FIP project result frameworks, had specific target values.

Most of the FIP project reported progress on the gender indicators. All of the reviewed FIP projects included gender indicators in reporting documents (Implementation Status and Results Reports [ISRs], etc.) and reported on actual results achieved in terms of number of women beneficiaries of projects and number of women benefiting from capacity building, jobs, and trainings. Only one project reviewed did not report any progress achieved on gender indicators.

Despite these positive results, key stakeholder interviews revealed that FIP project teams experienced challenges in collecting gender-specific reporting data.⁷⁷ The stakeholders pointed out that gender-related M&R is an area where they would like to further improve in the future

so that the teams can demonstrate the impact made by their projects and use this evidence to better inform future project design.

Box 3. Democratic Republic of Congo Forest-Dependent Community Support Project



The Forest-Dependent Community Support Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) aims to increase the participation of selected Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in REDD+-related land and forest management processes and activities at the national and local levels. The project specifically aims to strengthen the voice of communities in policymaking, land-use planning, and production practices, as well as build their entrepreneurship capacities.

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) program in DRC considered the gender norms affecting women's capacity to travel alone and provided additional financial compensation to female National Steering Committees (NSC) members, in order to allow them to be accompanied during meetings. As of 2020, 12 percent of NSC voting members are women. The project adopted a focus on Indigenous rights at the community level and prioritized the participation of IPLCs in land tenure reforms. The project also required community-based organizations (CBOs) and communities to ensure that 35 percent of project benefits would be directed to female-headed households.

Under its first component, the Forest-Dependent Community Support project provided targeted support to IPLCs, with a focus on building capacities for administrative and financial managements and increasing participation in the REDD process. As part of the project's second phase, small grants were provided to communities to enhance their resilience and provide opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The project team embedded a gender perspective through prioritizing micro-projects that benefited women in the selection process, with a focus on women's economic empowerment activities. The project also included objectives to reach 20 percent female representation among key leaders and to promote female participation in capacity-building activities. The use of different communication outlets was considered to disseminate information about micro-projects, taking into account gender differences in access to information.

Project results include the following:

- Women represent 29 percent of direct project beneficiaries from trainings and micro-projects.
- 7,996 women in the forest and adjacent communities benefited from forest-related projects, exceeding the original end-target of 7,000 women.
- 16,337 ethnic minorities and Indigenous persons in the forest and adjacent communities benefited from forest-related projects, exceeding the original end-target of 15,000 persons.

2.4 Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)

2.4.1 Gender Integration in the SREP Investment Plan Portfolio

The SREP investment plans had a weak performance in engagement with women and/or women's groups in their design process. None of the reviewed SREP investment plans specifically mentioned engagement with women and/or women's groups/organizations during their design. However, one SREP investment plan indicated that gender issues were addressed during the stakeholder consultations. Another SREP investment plan emphasized that gender considerations will be considered during the consultations for project preparations that are expected to be approved under the investment plan.

The SREP investment plans strongly integrated gender analyses in their design. All the three SREP investment plans reviewed included gender analyses in their design. They emphasized gender equality gaps in countries, the disproportionate impacts of the lack of access to clean energy on women's health and time availability, and their inability to engage in productive activities. Only one SREP investment plan emphasized the importance of the creation of job opportunities to women in the energy sector.



Project descriptions included in the SREP investment plans emphasized a variety of gender activities targeting different gender equality outcome areas. All the SREP investment plans projects aimed to provide women access to energy services, including clean cookstoves through targeting mechanisms, along with identifying and addressing barriers women might face in accessing these energy

services. Only one SREP investment plan mentioned providing women with employment opportunities and training in the energy sector, and carrying out consultations with women, regarding project impacts.

All the reviewed SREP investment plans included sex-disaggregated indicators. Gender indicators, included in the three SREP investment plans reviewed, mainly aimed to measure the impacts of improved energy access on women's time poverty and health outcomes, as well as their access to jobs in the RE sector.

2.4.2 Gender Integration in the SREP Project Portfolio

2.4.2.1 Project Design

The SREP projects highlighted actions that included women in project planning and consultations. Three SREP projects, out of the seven reviewed, engaged with women under stakeholder consultations for project activities and ensured that these consultations were gender-informed. In addition to the project activity design consultations,⁷⁸ reviewed projects also mentioned including women under market research and consumer surveys undertaken by energy utilities and the disaggregation of results by gender.⁷⁹ Only one project closely engaged with women groups (for example, Women Development Councils) in the design of project activities, and in this process, aimed to empower women in decision-making.

“[Government-organized] Women Development Committees (WDCs) played a crucial role and helped us figure out what are the things that we can do to empower women. They mentioned which trainings can be done and played a crucial role. When the contractors under the project were not able to complete the work, WDCs helped us to finish the work.”

MDB Task Team Leader

The SREP projects reviewed aimed to provide women with access to improved energy services. Six SREP projects, out of the seven reviewed, had this objective. More than half of these projects, including a financing facility project and monitoring mechanisms, such as the collection of sex-disaggregated beneficiary data to ensure that women and particular women groups (that is, female-headed households) benefit from improved electricity services.⁸⁰ One project aimed to provide reduced tariffs for women-led micro and small enterprises (MSMEs).⁸¹ One large-scale RE infrastructure project emphasized that, as a result of this project, women will benefit from modern access to electricity. It also aimed to improve women’s access to water service delivery through the transfer of the potable water facility to the local communities/municipalities. This is expected to have a direct effect on the empowerment of women and the girls, who are typically the ones collecting water for domestic purposes.⁸²

A majority of the reviewed SREP projects focused on providing women employment opportunities. Five SREP projects, out of the seven reviewed, aimed to provide employment opportunities to women in energy infrastructure construction as well as energy systems operation and maintenance, by establishing requirements and targets for women’s employment by contractors. One project mentioned that it will promote women’s employment opportunities in the off-grid sector, through supporting specific mechanisms, including gender-inclusive recruitment mechanisms, such as gender-targeted job announcements and gender-sensitive job application processes.⁸³ This project also aimed to use gender-related incentives for electricity companies, with a bidding process favoring candidates that have CSR and gender policies, and/or a significant percentage of female staff (for example, as a bonus in the selection criteria).⁸⁴ Energy infrastructure projects also emphasized that tertiary job opportunities, including water waste management and collection jobs in operations, will be provided to women.⁸⁵

The SREP projects also aimed to improve women’s skills and capacity. Four SREP projects, out of the seven reviewed, included skills and capacity-building activities that had a sector-specific focus (that is, drilling technologies, geoscience, procurement, and finance) to improve women’s skills in these professional areas. They also aimed to provide gender capacity-building trainings to electricity utilities and train the staff of energy institutions that are scaling up RE mini-grid systems, with a specific quota for women staff.⁸⁶ Other training and capacity-building activities were provided to targeted women, in order to improve awareness on RE, household energy use, and efficiency, with women’s groups mobilized to reach out to women.⁸⁷ Some projects also aimed to provide trainings around women’s microenterprise development. In one project, there was a generic commitment to include women under any trainings that the project will provide and will report on the number of women attending the trainings.⁸⁸

Only one SREP project focused on the provision of credit lines to women. This financing facility project aimed to ensure that both women and men will benefit equally from loans supported by the funds, and build their resilience to climate change. The project indicated that it will mainstream gender in financing schemes for energy efficiency and economic infrastructure projects.⁸⁹

The SREP projects had a limited focus on improving gender equality at the institutional level. Only one energy access project aimed to improve the capacity of energy utility on gender by delivering training and capacity-building activities on gender and energy to the utility staff.⁹⁰

2.4.2.2 Project Implementation and M&R

The SREP projects included various gender indicators measuring the progress of activities that aimed to close gender equality gaps at different levels. All the SREP projects reviewed included, in their results frameworks, SREP’s core indicator of the number of women benefiting from improved energy access, as a result of SREP’s interventions, and identified specific targets for this indicator. The other most common gender indicator used by the reviewed SREP projects is the gender disaggregation of participants of trainings on sector-specific skills, or general trainings that aimed to improve awareness on RE and demand-side energy management and energy efficiency.⁹¹ Only one project had an indicator measuring the number of female jobs and female-headed (micro-) enterprises created.⁹² Nearly all SREP projects integrated specific target values for the indicators used.

A significant percentage of the SREP projects reported progress on the gender indicators. The reporting on six SREP projects, out of the seven reviewed, showed progress mainly on the number of women benefiting from improved access to electricity and modern energy services, as a result of SREP's interventions, which is a core indicator under SREP's reporting. There was also reporting on the number of trainings provided to women under the RE infrastructure projects, such as those on drilling technologies and geoscience, which could help women benefit from employment opportunities generated under the project.

Box 4. Maldives Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project



The Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development (POISED) project in Maldives aims to build the country's renewable energy (RE) capacity and support access to green energy in the island nation. The objective is to modernize existing mini-grid systems for outer islands through investments in RE and to strengthen institutional capacities to implement renewable energy mini grids. As part of the project, the participation of targeted island communities was promoted through large-scale consultations and a household survey to understand the needs and expectations of island communities with regard to RE.

The project adopted a Gender Action Framework (GAF) with the objective to i) target women household consumers as beneficiaries of energy efficiency programs; ii) promote female entrepreneurship at the micro level; as well as iii) increase female employment and access to trainings during the construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the project. During implementation, the project team provided female students in the sector with mentorship opportunities and connected them to senior women working in the industry — in both Maldives and the region. GAF also included a gender-responsive monitoring system to track related results, as well as the recruitment of social protection and gender specialists, to support the implementation of GAF by utilities. Capacity-building interventions, designed for the utility staff of Fenaka and STELCO (State Electricity Company), included gender components to build knowledge about gender inclusive community approaches, notably in partnership with the island women's development committees.

The project aimed to include at least 25 percent of women among beneficiaries of technical trainings delivered to Fenaka and STELCO staff. In addition, the project team conducted awareness-raising campaigns about the benefits of RE and the key role that women can play in energy, including the participation of women's groups, youth, and local communities, based on the objective of achieving at least 50 percent female participation in all community outreach activities. The project team engaged with the Gender Ministry and conducted consultations across all the islands in the country,

with the participation of women development councils (WDCs), CSO members, and island youth organizations. The WDCs were instrumental in providing input on the feasibility of proposed project interventions. The POISED project also planned to deliver targeted capacity development opportunities for women's groups and strengthen the productive use of electricity by women-led micro and small enterprises (MSME) through reducing off-peak and shoulder rate tariffs provided to them.

Project results include the following:

- Gender-sensitive consultations were conducted in the country's 88 islands and included the participation of more than 12,000 participants.
- The project conducted awareness-raising programs and delivered workshops on women's role in energy to increase female participation in the RE sector. The utility, Fenaka, has reached gender parity for its internship program.
- During project implementation, 140 women from the outer islands were recruited by Fenaka and STELCO.

3. Discussion of Portfolio Desk Review Findings

3.1 Investment Plans

Limited engagement with women and/or women’s groups/organizations during the design, despite the “CIF Gender Policy” requirements, partly due to unspecific program requirements. Four investment plans, out of the 12 reviewed, involved engaging with women and/or women’s groups/organizations during their preparation. None of the five CTF and SREP investment plans reviewed in total mentioned whether such engagement took place during the investment plan design.

These results are contrary to the “CIF Gender Policy” requirements on consultations with women and men (including women’s organizations and the national women’s machinery) for investment plan preparation. This outcome can be linked to the lack of clear requirements on engagement with gender-related groups in CIF’s program documents. The PPCR and FIP Programs had stronger engagement with women and/or women’s groups; nonetheless, the engagement could be further enhanced with more specific requirements in program documents.

Stronger performance on the integration of gender analysis and indicators. Most of the CIF investment plans reviewed included detailed gender analyses that emphasize sector and country-specific gender issues and national policies and capacity on gender. Project descriptions, outlined in the CIF investment plans reviewed, focused on women’s access to services, economic opportunities, financial products, and their participation in decision-making. Nearly all the CIF investment plans reviewed included gender indicators to measure the expected key results of the investment plan implementation.

3.2 Projects

3.2.1 Quality at Design

Processes at CIF, MDB, and Country Levels

- **Influence of the CIF program, sectoral focus, and intervention types on gender integration.** Integrating gender in particular programs, such as CTF, was seen as more challenging and required additional effort than others, such as PPCR and FIP, which

presented more opportunities to integrate gender and social inclusion considerations. CTF projects, operating at a distance from individual beneficiaries, included gender activities that were described as “possible options,” rather than concrete commitments. Reviewed energy infrastructure projects used the environmental and social safeguards mechanisms as an entry point to integrate gender. Furthermore, they also went beyond the “do no harm” policy to activate livelihood opportunities for community members living in project areas. Due to their design proximity to beneficiaries, PPCR and FIP projects⁹³ used community-led project design and delivery mechanisms, which placed gender outcomes more squarely in line with project development objectives that encompassed multiple opportunities for gender integration.

- **Importance of client capacity on gender and the provision of gender expert support on the ground.** Strong country capacity on gender positively impacted gender integration in CIF projects. Capacity-building support on gender, at the local level, is critical to successful gender implementation. Therefore, stakeholders noted that capacity-building activities for projects should not be one-off during implementation. Rather, it should be delivered on a regular basis at the sub-national levels to ensure that gender issues are internalized and championed by implementing actors. A specific budget should be allocated to ensure continuous capacity-building support. Similarly, it is crucial to have a local gender expert supporting project implementation to keep the implementing team’s focus on advancing gender actions and facilitating dialogue with the relevant ministries.
- **The engagement of MDB gender experts with project teams during design determined the success of gender integration.** When gender experts are involved early on during the design, they can ensure that a gender analysis is conducted, with specific gender activities formulated through dialogue conducted with sectoral teams and the country counterparts.
- **Complementarities between the gender policies of MDBs and CIF and the improvement of CIF’s requirements on gender, such as setting gender indicators or assigning a budget to gender activities.** With MDBs adopting more rigorous and enhanced gender policies and integration mechanisms, in combination with CIF’s gender policies and plans, in some cases, CIF projects performed better on gender integration than overall MDB project gender performance. Stakeholders mentioned the need to go beyond CIF’s flexible requirements on gender to put in place far more stringent ones: they argued that this change can also help them to strengthen gender integration in CIF’s operations.
- **Difficulty of gender integration in private sector projects.** Private sector projects that focused on financing RE investments had weaker gender integration in that they could not guarantee that financial intermediaries would integrate gender actions.⁹⁴ Stakeholders had to work through an intermediate private sector layer to shape impacts on individual

beneficiaries. These projects did not have specific financing criteria or other specific requirements upfront in the project design as a pre-condition, for example, for financial intermediaries to access CIF funds. Reviewed PPCR private sector projects hosted stronger gender integration and focused on using financial products to enhance women's uptake of climate resilience technologies.⁹⁵ Only one FIP private sector project⁹⁶ was reviewed it aimed to enhance women's access to land title, their skills in agroforestry, as well as their access to employment and leadership positions.

- **Importance of addressing men's issues and using an intersectional lens.** Specific windows, such as DGM that aims to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), naturally had a significant focus on IPLCs, and through integrating gender activities, aimed to enhance individual-level outcomes and effective participation of IP women.⁹⁷ This focus on social inclusion should be expanded to other CIF programs. In regions, such as the Caribbean, improving outcomes for men as well, particularly boys who face significant barriers in accessing opportunities, is also important. However, project teams couldn't integrate specific activities targeting men, due to particular gender indicators that they had to follow, based on their MDB-level gender mainstreaming. Ultimately, a gender integration approach should be socially inclusive and customizable, in accordance with particular regional and country contexts.

Access to services and asset position

- **Gender-responsive service delivery to women, with a specific program focus on improving women's access to productive assets and control over them.** Half of the CIF projects reviewed aimed to improve service delivery (that is, RE, sustainable transport, climate resilience, and agriculture) in a gender-equal and responsive manner in order to contribute "directly or indirectly" to improved development outcomes for women. Most of these projects aimed to facilitate women's access to these services by providing them at the community level or using specific targeting mechanisms for women and women's groups.⁹⁸ More than half of the reviewed FIP projects addressed gender gaps in women's ownership, access to land and control over it, and aimed to improve women's land tenure security. A small number of the PPCR projects reviewed aimed to facilitate women's access to finance through flexible financial product offerings and improve their ability to adopt climate resilience technologies.⁹⁹

Employment and livelihoods

- **Improving women's livelihood status through the provision of project-specific, unskilled and temporary jobs, or support for traditional livelihood activities.** Twenty-two CIF projects, out of the 40 reviewed, aimed to provide women with equal economic opportunities — primarily unskilled and temporary jobs generated under the project or

through supporting traditional income-generation activities that women were already engaged in. Some projects put in place measures to ensure that women can benefit equally from jobs generated, such as using gender-equal human resource management or labor standards,¹⁰⁰ putting in place employment targets for women, and establishing a gender-responsive work environment.¹⁰¹ Some CIF projects included actions to improve women's employment, such as incentivizing SMEs to hire more women staff and creating a gender-sensitive work environment.¹⁰²

Skills and capacity building

- **Providing trainings with a short-term focus of employing women in mostly unskilled and/or temporary jobs generated under the project.** These activities focused on improving women's project-specific skills.¹⁰³ The projects reviewed included trainings that did not have a long-term systematic focus to support women's access to "decent jobs" (that is, skilled, high-paying, and permanent jobs), but instead, aimed to improve women's skills in activities often seen as "female" fields. As such, these jobs were disconnected from the overall aim of the project, falling more under the CSR-type of intervention.¹⁰⁴
- **Skills provision and capacity building to support women's long-term adaptive capacity.** The skills and capacity building in resilience and forestry programming had a focus on improving women's long-term adaptive capacity and empowering them to influence climate-related and natural resource governance decisions. These trainings offer the potential, but not the guarantee, that they could influence informal gender norms and power relations, by developing the knowledge of women and/or women's groups as well as enhancing the capacity of women leaders.¹⁰⁵

Formal and informal institutions

- **Limited focus on addressing gender equality at the formal institutional level.** Reviewed projects integrated institutional-level actions, such as implementing gender-equal labor standards, as well as human resource management and staffing targets for project contractors/firms.¹⁰⁶ They also aimed to improve institutional capacity through trainings on gender or assigning gender focal points in implementing units, and addressing the under-representation of women in relevant ministerial decision-making processes.^{107,108}
- **Insufficient focus on women's effective participation and leadership at the levels of communities and local institutions.** DGM projects included actions to enhance women's leadership in local community-based forest management structures and ensure women's representation in local natural resource governance processes.¹⁰⁹ The DGM Mozambique and DRC projects went beyond supporting women as individual beneficiaries by bolstering women's leadership in forest management. A limited number of projects aimed to foster

women's active participation in climate resilience planning processes, such as through DRM committees, as well as water resource planning and governance mechanisms.¹¹⁰

3.2.2 Quality at M&R

- **Weak performance on gender-responsive M&R.** While projects integrated a range of gender indicators, not all gender actions included in the projects had an indicator associated with them in the project's results framework. Most of the projects also did not identify target values for gender indicators.
- **Limited reporting on the progress on gender impacts.** Programs that included sex-disaggregated CIF core outcome indicators were more likely to report progress on gender. Quantitative reporting, gathered through formal CIF and MDB reporting processes and project teams, shows progress on women's participation in consultations, capacity building activities and trainings, access to jobs, RE and energy efficiency services, and financial products, and their uptake of climate resilience technologies.
- **Lack of emphasis in MDB corporate requirements on providing gender support during project implementation.** The support of gender experts during the MDB project design did not continue during the implementation, due to a greater focus on gender integration in project design than in the MDB gender monitoring requirements. This situation resulted in gender not being prioritized during the implementation, despite the presence of strong gender design features. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of allocating budget and technical assistance to implement gender activities.
- **Increased interest from implementing partners to move toward skilled and quality job provision to women.** Stakeholders observed an increasing interest, mostly in male-dominated energy institutions, from their clients to provide capacity-building support on gender to create gender-inclusive work environments and regulations. This indicates that going forward, there are enabling signs to enhance women's access to quality and skilled employment through gender-responsive institutional policies and processes.
- **Difficulty of reporting on gender indicators in CIF projects.** In the absence of systematic reporting mechanisms on gender at the client level, the progress on gender specific indicators was not monitored. Project teams tried to address the challenge of the lack of systems that disaggregate data by gender, through conducting surveys to measure progress made on gender indicators (e.g., the number of women employed). The situation was even more challenging if gender indicators were not part of project's impact indicators.
- **Qualitative forms of reporting provided a more nuanced understanding of the project's gender-related impacts.** Anecdotal evidence demonstrated the positive impact that the

project made, not only at the level of the individual women beneficiary, but also at the informal institutional level, through the shift in gender norms, perceptions, and relations. However, there is a need to move toward systematic tools of impact analysis and reporting, which could be done through a comprehensive mixed-method analysis.

4. Recommendations for Strengthening Gender Integration in CIF

Gender integration in CIF projects can be expanded through engagement on gender with a wider group of gender stakeholders through several mechanisms. While MDBs have gender experts available to support different sectors, there is a need to increase their awareness of CIF's gender policies and requirements to ensure that they can effectively integrate gender in CIF projects. There are challenges of having only a limited number of gender experts who are well-versed in CIF's gender policies and requirements. It is thus suggested that this awareness should be expanded to other gender experts working across sectors in their respective MDBs, going beyond CIF's gender focal points. This can be achieved by using various mechanisms, including online communities of practices, regular learning events, along with webinars for CIF's Gender Working Group and the larger group of MDB gender experts and program staff.

The CIF Administrative Unit's Gender Team and the CIF Gender Working Group can enhance timely, on-demand support to MDB project teams, in order to ensure that opportunities for gender integration are not missed and linkages across gender issues, actions, and indicators enhanced. The engagement with the CIF Administrative Unit's Gender Team early on during the project design phase was found to be helpful in gender integration, as it prevented last-minute and ad-hoc gender integration. The engagement of the MDB gender experts, including the CIF Gender Working Group members, early on in the project design can also enhance the quality of gender integration at the level of entry. This can ensure that projects identify gender issues and design actions to address these issues through dialogue and engagement with country-level stakeholders.

The CIF projects can improve their efforts of contributing to gender equality outcomes in local and national governance, and formal public institutions, through various means. Gender actions that aimed to enhance gender equality at the formal institutional level include hiring gender focal points and enhancing their capacity in implementing government agencies and project management teams and units, and addressing women's underrepresentation at ministerial levels, particularly in leadership positions. It is indicated that the underrepresentation of women in key technical staff positions in sectoral government agencies and ministries posed a challenge for projects to promote their participation and leadership in relevant institutional processes. CIF can address these challenges, through the generation of operationally relevant knowledge on improving gender equality outcomes at the institutional

level — from local to national levels — including through enhancing efforts on women’s climate leadership.

Provide systematic trainings and capacity-building activities for women to create transformative change in the long term. These types of activities provided so far lack a systematic framework for shifting women’s capabilities and access to skilled, quality employment opportunities in the long term. Rather, these trainings have a practical short-term focus for women to benefit equally from project-generated benefits. Systemic trainings and capacity-building activities with a long-term focus are needed, for instance, to improve women’s representation in education and occupation fields related to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

The CIF projects contributed to the transformation of informal gender norms, roles, and attributes in pilot countries, although institutional-level gender inequalities were not directly addressed. Through enhancing women’s livelihoods, asset status, along with skills and capacity, the projects reviewed were found to contribute to changes in community-level gender norms, as the women demonstrated their potential to be agents of change in different sectoral activities at the community level. These impacts were discussed in qualitative studies conducted on reviewed projects as well as the key stakeholder interviews. Therefore, going forward, it will be important to enhance the qualitative evidence, based on these contributions toward gender transformative change taking place at the level of informal institutions. Ensuring that gender is integrated in the design of relevant CIF studies, including through case studies and other learning modes, on specific projects could be a good starting point.

CIF could embark on a comprehensive reform of its gender M&R. The “CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3” already emphasizes how, moving forward, CIF will use a consolidated gender monitoring approach to draw on MDBs’ own gender monitoring and scoring systems. In addition to this reform, CIF could develop processes to regularly collect project-level gender reporting data, which might not be available in publicly available official MDB reporting documents. The portfolio review processes demonstrated that there is quantitative and qualitative gender reporting data at the project level, which is sometimes not included in the MDB reporting instruments. By using its Gender Working Group structure, CIF could systematically collect and report on these forms of qualitative and quantitative data, which could enhance the understanding of project contributions on advancing gender equality.

CIF can enhance its guidance on gender integration in private sector projects that had weak gender integration performance. The reviewed private sector projects had a weaker performance on gender integration compared to public sector projects reviewed. Stakeholders indicated that they experienced challenges in integrating gender considerations in these projects, as they had to work through an intermediate private sector layer to shape impacts on individual beneficiaries. CIF can draw on international best practices on gender integration in private sector projects for each of its programs and further enhance the capacity of stakeholders on this topic. CIF can develop operational guidance notes on this topic and ensure the uptake of lessons through innovative communication methods.

CIF projects can expand its focus on the intersection of gender with other social identities and forms of exclusion. Achieving gender-transformative change that addresses how different groups of women and men might experience overlapping forms of exclusion, due to their social identities, will be crucial. It is also equally important to harness their strengths, as in the case of indigenous women, who play a critical role as change agents, thus building upon their cultural assets as repositories of traditional knowledge and practices. Moreover, as stakeholders emphasized, the ability of CIF projects to address the vulnerabilities of men in particular regions, such as the Caribbean, can be further strengthened. Going forward, CIF can support stakeholders in their efforts to use an intersectional lens in their integration of gender in the CIF projects.

CIF could extend its focus on women's leadership and effective participation across its portfolio by building on lessons learned in particular CIF programs, particularly to improve local-level governance and rights-based approaches. Some CIF programs, such as FIP and PPCR, worked on improving women's climate leadership and effective participation in governance and decision-making processes. It will be important to capture and disseminate lessons learned from the experiences under PPCR and FIP programs, and discuss how similar approaches can be tailored for existing and future CIF programs.

4.1 Recommendations for CIF

- **Integrate specific gender integration guidance in the new CIF programs for investment plans and projects.** CIF's CTF and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees recently approved new program areas and relevant program documents, including operational modalities that have been in the process of development.¹¹¹ In the design of these new program documents, specific guidance and requirements on engagement with

women and/or women's groups during investment design, including gender analyses and indicators, have been integrated. Moreover, these new program documents clearly specify women as a separate category, in addition to other vulnerable and marginalized groups, as well as highlighting the importance of looking at intersectionality and how it can result in heightened vulnerabilities with specific indicators.

- **Expand engagement on gender with a wider group of gender stakeholders through several mechanisms.** CIF should expand the MDB gender experts' awareness of CIF's gender policies and requirements to ensure that they can effectively integrate gender in the CIF projects through mechanisms such as online community of practices, regular learning events, and webinars.
- **Enhance on-demand upstream support to MDB project teams to ensure that strategic opportunities for gender integration are not missed and enhance linkages across gender issues, actions, and indicators.** Ensure engagement of the CIF Administrative Unit's Gender Team, the CIF Gender Working Group members, and the MDB gender experts, early on in the project design, to enhance the quality of gender integration in the project.
- **Improve efforts to contribute to gender equality outcomes in formal institutional contexts through various means.** CIF can address these challenges through the generation of operationally relevant knowledge on improving gender equality outcomes at the institutional level, including enhancing women's climate leadership and linkages from the local to national levels of planning. CIF is currently working on developing a roadmap for identifying barriers and opportunities to improve women's climate leadership under a multi-year initiative by working with partner organizations.
- **CIF can strengthen gender M&R frameworks in project design.** CIF could develop processes to regularly collect project-level gender reporting data in order to address limited gender data, due to a lack of sex-disaggregated CIF program core indicators. By using its Gender Working Group structure, CIF could systematically collect and report on forms of qualitative and quantitative data, which could enhance the understanding of project contributions on advancing gender equality.
- **There is a need for systematic skills and capacity-building activities for women to create transformative change in the long term.** Trainings and capacity-building support provided to women should have a systematic framework to shift women's capabilities and access to skilled, quality employment opportunities in the long term. To achieve this, CIF should ensure engagement in longer-term collaborations between CIF's traditional sector partners and new collaborations with entities, such as in-country human development and

workforce development commissions, including expansion to private sector and university-industry collaborations.

- **Enhance guidance and technical support on gender integration in private sector projects.** CIF can draw on international best practices and innovations on gender integration in private sector projects for each of its programs, and further enhance the capacity of stakeholders on this topic, through the development of guidance notes and operational outreach.
- **Expand focus on the intersection of gender with other social identities and forms of exclusion and engagement with men.** Achieving gender-transformative change addressing how different groups of women and men might experience overlapping forms of exclusion, due to their social identities, will be crucial. The ability of CIF projects to address the vulnerabilities of men in particular regions, such as the Caribbean, can be further strengthened. Going forward, CIF can support stakeholders in their efforts to use an intersectional lens in their integration of gender in the CIF projects.
- **Extend focus on women’s leadership and effective participation across the portfolio by building on lessons learned in particular CIF programs.** Some CIF programs, such as FIP, particularly DGM projects, and PPCR, worked on improving women’s climate leadership and effective participation in governance and decision-making processes. It will be important to capture and disseminate these lessons learned¹¹² and discuss how similar approaches can be tailored for existing and future CIF programs.

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¹ Irene Dinkelman, 2010, *Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction*, London: Earthscan.

² "CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3."

³ "CIF Gender Action Plan — Phase 3."

⁴ The MDB members of CIF are Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank Group, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

⁵ CTF, funded at the level of USD5.7 billion, aims to foster low-carbon transformation in developing countries by providing resources for private and public sector investments in RE, energy efficiency, and clean transport sectors. PPCR is a USD1.2 billion program that supports developing countries in integrating climate resilience in their development planning as well as implementing public and private sector resilience solutions in low-income countries. FIP, capitalized at USD10.6 million, assists developing countries in advancing sustainable natural resource management and provides direct grant investments to address deforestation and forest degradation. FIP includes a \$80 million Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM). DGM is a one-of-a kind program designed and led by representatives of Indigenous peoples, groups, and local communities in FIP countries to enhance their capacity to engage in and contribute to local, national, and international REDD+ dialogue and actions. SREP is a USD769 million program that aims to facilitate low-carbon transformation in world's poorest countries by supporting the scaled-up deployment of RE solutions that enhance energy access.

⁶ CIF, 2018, "CIF Gender Policy," https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/joint_ctf_scf_17_4_rev.1_cif_gender_policy_rev1_2_final.pdf.

⁷ CIF's investment plans are defined as country plans that "set out strategically linked investments built around a transformative vision, are supported by MDB collaboration, and are informed by multi-stakeholder consultation." The investment plans are at the core of CIF's programmatic approach that offers the opportunity to engage with pilot countries and stakeholders, and discuss sector-wide transformation and priorities to address climate change. Itad, Ross Strategic, and ICF, 2019, "Evaluation of Transformational Change in the Climate Investment Funds," p. 37, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/evaluation_of_transformational_change_in_the_cif_final_w_mresp_jan_2019.pdf.

⁸ See ADB, 2021, "ADB Strategy 2030. Operational Plan for Priority 2. Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024," <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495956/strategy-2030-op2-gender-equality.pdf>; AfDB, 2021, "The African Development Bank Group Gender Strategy 2021–2025," <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-development-bank-group-gender-strategy-2021-2025>; EBRD, 2021, "The Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2021–2025," <https://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html>; IDB, 2010, "Gender Action Plan for Operations 2020–2021," <https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-1696673490-936>; World Bank Group, 2015, "The World Bank Group (WBG) Gender Strategy (FY16–23): Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth," <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23425>. **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

⁹ CIF, 2016, "CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2," p. 6, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised_1.pdf.

¹⁰ This pillar includes integrating gender under CIF's policy requirements and procedures; supporting gender-inclusive country ownership; providing gender technical support; ensuring women's participation and representation of their interests in CIF governance mechanisms; as well as fostering the South-South knowledge exchange on gender integration in CIF programs across sectors and gender-responsive M&E.

¹¹ CIF, 2016, "CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2," https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_scf_decision_by_mail_cif_gender_action_plan_phase_2_final_revised_1.pdf.

¹² CIF uses the following gender scorecard indicators to track the performance of its projects and investment plans on gender, at the design phase, over time: (i) sector-specific gender analysis, (ii) women-specific activities, and (iii) gender indicators. The quantitative scoring of projects and investment plans across CIF gender scorecard indicators is determined based on the qualitative analysis of operational design documents. The quantitative and qualitative data, collected for the gender scorecards, will be used in this portfolio review to present a general picture of the quality of gender integration at the entry level, across the entire CIF portfolio, over time.

¹³ The reviewed project documents included the CIF project proposal's cover page, project appraisal documents, project poverty and social analysis and assessment, implementation status reports, implementation completion reports, project gender action plans, and other reporting documents, particularly on the M&R shared by project teams.

¹⁴ These include relevant Evaluation and Learning, GDI, and Transformational Change studies.

¹⁵ Reviewed project documents included CIF Project Proposal Cover Page, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Poverty and Social Analysis and Assessment, Implementation Status Reports, Implementation Completion Reports, Project Gender Action Plans, and other reporting documents particularly on monitoring and reporting shared by project teams.

¹⁶ Projects that were MDB-approved from July 2008 to June 30, 2019.

¹⁷ Projects that were MDB-approved from July 2008 to June 30, 2019.

¹⁸ The Mexico Investment Plan was originally approved in 2009, with a revised version approved in 2013.

¹⁹ See "India — Solar Rooftop PV, ADB"; "Morocco — Clean and Efficient Energy Project, World Bank"; "Haiti — Modern Energy Services for All, World Bank"; and "Ukraine — District Heating Energy Efficiency Project, World Bank."

²⁰ "Haiti — Modern Energy Services for All, World Bank."

²¹ See "Philippines — Cebu Bus Rapid Transport Project, World Bank"; "Philippines — Market Transformation through Introduction of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project, ADB"; "Philippines Manila BRT, World Bank"; and "Vietnam — Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program — Project 2, ADB."

²² "India — Solar Rooftop PV, ADB"; and "Vietnam — Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 2, ADB."

²³ "India — Solar Rooftop PV, ADB"; and "Vietnam — Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 2, ADB."

²⁴ "Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal-Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, IDB"; and "Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, ADB."

²⁵ "Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, ADB."

²⁶ "Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program" implemented in India by ADB.

²⁷ "Market Transformation through Introduction of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project" implemented in the Philippines by ADB.

²⁸ CTF's M&R Toolkit.

²⁹ CTF includes core indicators on which MDBs should provide information and report on progress and achievements on an annual basis. Only one of the core indicators that CTF projects report on includes sex-disaggregated information and measures the "number of additional passengers (disaggregated by men and women, if feasible), using low-carbon public transport as a result of CIF intervention."

³⁰ See "Noor-Midelt Phase 1 Concentrated Solar Power Project"; "Morocco — Clean and Efficient Energy Project"; "Ukraine — Sustainable Energy Facility"; "Ukraine — District Heating Energy Efficiency Project"; "Haiti — Modern Energy Services for All"; "Philippines — Cebu Bus Rapid Transport Project"; and "Philippines Manila BRT."

³¹ "Colombia — Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago"; "India — Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program"; and "Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal-Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean."

³² "Cambodia — Provincial Roads Improvement Project, ADB."

³³ "Jamaica — Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, World Bank"; "Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB"; "Zambia — Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project, World Bank"; and "Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB."

³⁴ "Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB."

³⁵ "Niger Irrigation Program, IFC."

³⁶ "Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB"; and "Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB."

³⁷ "Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB."

³⁸ "Jamaica — Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, World Bank"; and "Bolivia — Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto, IDB."

³⁹ "Cambodia — Provincial Roads Improvement Project, ADB."

⁴⁰ "Niger Irrigation Program, IFC", "Jamaica — Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, World Bank."

⁴¹ "Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB"; "Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB"; and "Niger Irrigation Program, IFC."

⁴² "Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC."

⁴³ "Cambodia — Provincial Roads Improvement Project, ADB."

⁴⁴ "Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB" commits that at least 20 percent of the employment opportunities generated by the project will be for women.

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- ⁴⁵ “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC.”
- ⁴⁶ “Bolivia — Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation program, IDB”; “Jamaica — Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, World Bank.”; “Sustainable and Pacific Resilience Program, World Bank”; “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC.”
- ⁴⁷ “Zambia — Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project, World Bank.”
- ⁴⁸ “Bolivia — Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation program, IDB.”
- ⁴⁹ “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC”; “Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB”; and “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC.”
- ⁵⁰ “Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB.”
- ⁵¹ “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC.”
- ⁵² Interview details TBC.
- ⁵³ See “Sustainable and Pacific Resilience Program, World Bank”, and “Mozambique Sustainable Land and Water Resource Management Project, AfDB.”
- ⁵⁴ “Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB.”
- ⁵⁵ CIF, 2018, “PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit,” https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/ppcr_mr_toolkit_july_2018_1.pdf.
- ⁵⁶ “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC”; “Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB”; “Mozambique — Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP), AfDB”; and “Bolivia — Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation program, IDB.”
- ⁵⁷ “Jamaica — Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, World Bank”; and “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC.”
- ⁵⁸ “Zambia — Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project, World Bank.”
- ⁵⁹ “Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB.”
- ⁶⁰ CIF, 2020, *Seeding a Climate-Resilient Future: Creating Markets for Irrigation Technologies in Niger*; EBRD; IMC Worldwide, 2020, “Private Sector Investment in Gender-Responsive Resilience: Case of Tajikistan.”
- ⁶¹ Interview details TBC.
- ⁶² CIF, 2009, “Revised Draft Design Document for the Forest Investment Program: A Targeted Program under the SCF Trust Fund,” https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/3rddesignmeetingreviseddraftdesigndocument_0.pdf.
- ⁶³ “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB”; and “Ghana — Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks, AfDB.”
- ⁶⁴ “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”
- ⁶⁵ “Mozambique — DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, World Bank”; “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB”; and “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”
- ⁶⁶ “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB.”
- ⁶⁷ “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB.”
- ⁶⁸ “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”
- ⁶⁹ “Ghana — Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks, AfDB”; and “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB.”
- ⁷⁰ “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”
- ⁷¹ “DRC — Forest-Dependent Community Support Project, World Bank.”
- ⁷² “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB.”
- ⁷³ “Mozambique — DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, World Bank.”
- ⁷⁴ “DRC — Forest-Dependent Community Support Project, World Bank.”
- ⁷⁵ “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”
- ⁷⁶ “Mozambique — DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, World Bank”; “Indonesia — Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+), ADB”; and “DRC — Forest-Dependent Community Support Project, World Bank.”
- ⁷⁷ “Ghana — Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks, AfDB.”

⁷⁸ “Maldives — Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project, ADB”; “Liberia — Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project-Mini Grids, World Bank”; and “Mongolia — Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy — Solar PV.”

⁷⁹ “Liberia — Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project-Mini Grids, World Bank.”

⁸⁰ “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank”; “Liberia — Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project-Mini Grids, World Bank”; “Mongolia — Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy- Solar PV, World Bank”; and “Armenia — Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) – SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support, EBRD.”

⁸¹ “Maldives — Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project, ADB.”

⁸² “Kenya — Menengai Geothermal Development Project, AfDB.”

⁸³ “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank.”

⁸⁴ “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank.”

⁸⁵ Kenya — Menengai Geothermal Development Project, AfDB.” and “Nepal-Biogas Extended Program, IBRD.”

⁸⁶ “Maldives — Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project, ADB.”

⁸⁷ “Maldives — Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project, ADB.”

⁸⁸ “Mongolia — Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy- Solar PV, World Bank.”

⁸⁹ “Armenia — Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) – SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support, EBRD.”

⁹⁰ “Armenia — Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) – SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support, EBRD.”

⁹¹ “Maldives — Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project, ADB”; and “Kenya — Menengai Geothermal Development Project, AfDB.”

⁹² “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank.”

⁹³ Out of the six FIP projects reviewed, two projects are DGM projects implemented in DRC and Mozambique. The report distinguishes DGM projects from other FIP projects reviewed, wherever relevant.

⁹⁴ CTF, “Chile — Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program (PEEERA), IDB”; and CTF, “Ukraine — Sustainable Energy Lending Facility (USELF), EBRD.”

⁹⁵ PPCR, “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC”; and PPCR, “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC.”

⁹⁶ FIP, “Burkina Faso — Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project), AfDB.”

⁹⁷ See FIP, “Mozambique — DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”; and “DRC — Forest-Dependent Community Support Project, World Bank.”

⁹⁸ SREP, “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank.”

⁹⁹ PPCR, “Niger Irrigation Program, IFC”; PPCR, “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC”; and PPCR, “Tajikistan — Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project, ADB.”

¹⁰⁰ “Vietnam — Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program — Project 2, ADB”; and “Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal-Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, IDB.”

¹⁰¹ See CTF, “Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal - Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, IDB”; and CTF, “Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, ADB.”

¹⁰² PPCR, “Bangladesh Climate Smart SME Financing, IFC.”

¹⁰³ See CTF, “Philippines — Market Transformation through Introduction of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project, ADB”; CTF, “Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal — Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, IDB”; and SREP, “Kenya — Menengai Geothermal Development Project, AfDB.”

¹⁰⁴ See also the example from AfDB, *Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change projects — The Case of Noor Ouarzazate in Morocco*, <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gender-mainstreaming-climate-change-projects-case-noor-ouarzazate-morocco>.

¹⁰⁵ See Niger PPCR, CIF-GDI, 2020, *Seeding a Climate-resilient Future: Creating Markets for Irrigation Technologies in Niger*.

¹⁰⁶ CTF, “Regional — DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal - Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, IDB”; CTF, “India Solar Rooftop PV, ADB”; and Regional, SREP, “Haiti — Renewable Energy and Access for All, World Bank.”

¹⁰⁷ CTF, “Vietnam — Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program — Project 2, ADB”; and SREP, “Liberia — Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project — Mini Grids, World Bank.”

¹⁰⁸ PPCR, “Mozambique Sustainable Land and Water Resource Management Project, AfDB”; and FIP, “Indonesia Engaging Local Communities in REDD+ project in Ghana and Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation, ADB.”

¹⁰⁹ See FIP, “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Mozambique and Forest-Dependent Community Support Project in DRC, World Bank.”

¹¹⁰ See PPCR, “Sustainable and Pacific Resilience Program, World Bank”; and “Mozambique Sustainable Land and Water Resource Management Project, AfDB.”

¹¹¹ These four new programs, approved during the CIF CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee March 2020 Meeting, are as follows: (i) Climate-smart Urbanization; (ii) Integration of Renewable Energy into Power Systems; (iii) Nature, People and Climate Investments; and (iv) Accelerating Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Transition in Industry. Program documents are available at: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/event/joint-meeting-ctf-and-scf-trust-fund-committees-meeting-postponed>.

¹¹² See, for example, WEDO (Women’s Environment and Development Organization), 2020, *Engagement of Women and Gender-related Groups in the Climate Investment Funds: An Assessment*, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/wedo_final_report_7april2020.pdf; CIF, 2020, *Zambia: Building A Resilient Future*, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/tc_zambia_case_study_june_2020.pdf; and CIF-GDI, 2020, *Seeding a Climate-resilient Future: Creating Markets for Irrigation Technologies in Niger*, https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/niger_cif_case_study_full_case_study_0.pdf.

Annexes

Annex 1: Tables

Table 1. Gender Gaps, Actions, and Indicators Included in the CIF Project Sample

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
<p>RE and energy efficiency infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disproportionate impacts of lack of access to energy service delivery on women’s human development outcomes (health¹ and education), time poverty, information and awareness, and opportunities to engage in economic activities 	<p>Micro/Individual Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing women’s access to RE services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leasing and other forms of financing for women’s access to RE services and energy efficiency appliances Target and support service delivery to vulnerable women groups (i.e., female-headed households) and women-led enterprises Providing incentives to companies to integrate women in supply chains Supporting women’s livelihood activities through community-based CSR activities, including needs-based alternative livelihood training and vocational programs Providing women with employment opportunities during construction, system operation and maintenance, and tertiary employment opportunities Providing training to women on drilling technologies, geoscience, as well as donor procurement and finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct project beneficiaries (provided access to energy) (% of which female beneficiaries) % and no. of women receiving energy efficiency technologies Reduced off-peak and/or shoulder rate tariff for women-led MSEs No. of women benefiting from green jobs created Community-based CSR activities contributing to the empowerment of women Participation of women in the energy infrastructure cycle Direct and indirect jobs created through the project (disaggregated by gender) % of female utility staff trained on RE solutions No. of women trainees in drilling technologies, geoscience, and donor procurement finance (disaggregated by gender) Gender-inclusive community outreach program implemented to raise women’s

¹ Examples include respiratory problems, due to the use of polluting energy sources.

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering training courses for women to promote the adaptation of energy efficiency technologies provided • Organizing outreach programs to raise awareness on RE • Conducting inclusive and meaningful consultations with women during project design, including formulating market research and consumer surveys with a gender-informed design • Promoting the equal participation of women in capacity-building activities • Assessing employment opportunities under sub-projects <p><i>Meso/Community Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling out community-led solutions with gender targets to support women’s livelihoods • Activating women as community leaders/champions <p><i>Macro/Institutional Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging contractors to adopt gender-equal human resources management, gender-targeted job announcements, and a gender-sensitive job application process. • Offering gender-related incentives to electricity companies, with the gender-responsive bidding process favoring candidates that have gender policies 	<p>awareness on RE, including household demand-side management</p>

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
		<p>and/or a significant percentage of female staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling out community-led solutions with gender targets to support women’s livelihoods • Activating women as community leaders/champions • Targeting female utility staff for capacity-building activities on gender, or gender and energy, and offering gender trainings to utility staff 	
<p>Water, climate resilience information and technologies, agricultural extension, and adaptive social protection services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accentuated vulnerabilities of women to climate change impacts, due to a lack of access to climate-related information for improved adaptation capacity • Women’s lower agricultural productivity and higher vulnerability to extreme climate events, due to lack of access to climate resilience technologies 	<p>Micro/Individual Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering trainings to women farmers on new irrigation techniques • Providing women farmers access to credit and financial literacy trainings for the uptake of climate resilience technologies • Providing early warning messages, which will be beneficial to women • Conducting climate change information and education campaigns for women, including trainings on efficient resource-use habits • Improving the climate information database and disseminating early warning messages to female-headed households • Providing women entrepreneurs access to finance and improving their capacities to cope with climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women beneficiaries • No. of beneficiaries (women-headed households) • No. of people supported by the project to cope with climate change and risks though targeted early warning messaging (disaggregated by gender) • No. of women farmers trained on improved irrigation techniques and climate resilient agricultural technologies • No. of women offered credit to purchase agricultural equipment • Satisfaction of users of multihazard spatial risk data and information system (disaggregated by gender) • No. of women-led SMEs benefiting from financial and advisory services on climate resilience

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging SMEs to hire more women staff by setting targets and improving the working environment for female employees • Organizing consultations with women and indigenous peoples on the potentially negative project impacts and mitigation measures • Providing women with participatory adaptation grants to increase their cash income and food security • Offering training to women on flood risk management, climate-resilient agriculture, and water resources management • Improving women’s access to water resources • Providing project-generated employment opportunities to women with a specific target <p><i>Meso/Community Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring women’s representation and effective participation in community-level DRM committees and that their voices are heard • Integrating gender aspects in community-based risk profiling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women participating in efficient resource-use trainings • No. of women community representatives trained • No. of person-days of labor (disaggregated by gender) • % of women with improved access to financial resources for climate change adoption • % of women water user association members • % of women with improved access to drinking water

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing consultations with women’s NGOs and organizations during project design • Mobilizing and supporting women’s active participation in water user groups, DRM committees, and drinking water consumer groups • Ensuring women’s participation in the formulation of river basin plans <p>Macro/Institutional Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberate efforts to include women in project management team 	
Sustainable transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges women face in getting access to public transport systems and usage, due to overloading, the need to pay multiple fares on unconnected services, along with safety and security issues • Specific benefits of provincial roads for women, including reduced travel times and safer travel, along with increased ability to attain secondary education 	<p>Micro/Individual Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting with women and ensuring the gender-responsive design of transport systems (i.e., priority seating, easy and secure street access, easy luggage-carrying facilities, along with efficient and safe boarding for children) • Training female workers for e-trike safety inspection and collection of e-trike data • Providing women training on nurseries, planting, and maintenance. • Using quotas/targets for women’s employment, such as for charging station jobs, project construction, or unskilled civil works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender • Public user satisfaction by gender • At least a certain % of jobs will be filled by women • % of female households participating in community-based road safety and awareness workshops • % of women workers providing local unskilled labor for road upgrading and maintenance

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
Sustainable forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s lack of land tenure and limited access to land and natural resources, as well as control over them • Women’s lack of representation in relevant ministries, particularly in leadership positions • Women’s limited participation in forest governance and decision-making mechanisms 	<p><i>Micro/Individual Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training to women on alternative livelihoods and implementing community-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) pilot programs • Supporting women in securing land titles • Ensuring that women’s groups and enterprises participate in the charcoal value chain • Ensuring that women will benefit equally from jobs created under the project and increasing women’s income • Conducting participatory consultations with women during project design • Funding activities that will contribute to women’s economic empowerment • Ensuring that women benefit equally from trainings and providing trainings to women on good organic farming practices <p><i>Meso/Community Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and strengthening women’s groups and mentoring programs for community-level women leaders • Ensuring the representation and leadership of women in community-based forest management activities • Ensuring women’s representation as leaders in the governance process of sub-projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of sustainable jobs created by the project (disaggregated by gender) • No. of beneficiaries trained (disaggregated by gender) • Increases in household income (disaggregated by gender) • No. of women trained • No. of women with improved clarifications on their access to land and natural resources • Share of women among sub-project beneficiaries in the community • Women with benefits from the forest in the forest and adjunct community • No. of additional green jobs created (disaggregated by gender)

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Project Sectoral Focus	Examples of Gender Gaps	Examples of Gender Actions	Examples of Gender Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling women to become the shareholder of nut processing cooperatives • Ensuring the effective representation and participation of women in the local decision-making mechanisms <p><i>Macro/Institutional Level</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the capacity of gender focal persons in implementing districts • Providing trainings to female government staff on climate change mitigation and adaptation focusing on forestry • Ensuring women’s representation in leadership positions at national executing agencies 	

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Table 2. CIF's Investment Plan Portfolio, by Program (Program Inception — June 2019)

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
Total no. of Investment Plans approved	16	8	20	10	54

Table 3. CIF's Investment Plan Gender Scorecard Performance (Program Inception — June 2019)

	CTF		FIP		PPCR		SREP		Overall	
	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with gender analysis	6% (1)	19% (3)	95% (19)	97% (29)	75% (6)	90% (19)	80% (8)	70% (16)	63% (34)	74% (67)
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with women-targeted activities	13% (2)	19% (3)	90% (18)	93% (28)	88% (7)	90% (19)	70% (7)	83% (19)	63% (34)	77% (69)
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	13% (2)	19% (3)	65% (13)	77% (23)	88% (7)	71% (15)	70% (7)	87% (20)	54% (29)	68% (61)

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Total no. of Investment Plans approved	16	16	20	30	8	21	10	23	54	90
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Table 4. Investment Plan Sample for Desk Review

Title of Investment Plan	CIF Program	Country	CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee Approval Year
Mexico Investment Plan (Revised Oct 2013)	CTF	Mexico	2009
Kazakhstan Investment Plan (Revised April 2013)	CTF	Kazakhstan	2010
Bangladesh Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR	Bangladesh	2010
Cambodia Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR	Cambodia	2011
Zambia Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR	Zambia	2011
South Pacific-Tonga Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	PPCR	South Pacific-Tonga	2012
DRC Investment Plan	FIP	DRC	2011
Guatemala Investment Plan	FIP	Guatemala	2017
Ghana Investment Plan	FIP	Ghana	2012
Liberia Investment Plan	SREP	Liberia	2013
Mali Investment Plan	SREP	Mali	2011

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Title of Investment Plan	CIF Program	Country	CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee Approval Year
Honduras Investment Plan	SREP	Honduras	2017

Table 5. CIF's Project Portfolio, by Program (Program Inception — June 2019)

	CTF	FIP	PPCR	SREP	Overall
Total no. of projects approved	116	40	65	48	269

Table 6. CIF's Project Portfolio Performance on Gender Scorecard Indicators (Program Inception — June 2019)

	CTF		FIP		PPCR		SREP		Overall	
	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)	Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline 2014 % (n)	Inception – June 2019 % (n)
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with gender analysis	34% (21)	43% (50)	78% (35)	77% (50)	53% (8)	68% (27)	70% (7)	73% (35)	54% (71)	60% (162)
No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with women-targeted activities	28% (17)	44% (51)	76% (34)	78% (51)	73% (11)	78% (31)	80% (8)	88% (42)	53% (70)	65% (175)

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

No. (and %) of CIF Investment Plans with sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	18% (11)	28% (32)	69% (31)	72% (47)	73% (11)	78% (31)	70% (7)	77% (37)	46% (60)	55% (147)
Total no. of Investment Plans approved	61	116	45	65	15	40	10	48	131	269

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Table 7. Project Sample for Desk Review

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)								
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility (USELF)	PCTFUA082A	39850	ECA (Europe & Central Asia)	EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	54	152	Sept-10
Philippines	Market Transformation through Introduction of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project	XCTFPH059A	43207-013	EAP (East Asia and Pacific)	ADB (Asian Development Bank)	13	412	Oct-12
Philippines	Cebu Bus Rapid Transit Project	XCTFPH062A	P119343	EAP	IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	26	229	Nov-12
India	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	XCTFIN209A	45224-002	SAR (South Asia)	ADB	195	795	Jul-13
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency Project	XCTFUA056A	P132741	ECA	IBRD	51	383	Dec-13
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program — Project 2: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Hanoi Metro Line 3	XCTFVN111A	40080-024	EAP	ADB	49	60	Oct-14

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Regional	DPSP (Dedicated Private Sector Programs) II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal-Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean	XCTFDP612A		LCR (Latin American & Caribbean)	IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)	20	72	Sept-15
Haiti	Modern Energy Services for All	XCTFHHT611A	P154351	LCR	IBRD	16	64	Oct-15
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT (Bus Rapid Transit)	XCTFPH063A	P132401	EAP	IBRD	24	109	Jan-16
India	Solar Rooftop PV	XCTFIN227A	49419-001	SAR	ADB	175	1005	May-16
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	PCTFID016A	PCTFID016A	EAP	ADB	150	2433	Oct-13
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program (PEEERA)	PCTFCL204A	CH-T1132	LCR	IDB	25	39	Feb-15
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility	XCTFMX055A	ME-G1005	LCR	IDB	34	100	Apr-14
Vietnam	M&E TA (Technical Assistance): Mainstreaming Climate Change Mitigation into National Infrastructure	XCTFVN104A	49145-001	EAP	ADB	0.9	1	Aug-15

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	XCTFCO005A	CO-T1353	LCR	IDB	10.5	103.5	Dec-15
MENA Region	Noor-Midelt Phase 1 Concentrated Solar Power Project	XCTFMB107A	-	MENA (Middle East and North Africa)	AfDB (African Development Bank)	25	25	Jun-17
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	XCTFMA058A		MENA	IBRD	25	159	Jun-14
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)								
Cambodia	Provincial Roads Improvement Project — Climate-Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu Provinces	XPCRKH013A	43309-013	EAP	ADB	17	80	Nov-11
Mozambique	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)	XPCRMZ020A	P-MZ-CZ0-001	AFR (African Region)	AfDB	15.7	16.2	Aug-12
Zambia	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project	XPCRZM041A	P127254	AFR	IBRD	38	251.5	Feb-13

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Tajikistan	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	XPCRTJ040A	45354	ECA	ADB	22.6	23.8	Jun-13
Bolivia	Climate Resilience- Integrated Basin Management Project	XPCRBO008A	P129640	LCR	IBRD	47	73	Oct-13
Niger	Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE) / Irrigation Program	PPCRNE033A		AFR	IFC	1.5	3.1	Jun-14
Bangladesh	Climate Smart SME Financing	PPCRBD001B		SAR	IFC	10	22	Apr-15
Jamaica	Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project	XPCRJM048A	P129633	LCR	IBRD	8	8.6	May-15
Bolivia	Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani, and El Alto	XPCRBO007A	BO-L1080 BO-G1004 BO-X1012	LCR	IDB	45	135	Oct-15
Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	XPCRPC064A	P147839	EAP	IBRD	6.6	10.3	May-15

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Forest Investment Program (FIP)								
Ghana	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/ Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	XFIPGH017A		AFR	AfDB	10	14	Sept-13
DRC	Forest-Dependent Community Support Project	XFIPDG203A	P149049	AFR	IBRD	7	14	Jun-15
Indonesia	Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+)	XFIPID019A	47084	EAP	ADB	18	20	Jul-16
Burkina Faso	Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project)	XFIPBF503A		AFR	AfDB	4	11	Dec-16
Mozambique	DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	XFIPDG214A	P161241	AFR	IBRD	5.2	5.2	Aug-17
Mexico	Forests and Climate Change Project	XFIPMX007A	P161241	LCR	IBRD	41	724	Nov-11

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date
Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP)								
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Development Project	XSREKE012A	P-KE-FZ0-003	AFR	AfDB	25	468	Nov-11
Nepal	Biogas Extended Program	XSRENPO23A	P131592	SAR	IBRD	8.5	36	Feb-14
Maldives	Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project / Technical Assistance: Capacity Development of the Maldives Energy Authority	XSREMV025A	46122-003	SAR	ADB	13	125	Jul-14
Liberia	Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project-Mini Grids	XSRELR031A	P149683	AFR	IBRD	25	27	Dec-15
Armenia	Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) — SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support	PSREAM039A	PSREAM039A	ECA	EBRD	3	23	Sep-16
Mongolia	Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy — Solar PV	XSREMNO56A	P152343	ECA	IBRD	12	25	Feb-17
Haiti	Renewable Energy and Access for All	XSREHT047A	P156719	LCR	IBRD	9	70	Jun-17

Table 8. Project Sample, by Region

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
AFR	-	3	4	2	9	22
EAP	6	1	1	-	8	20
ECA	2	1	-	2	5	12
LCR	5	3	1	1	10	25
MNA	2	-	-	-	2	5
SAR	2	2	-	2	6	15
Total project count (n)	17	10	6	7	40	

Table 9. 40-Project Sample, by MDB

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
ADB	6	2	1	1	10	25
AfDB	1	1	2	1	5	12.5
EBRD	1	-	-	1	2	5
IBRD	5	4	3	4	16	40
IDB	4	1	-	-	5	12.5
IFC	-	2	-	-	2	5
Total project count (n)	17	10	6	7	40	100

Table 10. Project Sample, by Trust Fund Committee Approval Date (Pre- and Post- Gender Action Plan Phase 1 Start)

TFC Approval Date	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
Pre-July 1, 2014	8	7	2	1	18	45
Post-July 1, 2014	9	3	4	6	22	55

Table 11. Project Sample, by CIF Funding Amount

Funding Amount (USD millions)	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
0 –20	7	6	5	5	23	57
Over 20–75	7	4	1	2	14	35
Over 75	3	-	-	-	3	7

Table 12. Project Sample, by Public/Private Sector

Sector	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
Public	14	8	5	6	33	82
Private	3	2	1	1	7	18

Table 13. Sectoral Focus of Project Sample

Sectoral focus areas	CTF n=17	PPCR n=10	FIP n=6	SREP n=7	Total
Renewable energy and energy efficiency	13			7	20
Water service delivery and management		3			
Climate resilience information, technologies, and DRM		6			
Sustainable transport infrastructure and services	4	1			
Sustainable forest management			6		

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Table 14. 10-Project Sample for Key Informant Interviews

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date	MDB Approval Date
India	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	XCTFIN209A	45224-002	SAR	ADB	195	795	Jul-13	Sept-13
Regional	DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal-Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean	XCTFDP612A		LCR	IDB	20	72	Sept-15	Oct-15
Zambia	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project	XPCRZM041A	P127254	AFR	IBRD	38	251.5	Feb-13	May-13
Niger	Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE) / Irrigation Program *Additional financing	PPCRNE033A		AFR	IFC	1.5	3.1	Jun-14	Jul-14
Ghana	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	XFIPGH017A		AFR	AfDB	10	14	Sept-13	Jan-14
Indonesia	Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+)	XFIPID019A	47084	EAP	ADB	18	20	Jul-16	Sept-16

Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in the Climate Investment Funds

Country	Project Title	Project ID	MDB Project ID	Region	MDB	CIF Funding (USD million)	Total Project Size (USD million)	TFC Approval Date	MDB Approval Date
Burkina Faso	Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project)	XFIPBF503A		AFR	AfDB	4	11	Dec-16	Feb-17
Maldives	Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project/ Technical Assistance: Capacity Development of the Maldives Energy Authority	XSREMV025A	46122-003	SAR	ADB	13	125	Jul-14	Sep-14
Armenia	Caucasus Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) — SREP Armenia Renewable Energy Grant Support	PSREAM039A	PSREAM039A	ECA	EBRD	3	23	Sep-16	Oct-18
Haiti	Renewable Energy and Access for All	XSREHT047A	P156719	LCR	IBRD	9	70	Jun-17	Oct-17

Table 15. 10-Project Sample, by Region

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
AFR	-	2	2	-	4	40
EAP	-	-	1	-	1	10
ECA	-	-	-	1	1	10
LCR	1	-	-	1	2	20
MNA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAR	1	-	-	1	2	20
Total project count (n)	2	2	3	3	10	100

Table 16. 10-Project Sample, by MDB

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
ADB	1	-	1	1	3	30
AfDB	-	-	2	-	2	20
EBRD	-	-	-	1	1	10
IBRD	-	1	-	1	2	20
IDB	1	-	-	-	1	10
IFC	-	1	-	-	1	10
Total project count (n)	2	2	3	3	10	100

Table 17. 10-Project Sample, by CIF Funding Amount

Funding Amount (USD millions)	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
0–20	1	1	3	3	8	80
20–75	-	1	-	-	1	10
Over 75	1	-	-	-	1	10

Table 18. 10-Project Sample, by Public/Private Sector

Sector	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	Total	% (in 40 selected projects)
Public	2	1	2	2	7	70
Private	-	1	1	1	3	30

Annex 2: Interview Guidelines

I. Introduction Used for All Phone/Virtual Interviews

The CIF Gender team is undertaking a portfolio review to take stock of its efforts toward advancing gender integration across the CIF portfolio and provide recommendations. The portfolio review will take an in-depth look at CIF's gender integration in its investment plan and project portfolio, at the levels of design, implementation, and M&E. It will also analyze the spectrum of contributions that CIF investments have made on enhancing the key gender equality outcomes of individuals and communities, as well as creating gender-inclusive and gender-responsive institutions and policies.

As part of the portfolio review, we are conducting phone interviews with TTLs and /or team members of projects, the CIF MDB and country focal points, along with the CIF Gender Working Group members. We would like to understand your experiences of working on gender in CIF investments in your (MDB/country), the process of integrating gender in these investments, the challenges you have experienced, the enabling factors, and the key drivers of success in improving gender equality in CIF investments. We also would like to hear your thoughts on how CIF could further enhance its efforts to improve gender equality in its investments.

II. Questions for the MDB Project TTL

1. Could you tell us about your sector-specific work in your MDB in general, and CIF-supported investments in particular?
2. What are the existing efforts in your MDB to improve gender equality in sectoral investments? What are the key gender challenges in your sector? In your opinion, in which areas can your sector make the biggest contribution toward improving gender equality outcomes in client countries?
3. How have MDB-wide efforts to improve gender equality influence gender integration in your sector in general, and in CIF-supported investments in particular?
4. Have you seen the MDB sectoral investments contribute to shifting restrictive gender norms in client countries? How has this occurred? If not, how do you think such a shift could be facilitated over the long term? I'd be interested to hear about specific examples from your MDB.
5. Are you familiar with the policies and efforts to improve gender equality in your client countries? Do they affect how your MDB works on gender in the country? Or do you think the efforts by your MDB and CIF on gender integration have helped improve institutional processes and practices on gender in client countries?
6. In your particular project we are discussing, did you decide to specifically address gender equality issues through the project, and if so, what led you to do so? Was this done at the design stage? Was it carried through to implementation (including monitoring), implementation completion, and/or evaluation?
7. How did you identify the relevant gender equality issues included in your project, if any?

8. Did you engage with women and/or women's organizations, as part of the stakeholder consultations for the project?
9. Did consulting with women and/or groups/organizations supporting gender equality help identify issues relevant to achieving the development objectives of your project? How did it do so?
10. Did you engage with women and/or groups/organizations supporting gender equality during the implementation of this project? Why/why not and how? If you decided to engage with them, did you face any challenges? Please describe, including whether/how you were able to overcome them?
11. Which tools (that is, desk review, social and assessment, consultations, gender assessment, poverty and social impact analysis, etc.) and resources (that is, country diagnostics, etc.) did you use to identify specific gender equality gaps/issues in your project? How did they contribute to the design of gender elements in your project?
12. Did you draw on relevant CIF instruments (that is, the "CIF Gender Policy," its action plans, and sector-specific guidance notes) in identifying key gender considerations under your project?
13. Did you have staff with gender expertise in your project team? How did the presence/absence of gender expertise influence gender integration during the project design?
14. Which gender activities did your project implement?
15. How did you decide which types of activities to include on gender within your project? Were they meant to meet the women's practical needs, empowerment interests, or both?
16. In your opinion, does your project aim to enhance gender equality, at the level of outcomes for individuals, communities (including community or area-level infrastructure), policies/institutions, or a combination of these? Can you give some examples? What about the project's objectives overall: at which level is it primarily focused? Please discuss.
17. How does your project monitor progress and report to CIF, including on gender outcomes, under the project? What about reporting on gender on this project inside your MDB; what is the process?
18. Did your project include gender-specific indicators? How did you decide to include these specific indicators? Did you face any challenges in identifying them?
19. What are some of the things that you wish the project activities could have done differently to improve their impact on women's lives, and why?
20. Is there anything else you would like to add?

III. Questions for the MDB CIF Program Focal Points

1. Could you tell us about the CIF program (for example, CTF, PPCR, etc.) in your MDB in general? How has this program contributed to your MDB's sectoral work? How has this program evolved over time?
2. What are the existing efforts in your MDB to improve gender equality in sectoral investments?

3. How did these efforts influence gender integration in your sector in general, and your CIF program in particular?
4. What are the key gender equality issues in your CIF program? In your opinion, in which areas can your program make the biggest contribution toward improving gender equality in client countries? Please explain.
5. How do MDB programs contribute to shifting restrictive gender roles and norms in client countries in the long term? Could you give some examples from your program?
6. Are you familiar with the policies and efforts to improve gender equality in your client countries? How do these country-level processes influence gender integration in your MDB's CIF program? Or how do you think the efforts by your MDB and CIF to improve gender equality have contributed to formal institutional processes and policies on gender in the client countries?
7. What are the mechanisms you have in place to ensure the integration of gender considerations in the CIF program in your MDB?
8. Do you often work with MDB gender focal points in ensuring the gender-responsive design and implementation of CIF-funded projects? Could you talk more about this collaboration? How do you think this collaboration could be further improved?
9. How familiar are you with CIF's gender instruments (that is, the "CIF Gender Policy," its action plans, and sector-specific guidance notes)? Do you think these instruments helped with gender integration in your CIF-funded MDB portfolio?
10. Do you think your MDB project teams have the relevant resources and the staff capacity to ensure that CIF-funded operations advance gender equality outcomes in client countries? Please explain.
11. What are some of the things that you wish the project activities under your CIF program could have done differently to improve their impact on women's lives, and why?
12. Is there anything else you would like to add?

IV. Questions for the CIF Gender Working Group Members

1. Could you tell us about the efforts to integrate gender in your MDB operations? How did these efforts evolve over time and what types of policies and monitoring mechanisms on gender do you currently have in place in your MDB?
2. How has CIF influenced or contributed to your MDB's gender-related policies, programmatic, and project-level work? And vice versa, how did your MDB's gender-related policies and efforts influence gender integration in CIF-supported investments?
3. In your MDB, how do sectoral and project teams work with gender teams/staff to integrate gender in the project and policy-level work? Could you talk more about this coordination among staff and how it could be further improved?
4. What are some of the challenges you face, in terms of institutional capacity and staff strength in your MDB, in ensuring that gender expertise is available to support projects and policy dialogue? How important is it to provide such organizational capacity to enhance gender integration in your MDB sectoral portfolio, including on the nexus of gender and climate change? Please explain.

5. Do you often work with the MDB program focal points in ensuring gender-responsive design and the implementation of CIF-funded projects? Could you talk more about this collaboration? How do you think this collaboration could be further improved?
6. Have you seen your MDB's work, supported by CIF, contribute to gender-responsive climate policies and institutional processes in client countries? If so, in what ways? Have they contributed to the country-level practice of improving women's representation and leadership opportunities in climate planning at different levels?
7. How has your MDB's work, supported by CIF, contributed to country-level policies, institutional processes, and efforts to improve gender equality? Do you think these efforts have contributed to systematic changes toward sustainable and long-term improvements in gender equality outcomes? How have they done so?
8. What are the mechanisms you have in place to ensure the integration of gender considerations in CIF-funded projects?
9. How familiar are you with CIF's gender instruments (that is, the "CIF Gender Policy," its action plans, and sector-specific guidance notes)? Do you think these instruments helped gender integration in your CIF-funded MDB portfolio?
10. What are some of the things that you wish the project activities could have done differently to improve their impact on women's lives, and why?
11. Is there anything else you would like to add about the accomplishments, potential opportunity areas, or ways to improve the CIF Gender Program?

V. Questions for the Country CIF Focal Points

1. Can you tell us about the CIF program (CTF, PPCR, FIP, SREP) in your country? How is this program helping to contribute to the accomplishment of your country's development and climate goals and objectives?
2. What are the existing efforts, policies, and institutional processes in your country to improve gender equality? How successful have they been? What are the major challenges of improving gender equality outcomes in your country?
3. What are the in-country mechanisms you are aware of operating to ensure gender integration in development finance programs? What about CIF-funded investments and investment plans?
4. Do you liaise with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, gender focal points in line ministries, or other relevant state institutions to ensure gender-responsive design and the implementation of CIF-funded projects and investment plans? Please elaborate.
5. Do you liaise with CIF observers, other CSOs, the private sector, the indigenous peoples' organization representatives, or academia to ensure gender-responsive design and the implementation of CIF-funded projects and investment plans? Please elaborate.
6. How do CIF-funded projects and investment plans contribute to gender-responsive climate policies and institutional processes in client countries, if at all? Please give some examples from your experience. Have these efforts contributed to women's representation and leadership in climate planning and action in your country at the local or national levels?

7. Have you observed outreach and engagement with women and/or groups/organizations supporting gender equality groups in your country in CIF program planning or project implementation? How? What improvements could be made?
8. How familiar are you with CIF's gender instruments (that is, the "CIF Gender Policy," its action plans, and sector-specific guidance notes)? Do you think that these instruments have helped with gender integration in your country's CIF-funded operations? How have they done so?
9. Is there a gender focal point in your country for the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) process? Is there a gender focal point in your country for CIF programs overall? Is there a gender focal point in your country for specific CIF operations? Do you have relevant resources and staff capacity to ensure that CIF-funded operations advance gender equality outcomes in your country? Please explain.
10. What are some of the things that you wish the CIF-funded activities could have done differently to improve their impact on women's lives, and why?
11. Is there anything else you would like to add?

VI. Questions for Implementers from the Government Side

1. Could you tell us about your specific role in the project implementation unit and your work in your department/agency in general?
2. What are the existing efforts in your department/agency to improve gender equality in development finance programs? Does your department/agency have in place institutional capacity to improve gender equality in the implementation of development finance programs? Please elaborate.
3. Do you have sufficient gender expertise in the project implementation unit? Did you receive any capacity-building support from the project team to implement gender activities under this project? Please elaborate.
4. Do you work closely with a gender specialist/expert in the project team? If yes, could you please talk about this coordination between the project team and project implementation unit, with respect to gender?
5. Are you aware of existing efforts, policies, and institutional processes in your country to improve gender equality? How do these efforts, policies, and processes influence the focus on gender in the implementation of this specific project?
6. Are you aware of in-country mechanisms that operate to ensure gender integration in development finance programs? How do these mechanisms, or their absence, affect efforts in your department/agency to implement gender activities under development finance programs?
7. What have been some of the challenges that you have experienced in implementing gender activities under this project? Did you overcome them? How did you do so? Please elaborate.
8. In your experience, have the project activities that you implemented contributed to enhancing gender equality, at the level of outcomes for individuals, communities,

policies/institutions, or a combination of these? Can you give some examples? Please discuss.

9. Could you talk about the progress achieved under this project, with respect to gender activities? How do you monitor and report on this progress? Did you face any challenges in the monitoring and reporting of the outcomes of particular gender activities, implemented under this project? Could you please elaborate?
10. In your experience, do you think the project's gender activities contributed to improved gender equality outcomes to the extent that they will go beyond the life cycle of this project? Could you please elaborate?
11. Has this project contributed to the capacity of your agency/department to implement gender-related activities in future development finance programs? Please explain.
12. What are some of the things that you wish this project could have done differently to improve its impact on women's lives, and why?
13. Is there anything else you would like to add?

Annex 3: List of Key Informants Interviewed

CIF Gender Working Group Members from MDBs

1. June 11, 2020
2. June 17, 2020
3. June 24, 2020
4. June 26, 2020
5. July 20, 2020

MDB TTLs

1. May 12, 2020
2. May 19, 2020
3. June 6, 2020
4. June 15, 2020
5. June 24, 2020
6. June 24, 2020
7. June 24, 2020
8. June 25, 2020
9. June 26, 2020
10. June 26, 2020
11. July 7, 2020

Government Project Implementing Unit Leads

1. June 29, 2020
2. July 7, 2020
3. July 8, 2020

Government CIF Program Focal Points

1. June 29, 2020 (also serving as Government Project Implementing Unit Lead)
2. July 7, 2020 (also serving as Government Project Implementing Unit Lead)

MDB CIF Program Focal Points

1. May 19, 2020
2. June 10, 2020
3. June 11, 2020
4. June 18, 2020
5. June 26, 2020
6. July 7, 2020

MDB Project Team Staff

1. May 12, 2020
2. May 19, 2020
3. June 6, 2020
4. June 25, 2020

MDB Project Gender Specialist

1. May 19, 2020
2. May 19, 2020
3. June 6, 2020
4. June 24, 2020
5. June 24, 2020
6. June 24, 2020
7. June 25, 2020



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